

Erika (Operator...: Welcome to the MSHA Norton District Stakeholder Conference Call. At this time all participants on a listen only mode. We will be conducting a question after session, after the presentation. Please locate the presentation materials on [msha.gov](https://www.msha.gov), quarterly training calls and stakeholders meeting page, under training and education and dropdown menu. I'll now like to call meeting over to your host, Michael Colley, you may begin.

Michael Colley: Good afternoon, everyone. I'm Michael Colley, Staff Assistant here in the Norton District. Thank you for participating. At this time, I'd like to turn it over to Benjamin Harding, District Manager here in the Norton District, Mr. Harding.

Benjamin Hardin...: Okay. Thanks Mike. Thanks everyone for participating today and taking your time, I know its valuable time and we appreciate you calling in. I'm the District Manager of Norton District. We cover all coal, and metal, non-metal operations in the whole state of Virginia, parts of Maryland, parts of West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, upper east Tennessee, and western North Carolina. We're kind of widespread. We have field offices in Norton, Virginia, Vansant, Virginia, Pikeville, Kentucky, and Staunton, Virginia.

First thing I want to do today is go over the most recent fatalities. As you know, last year, we had a pretty rough year with our number of fatals, and unfortunately this year we have started out with even a higher rate and nothing is more important to us, and I know nothing's more important to you than the safety of your miners. Our goal is just to have every miner return at the end of the shift, just the way they started at the beginning of the shift, go home safe to their families. I'm going to go through the fatal accidents that we've had so far in 2022. Once again, this information's on our web page, [msha.gov](https://www.msha.gov), and as well as you can access it as they told you during the introduction. Just asking you to focus on these things, look towards the future. If we can learn from these things and prevent, we can't prevent these that have already occurred, but if we can learn something and prevent some down the road, then we will have been successful. I know that's our goal on a daily basis.

All of our inspectors and specialists is to reduce these fatal accidents and injuries. Since January 1st, we've lost 12 miners, six underground and six on the surface. The underground, there's been a fall of face rib, two falls of roof, one powered haulage, and two machinery accidents. On the surface, there's been a fall or a sliding material, two powered haulages, one machinery, and one slip or fall of person. As you know, we've had a powered haulage initiative going on for a good while, and we've been focused on powered haulage safety, powered haulage covers a lot of territory with vehicles, belts. There's a lot of different type things involved in powered haulage. It's been a focal point for the last year or so.

I'll go through these individually, January 7th, we had a machinery accident in an underground coal mine, continuous mining machine operator was in the red zone as we refer to it. He was pinned between the continuous mining machine

and a coal rib. I think, if I remember some of the details, I think the miner was being moved, I don't think it was up in the face, but anyway, just in the red zone and just got pinched between the rib and the machine. We see a lot of those over the years. Proximity, devices, and avoidance of the red zone or what we recommend in that case. Also, on January 7th, we had a fall of roof in an underground metal mine, just a front end loader was operating underground, a large section of roof collapsed, and the machine had a cab and canopy, but it crushed it and resulted in fatal injuries.

January 11th, we had falling of material. On a surface coal mine, a large tree fell from the high wall, struck the cab, the pickup truck, and resulted in a fatal injury to the truck driver and serious injuries to the passengers, it was almost a double fatality. All I can say is our ground control plans and whatnot require that trees be removed for a certain distance from the edge of a high wall. Particularly this time of year, when you have freezing and thawing and that type of thing going on.

January 14th, we had a fall of person, underground coal mine, was on prep plant for an underground coal, it was actually on the surface. A contractor was replacing a belt roller on a belt inside the prep plant, fell approximately 27 feet down onto a concrete floor, resulted in fatal injuries. I do believe that fall protection was provided, but it wasn't being used. Is that correct, Mike? I think it is, but anyway, he was not tied off and he fell and resulted in fatal injuries.

On January 26th, we had a powered haulage accident at a surface metal, non-metal mine, front end loader operator. The loader operator crawled up under a dump truck to try to help with some park brake repairs. The driver was not aware that he was under there, the truck moved and he was run over and fatally injured, basically a communication problem and blocking against motion situation.

January 28th, we had another powered haulage on the surface metal, non-metal operation, a concrete truck driver was fatally injured when their truck they were operating turned over and it ejected them from the truck. Another minor in the truck was seriously injured. Seat belts were provided, but the driver was not wearing seat belt. As always, we encourage seat belt use and it's required.

February 14th, powered haulage accident in underground metal, non-metal job. A lube truck, service truck drove into an open stope and there was not a berm in place. I think she backed her truck in and it fell 60 feet down an open stope in the mine. That resulted in fatal injury.

February 28th had a machinery fatality in an underground coal mine. A contractor was tramming a single boom face drill to the surface. It was being removed from the mine, but once again, kind of was in a red zone. It wasn't a continuous miner, but got pinned between the machine and the coal rib. This

type of machine's not currently provided with proximity detection, I don't think, or it wasn't at this month, but it would help prevent this type of accident.

On March 2nd, we had a fall of face or rib actually in an underground coal mine, a scoop operator was injured when a piece of rock from a brow fell and struck him, just a loose brow. March 4th, machinery accident as a surface metal mine, bulldozer was moving material on a steep slope and I guess lost their load in front of their blade or whatever, but anyway, went out of control and rolled down the slope and came to rest on the cab. I think, if I recall, the victim was wearing a seatbelt, but suffered fatal injuries anyway, I think that's the case. I don't have the full report in front of me.

March 20th, fall of roof, underground coal mine, just a roof fall in an area where a water line was being pulled back from a retreat mining section, pillar section, just a slip. March 22nd, we actually had a drowning accident at a surface metal, non-metal mine. Two miners used a boat, they went out to a float with a pump on it to reposition the pump. The platform had four floats and one of them had broken loose, when they stepped over out the boat onto the platform it rolled over and they both had on life jackets. One person escaped and the other person it caught a piece of the... I think a metal bolt caught their clothes and pulled them under water and they drowned.

That's a summary of what we've had so far. As you can see, it's hard to put a trend to these things, or they're just across the board, different things, but probably one trend is, equipment underground getting caught between the rib and the equipment and position of the operator. When you're tramming a machine is important. Going to read a few best practices for machinery that goes along with that. Always operate your equipment from safe locations, stay out the red zone, pinch points, turning radius, and areas close to the ribs, corners. Maintain any proximity detection systems in improved operating condition.

Benjamin Hardin...:

Always do the manufacturer's recommended static and dynamic test to assure your prop system is working properly and that it shuts down at a sufficient distance to protect miners where the miner wearable components in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation so that warning lights and sounds can be seen and heard and develop and implement procedures for tramming, repositioning, cable handling, removing remote-controlled equipment safely and train all miners on the function of the proximity detection system.

Powered haulage, as you know, has been, we've had a lot of accidents in that category. A few of our best practices we recommend are to immediately remove equipment from service when safety defects are found, conduct adequate pre-operational checks, and weekly exams of equipment, and particularly pay attention to those pre-operational checks to make the repairs and get the equipment safe before people are operating, always maintain

control and stay alert when operating equipment, maintain your haul roads free of water, mud, ice, other conditions that impact operator's ability to control their equipment, operate at speeds consistent with the conditions of the roadways and the weather and the visibility, never rely on regenerative braking as a substitute for keeping your primary brakes properly maintained if there are any regenerative or electric braking system as a backup only.

That's the things that I have prepared for today. A few things that I'll mention that people are generally interested in, and they're not in the presentation, but we can give them to anybody that's interested. Most operators usually want to know where mg is in rule making. And I'll just give you a little summary. The safety program for surface mobile equipment related to power and haulage safety is still in the works. The comment period closed on, in November of 21. They reopened it in January and kept it through February 11th and it's closed again. And I guess a decision will be coming soon on that proposed regulation. You also have the exposure of underground miners to diesel exhaust, been in the federal register since 2016. The comment period closed in September of 2020, but there hasn't been a final rule yet. The desirable silica or quartz rule is still ongoing.

And there hasn't been a final decision there either. As you know, a lot of people, I think it's geared towards matching up with OSHA's 50 milligram standard, but there hasn't been any movement to my knowledge on that. The part 18 testing of electric and motors permissibility of equipment comment period has been closed for over a year on that. But basically it is about probably lessening the restrictions for permissibility and accepting some of the international standards for intrinsic safety and that kind of thing. But nothing final has come on that. I think now, [inaudible 00:14:35] has a follow-up to our health regulation from several years ago. There was a study that was proposed after five years or whatever was [inaudible 00:03:47] and that is ongoing. We don't have the results of that yet. And starting this quarter and a half, we have a new safety initiative, basically it's called Take Time Save Lives.

You can go on the website and look at it, get all kinds of information. It includes safety information for power and haulage as we've spoken about already. Pillar initiative with guidance on preventing roof and red falls, fire suppression prevention guidance, and fatality updates are also available on that. But our inspectors will be looking at mobile equipment, pre-ops and condition, seatbelt usage, conveyor belt safety, and as always pillaring we usually visit any pillar section in a coal mine once a month. And we also are looking at the underground limestone, some of the large collapses that have occurred in those mines. We'll be taking a look at that along with tech support's help. That's what I know about that's ongoing rule-making wise and initiative wise. And with that said, I'll be available for questions at the end, I'll go ahead and turn the presentation over to Jason Lane. He's our Supervisory Electrical Engineer here in Norton district.

Possible Q&A Pa...:

Thank you, Ben. Appreciate that. As being said, my name is Jason Lane. My official title here at the agency is Supervisory Electrical Engineer. I am over the Electrical Department, so you can absolutely reach out to me for any electrical questions you may have. But my purpose today is to present part 46 training plan. And basically just let the industry know that there is a template. There's a template available from the district to basically help you get started and help you develop that training plan. In your slide presentation, there's a slide, a third slide in with my contact information. And if you're interested in what I'm going to say today, that's going to be the most important slide.

If you want what I have, just shoot me an email and just ask if they can have that part 46 template and I will absolutely send it to you. If you want to call me, sure, you can call me, but I'm going to immediately ask for your email address and say, "I'm going to send it to you, then you read it, and then you've got questions give me a call back." I also have listed on this slide, Fred Martin. Fred Martin works for ESS, which is a division within educational field services.

Fred does really, really good work. He's very good to help mine out. These guys are going back out in the field as we're coming of this pandemic. His contact info was on here as well. If you think you could use some onsite to help with training, records training plans, training topics, Fred is a wonderful resource. And he and I are in agreement on almost every topic that comes up on training. So Fred does work for ESS, where I work directly for the district. Alright, scrolling on down...

... Just to give other options. There's actually three ways that I know that Emtrick can actually assist operators in developing a part 46 training plan.

There is a 67 page training plan starter kit that's available on our website and this is in the slides here. You can click on that link and it's okay. It's good information. But as I said, it is 67 pages long and I think that's awful wordy. There's a lot of white space in there and I just don't think it needs to be 67 pages long. My second bullet here is actually I do really, really like this. This is a training plan compliance guide. If you do not have this, let me encourage you to go and download this. This is a PDF document. It's word searchable. This contains all the training regulations, all the policy that relates to those regulations, and also includes a question and answer and it very, very good. It includes scenarios. If you call me with a training question, this is usually the first place I go.

I always look for answers that are in writing first. I don't believe in making stuff up as you go. If the answer's already available, I'm going to give that to you. And I have probably shared this link with probably a couple dozen mine operators. As they've asked questions, I will shoot them the copy and paste the question answer that's most relevant to their question, shoot it to them and include this link here. So they can download that themselves that way you know where this information comes from. The easiest way for you to have it here in both, of the

easiest way to locate this is in a Google search. If you'll just look for MSHA part 46 and part 48 compliance guide, I just did this a few minutes ago. It's the first thing that pops up on a Google search and it's really good, it also includes that same starter kit.

That's one reason it's 288 pages long. It includes 67 pages of a starter kit. And then finally, the third way that I think the HC can assist you in development of a training plan is to contact us here in the district. I think every district probably develops a template to share with mine operators and as good practice. As MSHA, we're supposed to be the experts on regulation. So it's actually, it just makes logical sense that we would develop a template and help mine operators out rather than have each individual mine operator try to read through all the regulations themselves and start from a scratch, clean scratch of paper and develop this template or develop a plan. So again, if you're interested in what I'm going to present, please give me a call or email first. I'm going to have a next slide here says part 48 versus part 46. There's a couple of key differences, and I'm just going to hit the highlight here. Under part 48, which covers all coal mining and then underground mining of other types, new miner training experience, miner training, annual refresher. Those are your big three.

The law actually dictates what topics must be covered. The operator themselves really don't have discretion to pick and choose or do anything. The district manager does have the authority to require or allow additional topics, but that must be approved in their plan in the trans land. By contrast part 46 for new miner training, the law stipulates nine topics and the operator unilaterally add topics as necessary. For experienced miner training, the law stipulates eight topics. And again, the operator has that latitude to add additional topics and for annual refresher, really there's only two required topics that must be covered. And then the rest of it can be developed mine specific for your operation, which is a very good thing. And, of course we know that part 46 transplants are not approved or they do not have to be approved. I'll make one statement about that in a few moments. Scrolling down to the next page, I'm actually jump straight into the district's template. This is a 20 page document. The first

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... pages are actually just instructions how to complete it, because there is a lot of ability to custom this to your mine operation. The law's vague in some areas, but it does mean more work as far as to develop this training plan.

The way that I did this on this first page, it's titled Part 46 Training Plan Instructions. If you look down to Item No. 1, it says the name, a production operator or independent contractor, mine name, the MSHA ID or independent number. I say, "Please complete the blanks on Page 1." I think I kept these in order. These numbered items are actually numbered, according to how the regulation says to develop a training plan.

If you were to scroll down just a couple of pages and go down to that Page 1, it's about four pages down, and it goes down and it's titled Training Plan for a

Surface Mine, and you'll see a blank there for company name, mine name and MSHA ID number. Again, if you follow those instructions in order, it will tell you how out to develop this training plan and fill in the blanks. Scrolling back up to the instructions, then coming down one page, you'll see a cover page. It simply says, "Training Plan for 30 CFR Part 46 Surface Mines."

The next page would be like a cover letter, and I've got it highlighted in yellow. I think this is common knowledge, but if it's not, mine operators do have the right to request that their Part 46 training plan actually be approved. This may come up if you've got insurance or worker's comp or liability, and they're wanting you ... to make sure you're in compliance with the law, they may ask you, "I want to see an approval letter from the district." Okay, you have that right to request your Part 46 training plan to be approved. One stipulation, the district does not approve that. That actually goes straight to EFS, and this is the correct address. If you did wish to have your Part 46 training plan approved, this is where that would go to.

Okay, scrolling on down to the next page, back to Page 1 of the training plan, again, this is fill-in-the-blank, and I'm not going to read everything. We simply don't have time, and I know that would get boring. What I do want to point out, again, this is a template. It provides a good format. Everything you need to develop a training plan is in here, as far as providing you space and blanks. You will have to fill in the blanks, but it's all here. I've highlighted in yellow the points I want to bring up.

Scrolling down to numbered Page 2, the title is General Descriptions. I've been dealing with training plans for over a decade, and I've pretty much heard it all, I think. Occasionally something will catch me off guard, but when I developed this template, I actually waited a couple years when I was into this position, and basically learned the ropes of training. After a couple years, I actually had pretty much heard all the questions, and they began to repeat. What I did is I put the most commonly asked questions here in the training plan, or the things that come up most often, or in particular, sometimes the things that get people in trouble.

Under Training Type in this highlighted section, I've actually put the definitions for a Miner, New Miner, Annual Refresher training, and all this is ... nothing's made up. It's either copied and pasted straight out of regulation or out of our policy. I've highlighted this definition of a miner here. The definition of a miner is an individual who has gained 12 months experience within 36 months. That's just, straight up, a definition.

That next parenthetical statement that I have is actually a copied out of a regulation as well, and it comes up especially in times like this. Usually when there's an upswing in mining, I'll get a call from a young guy, usually in his early twenties, saying, "Hey, I took that Miner class back a few years ago. I didn't get a job, but I've got a job lined up now. Is that training still good, or do I have to

take it over again?" Well, the law actually addresses that very question in Part 46 in particular, and what it says, very simply, is no, you don't have to take it again, but if that 36 months has elapsed, what you do have to have is four hours of training under New Miner training of those topics that's covered.

Again, that's a very common question. The reason I think I get asked that question, they may call a third-party contract trainer who makes his living providing training, and he'll ask the same question. That gentleman, a lot of times, is all too happy to say, "Oh, yeah, yeah, your training's run out. You need to get your 24 hours again, and I'm happy to provide that for you for a fee." I'd like to think there's not unscrupulous people out there taking advantage of sometimes a desperate situation, but the reality is there is.

That last sentence there in that same section says once a miner has received New Miner training under Part 46 or part 48, and has accumulated 12 months of mining experience within 36 months, they're a miner for the rest of their life. That actually does come up from time to time. I've actually talked to miners who've actually been out of the industry for decades, and something will happen in their life and they need to go back or want to go back to mining. They'll give me a call and say, "What do I need to do?" I was like, "Well, how long did you work in the mines?" He said, "Well, I was in there for five years." I'm like, "Well, you're still a miner. Nothing changed." That question does come up regularly.

Scrolling on down that same page, the next highlighted block, this question comes up quite a bit. There is no federal requirement for an out-of-work miner to maintain their Annual Refresher training. That does come up quite often. Now, there's some states that may have an individual requirement or a state requirement, but is not a federal requirement. Again, sometimes you get some unscrupulous third-party contract trainers that will say, "Oh, you've got to stay up to date on your annual refresh whether you're working or not," and by the federal law, that is not correct.

Another common question I get is about visitors to your mine site. The law or policy ... actually, I think this is actually the law ... actually stipulates seven specific cases that they're not really considered miners, they're considered visitors, in which case, you just provide them with site-specific hazard training. The question I get most often actually comes from ... you'd probably put them in the category of a scientific worker. Somebody will call me and say, "I'm doing environmental testing on water runoff," or something like that. I was like, "Well, okay. You're covered. I mean, you're not a miner. You're just visiting the site. That definitely is covered." That question comes up very often.

Scrolling on down here to the next full page, it's titled New Miner Training (Section 46.5). What I did, I actually went through the regulation again. What I'm trying to do is develop a format. You know, this is a template. You absolutely would have to modify it, I'm sure, but it gives you a good jumping-off point so

you're not starting with a blank sheet of paper. I went through the law. This is copied and pasted straight out of the law. As I mentioned earlier, under New Miner Training, there is nine topics that must be covered, and they do fall into different categories. I just put it here in a good format. You can see that's divided up into two sections. The law's very clear. Seven topics must be given them before work is done, at least four hours, and then it says no later than 60 days, these other topics must be covered.

What I have put in red ... and this is throughout the plan ... is probably something you'll have to change. I've got it broken up here that of the one, if you choose to give four hours initial training and put them to work, I'm saying that one hour under Item No. 1, one hour would be given initially, but you would total eight hours. That's how I've broken this up. I mean, you can change it, change those hours, or you may have a company policy that nobody goes to work until they receive the full 24 hours, in which case you actually may want to make that stipulation in your training plan.

If you look down at the bottom of the page, I have an underline that says, "Exceptions to New Miner Training Requirements." Again, these are questions that come up. These are either in the law or policy. Nothing was made up here. I just put that there for a quick reference where it's most applicable, under New Miner training. I've done that for each one of the major types of training.

Next page is Newly Hired Experienced Miner Training. You can see I've done the same thing, same format. I also have the exceptions down at the bottom of the page. Again, that's copy and paste either straight out of the law or policy, the same format there.

Scrolling on down to Annual Refresher, same format. If you'll remember back, I said that only two topics are required during Annual Refresher per the law. Everything else now comes from the mine operator. It's tailored to their specific needs. I did put in all the recommendations, again, just to provide a format. It's a jumping-off point, and this course is an Word document, easily modified. You can modify it for your specific operation.

Coming down to the next page is Task Training. Task Training, this template actually covers the most. I think it's four or five pages long, and being covered. I think it's 12 fatalities we had already this year. I can tell you, I've done enough fatal investigations that we almost always write task training as one of the root causes of that. Through the years, I've actually kept on making the Task Training section of our template just a little bit longer, or breaking it up into smaller bits. Hopefully it can act as a guide to provide effective task training.

If you'll scroll down to Page 8, it's titled Listing of the Task Training Assignments. Under Part 46, you are required to list all the tasks that you would provide training at your operation. I gave again just a bunch of typical type of equipment that you would find at your typical mining operation. You absolutely can put a

range of times for a task training. It all depends on the prior experience. Again, you have to modify this again. This is in red. I would expect you to modify these hours of training, but it gives you a jumping-off point of something to get started.

Scrolling down to the next page, the page titled New Task Training Continued, Outline of Task Training Procedures. I have highlighted here, this is actually one of the differences between Part 48 and Part 46. Under Part 48, there's actually a point of law that says task training will not be given during a production shift, or at least during a production shift when the production's not the primary goal of the exercise. In my template, I do not believe in sneaking things in or putting an additional burden on mine operators. It's pretty much a statement of what the law requires.

Here I said, "While training under close supervision may be done during production mode, emphasis should be placed on the training and not the production." I mean, I don't think it's realistic to have a new guy operating a piece of equipment and you're trying to set a production record. I mean, that's just not logical. Again, I didn't put any additional burden on

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... great. I didn't try to sneak anything in here. Just highlighting that point. Scrolling down to the next page, and we're down to numbered page 10, the title here is New Task Training, Task Training Broken Down by Topics. And I want to tell you, to have an adequate training plan that meets the requirements, the regulation, these two pages I have here would not even be required at all. What I attempted to do is actually assist a trainer to know how do you break down task training? You can't just say we're going to operate a piece of equipment. That's too broad. You've got to be able to break it down to certain segments.

So if you read just how I have this broken down here, the first thing is health and safety aspects of the task. That's actually one of the requirements of the law, and you can see I've got it subdivided into the safety aspects and the health aspects. Coming down to the next topic, personal protective equipment. In my template, I used to have just a single sentence that no trainee will be instructed on the PPE to be used.

We actually had a very serious injury here in our district at a coal mine where a gentleman was wearing effectively a Kevlar sleeve on a roof bolter and got his sleeve wrapped up in the drill still rotating a piece of equipment. Well, the Kevlar didn't break, and actually the man lost his arm. It wrung his arm off. So I actually went through, and what I have written here actually came from OSHA. And there is limitations to protective equipment. Not only the limitations, but there are applications, and I do think that's important to cover with trainees.

Equipment inspection. It says, "How do you break down training?" You come on down to the next page, equipment operation. Equipment maintenance. Here, I put a sentence on that under equipment maintenance and license. So as part of

the instruction, we will include the maintenance expectations for a miner versus repairs requiring a mechanic or electrician. Just because you're task-trained on a piece of equipment don't mean you can do everything. There's also going to be limitations.

I have a separate section here for walkout tagout procedures. We had a serious accident here in our district where, of all things, a member of management removed a lock from a piece of equipment and energized it, and there was three people working on the piece of equipment. And it was like, "Oh my goodness, why did you do that?" Well, they didn't have good communication. There wasn't good communication. This operator made no attempts to see why. He actually said, "I thought the lock was left on by the previous shift," and made no attempts to see why it was still on there. So here, the law actually does allow mine management to have someone remove the lock, but this actually stipulates just the best practice of how that should be done.

And finally, this was a common question about limited task training of miners. I got this question a lot. So what if. Now, if I say I've task trained somebody, but I really only task trained them to do one part, how do I do that as far as document? You just document what limitations. So it most often came up about mechanics or electricians who were just trained to move and provide general maintenance and not use it for production purposes.

And another instance was they had somewhere trained a security guard to go and start all the diesel equipment on cold mornings, let it warm up for about 30 minutes before the day shift arrived. And that's absolutely legal. You just document the task training was limited to starting up the piece of equipment. There's nothing wrong with that. It just says how to document that.

All right, coming on down, I'm down to page 13. The title is Records of Training. Section 46.9, I have a highlighted section here. You are required to certify training records. Certifying means verifying by signature that the training listed on the written record was completed as indicated on the form. Part 46 requires that this certification be done by a person who is designated by the operator as responsible for the health and safety training at the mine and whose name appears on the training plan. Certifying is required after the completion of the training, such as the end of the 24 hours of new miner training.

We actually had, I think that was a fatal in our district, I think, two years ago where this situation came up where you had a technical violation, but the training records had been signed, but not by the appropriate person. And this is just a point of law, a technicality. So again, I put that in here just hopefully to clarify it.

And then to finish this template out, if you scroll on down to it's titled New Miner Training Record/Certificate, and these are samples of how to document training. I actually have a sample for each of the major trainings, new miner

training. The next page is for newly hired, experienced miner training. The next page is for task training. The following page is for annual refresher training and finally site-specific hazard training. And to develop these templates for these certificates, I did use the 67-page starter kit, so that's where that came from. I tweaked it a little bit, but that did a good job on that.

So scrolling on down through here, I'm at the end of my presentation. It ends, again, with my contact info. If you're interested in what I presented here, please just shoot me an email. If you have specific questions about anything, please give me a call. This is my direct number. Also, if I am not available, Fred Martin, who works for EMSA through the EFS division, a wonderful resource of information, who is very good. And he is out in the field now. So again, if you would like him to come to your mine site and help with training, training records or any questions in general, give him a call. And with that then, I will turn it back to you.

Benjamin Hardin...: Okay. Thank you, Jason. I appreciate the presentation, and I'll tell everyone listening. Jason and Fred are the best on these training plans. They're wonderful sources of information. They can help you as you work on new plans for new operations or updating older plans for others. They're topnotch, so I encourage you to get in touch with them if you have any questions, and I am confident that they can help you. That probably is the end of our prepared topics. I guess we will open it up for questions, if there are any, at this point in time.

Erika (Operator...: If you would like to ask a question, please press star zero on your telephone keypad now. An operator will take your name and place you into the queue in the order received. Once again, if you would like to ask a question, please press star zero on your phone now. One moment. Once again, if you would like to ask a question, please press star zero on your phones now. At this time, we have no questions.

Possible Q&A Pa...: Okay. Well, just once again, I'll thank everyone for taking the time to call in today. I just ask you to help us try to protect miners, send them home safely every day to their families. It's our goal. It's our mission, and I know it's your goal too, to take care of your people that work for you. I will just say we learn a lot from fatal accidents, but we lose a lot to learn those lessons. A lot of people have good safety programs, good ideas. I just ask you to share information, share with the inspectors and specialists, share with other companies. If you have an idea that works to take care of your miners, it'll probably help somebody else take care of theirs. And I just encourage people to do that. And once again, I thank everyone for their time.

Erika (Operator...: This concludes today's meeting. Thank you for attending.