MSHA: General Update

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The MSHA Mission

“to prevent death, illness, and injury from mining and promote safe and healthful workplaces for U.S. miners”
MSHA’s Tools

• Fair and consistent enforcement, including mandated inspections
• Compliance and technical assistance
• Training and education
• Rulemaking and policy guidance
U.S. Mining Fatalities 1912-2018

3,679

28 fatalities in 2018
## MSHA Data for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Mines Reporting Employment</td>
<td>13,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Coal Mines Only</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Metal/Nonmetal Mines Only</td>
<td>11,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Industry Employment (including contractors)</td>
<td>332,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA Inspections/Employees</td>
<td>37,106/1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citations &amp; Orders Issued</td>
<td>97,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollars Assessed (millions)</td>
<td>$55.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MSHA’s Mine Portfolio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine Type</th>
<th>Number of Mines</th>
<th>Share of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UG Coal Only (includes inactive)</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UG MNM Only (includes inactive)</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UG Total</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Surface</td>
<td>12,705</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities Only</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mining Injury Rates & Fatalities
2008-2019

- **Coal Fatalities**
- **MNM Fatalities**
- **Injury Rate**

Fatality data as of 11/08/2019
Injury rate data as of 9/30/2019 – 200,000 hour basis
Powered Haulage Safety Initiative

Powered Haulage accidents were responsible for 50% of fatalities in recent years; 13 of 27 (48%) in 2018

Preventing these accidents is a priority for MSHA, with a focus on:

• Mobile Equipment
• Belt Conveyors
• Seat Belt Safety
View from the Operator’s Cab
Actual Activity on the Ground

Large vehicles striking other vehicles or pedestrians have killed 24 miners since 2003
Belt Conveyors

• Seven miners killed working around belt conveyors since January 2017; four in coal, three in MNM

• Since 2008, 19 fatalities and more than 40 permanent injuries

• Guarding, lock-out tag-out, properly using crossovers - all essential for safety
Seat Belt Safety

• Three fatalities in 2017 and 2018, and 38 fatalities since 2007, involved miners not wearing seat belts

• 6000+ MSHA citations issued for failure to wear seatbelts since 2007 (most in MNM mines)
Powered Haulage Safety Outreach

We are distributing stickers, brochures and more to spread the word

Accidents involving conveyor belt systems injure and kill miners every year. Stay safe by following these best practices.
ELECTROCUTIONS

• THREE **FATAL** ELECTROCUTIONS IN **“SIX” WEEKS**
• Two in West Virginia (Coal – District 04)
• One in Louisiana (M/NM – South Central)
• Near miss situations such as “victim in Florida contacted high voltage by placing head in electrical box”

**All have somethings in common:**
1. “No Lock Out/Tag Out”
2. Not protected with appropriate PPE
3. Working on electrical equipment with Certified or Qualified persons present
4. Working – Not Troubleshooting
Contractors

• Nine of Twenty Fatalities
• Contractors represent 25% of workforce
• Mine Act defines “operator” to include both owner/production operators and Independent contractors
• Operator & Contractor have equal responsibility for compliance of laws, standards & regulations
• Most (if not all) contractor fatalities show training deficiencies
One MSHA Initiative

• Blurring the distinction between Coal and Metal/Nonmetal enforcement for more efficient use of resources
• Cross training inspectors and updating systems to accommodate change where it makes sense
• Inspector expertise still required for certain mines
• Moved to Phase 2 with an additional 123 mines
• Total to date “blurred” 213 mines
Scofflaw Initiative

• Small share of operators are chronically delinquent and have poor safety records; worst violators selected each month
• Payment plans proposed/established with total commitment of $4.2 million
• 40 mines paid in full for $2.2 million
• 58 104(a) citations issued; 28 104(b) orders issued.
Examinations of Working Places in Metal and Nonmetal Mines

• On June 11, 2019, a court challenge to the final examinations rule published on April 9, 2018, was decided.

• The D.C. Circuit Court ordered MSHA to vacate the 2018 final rule and to reinstate the 2017 final rule.

Examinations of Working Places in Metal and Nonmetal Mines

Two Provisions affected by the court’s ruling

1. Timing of the Examination (30 CFR 56/57.18002)

Mine operators must perform a working place examination at least once per shift before miners begin work in that place.
Examinations of Working Places in Metal and Nonmetal Mines

Two Provisions affected by the court’s ruling

2. Examination Record (30 CFR 56/57.18002)

A description of each condition found during the examination that may adversely affect the safety or health of miners needs to be included in the record.
Compliance Assistance and Enforcement

- MSHA will use the first 90 days to hold stakeholder meetings and provide in-person compliance and technical assistance. Dates and locations of our stakeholder meetings are found on our website at www.msha.gov.

- During this 90-day period (which ends December 31, 2019), MSHA will conduct its regular inspections and expect mine operators to comply with the 2018 rule requirements while moving to adoption of the 2017 final rule.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, MSHA will enforce the 2017 final rule and will issue citations to mine operators not in compliance with these requirements.
In Summary:
MSHA Today & Tomorrow

• Health Focus
• Workforce for the 21st Century – VR orientated
• Regulatory Review
  - Dust
  - Diesel Emissions
  - Powered Haulage
Questions?