



VIRGINIA BLACK LUNG ASSOCIATION
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MSHA
Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances
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MSHA
U.S. Dept of Labor

Comments Re: Proposed Dust Rules

I am a member of the board of the Virginia Black Lung Association. The VBLA is a self-help organization that assists claimants in their pursuit of federal black lung benefits. When my husband started working in the mines, they did not have the mining technology that is available today -- especially the long-wall mining. There was no 1969 Mine Safety and Health Act, and one did not "raise a lot of dust with a pick 'n shovel! My husband is totally disabled by a mine injury; however, he also has a totally disabling lung impairment due to coalworkers' pneumoconiosis, contracted during his years of exposure to coal and silica dust.

The 1969 Mine Safety and Health Act was instrumental in cleaning up the mines and maintaining safer conditions in the mines. However, in the early 1990's the cover on the employer's habitual practice of obtaining and submitting fraudulent dust sampling was removed and the public became aware of something that coal miners had known from the beginning -- the dust samples that were submitted were often misleading and frequently falsified! Over 160 companies and/or individuals were criminally prosecuted for fraudulent dust sampling aimed at concealing the high dust levels miners were being exposed to daily.

In 1996, the Federal Advisory Committee was appointed by the Secretary of Labor to develop recommended actions on the elimination of pneumoconiosis among coal miners. Those concerns included MSHA "taking over" the mine operator-controlled compliance dust sampling program, increase the number of shifts on which dust sampling is conducted, operate the dust samplers the full shift, have MSHA verify the dust control plan at the mines to make sure that the plan would control the dust, lower the 2.0 mg/m³ respirable dust levels, increase the sampling of the dust in the areas in the out-by, and require continuous monitoring of the dust levels.

But, these 2003 Proposed Rules not only fail to bring about the above-listed necessary action, unfortunately, they will reverse many improvements currently in place.

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We have been told that the new rule eliminates mine operator compliance sampling; furthermore, compliance sampling will be reduced by as much as 90% with substantial increases in unhealthy respirable dust concentrations by as much as four times the current dust levels. **At the maximum, dust levels would have to go well over 9 mg before MSHA would issue a citation.**

Moreover, instead of MSHA verifying the mine operator's dust control plan, the new rule allows the mine operator to verify their own plan -- **we call this letting the fox guard the hen house!** There will not be full shift compliance sampling, and in some mines, the rest of the mines will be sampled only one shift a year. **And, what about the mandatory requirement for continuous dust sampling – it's not in there!**

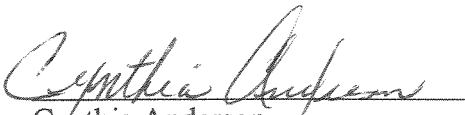
With the higher levels of dust permitted as recommended by the proposed rules, we may very well see an increased danger of mine fires and explosions. This year alone, three fires have broken out at three long wall mines owned by Consol Energy.

Along with countless other miners, my husband remembers well the days of dust so thick one could not see his buddy working along side of him. Furthermore, if he were still working in the mines today, neither he nor myself would be willing for him to go back to those working conditions again. Moreover, I am not willing to sit by and allow today's coal miner to labor under those horrible conditions without lifting my voice in condemnation of such inhumane working conditions.

In the past few years, our VBLA staff person has talked with and assisted several miners in their forties and fifties that have been diagnosed with complicated black lung. **Now, imagine this same scenario in the next few years, and look at how young and disabling the miners will be if MSHA goes ahead with these proposed rules.**

Clearly, these proposed rules ignore the 1969 and 1977 Mine Act, the 1996 Federal Advisory Committee Report on recommended actions for the elimination of pneumoconiosis among coal miners, NIOSH criteria, and ultimately, the health and long life of coal miners.

Sincerely,



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