WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION, 1958

ENROLLED

HOUSE BILL No. 2

(By Mr. Myles and Mr. Seibert)

PASSED February 4 1958
In Effect July 1 1958. Pessage

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AN ACT to amend chapter twenty-two of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, by amending and reenacting article one and article two thereof, and by adding to said chapter a new article, designated article two-b, all relating to coal mining, the safety and health of persons employed within or at mines within this state and the protection and preservation of mining property and property used in connection therewith; and providing penalties for violation of certain provisions thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That chapter twenty-two of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended by amending and reenacting article one and article two thereof and by adding to said chapter a new article, designated article two-b, all to read as follows:

Article 1. Administration; Enforcement

- Section 1. *Definitions.*—Mine: In this chapter the term 2 "mine" shall include the shafts, slopes, drifts or inclines
- 3 connected with excavations penetrating coal seams or
- 4 strata, which excavations are ventilated by one general
- 5 air current or divisions thereof, and connected by one
- 6 general system of mine haulage over which coal may be
- 7 delivered to one or more points outside the mine, and
- 8 the surface structures or equipment connected therewith 9 which contribute directly or indirectly to the mining,
- 10 preparation or handling of coal.

11 Operator: The term "operator" shall mean any firm,

12 corporation, partnership or individual operating any coal

13 mine or part thereof.

Department: The term "department" shall mean the state department of mines provided for in section two of this article.

Director of the Department of Mines: The term "director tor of the department of mines" shall mean the director of the department of mines provided for in section three of this article, and is synonymous with the term, "chief of the department of mines."

Mine Inspector: The term "mine inspector" shall mean a state mine inspector provided for in section seven of this article.

Mine Inspectors' Examining Board: The term "mine inspectors' examining board" shall mean the mine inspectors' examining board provided for in section nine of this article.

29 Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: The term "coal 30 mine safety board of review" shall mean the coal mine 31 safety board of review provided for in section fourteen 32 of this article.

Certified Person: The term "certified person", when used to designate the kind of person to whom the performance of a duty in connection with the operation of a mine shall be assigned shall mean a person who is qualified under the provisions of this chapter to perform such duty.

Sec. 2. Department of Mines.—There shall be a state department of mines, which shall have for its purpose the supervision of the execution and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, enacted for the protection of the safety and health of persons employed within or at the mines within this state, and for the protection and preservation of mining property and property used in connection therewith.

Sec. 3. Director of the Department of Mines; Appoint-2 ment; Term of Office.—There shall be a director of the 3 department of mines, who shall be appointed by the gov-

- 4 ernor with the advice and consent of the senate and who
 5 shall serve for a term of four years, subject to the pro6 visions of chapter six, article six, section four of this
 7 code, as amended. The original term of the director of
 8 the department of mines appointed under this section
 9 shall commence as of the effective date of this article as
 10 amended and all appointments to such office made there11 after shall be made for a full term of four years, except
 12 that in case of a vacancy the appointment shall be made
 13 for the unexpired term only.
 - Sec. 4. *Powers and Duties.*—The director of the department of mines shall have full charge of the department. He shall have the power and duty to:

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- (1) Supervise and direct the execution and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter;
- (2) Appoint a deputy director of the department of mines, fix his compensation and prescribe his powers and duties;
- (3) Employ such assistants, clerks, stenographers and other employees as may be necessary and fix their compensation, except as otherwise provided in this article;
- (4) Employ mine inspectors and assign them to divisions or districts in accordance with the provisions of section seven of this article, and to supervise and direct such mine inspectors in the performance of their duties;
- 16 (5) For good cause, to suspend any mine inspector 17 without compensation for a period not exceeding thirty 18 days in any calendar year;
 - (6) Prepare report forms to be used by mine inspectors in making their findings, orders and notices, upon inspections made in accordance with this chapter;
 - (7) Hear and determine applications made by mine operators for the annulment or revision of orders made by mine inspectors, and to make inspections of mines, in accordance with the provisions of this article;
- 26 (8) Cause a properly indexed permanent and public 27 record to be kept of all inspections made by himself or by 28 mine inspectors;
- 29 (9) Make annually a full and complete written report 30 of the administration of his department to the governor

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of the state for the year ending the thirty-first day of December. Such report shall include the number of visits 33 and inspections of mines in the state by mine inspectors, 34 the quantity of coal, coke and other minerals (including 35 oil and gas) produced in the state, the number of men 36 employed, number of mines in operation, statistics with 37 regard to health and safety of persons working in the 38 mines, improvements made, prosecutions, such other information in relation to the subject of mines, mine in-40 spections and needed legislation as he may deem of public 41 interest and beneficial to the mining interest of the state. 42 Such reports shall be filed with the governor on or before the thirtieth day of June next succeeding the year for 43 44 which it was made, and shall upon proper authority be 45 printed and distributed to interested persons;

- (10) Conduct such research and studies as he shall deem necessary to aid in protecting the health and safety of persons employed within or at mines in this state, to improve mining methods and to provide for the more efficient protection and preservation of mines and property used in connection therewith;
- 52 (11) Perform all other duties which are expressly im-53 posed upon him by the provisions of this chapter.
- All records of the department shall be open to the public.

Sec. 5. Eligibility; Salary.—The director of the department of mines shall be a male citizen of West Virginia, shall be a competent person of good repute and temperate 4 habits and shall have had at least fifteen years' experience underground in coal mines, at least ten of which shall have been underground in mines in this state. He shall possess a practical knowledge of the different systems of working, ventilating and draining coal mines, and a practical and scientific knowledge of all noxious and 10 dangerous gases found in such mines. A diploma in mining engineering from the West Virginia university school 12 of mines, or any similarly accredited engineering school 13 shall be counted as two years' working experience. The 14 director shall devote all of his time to the duties of his office, and shall not be directly or indirectly interested

- 16 financially in any mine in this state. The salary of the
- director of the department of mines shall be twelve
- 18 thousand dollars per year, and traveling expenses, which
- shall be paid out of the state treasury upon a requisition
- upon the state auditor, properly certified by the director
- 21 of the department of mines.

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- Sec. 6. Oath; Bond.—The director of the department of mines shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take the oath of office prescribed by section five, article four of the constitution, and shall execute a bond in the penalty of two thousand dollars, with security to be approved by the governor, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties, a certificate of which oath and which bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.
- Sec. 7. Mine Inspectors; Districts and Divisions; Employment; Tenure.--Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, mine inspectors shall be selected, serve and 4 be removed as in this article provided.
- The director of the department of mines shall divide the state into not more than forty-five mining districts, 7 and not more than five mining divisions, so as to equalize, as far as practical, the work of each inspector. He shall 9 assign inspectors to districts, designate and assign an inspector at large for each such division and shall designate their places of abode, at points convenient to the 12 mines of their district or division.
- Mine inspectors serving on the effective date of this 14 section, may continue to serve for a probationary period not exceeding one year and shall be eligible to qualify for appointment during such probationary period in accordance with the provisions of section eight of this article.
- 19 Except as in the next preceding paragraph provided, all 20 mine inspectors appointed after the mine inspectors' examining board has certified to the director of the de-22 partment of mines an adequate register of qualified eligible candidates in accordance with section eight of this article, so long as such register contains the names of at

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25 least three qualified eligible candidates, shall be appointed from the names on such register. Each original appoint-27 ment shall be made by the director of the department of mines for a probationary period of not more than one year. The director of the department of mines shall make 29 each appointment from among the three qualified eligible 30 candidates on the register having the highest grades: 31 Provided, however, That the director of the department 32 of mines may, for good cause, at least thirty days prior 33 34 to making an appointment, strike any name from the 35 register. Upon striking any name from the register the director of the department of mines shall immediately 36 37 notify in writing each member of the mine inspector's 38 examining board of his action, together with a detailed 39 statement of the reasons therefore. Thereafter, the mine 40 inspector's examining board, after hearing, if it finds that the action of the director of the department of mines 41 42 was arbitrary or unreasonable, may order the name of 43 any candidate so stricken from the register to be rein-44 stated thereon. Such reinstatement shall be effective from 45 the date of removal from the register.

Any candidate passed over for appointment for three years shall be automatically stricken from the register.

After having served for a probationary period of one year to the satisfaction of the director of the department of mines, a mine inspector shall have permanent tenure until he becomes sixty-five years of age, subject only to dismissal for cause in accordance with the provisions of section eight of this article. No mine inspector while in office shall be directly or indirectly interested as owner, lessor, operator, stockholder, superintendent or engineer of any coal mine. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties as a mine inspector, he shall take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution, and shall execute a bond in the penalty of two thousand dollars, with security to be approved by the director of the department of mines, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties, a certificate of which oath and bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Sec. 8. Eligibility for Appointment as Mine Inspector; Qualifications; Salary and Expenses; Removal.—(a) No person shall be eligible for appointment as a mine inspec-4 tor after the effective date of this article unless, at the time of his probationary appointment he: (1) Is a citizen 6 of West Virginia, in good health, not less than thirty nor more than fifty-five years of age, and of good character, reputation and temperate habits; (2) has had at least 9 ten years practical experience in coal mining, at least five years of which, immediately preceding his original ap-10 pointment, shall have been in mines in this state: Pro-11 vided, however, That graduation from the school of mines 12of West Virginia university or any other accredited col-13 14 lege of mining engineering shall be considered the equivalent of two years practical experience; (3) has had 15 practical experience with dangerous gases found in coal 16 mines; and (4) has a good theoretical and practical knowl-17 18 edge of mines, mining methods, mine ventilation, sound 19 safety practices and applicable mining laws.

(b) In order to qualify for appointment as a mine inspector an eligible applicant shall submit to a written and oral examination by the mine inspectors' examining board and furnish such evidence of good health, character and other facts establishing eligibility as the board may require. If the board finds after investigation and examination that an applicant: (1) Is eligible for appointment and (2) has passed all written and oral examinations, with a grade of at least ninety percent, the board shall add such applicant's name and grade to the register of qualified eligible candidates and certify its action to the director of the department of mines. No candidate's name shall remain in the register for more than three years without requalifying.

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(c) Salaries of mine inspectors shall not be less than seven thousand two hundred dollars per annum, nor more than eight thousand four hundred dollars per annum, and reasonable traveling expenses. Within the limits provided by law, the salary of each inspector shall be fixed by the director of the department of mines, subject to the approval of the mine inspectors' examining board. In

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- fixing salaries of mine inspectors, the director of the department of mines shall consider ability, performance of duty, responsibility and experience. No reimbursement for traveling expense shall be made except upon an itemized account of such expenses submitted by the inspector, who shall verify, upon oath, that such expenses were actually incurred in the discharge of his official duties.
 - (d) A mine inspector, after having received a permanent appointment shall be removed from office only for physical or mental impairment, incompetency, neglect of duty, drunkenness, malfeasance in office, or other good cause.

Proceedings for the removal of a mine inspector may be initiated by the director of the department of mines whenever he has reasonable cause to believe and does believe that adequate cause exists, warranting removal. Such a proceeding shall be initiated by a verified petition, filed with the board by the director of the department of mines, setting forth with particularity the facts alleged. Not less than twenty reputable citizens, who are operators or employees in mines in the state, may petition the director of the department of mines for the removal of a mine inspector. If such petition is verified by at least one of the petitioners, based on actual knowledge of the affiant, and alleges facts which, if true, warrant the removal of the inspector, the director of the department of mines shall cause an investigation of the facts to be made. If, after such investigation, the director finds that there is substantial evidence which, if true, warrants removal of the inspector, he shall file a petition with the board requesting removal of the inspector.

On receipt of a petition by the director of the department of mines seeking removal of a mine inspector the board shall promptly notify the inspector to appear before it at a time and place designated in said notice, which time shall be not less than fifteen days thereafter. There shall be attached to the copy of the notice served upon the inspector a copy of the petition filed with the board.

At the time and place designated in said notice, the board shall hear all evidence offered in support of the

81 petition and on behalf of the inspector. Each witness 82 shall be sworn and a transcript shall be made of all evi-

83 dence taken and proceedings had at any such hearing.

No continuance shall be granted except for good cause 85 shown.

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The chairman of the board and the director of the department of mines shall have power to administer oaths 88 and subpoena witnesses.

Any mine inspector who shall wilfully refuse or fail to appear before the board, or having appeared, shall refuse to answer under oath any relevant question on the ground that his testimony or answer might incriminate him, or shall refuse to waive immunity from prosecution on account of any relevant matter about which he may be asked to testify at any such hearing before the board, shall forfeit his position.

97 If, after hearing, the board finds that the inspector 98 should be removed, it shall enter an order to that effect. The decision of the board shall be final and shall not be 99 100 subject to judicial review.

Sec. 9. Mine Inspectors' Examining Board.—There shall be a mine inspectors' examining board consisting of five members who, except for the public representative on such board, shall be appointed by the governor, by and 5 with the advice and consent of the senate. Members so appointed may be removed only for the same causes and in like manner as elective state officers. One of the members of the board shall be a representative of the public who shall be the director of the school of mines at West Virginia university. Two members of the board shall be 10 11 persons who by reason of previous training and experi-12 ence may reasonably be said to represent the viewpoint 13 of coal mine operators and two members shall be persons who by reason of previous training and experience may 15 reasonably be said to represent the viewpoint of coal mine 16 workers.

17 The director of the department of mines shall be an 18 "exofficio" member of the board, and shall serve as secretary of the board without additional compensation, but he

20 shall have no right to vote with respect to any matter 21 before the board.

The members of the board, except the public representative, shall be appointed for overlapping terms of eight years, except that the original appointments shall be for terms of two, four, six and eight years respectively. Any member whose term expires may be reappointed by the governor.

Each member of the board shall receive forty dollars per diem while actually engaged in the performance of the work of the board; and shall receive mileage at the rate of ten cents for each mile actually traveled going from the home of the member to the place of the meeting of the board and returning therefrom, which shall be paid out of the state treasury upon a requisition upon the state auditor, properly certified by such members of the board.

The public member shall serve as chairman of the board. Members of the board, before performing any duty shall take and subscribe to the oath required by article four, section five of the constitution of West Virginia.

The mine inspectors examining board shall meet at such times and places as shall be designated by the chairman. It shall be the duty of the chairman to call a meeting of the board on the written request of three members or the director of the department of mines. Notice of each meeting shall be given in writing to each member by the secretary at least five days in advance of the meeting. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

In addition to other duties expressly set forth elsewhere in this article, the board shall:

- (1) Establish, and from time to time revise, forms of application for employment as mine inspector and forms for written examinations to test the qualification of candidates for that position;
- (2) Adopt and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations relating to the examination, qualification and certification of candidates for appointment as mine inspectors, and hearings for removal of inspectors, required to be held by this article. All of such rules and regulations

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shall be printed and a copy thereof furnished by the secretary of the board to any person upon request;

- (3) Conduct, after public notice of the time and place thereof, examinations of candidates for appointment as mine inspector. By unanimous agreement of all members of the board, one or more members of the board or an employee of the department of mines may be designated to give to a candidate the written portion of the examination;
- (4) Prepare and certify to the director of the department of mines a register of qualified eligible candidates for appointment as mine inspectors. The register shall list all qualified eligible candidates in the order of their grades, the candidate with the highest grade appearing at the top of the list. After each meeting of the board held to examine such candidates, and at least annually, the board shall prepare and submit to the director of the department of mines a revised and corrected register of qualified eligible candidates for appointment as mine inspector, deleting from such revised register all persons (a) who are no longer residents of West Virginia, (b) who have allowed a calendar year to expire without, in writing, indicating their continued availability for such appointment, (c) who have been passed over for appointment for three years, (d) who have become ineligible for appointment since the board originally certified that such person was qualified and eligible for appointment as mine inspector, or (e) who, in the judgment of at least four members of the board, should be removed from the register for good cause;
- (5) Cause the secretary of the board to keep and preserve the written examination papers, manuscript, grading sheets and other papers of all applicants for appointment as mine inspector, together with the correct solution of each question prepared by the examining board and the stenographer's transcript of the oral examinations of such applicants;
- (6) Issue a certificate of qualification to each successful, eligible candidate;

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- 99 (7) Hear and determine proceedings for the removal 100 of mine inspectors in accordance with the provisions of 101 this article;
- 102 (8) Hear and determine appeals of mine inspectors 103 from suspension orders made by the director pursuant to the provisions of section four (5) of this article: Pro-104 vided, however, That an aggrevied inspector in order to 105 106 appeal from any order of suspension, shall file such appeal 107 in writing with the mine inspectors examining board not 108 later than ten days after receipt of notice of suspension. On such appeal the board shall affirm the action of the 109 director unless it be satisfied from a clear preponderance 110 111 of the evidence that the director has acted arbitrarily; (9) Make an annual report to the governor and the 112 113 director of the department of mines concerning the administration of mine inspection personnel in the state 114service, making such recommendations as the board con-115

siders to be in the public interest.

- Sec. 10. Inspections; Reports.—The director of the department of mines shall have authority to visit, enter and examine any mine, whether underground or on the surface, and may call for the assistance of any district mine inspector or inspectors wherever such assistance is necessary in the examination of any mine. The operator of every coal mine shall furnish the director of the department of mines or mine inspector proper facilities for entering such mine and making examination or obtaining information.
- Mine inspectors shall devote their full time and un-11 divided attention to the performance of their duties, and 12 13 they shall examine all of the mines in their respective districts at least once in every four months, and as often, 14 15 in addition thereto, as the director of the department of mines may direct or the necessities of the case or the con-17 dition of the mine or mines may require, and shall make 18 a personal examination of each working face, and also entrances to abandoned parts of the mine where gas is 19 known to liberate, for the purpose of determining whether 21 a danger described in section eleven of this article exists in any such mine, or whether any provision of article two

23 of this chapter is being violated in any such mine, or 24 whether any such mine is a gassy mine.

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The mine inspector shall visit the scene of each fatal accident occurring in any mine within his district, and shall make an examination into the particular facts of such accident and make a report to the director of the department of mines, setting forth the results of such examination including the condition of the mine and the cause or causes of such fatal accident, if known, and all such reports shall be made available to the interested parties, upon written requests.

Sec. 11. Mine Inspectors; Findings; Orders.—(a) If a mine inspector, upon making an inspection of a mine as authorized by this article, finds danger that a mine explosion, mine fire, mine inundation, man-trip or man-hoist accident will occur immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated, he shall also find the extent of the area of such mine throughout which such danger exists. Thereupon he shall immediately make an order requiring the operator of such mine to cause all persons, excepting persons referred to in paragraph (e) of this section, to be withdrawn from, and to be debarred from entering such area. Such findings and order shall contain a detailed description of the conditions which the mine inspector finds cause and constitute such danger, and a description of the area of such mine throughout which persons must be withdrawn and debarred. Upon the written statement of the operator that such danger has been removed, such inspector shall make another inspection and shall make an order withdrawing or continuing the requirements of such previous order.

(b) If a mine inspector, upon making an inspection of a mine as authorized by this article, finds that any provision of article two of this chapter is being violated, but that the conditions created by such violation do not cause danger that a mine explosion, mine fire, mine inundation, man-trip or man-hoist accident will occur in such mine immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated, he shall find what would be a reasonable period of time within which such violation should be

30 totally abated. Such findings shall contain reference to 31 the provisions of article two of this chapter which he 32 finds are being violated, and a detailed description of the 33 conditions which cause and constitute such violation.

34 The period of time so found by such mine inspec-35 tor to be a reasonable period of time may be extended by 36 such inspector, or by any other mine inspector duly au-37 thorized by the director of the department of mines, from time to time, but on not more than three occasions, upon 38 39 the making of a special inspection to ascertain whether 40 or not such violation has been totally abated. The direc-41 tor of the department of mines shall cause a special inspection to be made: (A) Upon expiration of such period 42 43 of time as originally fixed or as extended, unless the 44 director is satisfied that the violation has been abated; 45 and (B) whenever an operator of a mine, prior to the 46 expiration of any such period of time, requests him to 47 cause a special inspection to be made at such mine. Upon 48 making such a special inspection, such mine inspector 49 shall find whether or not such violation has been totally abated. If he finds that such violation has not been totally abated, he shall find whether or not such period of time 51 52 as originally fixed, or as so fixed and extended, should be extended. If he finds that such period of time should 53 be extended, he shall find what a reasonable extension 54 would be. If he finds that such violation has not been 55 totally abated, and if such period of time as originally 56 fixed, or as so fixed and extended, has then expired, and 57 if he also finds that such period of time should not be 58 further extended, he shall also find the extent of the area 59 of such mine which is affected by such violation. There-60 upon, he shall make an order requiring the operator of 61 such mine to cause all persons in such area, excepting 62 63 persons referred to in paragraph (e) of this section, to be withdrawn from, and to be debarred from entering 64 such area. Such findings and order shall contain reference 65 to the specific provisions of article two of this chapter which are being violated and a detailed description of 67 68 the area of such mine throughout which persons must be 69 withdrawn and debarred.

(d) If a mine inspector, upon making an inspection

of a mine as authorized by this article, finds that methane has been ignited in said mine, or has been detected with a permissible flame safety lamp, or by laboratory analysis of a sample of air collected in active workings, in an air current perceptible by smoke tube or other visible means, taken not less than twelve inches from the roof, face and rib, in an amount of twenty-five hundredths per cent or more, he shall enter an order classifying the mine as a gassy mine.

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- (e) No order issued under this section shall require any of the following persons to be withdrawn from, or to be debarred from entering, the area described in the order: (A) Any person whose presence in such area is necessary, in the judgment of the operator of the mine, to eliminate the danger described in an order or to abate the violation described in an order; (B) the director of the department of mines or any mine inspector whose official duties require him to enter such area; or (C) any technical consultant, or any authorized representative of the employees of the mine, who is himself an employee of the mine or, if not an employee of the mine, who assumes all risks to which he may be subject while in or around the mine, who is a certified person qualified to make mine examinations, or is accompanied by such a person, and whose presence in the area is necessary for the proper investigation of the conditions described in the order.
- 98 (f) Notice of each finding and order made under this 99 section shall promptly be given to the operator of the 100 mine to which it pertains, by the person making such 101 finding or order.
- 102 (g) No order shall be issued under the authority of this section which is not expressly authorized herein.

Sec. 12. Review by Director of Department of Mines.— 2 Any operator notified of findings or an order made by a 3 mine inspector pursuant to section eleven of this article, 4 may apply to the director of the department of mines 5 for annulment or revision of such order. Upon receipt of 6 such application the director of the department of mines 7 shall make a special inspection of the mine affected by

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8 such order, or cause two duly authorized mine inspectors,

9 other than the mine inspector who made such order, to

10 make such inspection of such mine and to report thereon

11 to him. Upon making such special inspection himself, or

12 upon receiving the report of such inspection made by

13 such mine inspectors, the director of the department of

14 mines shall make an order which shall include his findings

15 and shall annul, revise or affirm the order of the inspector.

The director of the department of mines shall cause notice of each finding and order made under this section to be given promptly to the operator of the mine to which it pertains.

At any time while an order made pursuant to section eleven, or this section, of this article, is in effect, the operator of the mine affected by such order may apply to the director of the department of mines for annulment or revision of such order. The director of the department of mines shall thereupon proceed to act upon such application in the manner provided in this section.

In the view of the urgent need for prompt decision of matters submitted to the director of the department of mines under this section, all actions which he, or mine inspectors designated by him, are required to take under this section shall be taken as rapidly as practicable, consistent with adequate consideration of the issues involved.

Sec. 13. Notices.—(a) All findings and orders made pursuant to sections eleven or twelve of this article and all notices required to be given of the making of such findings and orders, shall be in writing. All such findings and orders shall be signed by the person making them, and all such notices shall be signed by the person charged with the duty of giving the notice. All such notices shall contain a copy of the findings and orders referred to therein.

10 (b) Each operator of a mine shall maintain an office 11 on or near the premises of such mine and shall maintain 12 thereon a conspicuous sign designating it as the office of 13 such mine. Each operator of a mine shall maintain a 14 bulletin board at such office or at some conspicuous place 15 near the entrance of such mine, in such manner that

16 notices required by law to be posted on the mine bulletin 17 board may be posted thereon, be easily visible to all persons desiring to read them, and be protected against 18 19 damage by weather and against unauthorized removal. 20 The operator shall maintain on such bulletin board a 21 conspicuous sign designating it as the bulletin board of 22 such mine. Notice of any finding or order required by 23 sections eleven or twelve of this article to be given to 24 an operator shall be given by causing such notice, addressed to the operator of the mine to which it pertains, 26 to be delivered to the office of such mine provided for 27 in this subsection; and by causing a copy of such notice 28 to be posted on the bulletin board of such mine provided 29 for in this subsection. The requirement of the preceding 30 sections that a notice shall be "addressed to the operator of the mine to which it pertains," shall not require that 31 32 the name of the operator for whom it is intended shall be 33 specifically set out in such address. Addressing such 34 notice to "Operator of Mine," specifying 35 the mine sufficiently to identify it, shall satisfy such 36 requirement. 37

(c) The director of the department of mines shall cause a copy of such notice to be mailed immediately to a designated representative of the employees of the mine to which it pertains.

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Sec. 14. Coal Mine Safety Board of Review; Appoint-2 ment; Eligibility; Terms.—(a) There is hereby created 3 a board to be known as the coal mine safety board of review, which shall be composed of four members who, except for the public representative, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of 7 the senate. Members so appointed may be removed only for the same causes and in like manner as elective state officials. One of the members of the board shall be the 9 10 public representative who shall be the director of the school of mines at West Virginia university. Two mem-11 12 bers of the board shall be persons who by reason of previous training and experience may reasonably be 14 said to represent the viewpoint of coal mine operators and two members shall be persons who by reason of

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- 16 previous training and experience may reasonably be said 17 to represent the viewpoint of coal mine workers.
- 18 (b) The members of the board, except the public 19 representative, shall be appointed for terms of four years, 20 and any member whose term expires may be reappointed 21 by the governor.
 - (c) Each member of the board shall receive forty dollars per diem while actually engaged in the performance of the work of the board; and shall receive mileage at the rate of ten cents for each mile actually traveled going from the home of the member to the place of meeting of the board and returning therefrom.
 - (d) The board after being duly organized shall take and subscribe to, before any official authorized to administer the same, the oath prescribed by section five of article four of the constitution of West Virginia.
 - (e) The board shall employ and prescribe the duties of a secretary of the board and such other office or clerical assistance as it deems necessary. Every official act of the board shall be entered of record, and its hearings and records shall be open to the public.
 - (f) The mine safety board of review shall hear and determine applications filed pursuant to section fifteen of this article, for annulment or revision of findings or orders made pursuant to sections eleven or twelve of this article, and shall hear and determine applications filed pursuant to section sixteen of this article. The board shall not make or cause to be made any inspection of a mine for the purpose of determining any pending application.
 - (g) The board is authorized to make such rules as are necessary for the orderly transaction of its proceedings, which shall include requirement for adequate notice of hearing to all parties.
- 50 (h) Any member of the board may sign and issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant papers, books and documents, and administer oaths. Witnesses summoned before the board shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the circuit courts of the state.

- The board may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding pending before it, at any stage of such proceeding. Reasonable notice must first be given in writing by the party or his attorney proposing to take such deposition to the opposite party or his at-torney of record, which notice shall state the name of the witness and the time and place of the taking of his deposition. Any person may be compelled to appear and depose, and to produce books, papers or documents, in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce like documentary evidence before the board, as provided in subsection (h) of this section. Witnesses whose depositions are taken under this sub-section shall be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the circuit courts of the state.
 - (j) In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena served upon, any person under this section, the
 circuit court of any county in which such person is found
 or resides or transacts business, upon proper application
 thereto, and after notice to such person and hearing,
 shall have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such
 person to appear and give testimony before the board
 or to appear and produce documents before the board,
 or both; and any failure to obey such order of the court
 may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

- Sec. 15. Review by Board.—(a) Any operator notified of an order or finding made pursuant to section eleven of this article, may apply to the coal mine safety board of review for annulment or revision of such finding or order without seeking its annulment or revision under section twelve of this article; and any operator notified of an order made pursuant to section twelve of this article may apply to the board for annulment or revision of such order: Provided, however, That any such application shall be filed with the board not later than thirty days after the receipt of notice of such order or finding.
- (b) The operator shall be designated as the applicant in such proceeding and the application filed by him shall recite the order complained of and other facts sufficient to advise the board of the nature of the proceeding. He

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may allege in such application: That danger as set out in such order does not exist at the time of the filing of such application; that violation of the provisions of article 19 two of this chapter as set out in such finding or order, 20 has not occurred; that such violation has been totally or partially abated; that the period of time within which such violation should be totally abated, as fixed in the 23 findings upon which such order was based, was not rea-24 sonable; that the area of the mine described in such order 25 as the area affected by the violation referred to in such 26 order is not so affected at the time of the filing of such 27 application; or that the mine described in such order is 28 not a gassy mine. The director of the department of mines shall be the respondent in such proceeding, and the applicant shall send a copy of such application by registered 30 31 mail to the director of the department of mines.

- (c) Immediately upon the filing of such an application the board shall fix the time for a prompt hearing thereof.
- 34 (d) An application for annulment or revision of a 35 finding or order filed in accordance with the provisions 36 of this section shall act as a supersedeas of such finding 37 or order, unless such finding or order is entered pursuant 38 to the provisions of section eleven (a).

Pending final hearing on an application to annul or revise a finding or order entered pursuant to the provisions of section eleven (a), the applicant may file with the board a written request for temporary relief from such finding or order, and upon a showing of good cause temporary relief may be granted.

(e) The board shall not be bound by any previous findings of fact by the respondent or by any mine inspector, or by any other representative of the department of mines. Evidence relating to the making of the order complained of and relating to the questions raised by the allegations of the pleadings or other questions pertinent in the proceeding may be offered by both parties to the proceeding. If the respondent claims that danger or a violation of article two of this chapter, as set out in such order, existed at the time of the filing of the application, or that gas has been ignited or found in such mine as set out in the order under review, the burden of proving the

57 then existence of such danger or violation, or that gas 58 has been ignited or found in such mine as set out in the 59 order under review, shall be upon the respondent, and 60 the respondent shall present his evidence first to prove 61 the then existence of such danger or violation. Following 62 presentation of respondent's evidence the applicant may 63 present his evidence, and thereupon respondent may pre-64 sent evidence to rebut the applicant's evidence.

(f) After the conclusion of such hearing the board shall make its findings and shall enter an order annulling, revising or affirming the finding or order under review.

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- (g) Each finding and order made by the board shall be in writing. It shall show the date on which it is made, and shall bear the signatures of the members of the board who concur therein. Upon making a finding and order the board shall cause a true copy thereof to be sent by registered mail to all parties or their attorneys of record. The board shall cause each such finding and order to be entered on its official record, together with any written opinion prepared by any member in support of, or dissenting from, any such finding or order.
- (h) In view of the urgent need for prompt decision of matters submitted to the board under this section, all actions which the board is required to take under this section shall be taken as rapidly as practicable, consistent with adequate consideration of the issues involved.

Sec. 16. Review of Other Administrative Action.—(a) 2 Any operator aggrieved by any action or ruling of the director of the department of mines or any mine inspector, or other authorized representative of the department of 5 mines, pursuant to any provision of article two of this chapter, which action or ruling is not reviewable under 7 section fifteen of this article, may apply to the coal mine safety board of review for annulment, correction or revision of such action or ruling: Provided, however, That an operator applying to the board for annulment, correc-10 11 tion or revision of such action or ruling, not reviewable 12 under section fifteen of this article, shall file such application with the board not later than thirty days after receiving notice of such action or ruling.

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- 15 (b) Upon the filing of such an application the board
 16 shall proceed to hear and determine the matter in accord17 ance with the procedure set forth in section fifteen of
 18 this article, insofar as the same may be applicable, and
 19 shall thereupon make such findings as may be appro20 priate, and enter an order, consistent with such findings,
 21 affirming, annulling, correcting or revising the action or
 22 ruling under review.
- Sec. 17. Judicial Review.—(a) Any final order issued 2 by the board under sections fifteen or sixteen of this 3 article shall be subject to judicial review by the circuit 4 court of the county in which the mine affected is located 5 or the circuit court of Kanawha county upon the filing 6 in such court or with the judge thereof in vacation, of a 7 petition for appeal by the director of the department of 8 mines or the operator aggrieved by such final order, 9 within thirty days from the date of the making of such 10 final order.
 - (b) The party making such appeal shall forthwith send a copy of such petition for appeal, by registered mail, to the other party and to the board. Upon receipt of such copy of such petition for appeal the board shall promptly certify and file in such court a complete transcript of the record upon which the order complained of was made. The costs of such transcripts shall be paid by the party making the appeal.
 - (c) The court or judge thereof in vacation, shall hear such appeal on the record made before the board, and shall permit argument, oral or written or both, by both parties. The court shall permit such pleadings, in addition to the pleadings before the board, as it deems to be required.
- 25 (d) Upon such conditions as may be required and to 26 the extent necessary to prevent irreparable injury, any 27 circuit court to which an appeal has been made as provided in subsection (c) of this section, may, after due 29 notice to and hearing of the parties to the appeal, issue all 30 necessary and appropriate process to postpone the effective date of the final order of the board or to grant such

32 other relief as may be appropriate pending final determi-33 nation.

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- (e) A circuit court to which an appeal has been made as provided in subsection (c) of this section, may affirm, annul, or revise the final order of the board, or it may remand the proceeding to the board for such further action as it directs.
- 39 (f) The decision of a circuit court on an appeal from 40 the board shall be final, subject only to review by the 41 supreme court of appeals of West Virginia upon a petition 42 for certiorari filed in such court within sixty days from 43 the entry of the order and decision of the circuit court 44 upon such appeal from the board.
- Sec. 18. *Penalties.*—Any person who has notice of a valid order made pursuant to sections eleven or twelve of this article, who wilfully disobeys or fails to comply with such order, or who interferes with the director of the department of mines or a mine inspector in the discharge of duties hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.
- Sec. 19. *Mine Rescue Stations; Equipment.*—The director of the state department of mines is hereby authorized to purchase, equip and operate for the use of said department such mine rescue stations and equipment as he may deem necessary.
- Sec. 20. Mine Rescue Crews.—The director of the state 2 department of mines is hereby authorized to have trained and employed at the rescue stations operated by that 4 department within the state, such rescue crews as he may deem necessary. Each member of a rescue crew shall 6 devote four hours each month for training purposes, and shall be available at all times to assist in rescue work at 7 8 explosions and mine fires. Regular members shall receive 9 for such services the sum of seven dollars per month and 10 captains shall receive eight dollars per month, payable 11 on requisition approved by the director of the department 12 of mines, and such other sums, to be paid by the operat-13 ing company, as may be agreed upon when engaged in

- 14 rescue work at explosions or mine fires. The director of
- 15 the department of mines may remove any member of a
- 16 rescue crew at any time.
 - Sec. 21. Supervision of Mine Rescue Work.—The direc-
 - 2 tor of the department of mines is hereby authorized to
 - 3 assign mine rescue teams and such mine rescue and re-
 - 4 covery work to inspectors or other qualified employees
- 5 of the department of mines as he may deem necessary.
- Sec. 22. Provisions of Article Severable.—The various
- 2 provisions of this article shall be construed as separable
- 3 and severable, and should any of the provisions, sentences,
- 4 clauses, or parts thereof be construed or held unconstitu-
- 5 tional or for any reason be invalid, the remaining pro-
- 6 visions of this article shall not be thereby affected.

Article 2. Coal Mines

- Section 1. Definitions.—Mine: In this article the term
- 2 "mine" shall include the shafts, slopes, drifts or inclines
- 3 connected with excavations penetrating coal seams or
- 4 strata, which excavations are ventilated by one general
- 5 air current or divisions thereof, and connected by one
- 6 general system of mine haulage over which coal may be
- 7 delivered to one or more points outside the mine, and the
- 8 surface structures or equipment connected therewith
- 9 which contribute directly or indirectly to the mining,
- 10 preparation or handling of coal.
- 11 Excavations and Workings: The term "excavations and
- 12 workings" shall mean any or all parts of a mine exca-
- 13 vated or being excavated, including shafts, slopes, drifts,
- 14 tunnels, entries, rooms, and working places, whether
- 15 abandoned or in use.
- 16 Shaft: The term "shaft" shall mean a vertical opening
- 17 through the strata that is or may be used for purposes
- 18 of ventilation, drainage, and the hoisting and transporta-
- 19 tion of men and material, in connection with the mining
- 20 of coal.
- 21 Slope: The term "slope" shall mean a plane or incline
- 22 roadway, usually driven to a coal seam from the surface
- 23 and used for the same purposes as a shaft.

Drift: The term "drift" shall mean a horizontal or approximately horizontal opening through strata or in a coal seam and used for the same purpose as a shaft.

Operator: The term "operator" shall mean any firm, corporation, partnership or individual operating any coal mine or part thereof.

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Superintendent: The term "superintendent" shall mean the person who shall have, on behalf of the operator, immediate supervision of one or more mines.

Mine Foreman: The term "mine foreman" shall mean the person charged with the responsibility of the general supervision of the underground workings of a mine and the persons employed therein. He shall hold a certificate of competency for such position issued to him by the department of mines after taking an examination held by the department of mines.

40 Assistant Mine Foreman: The term "assistant mine 41 foreman" shall mean a person designated to assist the 42 mine foreman in the supervision of a portion or the whole 43 of a mine or of the persons employed therein.

Supervisor: The term "supervisor" shall mean a superintendent, mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, or any person specifically designated by the superintendent or mine foreman to supervise work or employees and who is acting pursuant to such specific designation and instructions.

Fire Boss: The term "fire boss" shall mean any person designated to examine a mine for gas and other dangers. Such person shall have the qualifications required by this article.

Shot Firer: The term "shot firer" shall mean any competent person having had at least three years practical experience in coal mines; who has a knowledge of ventilation, mine roof and timbering; and who has demonstrated knowledge of mine gases and the use of a flame safety lamp, by examination given him by the mine foreman.

Approved: The term "approved" shall mean any equip-61 ment, device, or explosive, approved by the director of 62 the department of mines.

63 Permissible: The term "permissible" shall mean any

equipment, device, or explosive, that has been approved as permissible by the United States bureau of mines, and 66 meets all requirements, restrictions, exceptions, limita-67 tions and conditions attached to such classification by said 68

69 Nongassy Mine: The term "nongassy mine" shall mean 70 any coal mine which is not classified as gassy.

71 Gassy Mine: The term "gassy mine" shall mean any 72 mine in which methane has been ignited, or has been 73 detected with a permissible flame safety lamp, or by 74 laboratory analysis of an air sample collected in active workings, in a perceptible air current, taken not less than 75 twelve inches from the roof, face and rib, in an amount 76 77 of twenty-five hundredths per cent or more.

78 Interested Persons: The term "interested persons" shall 79 include the operator, members of any mine safety com-80 mittee at the mine affected and other duly authorized 81 representatives of the mine workers, and state mine in-82 spectors.

83 Abandoned Workings: The term "abandoned work-84 ings" shall mean excavations, either caved or sealed, that are deserted and in which further mining is not intended, 86 and open workings which are ventilated and not inspected 87 regularly.

MINE MAPS

Sec. 2. Mine Maps; Certificate of Engineer.—The operator of every coal mine shall make, or cause to be made, an accurate map or plan of such mine, on a scale of not less than one hundred, and not more than one thousand feet to the inch. Such map or plan shall show the openings or excavations, the shafts, slopes, entries and airways, with darts or arrows showing directions of air cur-8 rents, headings, rooms, pillars, and such portions of such 9 mine or mines as may have been abandoned, the general 10 inclination of the coal strata, and so much of the property 11 lines and the outcrop of the coal seam of the tract of land 12 on which the mine is located as may be within one thou-13 sand feet of any part of the workings of such mine. A 14 true copy of such map or plan shall be forwarded annually

by such operator, to the inspector of his district, to be preserved among the records of his office and turned over to his successor in office; but in no case shall any copy of the same be made without the consent of the operator, 19 nor shall the map be used by any person for any purpose other than as intended by this article. The original map, or a true copy thereof, shall be kept by such operator at the office of the mine, and open at all reasonable times for the examination and use of the inspector, and such operator shall, twice within every twelve months, while the mine is in operation, cause such survey and the map thereof to be extended so as to accurately show the progress of the workings, the property lines and outcrops as above provided.

The map or maps required by this section shall have the certificate and seal of the engineer, in the following

"I, the undersigned, hereby certify that this map is correct and shows all the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, required by the mining laws of this state, and covers the period ending.......

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Engineer"

VENTILATION

Sec. 3. Plan of Ventilation; Approval by Director of Department of Mines.—Every operator of a coal mine, before making any new or additional openings, shall sub-4 mit to the director of the department of mines, for his information and approval, a general plan showing the proposed system of ventilation and ventilating equipment of the openings with their location and relative positions to adjacent developments; and no such new or additional openings shall be made until approved by the director of the department of mines. The director of the depart-10 ment of mines shall promptly approve any such plans 12 submitted if the proposed system of ventilation and ventilating equipment meet the requirements of this article.

Sec. 4. Fans.—The ventilation of mines which extend more than two hundred feet underground, and which are

3 opened after the effective date of this article, shall be produced by a mechanically operated fan or mechanically operated fans. Ventilation by means of a furnace is prohibited in any mine. The fan or fans shall be kept in continuous operation, unless written permission to do otherwise be granted by the director of the department of mines. In case of accident to a ventilating fan or its machinery whereby the ventilation of the mine is seri-10 ously interrupted, immediate action shall be taken by 11 12 mine management, in a gassy mine, to cut off the power 13 and withdraw the men from the face regions or other 14 areas of the mine affected. If the ventilation is restored 15 in a reasonable time, the face regions and other places, in the affected areas, where gas (methane) is likely to 16 17 accumulate, shall be reexamined by a certified or com-18 petent person and if found free of explosive gas, power may be restored and work resumed. If ventilation is not 20 restored in a reasonable time all underground employees shall be removed from the mine or the affected areas. In 21 22 mines classified as nongassy, when the ventilation is 23 seriously interruptted by fan stoppage or failure, immediate action shall be taken by the mine management to 25 cut off the power and withdraw the men from the face 26 regions or other areas of the mine affected. If the venti-27 lation is restored within a reasonable time, the face re-28 gions and other places in the affected areas shall be re-29 examined by a certified or competent person, and if found 30 in safe condition, work may be resumed. If ventilation is 31 not restored within a reasonable time all underground 32 employees shall be removed from the mine or affected 33 areas. If the ventilation is not restored within thirty minutes in any mine the men shall be removed from the 35 mine or affected areas: Provided, however, That in mines 36 liberating gas in large quantities the men shall be removed from the affected area unless the ventilation has 37 38 been restored in fifteen minutes. 39

All main fans installed after the effective date of this article shall be located on the surface in fireproof housings offset not less than fifteen feet from the nearest side of the mine opening, equipped with fireproof air ducts pro-

vided with explosion doors or a weak wall, and operated from an independent power circuit. In lieu of the re-45 quirements for the location of fans and pressure-relief 46 facilities, a fan may be directly in front of, or over, a 47 mine opening: Provided, however, That such opening is 48 not in direct line with possible forces coming out of the mine if an explosion occurs: And provided further, That 50 there is another opening having a weakwall stopping or explosion doors that would be in direct line with forces 51 52 coming out of the mine. All main fans shall be provided 53 with pressure-recording gauges, or water gauges. A daily inspection shall be made of all main fans and machinery 54 connected therewith by a competent person and a record kept of the same in a book prescribed for this purpose, or 57 by adequate facilities provided to permanently record the 58 performance of the main fan and to give warning of an 59 interruption to a fan.

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Auxiliary blower or exhaust fans may be used to ventilate shaft-and-slope-sinking operations and their underground connections, rock tunnels being driven between coal beds or through faults and wants, or in the driving of single entries or rooms by mining equipment in use at the time of the acquisition of the mine by the operator or prior to the effective date of this article, or equipment which may hereafter be developed through technological progress, provided they are powered by permissible driving units when installed underground, operated continuously while any work is being performed in the area being ventilated, and so placed that recirculation of the air is not possible. The inby end of the tubing, line curtain or other device shall be kept sufficiently close to the face to dilute, render harmless and carry away all dangerous gasses.

Sec. 5. Ventilation of Mines in General.—The operator or mine foreman of every coal mine, whether worked by shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and hereafter maintain for every such mine adequate ventilation. In mines classified as gassy the quantity of air passing through the last open crosscut in any pair or set of entries shall be not less than six thousand cubic feet of air per minute, and

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8 as much more as is necessary to dilute and render harm-9 less and carry away flammable and harmful gases: Pro-10 vided, however, That the quantity of air reaching the last crosscut in pillar sections may be less than six thou-11 sand cubic feet per minute if at least six thousand cubic 12 13 feet of air per minute is being delivered to the intake of the pillar line. In nongassy mines the quantity of air 14 15 being circulated shall not be less than one hundred fifty 16 cubic feet per man per minute. If animals are used in a 17 mine, five hundred cubic feet per animal per minute must 18 be provided in addition to the minimum volume specified 19 for men. The air current shall under any conditions have 20 a sufficient volume and velocity to reduce and carry away 21 smoke from blasting and any flammable or harmful gases. 22 All active underground working places in a mine shall 23 be ventilated by a current of air containing not less 24 than nineteen and five-tenths per centum of oxygen, and 25 not more than one per centum of carbon dioxide, and no harmful quantities of other noxious or poisonous gases. 26

As working places advance, crosscuts for air shall be made not to exceed eighty feet apart in pillars, or line brattice or other approved methods of ventilation shall be used so as to properly ventilate the face. With the approval of the state department of mines, greater distances than those so specified may be made between crosscuts. All crosscuts between the main intake and return airways not required for passage of air and equipment shall be closed with stoppings substantially built with incombustible material, so as to keep working places well ventilated.

In gassy mines a system of bleeder openings or air courses designed to provide positive movement of air through and/or around abandoned or caved areas, sufficient to prevent dangerous accumulation of gas in such areas and to minimize the effect of variations in atmospheric pressure, shall be made a part of pillar recovery plans projected after the effective date of this article.

Not more than sixty persons shall be permitted to work in the same air current: *Provided*, That a larger number, not exceeding eighty persons, may be allowed by the

director of the department of mines where it is impractionally ticable to comply with the foregoing requirements.

No operator or mine foreman shall permit any persons to work where they are unable to maintain the quantity and quality of the air current as heretofore required: *Provided, however*, That such provision shall not prohibit the employment of men to make places of employment safe.

The ventilation of any mine shall be so arranged by means of airlocks, overcasts, or undercasts, that the use of doors on passageways where men or equipment travel may be kept to a minimum. Where doors are used in a gassy mine they shall be erected in pairs so as to provide a ventilated airlock, unless the doors are operated mechanically: *Provided*, *however*, That such provision shall not apply to doors in or between panel or room entries. In mines not classified as gassy, single doors may be used, provided such doors are closed promptly after men or equipment have passed through them.

Overcasts or undercasts shall be constructed of incombustible material and maintained in good condition.

Where practicable, a crosscut shall be provided at or near the face of each entry or room before such places are abandoned.

Rooms, entries, airways, or other working places shall not be driven in advance of air currents. Such provision shall not prohibit, as the room, entry or aircourse advances, the "necking" of any place for a distance which shall not exceed that actually required for the installation of mining equipment in use at this location: *Provided*, however, That such room necks or entries are kept free of accumulations of methane by use of line brattice or other adequate means.

Sec. 6. Unused and Abandoned Parts of the Mine.—In a gassy mine, all workings which are abandoned after the effective date of this article, or the date such mine became a gassy mine, whichever is later, shall be sealed or ventilated. If such workings are sealed, the sealing shall be done with incombustible material in a manner prescribed by the director of the department of mines;

- 8 and one or more of the seals of every sealed area shall
- 9 be fitted with a pipe and cap or valve to permit the
- 10 sampling of gases and measuring of hydrostatic pressure
- 11 behind such seals. For the purpose of this section, work-
- 12 ings within a panel shall not be deemed to be abandoned
- 13 until such panel is abandoned.
- 14 In a gassy mine, air that has passed through an aban-
- 15 doned panel which is inaccessible for inspection, or air
- 16 that has been used to ventilate an area from which the
- 17 pillars have been removed, shall not be used to ventilate
- 18 any active face area in such mine: Provided, however,
- 19 That such provision shall not apply to air which is being
- 20 used to ventilate an active pillar line and rooms which are
- 21 necessary to establish and maintain such pillar line.

CLASSIFICATION OF MINES AND EXAMINATIONS

- Sec. 7. Gassy Mines; Nongassy Mines; Examination.—
- 2 In a gassy mine, within four hours immediately preceding
- 3 the beginning of a coal-producing shift, and before any
- 4 workman in such shift, other than those who may be
- 5 designated to make the examinations, enter the under-
- 6 ground areas of such mine, a certified foreman or fireboss,
- 7 designated by the operator of such mine to do so, shall
- 8 make an examination of such areas.
- 9 Idle or abandoned sections shall be examined for gas
- 10 and other dangerous conditions by a certified foreman
- or fire boss before other employees are permitted to enter
- 12 to work in such places. No persons other than certified
- 13 persons shall enter any underground area in a gassy mine,
- 14 except during a coal-producing shift, unless an examina-
- 15 tion of such area has been made within twelve hours im-
- 16 mediately preceding their entrance into such area.
- 17 In a nongassy mine an examination shall be made at
- 18 least once in each calendar day during which coal is pro-
- 19 duced. This examination shall be made within four hours
- 20 immediately preceding the beginning of the first coal-
- 21 producing shift on such day.

MINE FOREMAN

Sec. 8. Mine Foreman; When to Be Employed; Qualifications; Assistants.—In every coal mine where five or 3 more persons are employed in a period of twenty-four 4 hours, the operator shall employ a mine foreman who shall be a competent and practical person, holding a certificate of competency for such position issued to him 7 by the department of mines after an examination by such 8 department. In order to receive a certificate of com-9 petency to qualify as mine foreman, he shall at the time 10 he takes the examination, be a citizen and resident of 11 this state, be at least twenty-five years of age, of good moral character and temperate habits, having had at least five years experience in the underground working, venti-13 14 lation and drainage of coal mines, or be a graduate of 15 the school of mines of West Virginia university or of another accredited mining engineering school and have 16 had three years practical experience in coal mines: Pro-17 vided, however, That in order for any person to be em-18 ployed as a mine foreman in a gassy mine, three years of 19 20 his practical experience shall have been in a mine liber-21 ating methane. 22

In mines in which the operations are so extensive that all the duties devolving upon the mine foreman cannot be discharged by one man, competent persons having had at least three years experience in coal mines may be designated as assistants, who shall act under the mine foreman's instructions and the mine foreman shall be responsible for their conduct in the discharge of their duties under such designation.

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Sec. 9. Mine Foreman; Duties; Ventilation; Loose Coal, Slate or Rock; Props; Drainage of Water.—The duties of mine foreman shall be to keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus, the airways, traveling ways, pumps and drainage. He shall see that as the miners advance their excavations proper breakthroughs are made so as to properly ventilate the mine; that all loose coal, slate and rock overhead in the working places and along the haulways are removed or carefully secured so as to pre-

10 vent danger to persons employed in such mines, and that sufficient suitable props, caps, timbers, roof bolts, or other 11 12 approved methods of roof supports are furnished for the places where they are to be used, and delivered at suitable 13 points. The mine foreman shall have all water drained 15 or hauled out of the working places where practicable, 16 before the miners enter, and such working places shall 17 be kept dry as far as practicable while the miners are at 18 work. It shall be the duty of the mine foreman to see that proper crosscuts are made, and that the ventilation 19 20 is conducted by means of such crosscuts through the rooms 21 by means of checks or doors placed on the entries or other 22 suitable places, and he shall not permit any room to be 23 opened in advance of the ventilating current. The mine 24 foreman, or other certified persons designated by him, 25 shall measure the air current with an anemometer at 26 least twice each month at the inlet and outlet at or near 27 the faces of the advanced headings, and shall keep a 28 record of such measurements in a book or upon a form 29 prescribed by the director of the department of mines. Signs directing the way to outlets or escapeways shall be 30 31 conspicuously placed throughout the mine.

Sec. 10. *Mine Foreman; Haulage Roads.*—The mine 2 foreman shall require that all slopes, incline planes and 3 haulage roads used by any person in the mine shall conform to the provisions of this article.

Sec. 11. Mine Foreman; Signals on Haulways; Lights 2 at Mouth and Bottom of Shaft; Operation of Cages.-On all haulways, where hauling is done by machinery of any kind, the mine foreman shall provide for a proper system of signals, and a conspicuous light on the front and rear of every trip or train of cars when in motion in a mine. When hoisting or lowering of men occurs in the morning before daylight, or in the evening after darkness, at any mine operated by shaft, the mine foreman shall provide and maintain at the shaft mouth a light of stationary 10 11 character sufficient to show the landing and all surrounding objects distinctly and sufficient light of a stationary character shall be located at the bottom of the shaft so

14 that persons coming to the bottom may clearly discern 15 the cages and other objects contiguous thereto. The mine 16 foreman shall require that no cages on which men are 17 riding shall be lifted or lowered at a rate of speed greater 18 than one thousand feet per minute, and that no mine cars, either empty or loaded, shall be hoisted while men are 19 20 being lowered or hoisted, and no cage having an unstable 21 self dump platform, shall be used for the carrying of 22 workmen unless the same is provided with some device by which it may be securely locked when men are being 24 hoisted or lowered into the mine.

Sec. 12. Mine Foreman; Bore Holes.—It shall further be the duty of the mine foreman to have bore holes kept not less than twenty feet in advance of the face, and 4 where necessary, one each cut on sides of the working places that are being driven toward, and in dangerous 5 proximity to, an abandoned mine or part of mine which 7 may contain inflammable gases or which is filled with water. These holes shall be drilled whenever any work-9 ing place in an underground mine approaches within fifty 10 feet of abandoned workings in such mine as shown by surveys made and certified by a competent engineer or 11 surveyor, or within two hundred feet of any other aban-12 doned workings of such mine, which cannot be inspected.

Sec. 13. Mine Foreman; Instruction of Employees.—It shall be the duty of the mine foreman, or the assistant mine foreman, of every coal mine in this state, to see that every person employed to work in such mine shall, 5 before beginning work therein, be instructed in the particular danger incident to his work in such mine, and 7 furnished a copy of the mining laws and rules of such mine. Every inexperienced person so employed shall work under the direction of the mine foreman, his assistant, or such other experienced worker as may be designated by 10 11 the mine foreman or assistant, until he is familiar with the danger incident to his work.

Sec. 14. Mine Foreman; Daity Inspection of Working 2 Places.—The mine foreman or his assistants shall visit 3 and carefully examine each working place in the mine

at least once each shift while the miners of such places are at work, and shall direct that each working place shall be secured by props, timbers, roof bolts, and/or other approved methods of roof supports where necessary, to the end that the working places shall be made safe. Should the mine foreman or his assistants find a place to be in a dangerous condition, they shall not leave the place until it is made safe, or shall remove the persons working therein until the place is made safe by some competent persons designated for that purpose.

Sec. 15. Mine Foreman; Safety Inspection; Gas.—It shall be the duty of the mine foreman, or other certified person designated by him, to examine all working places under his supervision for hazards at least once during each coal-producing shift, or oftener if necessary for safety. In a gassy mine such examinations shall include tests with a permissible flame safety lamp for methane and oxygen deficiency. It shall also be his duty to remove as soon as possible after its discovery any accumulations of explosive or noxious gases in active workings and, where practicable, any accumulations of explosive or noxious gases in the worked out and abandoned portions of the mine.

Sec. 16. *Mine Foreman; Dangerous Places.*—The mine 2 foreman shall direct and see that all dangerous places 3 and the entrance or entrances to worked out and abandoned places in all mines are properly dangered off across 5 the openings.

Sec. 17. Mine Foreman; Examinations and Reports of Fire Boss.—The mine foreman shall also, each day, read carefully and countersign with ink or indelible pencil all reports entered in the record book of the fire bosses, and he shall supervise the fire boss, or fire bosses, except as hereinafter provided in section twenty-three of this article.

Sec. 18. Mine Foreman; Ascertainment, Record and 2 Removal of All Dangers.—The mine foreman shall give 3 prompt attention to the removal of all dangers reported

to him by his assitants, the fire boss, or any other person working in the mine, and in case it is impracticable to remove the danger at once, he shall notify all persons whose safety is menaced thereby to remain away from the area where the dangerous condition exists. He, or his assistants, or certified persons designated by him, shall, at least once each week, travel and examine the air courses, roads and openings that give access to old workings or falls, and make a record of the condition of all places where danger has been found, with ink or indelible pencil in a book provided for that purpose.

Sec. 19. Mine Foreman; Duty to Notify Operator When 2 Unable to Comply With Law; Duty of Operator.—The 3 mine foreman shall notify, in writing, the operator or 4 superintendent of the mine of his inability to comply 5 with any of the requirements of sections eight to eighteen 6 of this article, and it shall then become the duty of such 7 operator or superintendent promptly to attend to the 8 matter complained of by the mine foreman so as to enable 9 him to comply with the provisions hereof if such compliance be practicable. Every operator of a mine shall 11 furnish all supplies necessary for the mine foreman to 12 comply with the requirements of this article, after being 13 requested to do so in writing by the mine foreman.

Sec. 20. Death or Resignation of Mine Foreman; Suc-2 cessor.—In case of the death or resignation of a mine 3 foreman, the superintendent or manager shall appoint a 4 certified man to act as mine foreman, if one be available; 5 and if not, he may temporarily appoint any other com-6 petent man who may serve with the approval of the 7 director of the department of mines until the next ex-8 amination.

FIRE BOSS

Sec. 21. Fire Boss; When to Be Employed; Qualifica-2 tions.—Every operator whose mines are classified as 3 gassy, shall employ a fire boss, who shall hold a certificate 4 of competency for such position issued to him by the 5 department of mines after taking an examination held

by the department of mines. In order to receive a certificate of competency to qualify as a fire boss, he shall at the time he takes the examination, be a citizen of this state, having had at least five years experience in the 10 underground working, ventilation and drainage of coal 11 mines, and shall have had at least three years experience 12 in mines liberating explosive gas; he shall have such knowledge of methane and other dangerous gas or gases 13 as to be able to detect the same with a permissible flame safety lamp; he shall have a practical knowledge of the subject of ventilation of mines and the machinery and 16 appliances used for that purpose; and he shall also be a 17 18 person of good moral character and temperate habits.

Sec. 22. Fire Boss or Certified Person Acting as Such; Duties.—It shall be the duty of the fire boss, or a certified person acting as such, to prepare a danger signal (a separate signal for each shift) with red color at the mine entrance at the beginning of his shift or prior to his entering the mine to make his examination and, except for those persons already on assigned duty, no person except the mine owner, operator, or agent, and only then in the case of necessity, shall pass beyond this danger signal until the mine has been examined by the fire boss 10 11 or other certified person and the mine or certain parts 12 thereof reported by him to be safe. When reported by him to be safe, the danger sign or color thereof shall be 13 changed to indicate that the mine is safe in order that employees going on shift may begin work. Each person 15 designated to make such fire boss examinations shall be 16 assigned a definite underground area of such mine, and, 17 18 in making his examination shall examine all active working places in the assigned area and make tests with a permissible flame safety lamp for accumulations of 20 21 methane and oxygen deficiency; examine seals and doors; 22 examine and test the roof, face, and ribs in the working 23 places and on active roadways and travelways, approaches to abandoned workings and accessible falls in active sections. He shall place his initials and the date at or near the face of each place he examines. Should he find a condition which he considers dangerous to persons enter28 ing such areas, he shall place a conspicuous danger sign 29 at all entrances to such place or places. Only persons authorized by the mine management to enter such places for the purpose of eliminating the dangerous condition 31 shall enter such place or places while the sign is posted. Upon completing his examination he shall report by suit-34 able communication system or in person the results of this examination to a certified person designated by mine management to receive and record such report, at a des-36 37 ignated station on the surface of the premises of the mine or underground, before other persons enter the mine to work in such coal-producing shifts. He shall also record 40 the results of his examination with ink or indelible pencil in a book prescribed by the director of the department 41 of mines kept for such purpose at a place on the surface 42 43 of the mine designated by mine management. All records of daily and weekly reports, as prescribed herein shall be open for inspection by interested persons.

Sec. 23. Fire Boss or Certified Person Acting as Such; 2 No Superior Officer.—In the performance of the duties 3 devolving upon fire bosses, or certified persons acting as 4 such, they shall have no superior officers, but all the 5 employees working inside of such mine or mines shall be 6 subordinate to them in their particular work.

Sec. 24. Unlawful to Enter Mine Until Fire Boss Reports It Safe; Exceptions.—No person shall enter such mine or mines for any purpose at the beginning of work upon each shift therein until such signal or warning has been given by the fire boss or bosses as to the safety thereof, as by statute provided, except under the direction of the fire boss or bosses, and then for the purpose of assisting in making the mine safe: Provided, however, That men regularly employed on a shift during which the mine is being preshift examined by a fire boss or certified person shall be permitted to leave or enter the mine in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 25. Fire Boss; Authority to Perform Other Duties.

2 —Notwithstanding any other provision in this article contained, any person who holds a certificate issued by the

- 4 state department of mines certifying his competency to
- 5 act as fire boss may perform the duties of a fire boss and
- 6 any other duties, statutory or otherwise, for which he is
- 7 qualified, in the same mine or section and on the same
- 8 day or shift.

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COAL DUST AND ROCK DUST

Sec. 26. Control of Coal Dust; Rock Dusting.—In all mines, dangerous accumulations of fine, dry, coal dust shall be removed from the mine, and all dry and dusty operating sections and haulageways and the back entries for at least one thousand feet out by the first active working place in each operating section shall be kept watered down or rock dusted, or dust allayed by such other methods as may be approved by the director of the department of mines.

All mines or locations in mines that are too wet or too.

All mines or locations in mines that are too wet or too high in incombustible content for a coal dust explosion to initiate or propagate are not required to be rock dusted during the time any of these conditions prevail. Coal dust and other dust in suspension in unusual quantities shall be allayed by sprinkling or other dust allaying devices.

In all dry and dusty mines, or sections thereof, rock dust shall be applied and maintained upon the roof, floor and sides of all operating sections, haulageways and parallel entries connected thereto by open crosscuts. Back entries shall be rock dusted for at least one thousand feet out by the junction with the first active working place. Rock dust shall be so applied to include the last open crosscut of rooms and entries, and to within forty feet of the faces. Rock dust shall be maintained in such quantity that the incombustible content of the mine dust that could initiate or propagate an explosion shall not be less than sixty-five per cent.

Rock dust shall not contain more than five per cent by volume of quartz or free silica particles and shall be pulverized so that one hundred per cent will pass through a twenty mesh screen and seventy per cent or more will pass through a two hundred mesh screen.

ROOF — FACE — RIBS

Sec. 27. Employees; Instruction of; Examination of Working Area; Duties.—It shall be the duty of the mine foreman and his subordinate supervisors to ascertain that all workmen are trained in the proper methods of testing roof, face and ribs. The mine foreman shall designate the tool or tools to be used for testing. Face workers and other employees whose work exposes them to hazards or falls of roof and coal shall thoroughly test 8 9 the roof, face and ribs, before starting to work or before 10 starting a machine, and frequently thereafter. The re-11 quired tests may be made by any competent person for a 12 crew. If roof, face or rib conditions are found to be 13 unsafe, they shall be corrected by taking down loose 14 material, or shall be securely supported, before work is 15 started. If roof, face or rib conditions are found to be unsafe, and the unsafe condition cannot be corrected by 16 normal taking down or supporting practices, the place 17 shall be guarded or a danger sign erected to prevent 18 19 unauthorized entrance, and the supervisor promptly noti-20 fied. Only men capable of correcting the dangerous con-21 dition may be delegated to do such work. Supervisors 22 shall examine for unsafe conditions the roof, faces, ribs 23 and timbers or supports of all working places each time they visit a place. Unsafe conditions found by them shall 24 25 be corrected promptly.

Sec. 28. Roof Support.—Minimum timbering or other 2 roof support methods suitable to the roof conditions and mining system of each mine or part of a mine shall be adopted and complied with. Additional timbering or supporting shall be used when and where necessary. It shall 5 be the duty of the mine foreman or his subordinate super-7 visors to instruct all workmen in proper methods of setting timbers or placing roof supports; and, it shall be the duty of the workmen to comply with the instructions in 9 setting timbers and roof supports. The roof in all under-10 ground working places, unless self-supporting, shall be secured to protect employees from falls. Safety posts, jacks or temporary crossbars shall be set close to the face when necessary for safety before other operations are

begun and as needed thereafter. Where roof supports are required at the working faces, persons shall not ad-17 vance beyond supported roof, except those who are as-18 signed to install supports. Timbering or roof support materials to be used as required in supporting the roof in 19 20 underground workings shall be delivered at or near the 21working faces. In hand loading mines the miner shall 22 order timbers and roof support materials at least one day in advance in order to have in his working place a suf-24 ficient supply for his needs. He shall place his order with 25 his supervisor stating his requirements. Roof bolts shall 26 not be used in lieu of conventional timbering unless a 27 permit has been issued by the state department of mines. 28 Roof bolts shall not be recovered where complete extrac-29 tion of pillars is attempted; nor shall bolts be removed 30 adjacent to clay veins; nor at the location of other 31 irregularities that introduce abnormal hazards. Where 32 roof bolt recovery is practiced, it shall be done only by 33 reasonable methods approved by the director of the department of mines. Recovery of roof supports shall not be done except by experienced persons and only where 35 36 adequate temporary support is provided.

EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING

Sec. 29. Authorized Explosives.—Permissible explosives or permissible blasting devices only shall be used in blasting coal or other material in underground coal mines.

Sec. 30. Surface Magazines for Explosives.—Separate surface magazines shall be provided for storage of explosives, detonators and blasting heater elements. Surface 4 magazines shall be constructed of incombustible mate-5 rials, be reasonably bullet proof and with no metal or sparking material exposed inside the magazine. Surface 7 magazines shall be provided with doors constructed of 8 at least one-fourth inch steel plate lined with a two-inch thickness of wood or the equivalent, properly screened ventilators, and with no openings except for entrances 10 and ventilation, and shall be kept locked securely when 11 unattended. The area for a distance of at least twenty-five feet in all directions shall be kept free of materials of a

combustible nature; suitable warning signs shall be erected, so located that a bullet passing directly through the face of the sign will not strike the magazine. The location of magazines shall be not less than two hundred feet from any mine openings, occupied buildings or public roads unless barricaded. If magazines are illuminated electrically, the lamps shall be of vapor-proof type properly installed and wired, and smoking and open lights shall be prohibited in or near any magazine.

Sec. 31. Transportation of Explosives.—Individual containers used to carry permissible explosives or detonators shall be constructed of substantial, nonconductive materials, kept closed and maintained in good condition. 4 5 When explosives or detonators are transported underground in cars moved by means of locomotives, ropes, or 7 other motive power, they shall be in substantially covered 8 cars or in special substantially-built covered containers used specifically for transporting detonators or explosives. 9 10 Explosives or detonators shall not be hauled into or out of a mine within five minutes preceding or following a 11 man-trip. Where explosives and detonators are trans-12 13 ported underground by belts they shall be handled in the following manner: In the original and unopened cases, in special closed cases constructed of nonconductive ma-15 16 terial, or in suitable individual containers. Clearance 17 requirements shall be a minimum of eighteen inches; stop 18 controls shall be provided at loading and unloading points, 19 and an attendant shall supervise the loading and unloading. Neither explosives nor detonators shall be trans-20 21 ported on flight or shaking conveyors, mechanical loading machines, locomotives, scrapers, cutting machines, drill trucks, or any self-propelled mobile equipment. If ex-23 24 plosives and detonators are transported in the same explosives car or in the same special container, they shall 26 be separated by at least four inches of hardwood partition 27 or the equivalent; the bodies of such cars or containers 28 shall be constructed or lined with nonconductive ma-29 terial. No hand loader shall take into any mine any larger quantity of explosives or detonators than he may reasonably expect to use in any one shift.

Sec. 32. Underground Storage of Explosives.-Explosives and detonators stored underground shall be kept in section boxes or magazines of substantial construction with no metal exposed on the inside, and be located at least fifteen feet from roadways and power wires in a well rock-dusted location protected from falls of roof. If not kept in separate boxes or magazines not less than five feet apart they may be kept in the same box or magazine if separated by at least a four-inch hardwood parti-10 tion or the equivalent. Not more than a forty-eight hour supply of explosives or detonators shall be stored under-11 ground in section boxes or magazines. These boxes or 13 magazines shall be kept at least one hundred feet from the 14 faces and out of the direct line of blasting.

Sec. 33. Preparation of Shots; Blasting Practices.—Only competent and experienced persons designated by mine management shall be permitted to handle explosives and to do blasting. Only electric detonators of proper strength fired with permissible shot firing units shall be used and drillholes shall be stemmed with at least twenty-four inches of incombustible material, or at least one-half of the length of the hole shall be stemmed if the hole is less than four feet in depth unless other permissible stemming 10 devices or methods are used. Drillholes shall not be drilled beyond the limits of the cut, and as far as practicable 11 12 cuttings and dust shall be cleaned from the holes before the charge is inserted. Charges of explosives exceeding 14 one and one-half pounds, but not exceeding three pounds. shall be used only if drillholes are six feet or more in 15 depth. Ample warning shall be given before shots are 16 fired, and care shall be taken to determine that all persons 17 18 are in the clear before firing. Men shall be removed from 19 adjoining places and other places when there is danger of shots blowing through. No shots shall be fired in any 20 21 place known to liberate explosive gas until such place 22 has been properly examined by a competent person who 23 is designated by mine management for that purpose, and no shots shall be fired in any place where gas is detected 24 25 with a permissible flame safety lamp until such gas has been removed by means of ventilation. After firing any 27 shot, or shots, the person firing the same shall not return to the working face until the smoke has been cleared 28 away and then he shall make a careful examination of 29 30 the working face before leaving the place, or before per-31 forming any other work in the place. Multiple shooting 32 may be practiced but only as prescribed by the depart-33 ment of mines. A maximum of ten holes may be fired in bottom or roof rock during grading operations provided 34 this work is being performed in intake air only. Electrical 35 equipment shall not be operated in the face areas and only 36 37work in connection with timbering and general safety shall be performed while bore holes are being charged. 38 39Shots shall be fired promptly after charging. Mudcap 40 (adobes) or any other unconfined shots shall not be per-41 mitted in any coal mine. No solid shooting shall be per-42 mitted without written permission of the department of 43 mines.

44 Blasting cables shall be well insulated and shall be as 45 long as may be necessary to permit persons authorized to 46 fire shots to get in a safe place out of the line of fire. The cable when new shall be at least one hundred twenty-five 48 feet in length and never less than one hundred feet. 49 Shooting cables shall be kept away from power wires and 50 all other sources of electric current, connected to the leg wires by the person who fires the shot, staggered as to 52 length or well separated at the detonator leg wires, and 53 shunted at the battery end until ready to connect to the 54 blasting unit.

Sec. 34. Misfires of Explosives.—Where misfires occur with electric detonators, a waiting period of at least five 3 minutes shall elapse before anyone returns to the shot. After such failure, the blasting cable shall be disconnected from the source of power and the battery ends shortcircuited before electric connections are examined.

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7 Explosives shall be removed by firing a separate charge at least two feet away from, and parallel to, the misfired 8 9 charge or by washing the stemming and the charge from the borehole with water, or by inserting and firing a new 10 primer after the stemming has been washed out.

- 12 A careful search of the working place, and, if necessary,
- 13 of the coal after it reaches the tipple shall be made after
- blasting a misfired hole, to recover any undetonated
- 15 explosive.
- 16 The handling of a misfired shot shall be under the
- 17 direct supervision of the mine foreman or a competent
- person designated by him. 18

Sec. 35. Other Blasting Devices.—The provisions govern-

- ing the handling, storage, transportation and use of per
 - missible explosives shall apply to all other blasting de-
- 4 vices employing a heater element when used under-

6 Where compressed air is used for blasting, the air-lines

- 7 shall be grounded at the compressor and, if practical, at 8 other low-resistant ground connections along the lines.
- 9 They shall not be connected in any way to rails, water
- 10 lines, or other electric return conductors and shall be
- 11 adequately insulated and protected where they cross
- 12 electric wires, underneath track, or at places where
- 13 equipment passes over or under. Steel, copper, or other
- 14 airlines connected therewith shall not be handled or
- 15 repaired when air pressure is in the line. Shutoff valves
- 16 shall be installed every thousand feet in all compressed-
- 17 air blasting lines and at all points where branch lines
- 18 leave the main line and blowdown valves shall not be less
- 19 than fifty feet from the face and shall be around a corner.
- 20 When misfires occur with any other blasting devices
- 21 they shall be handled in a safe manner and under the
 - supervision of the mine foreman or a competent person
- 23 designated by him.

HOISTING

Sec. 36. Hoisting.—The operator of every coal mine 2 worked by shaft, shall provide and maintain a metal

- 3 tube, telephone or other approved means of communica-
- 4 tion from the top to the bottom and intermediate landings
- 5 of such shaft, suitably adapted to the free passage of
- sound, through which conversation may be held between
- persons at the top and at the bottom of the shaft; a
- standard means of signaling; an approved safety catch,

bridle chains, automatic stopping device, or automatic overwind; a sufficient cover overhead on every cage used 11 for lowering or hoisting persons; an approved safety gate 12 at the top of the shaft; and an adequate brake on the drum of every machine used to lower or hoist persons in such 13 14 shaft. Such operator shall have the machinery used for lowering and hoisting persons into or out of the mine kept 15 in safe condition, equipped with a reliable indicator, and 16 17 inspected once in each twenty-four hours by a competent 18 person. Where a hoisting engineer is required he shall 19 be readily available at all times when men are in the mine. 20 He shall operate the empty cage up and down the shaft 21 at least one round trip at the beginning of each shift and 22 after the hoist has been idle for one hour or more before 23 hoisting or lowering men, and there shall be cut out 24 around the side of the hoisting shaft, or driven through 25 the solid strata at the bottom thereof, a traveling way 26 not less than five feet high and three feet wide to enable 27 a person to pass the shaft in going from one side of it to 28 the other without passing over or under the cage or other 29 hoisting apparatus. Positive stop blocks or derails shall 30 be placed near the top and at all intermediate landings of 31 slopes and surface inclines and at approaches to all shaft 32 landings. A waiting station with sufficient room, ample 33 clearance from moving equipment, and adequate seating 34 facilities shall be provided where men are required to 35 wait for man-trips or man cages, and the men shall re-36 main in such station until the man-trip or man cage is 37 38

No operator of any coal mine worked by shaft, slope, or incline, shall place in charge of any engine or drum used for lowering or hoisting persons employed in such mine any but competent and sober engineers or drum runners; and no engineer or drum runner in charge of such machinery shall allow any person, except such as may be designated for this purpose by the operator, to interfere with any part of the machinery; and no person shall interfere with any part of the machinery; and no person shall interfere with or intimidate the engineer or drum runner in the discharge of his duties. Where the mine is operated or worked by shaft or slope, a minimum space

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- 50 of two and one-half square feet per person shall be avail-
- able for each person on any cage or car where men are
- 52 transported. In no instance shall more than twenty men
- 53 be transported on a cage or car without the approval of
- 54 the director of the department of mines. No person shall
- 55 ride on a loaded cage or car in any shaft, slope, or incline:
- 56 Provided, however, That this shall not prevent any trip
- 57 rider from riding in the performance of his authorized
- 58 duties. No engineer shall be required for automatically
- 59 operated cages, elevators, or platforms.

TRANSPORTATION

Sec. 37. *Haulage; Equipment; Practices.*—The roadbed, 2 rails, joints, switches, frogs, and other elements of all 3 haulage roads shall be constructed, installed and main-4 tained in a manner consistent with speed and type of 5 haulage operations being conducted to insure safe opera-

5 haulage operations being conducted to insure safe opera 6 tion.

7 Track switches, except room and entry development 8 switches, shall be provided with properly installed throws, 9 bridle bars and guard rails; switch throws and stands, 10 where possible, shall be placed on the clearance side.

Haulage roads on entries developed after the effective date of this article shall have a continuous unobstructed clearance of at least twenty-four inches from the farthest projection of any moving equipment on the clearance side.

On haulage roads where trolley lines are used, the clearance shall be on the side opposite the trolley lines.

On the trolley-wire or "tight" side, there shall be at least six inches of clearance from the farthest projection of any moving equipment. On haulage roads developed after the effective date of this article, where conditions permit there shall be a clearance of twelve inches maintained on the tight or wire side, but in no instance shall the clearance be less than six inches.

The clearance space on all haulage roads shall be kept free of loose rock, coal, supplies or other materials, provided that not more than twenty-four inches need be kept free of such obstructions.

Ample clearance shall be provided at all points where

supplies are loaded or unloaded along haulage roads or
conveyors.
Shelter holes shall be provided along haulage entries

Shelter holes shall be provided along haulage entries driven after the effective date of this article where locomotive, rope or animal haulage is used. Such shelter holes shall be spaced not more than eighty feet apart. Except where the trolley wire is six feet six inches or more above the roadbed or guarded effectively at the shelter holes, they shall be on the side of the entry opposite the trolley wire.

Shelter holes made after the effective date of this article shall be at least five feet in depth, not more than four feet in width, and as high as the traveling space. Room necks and crosscuts may be used as shelter holes even though their width exceeds four feet.

Shelter holes shall be kept clear of refuse and other **o**bstructions.

Shelter holes shall be provided at switch throws, and manually operated permanent doors, except where more than six feet of clearance is maintained, and at room switches.

No steam locomotive shall be used in mines where men are actually employed in the extraction of coal, but this shall not prevent operation of a steam locomotive through any tunnel haulway or part of a mine that is not in actual operation and producing coal.

Underground equipment powered by internal combustion engines using petroleum products, alcohol, or any other compound shall not be used in a coal mine unless such equipment has been approved by the United States bureau of mines for underground use in coal mines, and only then when this equipment is maintained in compliance with the requirements of the approval schedule.

Locomotives, mine cars, supply cars, shuttle cars, and all other haulage equipment shall be maintained in a safe operating condition. Each locomotive shall be equipped with a suitable lifting jack and handle. An audible warning device and headlights shall be provided on each locomotive and each shuttle car. All other mobile equipment, using the face areas of the mine, purchased after the effective date of this article, shall be provided with a

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70 conspicuous light or other effective method, so as to reduce the possibility of collision.

72 No persons other than those necessary to operate a trip or car shall ride on any loaded car or on the outside of any car.

75 The pushing of trips, except for switching purposes, is prohibited on main haulage roads. Motormen and trip riders shall use care in handling locomotives and cars. It shall be their duty to see that there is a conspicuous light on the front and rear of each trip or train of cars when in motion: Provided, however, That trip lights need not be used on cars being shifted to and from loading machines, on cars being handled at loading heads during gathering operations at working faces or on trips being pulled by animals. No persons shall ride on locomotives 85 or loaded cars unless granted permission by the mine 86 foreman.

87 No motorman, trip rider or brakeman shall get on or 88 off cars, trips, or locomotives while they are in motion, 89 except that a trip rider or brakeman may get on or off 90 the rear end of a slowly moving trip or the stirrup of a slowly moving locomotive to throw a switch, align a 92 derail or open or close a door.

Flying or running switches, and riding on the front bumper of a car or locomotive are prohibited. Back poling 94 shall be prohibited except with precaution to the nearest turning point (not over eighty feet), or when going up 96 97 extremely steep grades and then only at slow speed. The operator of a shuttle car shall face in the direction of travel except during the loading operation when he shall 100 face the loading machine.

A system of signals, methods or devices shall be used to provide protection for trips, locomotives, and other equipment, coming out onto tracks used by other equipment. Where a dispatcher is employed to control trips, traffic under his jurisdiction shall move only at his 106 direction.

107 Motormen shall inspect locomotives and report any 108 mechanical defects found to the proper supervisor before a 109 locomotive is put in operation.

Sec. 38. Transportation of Men.—Man trips shall be pulled (unless self propelled) at safe speeds consistant with the condition of roads and type of equipment used, but not to exceed twelve miles an hour, except where special substantially covered man trip cars are used. Each man trip shall be under the charge of a certified person or other competent person designated by a mine foreman or assistant mine foreman. It shall be operated inde-pendently of any loaded trip of coal or other heavy ma-terial, but may transport tools, small machine parts and supplies. When mine cars are used for man trips on steep grades a locomotive shall be used on each end of the trip.

Cars on the man trip shall not be overloaded, and sufficient cars in good mechanical condition shall be provided.

 Where "drop-bottom" cars are used, special safety precautions shall be taken.

No person shall ride under the trolley wire unless suitable covered man cars are used.

Men shall not load or unload before the cars in which they are to ride, or are riding, come to a full stop. Men shall proceed in an orderly manner to and from man trips.

When belts are used for transporting men, a minimum clearance of eighteen inches shall be maintained between the belt and the roof or cross-bars, projecting equipment, cap pieces, overhead cables, wiring, and other objects. Where the height of the coal seam permits, the clearance shall not be less than twenty-four inches.

The belt speed shall not exceed two hundred and fifty feet per minute where the minimum overhead clearance is eighteen inches, or three hundred feet per minute where the minimum overhead clearance is twenty-four inches, while men are loading, unloading, or being transported. A signaling system or method shall be provided for stopping the belt and men shall ride not less than six feet apart.

An assistant mine foreman or some other person designated by the mine foreman shall supervise the loading and unloading of belts and man trips. Where men are required to regularly cross over belts adequate and safe facilities shall be provided.

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Adequate clearance and proper illumination shall be provided where men board or leave conveyor belts.

ELECTRICITY

Sec. 39. *Electricity; General Provisions.*—Operators of coal mines in which electricity is used as a means of power shall comply with the following provisions:

All surface transformers, unless of a construction which will eliminate shock hazards, or unless installed at least eight feet above ground, shall be enclosed in a house or surrounded by a fence at least six feet high. If the enclosure is of metal, it shall be grounded effectively. The

9 gate or door to the enclosure shall be kept locked at all 10 times, unless authorized persons are present.

Underground transformers purchased after the effective date of this article, shall be air cooled or cooled with noninflammable liquid or inert gas.

Underground stations containing transformers or circuit breakers filled with inflammable oil shall be provided with door sills or their equivalent, which will confine the oil if leakage or explosion occurs, and shall be of fireproof construction.

19 Transformers shall be provided with adequate over-20 load protection.

Battery charging stations, motor generator sets, rotary converters and oil filled transformers and switches, used underground shall be housed in fireproof buildings ventilated by a separate split of air direct to the main return (rectifiers excepted).

"Danger — high voltage" signs shall be posted conspicuously on all transformer enclosures, high-potential switchboards, and other high-potential installations.

29 Circuit breakers or other overload devices shall be pro-30 vided to protect power circuits.

Insulating platforms of wood, rubber, or other suitable nonconductive material shall be kept in place at each switchboard, and at stationary machinery where shock hazards exist. All power wires and cables in hoisting shafts, slopes and power bore holes shall be properly insulated, substantially installed and well maintained.

All power wires, except trailing cables, especially designed cable used as electrical conductors to underground-rectifier or transformer stations, portable power cables or bare or insulated ground and return wires, shall be supported on well-installed insulators and shall not contact combustible material, roof or ribs.

Trolley and feeder wires shall be installed as follows: Where installed on permanent haulage, after the effective date of this article, they shall be: (1) at least six inches outside the track gauge line; (2) provided with cutout switches at intervals of not more than two thousand feet, and near the beginning of all branch lines; and (3) kept taut and not permitted to touch the roof, rib, or cross bars. Particular care shall be taken where they pass through door openings to preclude bare wires from coming in contact with combustible material.

Trolley or bare feeder cables shall be guarded adequately where it is necessary for men to pass or work under them regularly unless the wires are more than six and one-half feet above the top of the rail. They shall also be guarded adequately on both sides of doors, and at all stations designated for the loading and unloading of man trips, and at sand boxes.

After the effective date of this article, new underground installations of electric face equipment in new mines shall not exceed six hundred volts direct current, (five hundred fifty volts D. C. equipment) or four hundred eighty volts alternating current, (four hundred forty volts A. C. equipment). No provision of this section shall prohibit the use of voltages in excess of four hundred forty volts alternating current on service lines to rectifiers, converters, transformers or switches connected thereto located in areas out by the immedate face regions.

In a gassy mine trolley and feeder wires shall not extend beyond the last open crosscut and shall be kept at least one hundred and fifty feet from open pillar workings. Trolley wires and feeder wires shall be anchored securely, insulated, and properly identified at the ends. Metallic frames, casings, and other enclosures of stationary electric equipment that can become "alive" through failure of insulation or by contact with energized parts shall be grounded effectively, or equivalent protection shall be provided.

Sec. 40. Electricity; Circuit Breakers, Switches, and Switchboards.—Automatic circuit-breaking devices or fuses of the correct type and capacity shall be installed so as to protect all electric equipment against excessive overload: Provided, however, That this shall not apply to locomotives operated regularly on grades exceeding five per cent.

Disconnecting switches shall be installed underground in all main direct current power circuits within five hundred feet of the bottom of shafts and boreholes, and at other places where main power circuits enter the mine.

Electric equipment and circuits shall be provided with switches or other controls of safe design, construction and installation.

When not in use, power circuits underground shall be de-energized on idle days and idle shifts. Suitable danger signs shall be posted conspicuously at all high-potential switchboard installations.

Sec. 41. *Electricity; Bonding.*—Where track is used as a power conductor, rails and switches on main entries shall be bonded and cross-bonded in such manner as to assure adequate return. At least one rail on secondary track-haulage roads shall be welded or bonded at every joint, and crossbonds shall be installed at intervals of not more than two hundred feet: *Provided*, *however*, That rail joints in such secondary haulage roads need not be bonded where a copper feeder adequate in size parallels the track and is electrically connected thereto at intervals of not more than two hundred feet by crossbonds.

Sec. 42. *Electricity; Telephone*.—Telephone service or 2 equivalent two-way communication facilities shall be 3 provided in all mines between the surface and each work-

ing section that is more than one thousand five hundred feet from the main portal.

Telephone lines, other than cables, shall be carried on 7 insulators, installed on the opposite side from power or trolley wires, and where they cross power or trolley wires they shall be insulated adequately.

10 Lightning arresters shall be provided at the points where telephone circuits enter the mine. 11

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Sec. 43. Electric Equipment in Gassy Mines.—After the 2 effective date of this article all electric face equipment 3 acquired for use in a mine classified as gassy shall be permissible: Provided, however, That nonpermissible electric equipment may be used in a mine classified as gassy if, before the effective date of this article or the date such mine became a mine classified as gassy, whichever is later, 7 the operator of such mine, or his successor, owned or 9 leased such equipment or had ordered such equipment.

10 Electric equipment shall not be taken into or operated 11 in any place where methane can be detected with a flame 12 safety lamp at any point not less than eight inches from 13 the roof, face, or rib.

In a mine classified as gassy electric haulage locomotives 15 operated from trolley wire shall not be used in return air. For the purpose of this provision, air used to ventilate a section of a mine shall not be considered return air until such time as the air has ventilated all of the workings in the section.

No person shall be placed in charge of a coal cutting machine in any mine classified as gassy, who is not a competent person, capable of determining the safety of the roof and sides of the working places and detecting the presence of explosive gas. Machine runners in mines 24 classified as gassy shall be required to undergo examination by a mine foreman to determine their fitness to detect explosive gas before they are permitted to have charge of machines in such mines, unless they are accompanied by a certified or competent person who has passed such 29 an examination.

31 In any mine classified as gassy, a coal cutting machine shall not be brought in by the last break-through next to the working face until the machine man shall have made an inspection for gas in the place where the machine is to work, unless such examination is made by some other competent person authorized and designated for that purpose by the mine foreman. If explosive gas in excess of one per cent is found in the place, the machine shall not be taken in until the danger is removed.

In working places where explosive gas is likely to be encountered, a safety lamp, or other suitable approved apparatus for the detection of explosive gas, shall be provided for use with each mining machine when working, and should any indication of explosive gas in excess of one per cent appear on the flame of the safety lamp, or on other apparatus used for the detection of explosive gas, the person in charge shall immediately stop the machine, cut off the current at the nearest switch and report the condition to the mine foreman or supervisor. The machine shall not again be started in such place until the mine foreman, supervisor, or a person authorized by one of them has examined it and pronounced it safe.

No coal cutting machine shall be operated in a mine classified as gassy for a longer period than thirty minutes without an examination as above described being made for gas, and if gas is found in excess of one per cent the current shall at once be switched off the machine, and the trailing cable shall forthwith be disconnected from the power supply until the place is pronounced safe: *Provided*, *however*, That at locations where continuous mining machines are operating, such examinations for methane shall be made at intervals not exceeding twenty minutes.

Machine runners and helpers shall use care while operating mining machines. They shall not permit any person to remain near the machine while it is in operation. They shall examine the roof of the working place and see that it is safe before starting to operate the machine. They shall not move the machine while the cutter chain is in motion.

Sec. 44. Electricity; Hand-held Drills; Trailing Cables.

2 —Electric drills and other electrically operated rotating

3 tools intended to be held in the hands shall have the 4 electric switch constructed so as to break the circuit when the hand releases the switch, or shall be equipped with 6 friction or safety clutches.

7 All new trailing cables purchased after the effective 8 date of this article shall be safely and effectively insulated by flame resistive materials. Splices in trailing cables 10 shall be made in a workmanlike manner, mechanically strong and well insulated so as to exclude moisture so far 12 as possible.

Sec. 45. Electricity; Underground Illumination.—Electric lights, or other approved methods of lighting, shall 3 be installed so that they do not come in contact with com-4 bustible materials, and the wires shall be supported by suitable insulators and fastened securely to the power 6 conductors.

Sec. 46. Welding and Cutting; Blowtorches; Fuel.—

Blowtorches may be used by competent persons in mines, 3 provided (1) suitable precautions are taken against ignition of methane, coal dust, or combustible materials, (2) 5 means are provided for prompt extinguishment of fires accidentally started, and (3) fuel is properly controlled. 7 Blowtorches must be maintained at all times in good oper-8 ating condition and leakproof.

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Fuel for blowtorches, in quantities not exceeding one 10 day's supply, shall be transported from the surface in approved safety cans, leakproof and sturdy. In trans-12 ferring fuel to the torch, a funnel or flexible nozzle shall be used to avoid spillage, and neither the supply can nor the torch shall be opened within twenty-five feet of any open light or other thing containing or apt to contain fire, arcs, or sparks.

Welding and cutting may be done in mines: Provided, That all equipment and gauges are maintained in good order and not abused, that suitable precautions are taken against ignition of methane, coal dust, or combustible materials, that means are provided for prompt extinguish-22 ment of fires accidentally started, and that only persons who have demonstrated competency in welding and cut-

- 24 ting are entrusted to do this work. Adequate eye protec-
- 25 tion shall be used by all persons doing welding or cutting,
- 26 and precautions shall be taken to prevent other persons
- 27 from exposure that might be harmful to their eyes.
- 28 In mines classed as gassy, a certified person shall ex-
- 29 amine for gas with permissible flame safety lamps before
- 30 and during welding or cutting in, at or near working faces.
- 31 The safety of the equipment and methods used in such
- 32 cases shall be subject to approval of the director of the
- 33 department of mines.
 - Sec. 47. Responsibility for Care and Maintenance of
- 2 Face Equipment.—Mine operators shall maintain face
- 3 equipment in safe operating condition. Equipment oper-
- 4 ators shall exercise reasonable care in the operation of
- 5 the equipment entrusted to them, and shall promptly
- 6 report defects known to them.
 - Sec. 48. Control of Dust and Other Inhalation Hazards.
- 2 —Men exposed for short periods to gas-, dust-, fume-, and
- 3 mist-inhalation hazards shall wear permissible respiratory
- 4 equipment. When exposure is for prolonged periods, dust
- 5 shall be controlled by the use of permissible dust collec-
- 6 tors, or by water or other approved methods.

SAFEGUARDS FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

- Sec. 49. Safeguards for Mechanical Equipment.—The
- 2 cutter chains of mining machines shall be locked securely
- 3 by mechanical means or electrical interlocks while such
- 4 machines are parked or being trammed. Loading machines
- 5 shall not be trammed with loading arms in motion except
- 6 when loading materials.
- 7 Belt, chain or rope drives and the moving parts of
- 8 machinery which are within seven feet of the floor, ground
- 9 or platform level, unless isolated, shall be guarded ade-
- 10 quately. Repair pits shall be kept covered or guarded at
- 11 all times when not in use. Machinery shall not be lubri-
- 12 cated or repaired while in motion, except where safe
- 13 remote lubricating devices are used. Machinery shall not
- 14 be started until the person lubricating or repairing it has
- 15 given a clear signal. Guards which have been removed
- 16 shall be replaced before the machinery is again put into

17 use. Provision shall be made to prevent accumulations of 18 spilled lubricants.

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Mechanically operated grinding wheels shall be equip-20 ped with safety washers, substantial retaining hoods, and, unless goggles are used, eye shields.

Rubber conveyor belts installed underground after the 23 effective date of this article shall be provided with cen-24 trifugal switches. With the exception of main slopes, where rubber conveyor belts are used, multiple entries (three or more) shall be driven and the belt placed on a 27 separate split of air. Where fire resistant belts are in-28 stalled, two or more entries shall be driven and a single 29 line of permanent stoppings may be used between the 30 intake and return airways and the belt installed in intake 31 air.

SURFACE STRUCTURES AND PRACTICES

Sec. 50. Tipple and Cleaning Plant.—In unusually dusty 2 locations, electric motors, switches and controls shall be 3 of dust-tight construction, or enclosed with reasonably 4 dust-tight housings or enclosures. Open-type motors, switches or controls in use at the effective date of this article in tipples and cleaning plants in unusually dusty locations may be continued in use until such dust-tight equipment can be procured, or until they can be provided 9 with reasonably dust-tight housings or enclosures.

10 Structures shall be kept free of excessive coal dust 11 accumulations.

Where coal is dumped at or near air intake openings, 13 reasonable provisions shall be made to prevent dust from 14 entering the mine.

Where repairs are being made to the plant, proper 16 scaffolding and proper overhead protection shall be provided for workmen wherever necessary.

18 Welding shall not be done in dusty atmospheres and 19 dusty locations shall be well cleaned, and firefighting 20 apparatus shall be readily available during welding.

21 Stairways, elevated platforms and runways shall be equipped with handrails. Railroad car trimmer platforms are excepted from such requirement.

- Elevated platforms and stairways shall be provided 24
- with toe-boards where necessary, and they shall be kept
- 26 clear of refuse and ice and maintained in good repair.
 - Sec. 51. Housekeeping.—Good housekeeping shall be
- practiced in and around mine buildings and yards. Such practices include cleanliness, orderly storage of materials,
- 4 and the removal of possible sources of injury, such as
- stumbling hazards, protruding nails and broken glass.
- Sec. 52. Lamp House.—Naphtha or other flammable
- 2 liquids in lamp houses shall be kept in approved contain-
- 3 ers or other safe dispensers.
 - Sec. 53. Smoking in and Around Surface Structures.—
- Smoking in or about surface structures shall be restricted
- 3 to places where it will not cause fire or an explosion.

MISCELLANEOUS SAFETY PROVISIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

- Sec. 54. Duties of Persons Subject to Article; Rules and
- Regulations of Operators.—It shall be the duty of the
- 3 operator, mine foreman, supervisors, fire bosses and other
- officials to comply with and to see that others comply
- with the provisions of this article.
- It shall be the duty of all employees and checkweighmen to comply with this article and to cooperate with
- management and the department of mines in carrying out the provisions hereof.
- 10 Reasonable rules and regulations of an operator for the
- 11 protection of employees and preservation of property that
- are in harmony with the provisions of this article and other applicable laws shall be complied with. They shall 13
- 14 be printed on cardboard or in book form in the English
- 15 language and posted at some conspicuous place about the
- 16 mine or mines, and given to each employee upon request.
 - Sec. 55. Protective Clothing.—Welders and helpers shall
- 2 use proper shields or goggles to protect their eyes. All
- 3 employees shall have approved goggles or shields and use
- 4 same where there is a hazard from flying particles, or
- 5 other eye hazards.

6 Employees engaged in haulage operations and all other persons employed around moving equipment on the surface and underground shall wear snug-fitting clothing. 9 Protective gloves shall be worn when material which 10 may injure hands is handled, but gloves with gauntleted 11 cuffs shall not be worn around moving equipment.

Sec. 56. Checking Systems.—Each mine shall have a check-in and check-out system that will provide positive identification upon the person of every individual underground. An accurate record of the men in the mine, which shall consist of a written record, a check board, or 6 a time-clock record, shall be kept on the surface in a place 7 that will not be affected in the event of an explosion. Said record shall bear a number or name identical to the 9 identification check carried by, or fastened to the belt of, 10 all persons going underground.

Sec. 57. No Act Permitted Endangering Security of Mine; Search for Intoxicants, Matches, Etc.—No miner, workman or other person shall knowingly injure any shaft, lamp, instrument, air course, or brattice, or obstruct or throw open airways, or carry matches or open lights in the places worked by safety lights, or disturb any part of the machinery or appliances, open a door closed for directing ventilation and not close it again, or enter any 9 part of a mine against caution, or disobey any order of any 10 mine foreman or assistant mine foreman given in carrying 11 out any of the provisions of this section.

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Open lights, smoking, and smokers' articles including 13 matches, are prohibited in mines where electric or safety lamps are used. No person shall at any time enter such mines with or carry therein any matches, pipes, cigars, cigarettes, or any device for making lights or fire not authorized or approved. In all such mines the operator shall at frequent intervals search, or cause to be searched, any person, including his clothing and material belongings, entering or about to enter the mine, or inside the mine, to prevent such person from taking or carrying therein any of the above mentioned articles.

No person shall at any time carry into any mine any intoxicants, or enter any mine while under the influence of intoxicants.

Sec. 58. Fire Protection.—Suitable fire protection shall be provided at surface installations of fans, shops, tipples and preparation plants, sub-stations, hoist rooms and compressor stations.

5 Suitable underground fire protection shall be provided 6 at stationary sub-stations and compressor stations, shops, 7 pumps, doors, transformer stations, battery charging stations, where oil and grease is stored, at conveyor loading 9 or discharge points, and strategic points along rubber 10 belt lines, stables, and on active working sections.

Rock dust in quantities of five hundred pounds or more shall be considered suitable for fire protection at the above mentioned underground locations, except that a fire extinguisher suitable for the hazards present shall be provided as additional protection at underground shops, permanent sub-stations, compressor stations, battery charging stations and transformer stations.

Mine openings, where there is danger of fire entering the mine, shall have adequate protection against surface fires or dangerous volumes of smoke entering the mine.

Sec. 59. Stable in Mines.—No operator, agent or mine foreman shall provide a horse or mule stable inside of 3 any mine unless space is excavated in solid strata of rock, 4 slate or coal. If excavated in the coal seam, the wall shall be built of brick, stone or concrete not less than four 6 inches in thickness, or of steel plates, and shall be built 7 from the bottom slate to the roof. No wood or other combustible material shall be used in the construction of the inside of the stable. The air current used for the 10 ventilation of the stable shall not be intermixed with the 11 air current used for ventilating any other portion of the 12 mine, but shall be conveyed directly to the return air 13 current. No open lights shall be permitted in any stable 14 in any mine. No hay or straw shall be taken into any mine, unless pressed or made up in compact bales, and 16 shall be transported from the surface to any underground

- 17 location in incombustible closed cars, which shall be kept
- 18 in a storehouse built apart from the stable, constructed
- 19 in the same manner as the stable. Under no circumstances
- 20 shall hav be stored in the stable. All refuse and waste
- 21 shall be removed from the stable and shall not be allowed
- 22 to accumulate in the mine.

Sec. 60. First Aid Equipment.—In every mine where not more than fifty men are employed underground, it shall be the duty of the operator thereof to keep always on hand at the mine two properly constructed stretchers, two woolen and waterproof blankets, and all necessary requisites; and for each additional fifty men so employed, one additional stretcher and equipment as above specified shall be furnished. Such material shall be provided on the surface and at strategic locations underground near the working section. No first-aid material shall be removed or diverted, without authorization, except in case of accident in or about the mine.

Sec. 61. Mine Openings or Outlets; Roadways; Hoisting Equipment at Shaft Outlets; Limitation of Section.—No 3. operator or mine foreman of any coal mine shall employ 4 any person to work in such mine, or permit any persons 5 to be in the mine for the purpose of working therein, 6 unless they are in communication with at least two openings, or outlets, to each seam, separated by natural strata, such openings to be not less than three hundred feet apart, if the mine be worked by shaft; if the mine be 10 worked by shaft and slope such openings shall be sepa-11 rated by one hundred feet of natural strata; and not less 12 than fifty feet apart at the outlets, if worked by slope 13 or drift; but this requirement of a distance of three hun-14 dred feet between openings or outlets to shaft mines shall not apply where such openings or outlets have been 16 made prior to the effective date of this article. To each 17 of the outlets there shall be provided from the interior 18 of the mine a safe and available roadway, properly 19 drained, which shall at all times, while the mine is in 20 operation, be kept free from all obstructions that might prevent travel thereon in case of an emergency. If either

of the outlets be by shaft, it shall be fitted with safe and available appliances, such as stairs or hoisting machinery, which shall at all times when men are underground be kept in order and ready for immediate use, whereby persons employed in the mine may readily escape in case of accident.

This section shall not apply to any mine while work is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence in making communication between outlets, necessary repairs, or removing obstructions, so long as not more than twenty persons are employed at any one time in the mine; neither shall it apply to any mine, or part of a mine, in which a second outlet has been rendered unavailable by reason of the final robbing of pillars, preparatory to abandonment, so long as not more than twenty persons are employed therein at any one time; but before a limited number of men are so permitted to work, approval of the necessity therefor shall be obtained from the department of mines.

Sec. 62. No Mine to Be Opened or Reopened Without 2 Prior Approval of Director of Department of Mines.—3 After the effective date of this article, no mine shall be 4 opened or reopened unless prior approval has been obtained from the director of the department of mines, 6 which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. "The operator shall pay for such approval a fee of five dollars, 8 which payment shall be tendered with the operator's application for such approval."

Sec. 63. Survey on Closing of Mine.—When any coal 2 mine is worked out, or is about to be abandoned or 3 indefinitely closed, the operator of the same shall make or 4 cause to be made a final survey, where not already made, of all parts of such mine, and the results of the same shall 6 be duly extended on all maps of the mine and copies 7 thereof, so as to show all excavations and the most 8 advanced workings of the mine and their exact relation 9 to the boundary or section lines on the surface, and such abandoned mines shall be properly fenced off.

Sec. 64. Mining Close to Abandoned Workings.—Any operator working up to an abandoned coal mine may be permitted to work to his property line, if approved by the director of the department of mines, but in such cases precaution must be taken as provided in this article.

Sec. 65. Explosion or Accident; Investigation by Depart-2 ment of Mines.-Whenever, by reason of any explosion or other accident in or about any coal mine or the machinery connected therewith, loss of life or serious personal injury shall occur, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the mine, and in his absence, the mine foreman in charge of the mine, to give immediate notice to the director of the department of mines and the inspector of the district, stating the particulars of such 9 10 accident. If anyone is killed, the inspector shall immediately go to the scene of such accident and make such 11 12 suggestions and render such assistance as he may deem 13 necessary for the future safety of the men, and investigate 14 the cause of such explosion or accident and make a record 15 thereof which he shall preserve with the other records 16 of his office, the cost of such records to be paid by the 17 department of mines, and a copy shall be furnished the 18 operator and other interested parties. To enable him to 19 make such investigations, he shall have the power to 20 compel the attendance of witnesses and to administer 21 oaths or affirmations. The director of the department of 22 mines shall have the right to appear and testify and to 23 offer any testimony that may be relevant to the question 24 and to cross-question witnesses.

Sec. 66. Written Report of Accidents.—Whenever any accident occurs in or about any coal mine to any employee or person connected with the mining operation, resulting in personal injury or death, the operator shall, within twenty-four hours, report the same in writing to the director of the department of mines and to the district mine inspector of the district in which the accident occurs, giving full details thereof upon forms furnished by the department of mines.

12 measures.

Sec. 67. Scene of Accident; Preservation of Evidence.—

2 Following a mine accident resulting in the death of one
3 or more persons and following any mine disaster, the
4 evidence surrounding such occurrence shall not be dis5 turbed after recovery of bodies or injured persons until
6 an investigation by the department of mines has been
7 completed: Provided, however, That sufficient wreckage
8 or debris may be moved to allow recovery work after
9 disasters or continued general operation of the mine
10 following fatalities not caused by mine fires or mine
11 explosions.

Sec. 68. Fire in or About Mine; Notification of Director and District Mine Inspector.—The operator or mine foreman, upon the discovery of fire in or about a mine, shall immediately notify the director of the department of mines and the district mine inspector in whose district the mine is located.

WEIGHING OR MEASURING COAL

Sec. 69. Weighing and Measuring Coal; Appliances;

2 Testing Correctness Thereof.—It shall be the duty of

3 every operator who compensates any employees by

4 weight or measure of coal mined to provide scales or

5 measures and whatever else may be necessary to cor
6 rectly weigh or measure such coal.

7 It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor of the

8 the state of West Virginia, upon the reasonable request

9 of any operator of a mine or of two or more miners work
10 ing therein, to cause such mine to be visited by one of

Sec. 70. Marking and Weighing Cars Used in Hauling 2 Coal.—At any mine where employees are paid on the 3 basis of weight or measure, each car used for removal of 4 coal shall be numbered and plainly marked. Where coal 5 mining is paid for on the basis of weight, every car so 6 used shall be weighed and the weight thereof shall be

11 his deputies for the purpose of testing such scales or

7 plainly marked thereon. Where coal mining is paid for 8 on the basis of measure, every car so used shall be plainly

- 9 marked with the number of bushels of coal such car will 10 hold when loaded to its capacity. No car shall be used
- 11 for such purposes until the provisions of this section are
- 12 complied with.

Sec. 71. Weighing Coal Before Screening; Payment for Coal.—All coal mined and paid for by weight shall be weighed before it is screened, and shall be paid for according to the weight so ascertained, at such price per ton as may be agreed upon by the operators and miners who mined the same. All coal mined and paid for by measure shall be paid for according to measure or number of bushels marked upon cars in which it is removed from the mine, and before it is screened, and the price paid for each measure or bushel so ascertained shall be such as may be agreed upon as aforesaid.

Sec. 72. Weighman; Checkweighman; Employment; 2 Oath.—At every mine where mining of coal is paid for by weight or measure, the operator shall employ a weighman, and the miners working in such mine may employ a checkweighman as provided by general law, and the two so employed shall supervise the weighing of each car while empty, and the weighing of the same when loaded with coal so paid for by weight, or the 9 measurement of such coal, as the case may be. Where 10 such checkweighman is employed by the miners, the 11 operator shall furnish such checkweighman with a check 12 or number and pay him for all coal placed to his check or number in the same manner as other miners are paid. 14 If the miners fail to employ a checkweighman, then the 15 weighman employed by the operator shall supervise 16 weighing and measuring. All weighmen and check-17 weighmen, before entering upon the discharge of their 18 duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to honestly and 19 impartially perform the duties of such employment and 20 do equal and exact justice between employer and 21 employees to the best of their judgment, skill and ability. 22 Where a weighman is mutually selected by a majority of the miners working in a mine and the operator, it shall 23not be necessary to employ a checkweighman. Whenever 25 either of the parties to such an agreement shall become 26 dissatisfied with such weighman, they may dismiss him 27 on ten days notice.

Sec. 73. Reopening Old or Abandoned Mine.—No person, without first giving to the director of conservation ten days written notice thereof, shall reopen for any purpose any old or abandoned mine wherein water or mine seepage has collected or become impounded or exists in such manner or quantity that upon the opening of such mine such water or seepage may drain into any stream or watercourse. Such notice shall state clearly the name or names of the owner or owners of the mine proposed to be opened, its exact location, and the time of the proposed opening thereof.

Upon receipt of any such notice, the director of conservation shall have his representative present at the mine at the time designated in the notice for such opening, who shall have full supervision of the work of opening such mine with full authority to direct said work in such manner as to him seems proper and necessary to prevent the flow of mine water or seepage from such mine in such manner or quantity as will kill or be harmful to the fish in any stream or watercourse into which such mine water or seepage may flow directly or indirectly.

Sec. 74. Annual Report By Operator of Mine; Owner's Report in Case of Sale.—The operator of every coal mine shall annually, during the month of January, mail or deliver to the director of the department of mines a report 5 for the preceding calendar year. Such report shall state the name of the operator, the quantity of coal mined, and such other information not of a private nature, as may be required by the director of the department of mines. 9 Forms for such reports shall be furnished by the director of the department of mines. Whenever any operator of a 10 coal mine shall transfer the ownership thereof, such 12 operator shall, within thirty days, report such transfer 13 to the director of the department of mines, together with 14 a statement of the tons of coal produced at such mine dur-15 ing the current calendar year.

Sec. 75. Permits.—Whenever permits are issued by the department of mines, frequent examination shall be made by the mine inspector during the tenure of the permit to determine that the requirements and limitations of the permit are complied with.

Sec. 76. Compliance.—Whenever any equipment or supplies required by this article, including rock-dusting machines, flame safety lamps, and permissible electric equipment, are unobtainable in the normal course of business, compliance with the requirements of this article with respect thereto is suspended so long as such items remain unobtainable. Due allowance shall also be made for planning, institution of change procedures, and installation of new equipment.

Sec. 77. Intimidation of Workmen.-No person or per-2 sons, or combination of persons, shall, by force, threats, 3 menaces or intimidations of any kind, prevent or attempt 4 to prevent from working in or about any mine any person 5 or persons who have the lawful right to work in or about 6 the same, and who desire so to work in or about the 7 same, and who desire so to work; but this provision shall 8 not be so construed as to prevent any two or more persons from associating together under any name they may 10 desire, for any lawful purpose, or for using moral suasion 11 or lawful argument to induce any one not to work in and 12 about any mine.

Sec. 78. Penalties.—Any person who shall wilfully 2 violate sections two, seven, twelve, nineteen, twenty-four, 3 thirty-three, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, sixty, sixty-two, 4 seventy, seventy-one, seventy-four, seventy-five or 5 seventy-seven of this article shall be fined not less than 6 ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 79. Provisions of Article Severable.—The various provisions of this article shall be construed as separable and severable, and should any of the provisions, sentences, clauses, or parts thereof be construed or held unconstitutional or for any reason be invalid, the remaining provisions of this article shall not be thereby affected.

Article 2-B. Auger Mining

- Section 1. Permit Required.—No auger mining shall
- 2 be conducted by any person without securing a permit
- 3 issued by the department of mines. Such permit shall be
- 4 on a form prescribed by the director of the department
- 5 of mines. Such permit shall not be unreasonably with-
- 6 held. The operator shall pay for such permit a fee of five
- 7 dollars, which payment shall be tendered with the op-
 - 8 erator's application for such permit.
 - Sec. 2. Duties of Operator.—It shall be the duty of the
 - 2 operator to see that all work is performed in a safe
 - 3 manner; equipment where necessary shall be properly
 - 4 guarded; high walls shall be carefully scaled; and loose
 - 5 and overhanging materials taken down.
 - 6 If, after auger mining is completed, the operator decides
 - 7 to deep mine the remaining area, he shall comply with
 - 8 the provisions of article two that are applicable.
 - Sec. 3. Reports.—The operator of any auger mining
 - 2 shall furnish to the director of the department of mines
- 3 the reports required in article two of this chapter.

The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.

Chairman Senate Committee

Originated in the House of Delegates

Takes effect

Clerk of the Senate

Clerk of the House of Delegates

Clerk of the House of Delegates

President of the Senate

Speaker House of Delegates

The within Approximation this the Management of the Senate

Governor

Filed in Office of the