



OVERVIEW

Coal Mine Safety and Health Administration

Overview for
U.S.-India Coal Working Group Meeting

November 18, 2005





Mission and Vision for MSHA

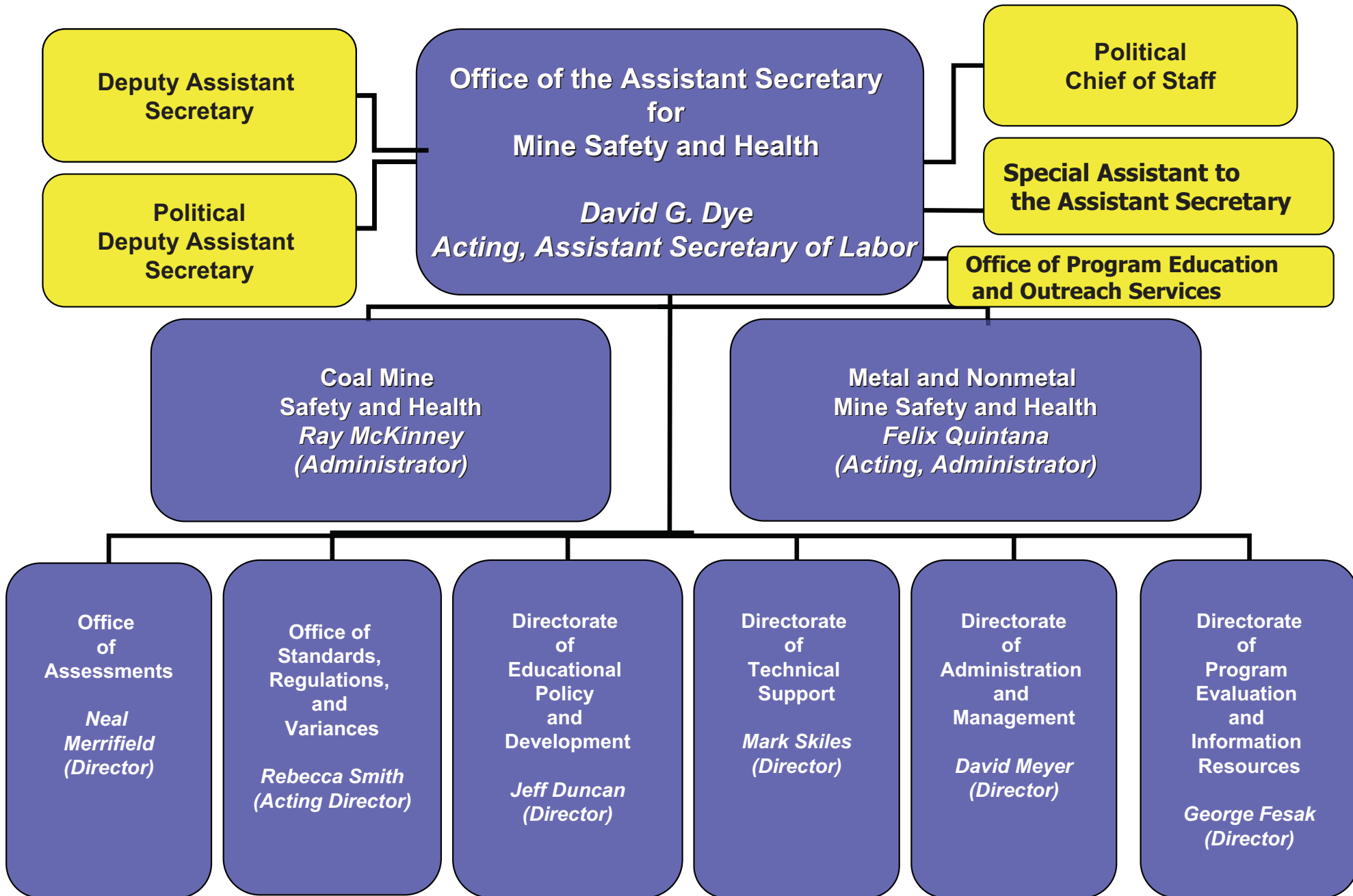
■ MISSION

- An Organization dedicated to sending EACH miner home safe and healthy at the end of every shift

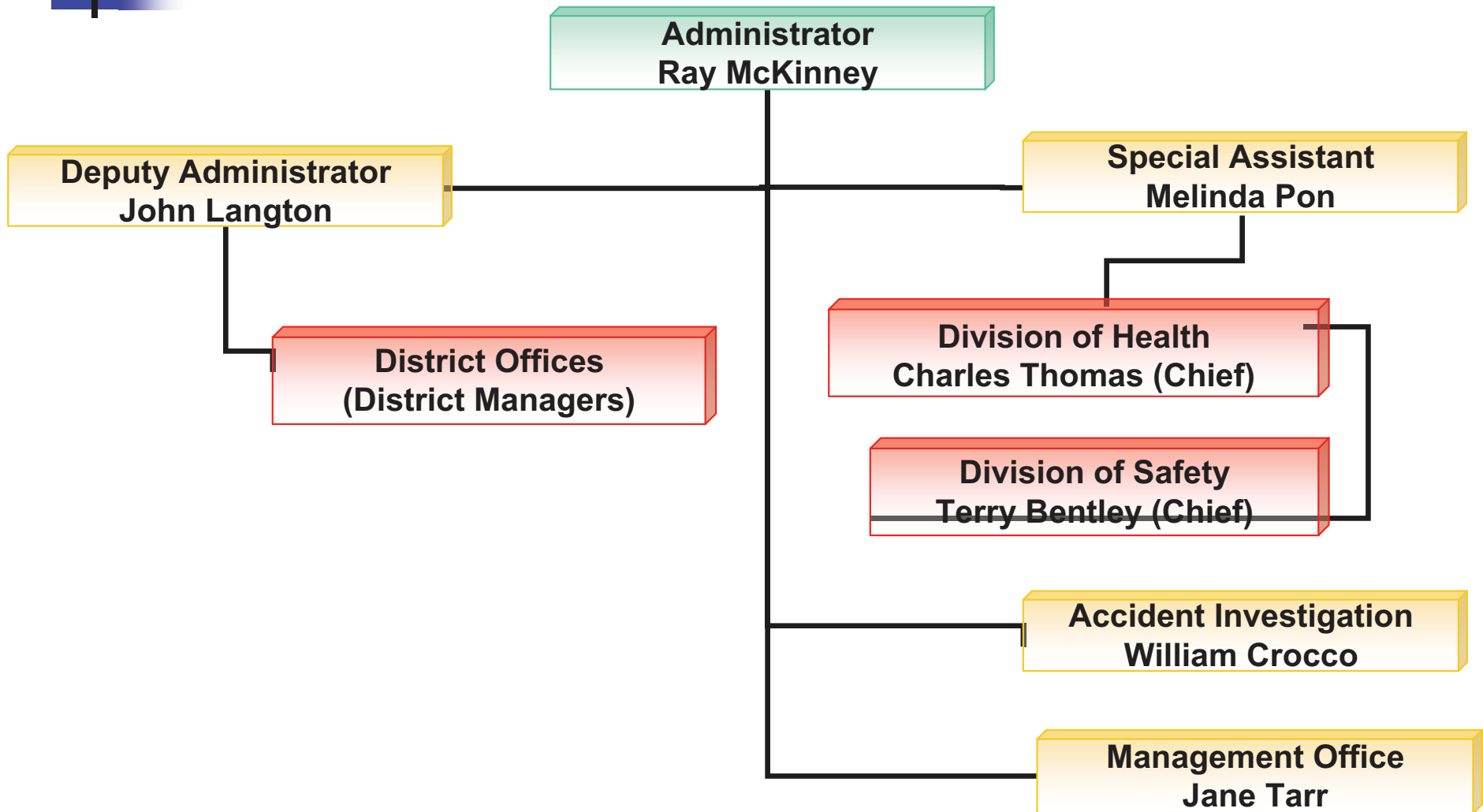
■ VISION

- A Partner with the mining community In leading the way to:
 - ZERO Fatalities
 - The END of Occupational Illness

MSHA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

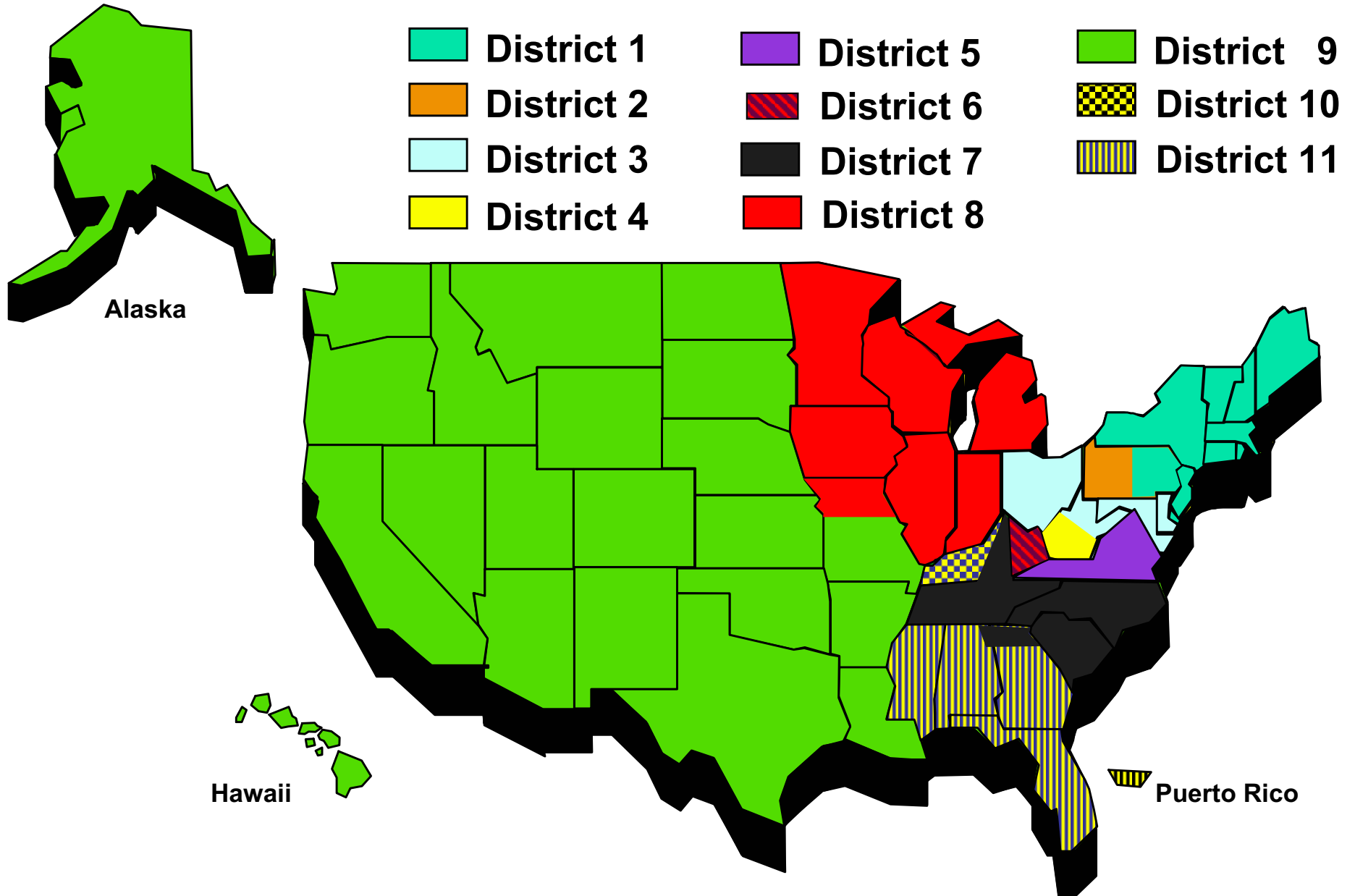


Office of the Administrator



MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Coal Mine Safety and Health Districts

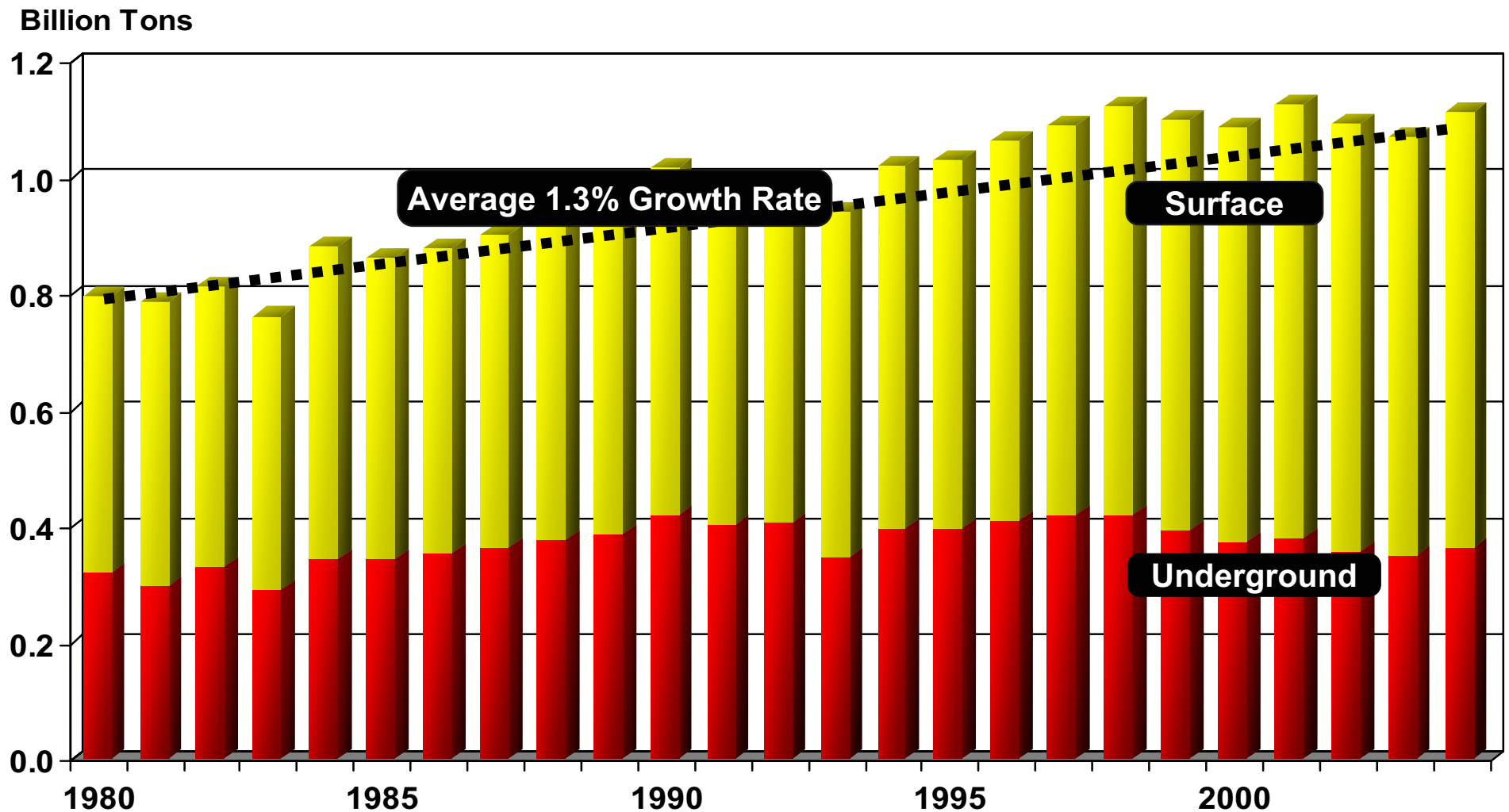




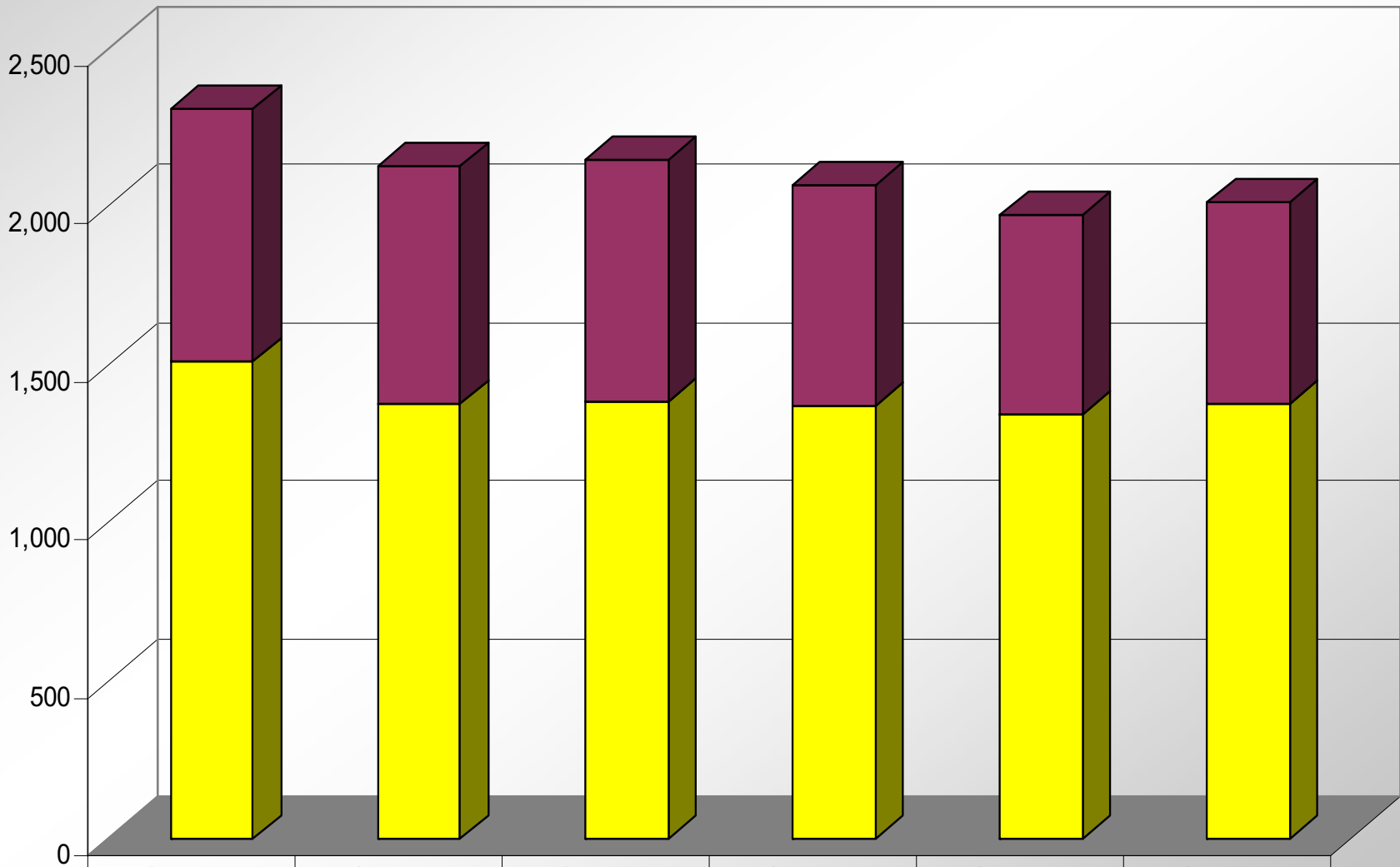
Facts About The U.S. Coal Industry

- Produces ~ 1.1 billion tons of coal year
- Provides + 50% of the nation's electrical energy
- Is the largest holder of untapped fuel
- Recognized internationally as the leader in safety and health
- Presently is an endangered industry due to a diminishing experienced work force

U.S. Coal Production



Number of Active Coal Mines Underground / Surface



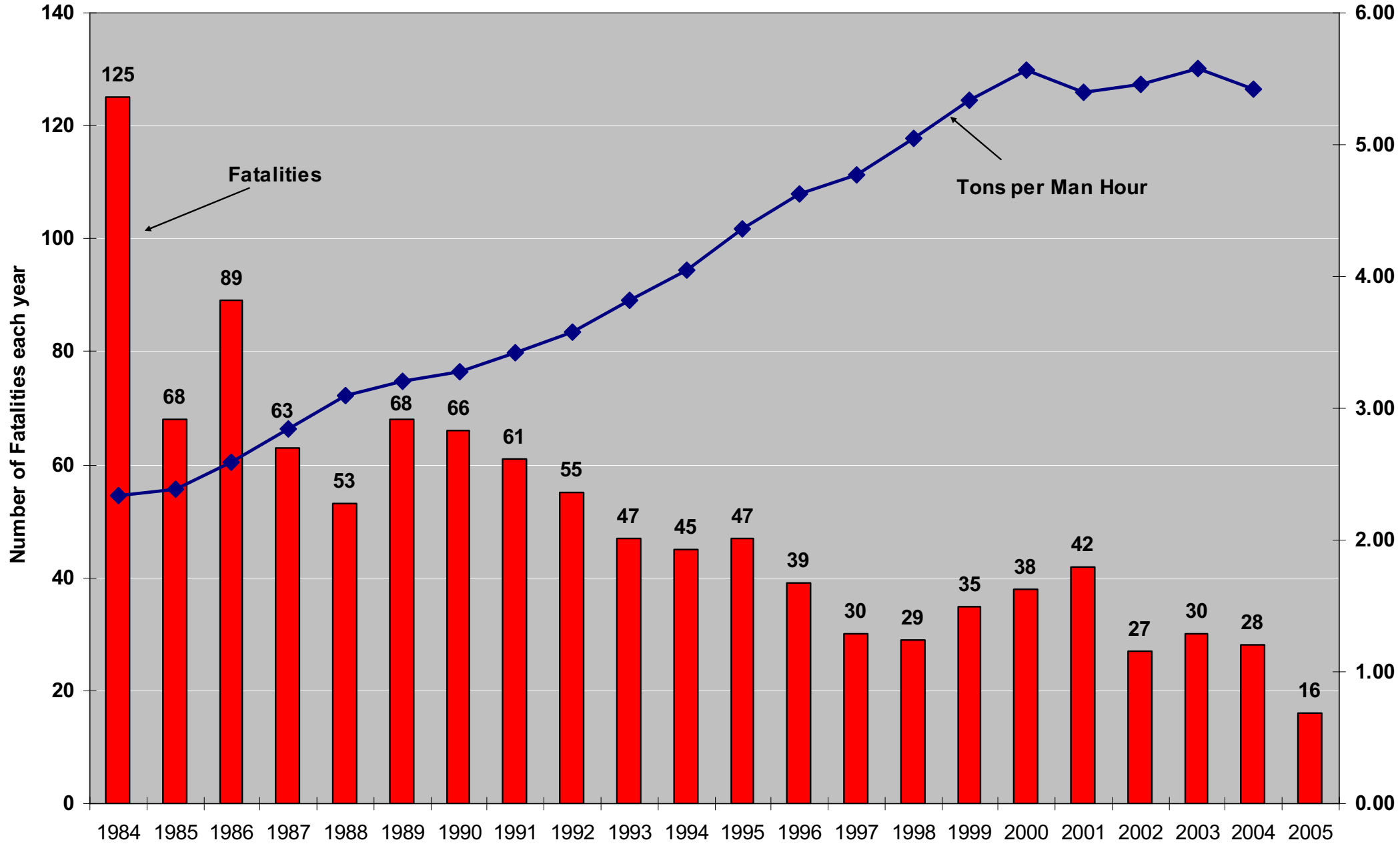
■ Total Number of UG Mines	796	750	761	696	634	634
■ Total Number of Surface Mines	1,511	1,374	1,383	1,369	1,338	1,377



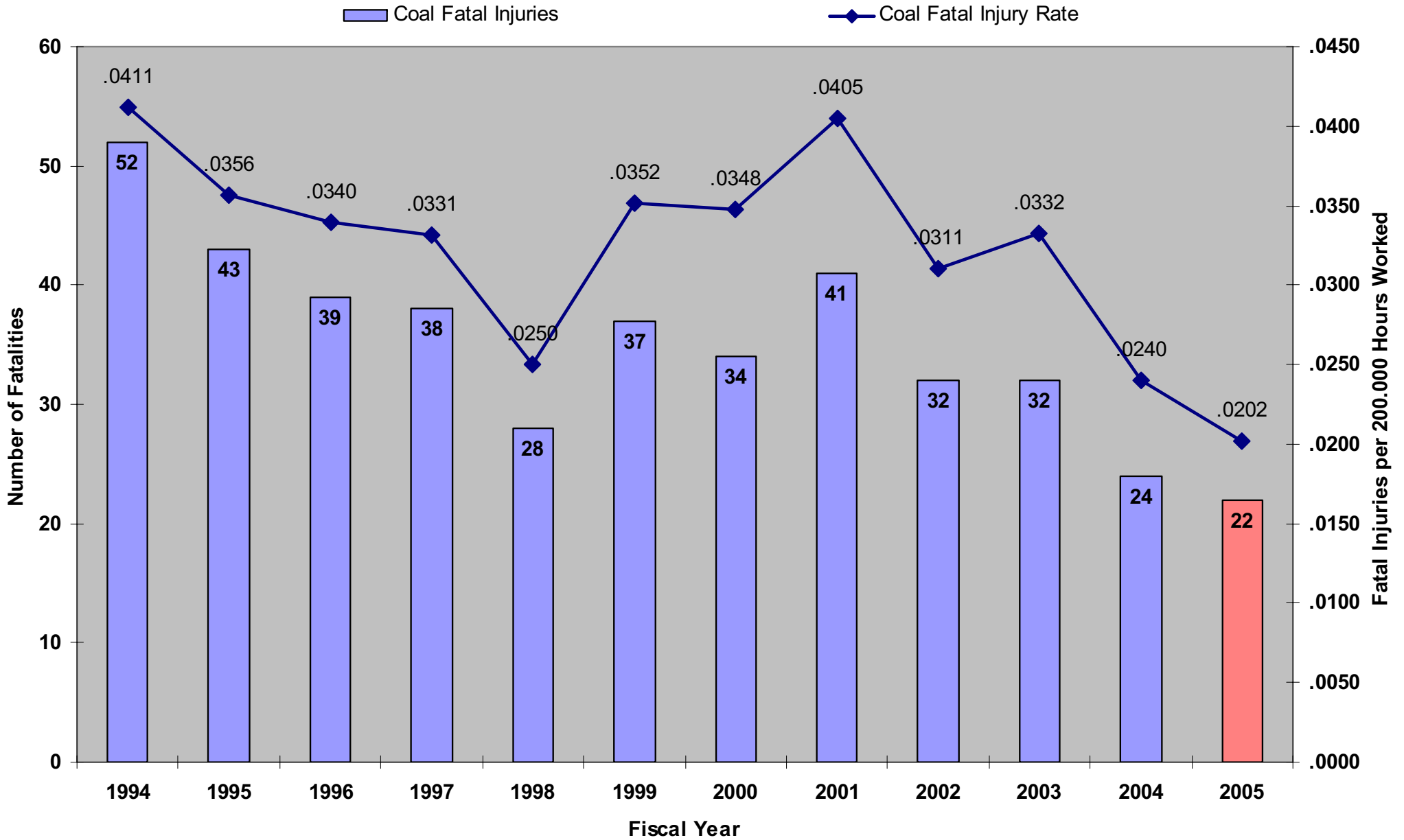
Overview of Coal Industry

- 2,022 Total *mines*
- 79,956 Total *operator miners*
- 33,690 Total *contractor miners*
- 113,646 Total *miner population*

Coal Mining Productivity vs. Fatalities CY 1984-2004



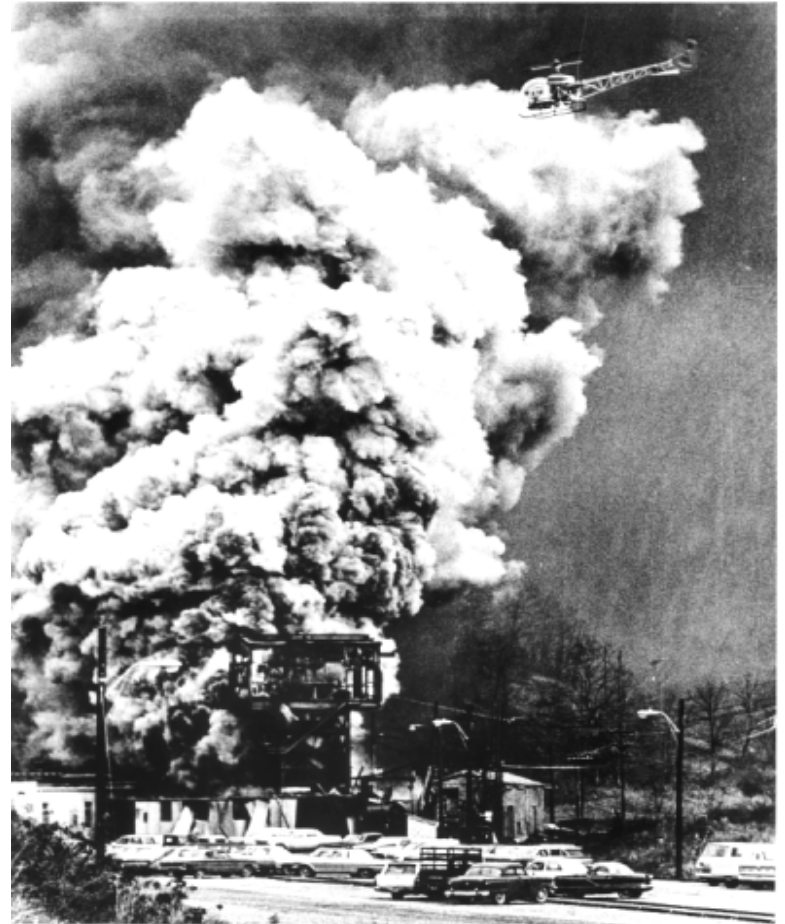
Coal Fatalities and Fatality Rates FY 1994-Present



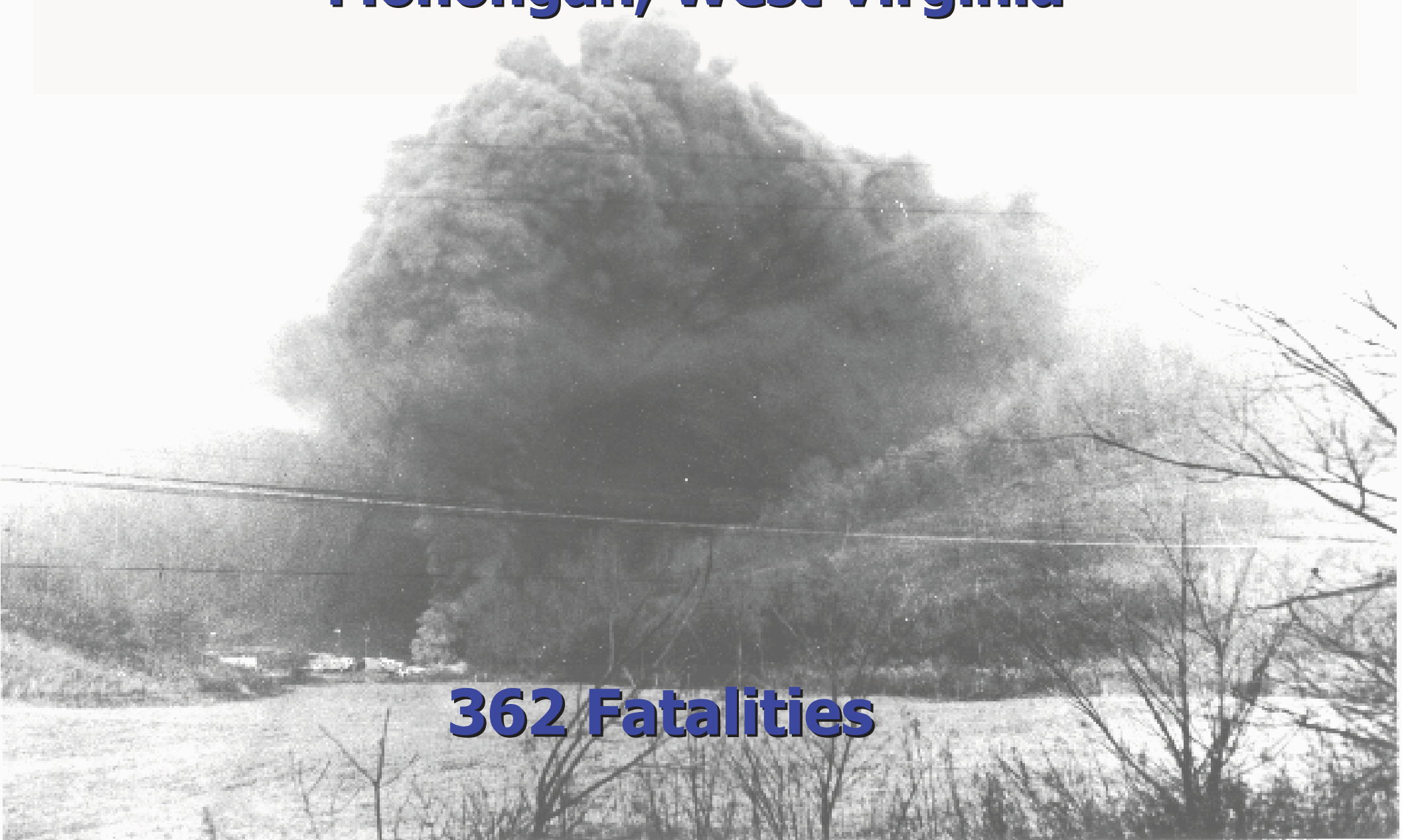
Rate as of 11/15/2005

Incidents that Raised Awareness

Coal Mining Disasters of the 20th Century



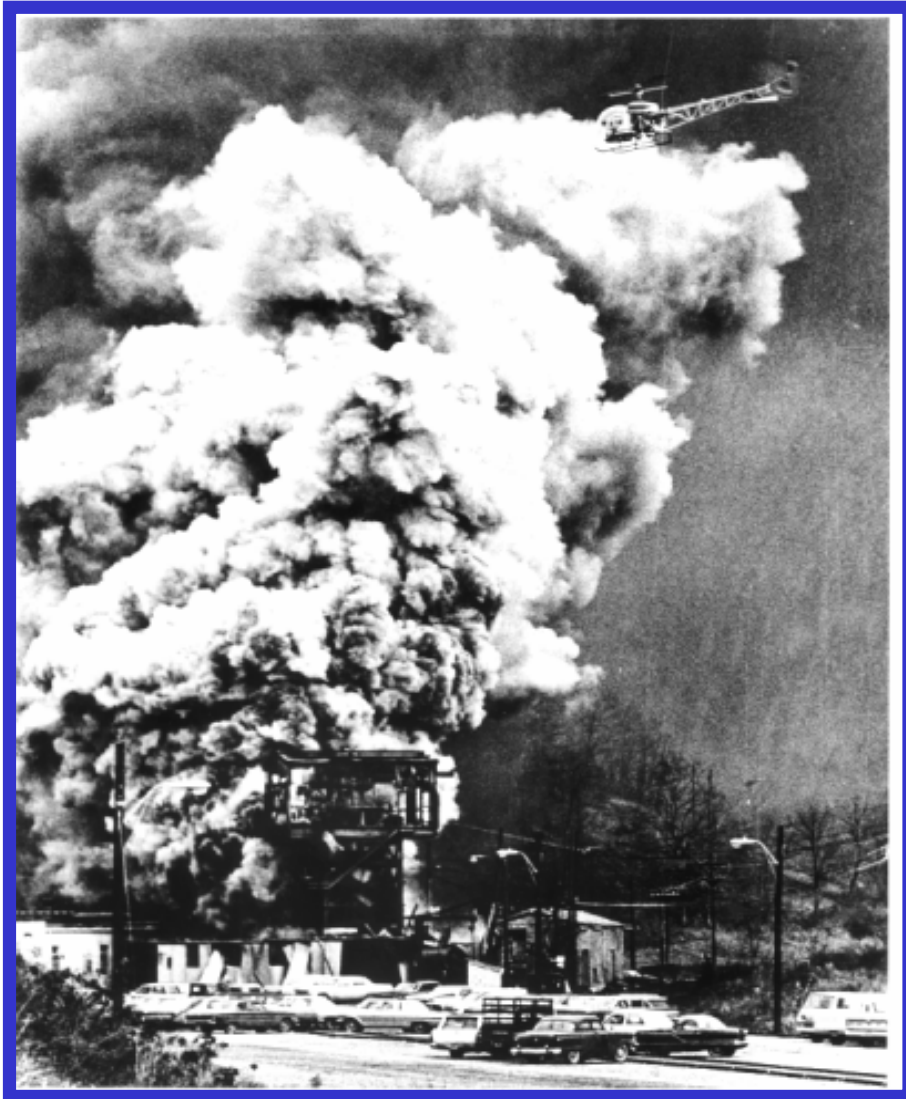
1907
Fairmont Coal Company
Monongah, West Virginia



362 Fatalities

1968

Consol No. 9 Mine Disaster Farmington, West Virginia



At 5:30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 20, 1968, an explosion occurred in the Consol No. 9 Mine at Farmington, West Virginia. There were ninety-nine miners in the mine when the explosion occurred, seventy-eight of whom died as a result of the explosion. Twenty-one miners survived the explosion and escaped to the surface. The mine was among the largest in the United States. Its underground tunnels weaved through the West Virginia hills in a space roughly ten miles by six miles. It worked three production shifts per day, and its crew of 380 men, 320 of whom worked underground, produced 9,500 tons of coal per day. It was a very gassy mine, releasing from 7 to 9 million cubic feet of methane per day.



1969 Coal Mine Health and Safety Act (Coal Act)

- Safety standards strengthened;
- Health standards adopted;
- Included surface mines;
- 2 surface and 4 underground inspections annually;
- Monetary penalties for all violations;
- Established criminal penalties for knowing and willful violations;
- Provided compensation for miners disabled by black lung disease.



1977 Federal Mine Safety And Health Act (Mine Act)

- Responsibilities were transferred from MESA, Department of Interior to the Department of Labor. Renamed ***Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)***
- Currently governs MSHA activities (Coal and Metal/Nonmetal)
- Increased emphasis on protection of miners' rights



The 1977 Mine Act

SEC. 2. Congress declares, in part, that -----

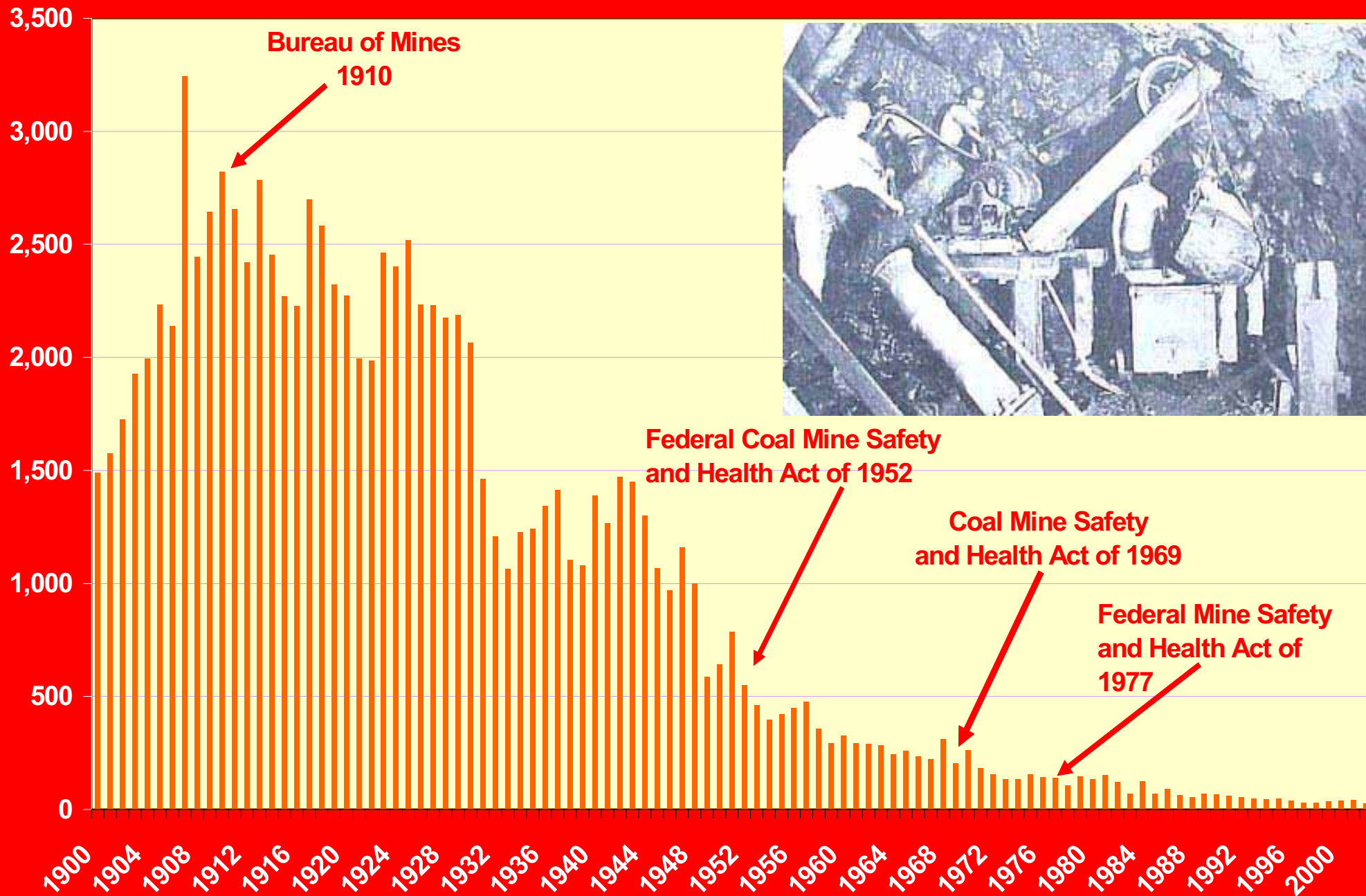
- (a) the first priority and concern of all in the coal or other mining industry must be the health and safety of its most precious resource--the miner;
- (b) deaths and serious injuries from unsafe and unhealthful conditions and practices in the coal or other mines cause grief and suffering to the miners and to their families;
- (c) there is an urgent need to provide more effective means and measures for improving working conditions and practices in the Nation's coal or other mines in order to prevent death and serious physical harm, and in order to prevent occupational diseases from originating in such mines;



Enforcement Activities

- Each underground coal mine must be inspected 4 times per year.
- Each surface operation must be inspected 2 times per year.
 - Citations are issued for violations.
- Elected Miner's representative may accompany MSHA on inspections.
- Each violation results in civil penalty (assessment)
- Potential criminal cases referred to justice system
- Accident Case Resolution Initiative (ACRI)
 - Option available for operators to contest citations

Coal Fatalities 1900-2002





History...

- Coal mining fatalities dropped sharply after enactment of the 1977 Mine Act from 139 in 1977, to 66 in 1990, and further declined to 28 in 2004. There have been 16 fatalities to date in 2005.



Personal Dust Monitor

Personal Dust Monitor

- May provide accurate real-time measurement of respirable coal mine dust and exposure data at the end of shift;
- Currently under development and testing by government, industry and labor
- If successful, will be an important tool in evaluating the effectiveness of dust controls and protecting coal miners' health





Coal Mine Rescue Capabilities

- Coal Mining in 26 States
- Approximately 105 Coal mine rescue teams across the country
- Estimated 50 teams to participate in this year's national contest in Louisville, Kentucky.
- Teams include the following types:
 - Company sponsored,
 - State Agency sponsored, and
 - Hybrid teams
- MSHA's website (www.msha.gov) provides access to a Mine Emergency Operations database developed in support of rescue efforts. This includes search capabilities to locate a registered team in any state.



International Mine Rescue

- MSHA Hosted first international contest in 1999, second in 2000 and third in August 2002. MSHA participated in the International Mine Rescue Competition in Poland last year. The next International Mine Rescue Competition will be held in China in 2006.
- Attendees at these mine rescue events included teams from China, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, and the Ukraine. Delegations from: South Africa, Japan, Germany, Canada, China, Romania and Australia.

**WEL COME TO THE DELEGATES OF
COAL MINES SAFETY & HEALTH PROJECT
JOINT VENTURE OF "USDOL" AND "MOL"
GOVT. OF INDIA
SAONER MINE No. 1**







India Coal Mines Safety and Health Project

- MSHA project started in September 2000
- US made 6 trips to India
- 1st phase
 - 5 pilot mines with safety problems
 - MSHA worked with mine management
 - As a result, serious accidents reduced to zero
 - Better training, more safety talks including union workers
 - Laptops provided to Director General of Mine Safety inspectors to network and reduce paperwork

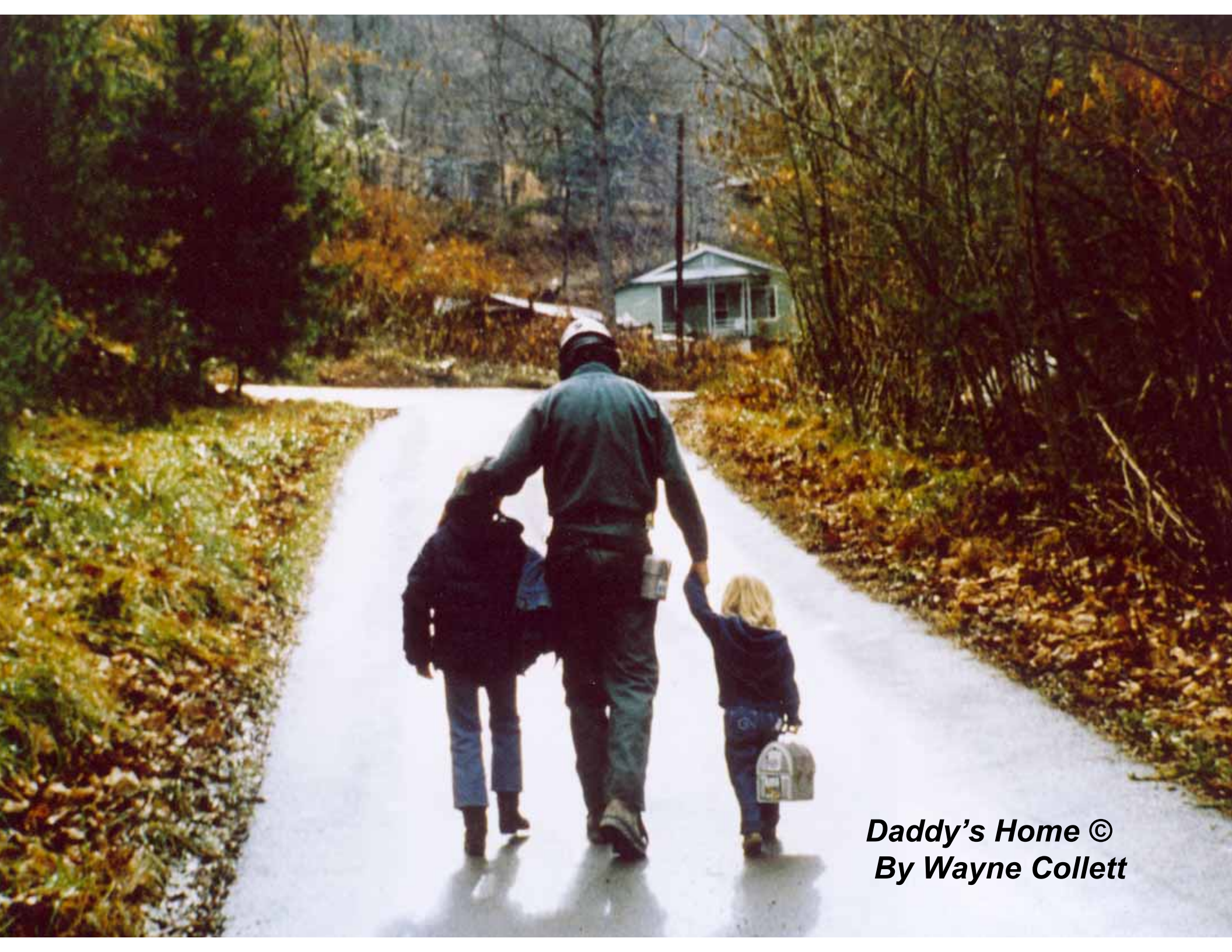


India Coal Mines Safety and Health Project

- 2nd phase
 - Improved DGMS inspector training
 - Provided Mine Emergency Response and Disaster Training
 - Focused on most serious accidents
 - Roof falls
 - Explosion
 - Provided Root Cause Training
- Funding ended September 2004

Triangle of Success





*Daddy's Home ©
By Wayne Collett*