

Safe Practices Near a **Highwall Crest**

30 CFR Part 56.15005*

"Safety Belts and Lines Shall Be Worn When Persons Work Where There Is Danger of Falling...."

*The single most common safety violation found in mining deaths: contributed to 37 fatalities 1990-98.





Requirements

- Part 56.7003: Drill sites must be inspected for hazards before drilling begins.
- Part 56.11001: All working places must have a safe access.*
- Part 56.14100: Equipment must be inspected and defects corrected.**
- Part 56.18002: Working places must be examined for hazards.
- Part 56.20003: Working places must be kept clean and orderly.

^{*} Second most common violation found at mine fatalities.

^{**}Third most common violation found at mine fatalities.

Program Objectives

- Identify Hazards
- Provide Solutions
- Identify Fall Prevention Priorities

What Are the Hazards?

- Slips/trips/falls
- Unstable Ground
- Equipment
- Unauthorized or Untrained Persons

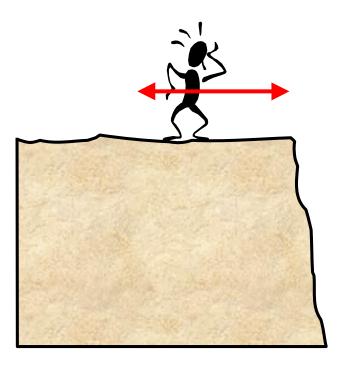
Slip/Trip/Fall Hazards

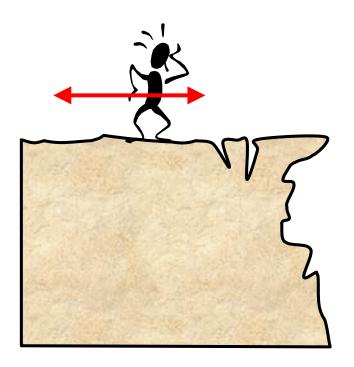
- Working Close to Crest
- Bad Weather
- Boreholes
- Cracks
- Clutter

Working Close to Crest

The Fall Hazard Zone

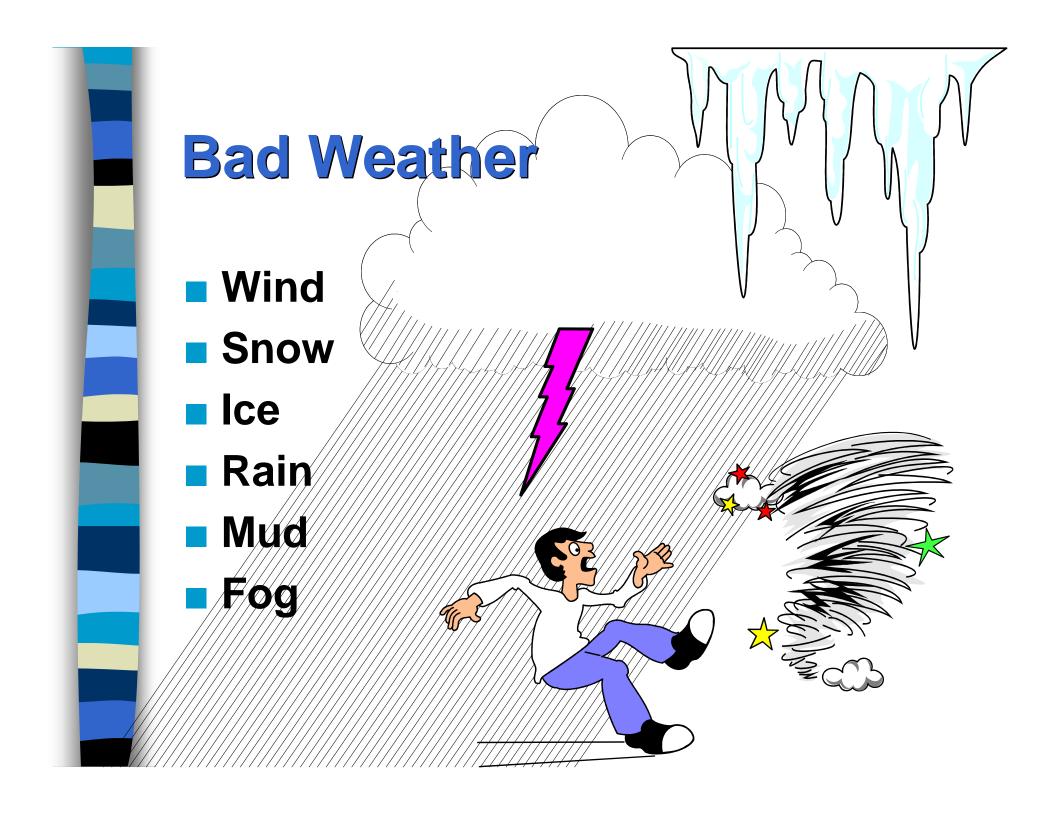
- 6 Feet or Less From Stable Crest
- 6 Feet or Less From Unstable Ground or Footing





Working Close to Edge











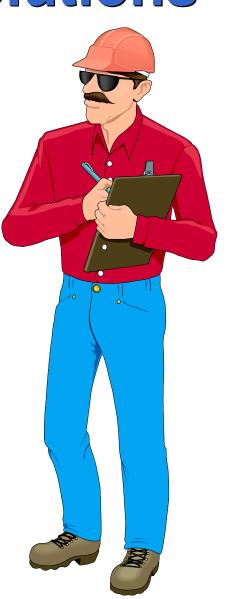


Unstable Ground Hazards

- Overhangs
- Backbreak
- Cavities
- Sloping Crests
- Low Angle Slips

Unstable Ground Solutions

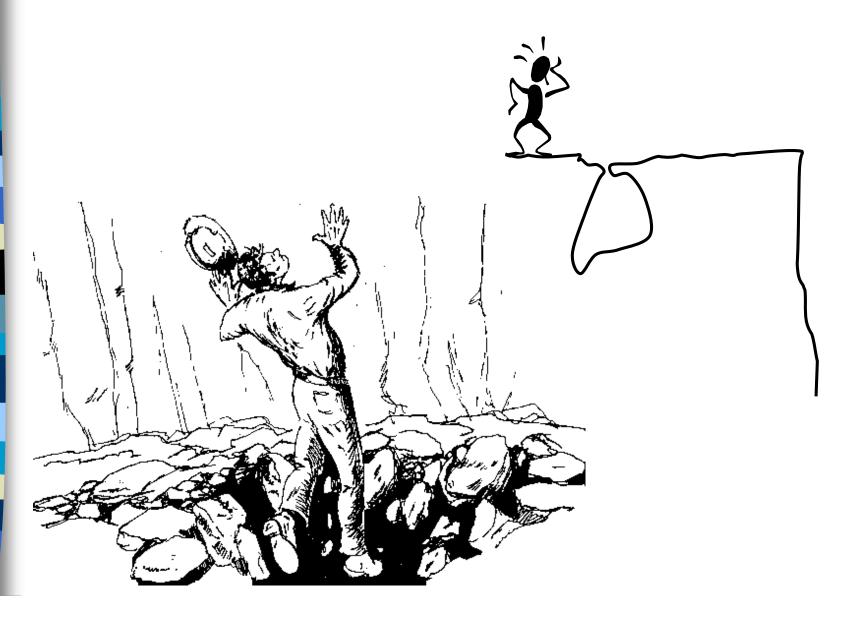
- Use Competent Persons
- Examine the Workplace
 - From Base of Highwall
 - From Bench
- Profile of Face
- Identify Hazardous Area





Backbreak

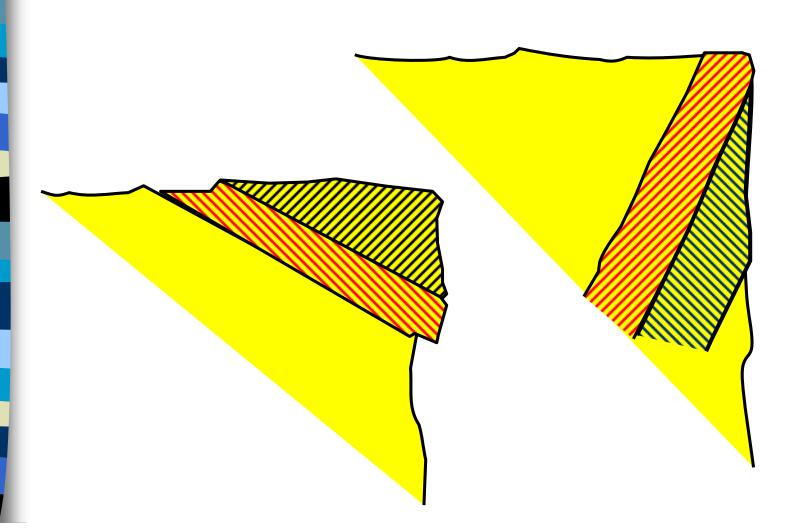
Cavities



Sloping Crest



Slips & Faults



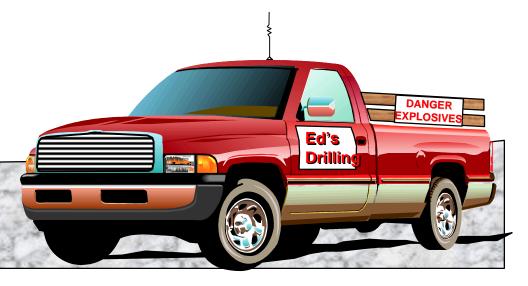
Equipment Hazards

- Pushed Over Highwall
- Pulled
 Over Highwall

Driven
Over Highwall

<u>Solutions</u>

- Plan Job Activities
- Position Equipment and Operate Safely
- Lockout and Tagout
- Inspect andMaintain Equipment



Unauthorized or Untrained Persons Hazards

Lack of Knowledge

Distractions

Unpredictability





Unauthorized or Untrained Persons - Solutions

Unauthorized

- Prevent Entry
- Visual Warnings And/or Physical Barriers
- Contact Appropriate Authority

Untrained

- Give Appropriate Training
- Accompany Untrained Persons

Fall Prevention Priorities

- **1** Determine Fall Hazard Zone:
 - No Physical Barrier and
 - 6 Feet or Less From Stable Crest or
 - 6 Feet or Less From Unstable Ground or Footing
- **2** Use Fall Prevention
 - ...if NOT POSSIBLE...
- **3** Use Fall Arrest



Fall Arrest (The LAST Resort)

When You Can Fall Over

- Harness Preferred
- Tie off to Rear D-ring
- Use Decelerating or Shock Absorbing Lanyard

the Edge

Tie Off Anchorage



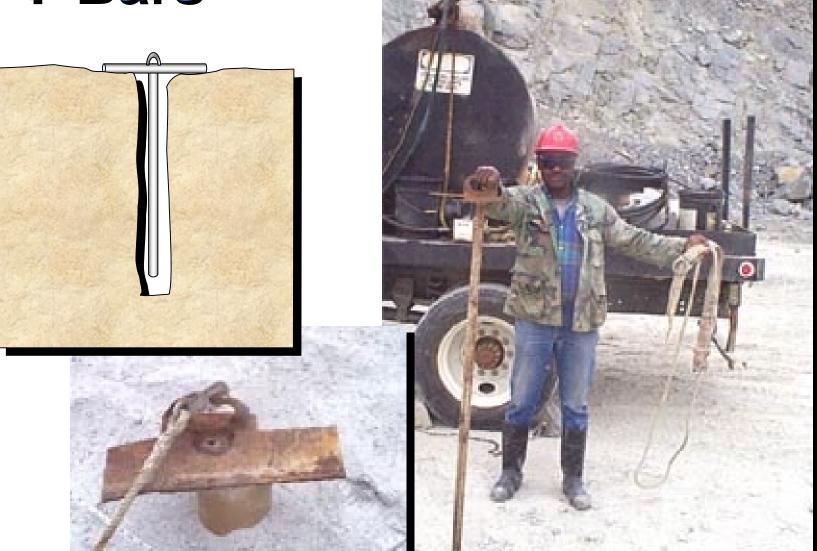
Fall Prevention

- Anchorage Should Hold at Least 3 Times the Weight of the Persons Attached
 - T-bars
 - Mobile Equipment

Fall Arrest

- Anchorage Should Hold at Least 5,000 Pounds
 Per Person Attached
 - Mobile Equipment

T-Bars





Lockout/tagout

<mark>– Transmission in "Park" or In Gear</mark> Tied off Person has Ignition Key Parking Brake Engaged, Steering Wheel or Clutch Lock Installed Wheels Chocked

Anchoring for Drillers

- Drillers should use caution when tying off to a drill. Is there a better alternative?
- Never position a drill parallel to the highwall
- If you must tie off to a drill, it should be:
 - Properly locked/tagged outOR
 - Jacks or outriggers extended

Personal Fall Protection Equipment

- Use Equipment That Meets ANSI A10.14
 Standard, "Safety Belts, Harnesses, Lanyards & Lifelines"
- Train Employees in the Use of:
 - Harnesses
 - Belts
 - Lanyards
 - Clips, Rings, and Other Accessories
- Use and Maintain According to Manufacturer's Instructions
- Inspect Equipment Before Each Use



- Good Judgment and Awareness Are Keys
 to Working Safely
- Continually Examine Your Workplace and Assess Your Fall Hazards
- Remember the Fall Hazard Zone
- Use Safe Anchorage
- Use the Right Equipment According to Manufacturer's Recommendations



This program has been developed by MSHA and representatives of the mining community for the purpose of providing information on the hazards of working near highwall crests.

Because these hazards are site specific and MSHA fall protection standards are performance oriented, this program does not establish official MSHA policy on all possible methods of compliance at every mining operation.

Instead, this program provides suggestions and recommendations to the mining industry for educational purposes.



Institute of Makers of Explosives

National Industrial Sand Association

- National Stone Association
- United Steelworkers of America

Drill & Blast Solutions

US Silica Company