



NEW MEXICO BUREAU OF MINE SAFETY

801 Leroy Place
Socorro, NM 87801

Phone: 575-835-5460
Website: bmi.state.nm.us
www.nmminesafety.com

December, 2018 Newsletter

The Road to Abilene

The Abilene Paradox was born out of the personal experience of the originator, Jerry B. Harvey who just happened to hold a Ph.D. in psychology. The event occurred in the early '60's. Dr. Harvey describes the event in an article published in 1974.

On a hot afternoon visiting in Coleman, Texas, the family is comfortably playing dominoes on a porch, until the father-in-law suggests that they take a trip to Abilene [53 miles (85 km) north] for dinner. The wife says, "Sounds like a great idea." The husband, despite having reservations because the drive is long and hot, thinks that his preferences must be out-of-step with the group and says, "Sounds good to me. I just hope your mother wants to go." The mother-in-law then says, "Of course I want to go. I haven't been to Abilene in a long time."

The drive is hot, dusty, and long. When they arrive at the cafeteria, the food is as bad as the drive. They arrive back home four hours later, exhausted.

One of them dishonestly says, "It was a great trip, wasn't it?" The mother-in-law says that, actually, she would rather have stayed home, but went along since the other three were so enthusiastic. The husband says, "I wasn't delighted to be doing what we were doing. I only went to satisfy the rest of you." The wife says, "I just went along to keep you happy. I would have had to be crazy to want to go out in the heat like that." The father-in-law then says that he only suggested it because he thought the others might be bored.

The group sits back, perplexed that they together decided to take a trip which none of them wanted. They each would have preferred to sit comfortably, but did not admit to it when they still had time to enjoy the afternoon.*

*Harvey, J. B. (1974). "The Abilene paradox: the management of agreement". *Organizational Dynamics*, 3: 63-80. doi:10.1016/0090-2616(74)

Dr. Harvey describes the Abilene Paradox as:
". . . when organizations blunder into the Abilene Paradox, they take actions in contradiction to what they really want to do and therefore defeat the very purposes they are trying to achieve."

How does this Apply to Safety?

The Abilene Paradox may help to explain why sometimes, we as individuals, particularly when working as part of a group may, be tempted to and sometimes engage in at-risk behaviors. Group identity is a very strong motivator and so, to remain integral to the group, individuals may act in a way that is contrary to their best interests, the best interests of the group, and even the best interests of the organization. In many cases, the individual knows this, but conforms to the will of the group anyway. (cont. Page 2)

INSIDE <i>THIS EDITION</i>	
Cover	1
<i>The Road to Abilene</i>	
MSHA News	3
Mining Safety Board	3
Mining Fatalities Report	3
BMS Calendar	4
Transitions	4
MSHA Program Policy	5
OSHA Crane Certification	10
Fletcher Equipment Safety Bulletins	10
Crossword Puzzle	11
Miners' Memorial Sculpture	12
Train The Trainer (TTT)	14

December, 2018 Newsletter

The Road to Abilene (from Page 1)



Another motivator, Dr. Harvey describes, as negative fantasies. Negative fantasies lead us into rationalization and second-guessing our motives for not taking the initiative to speak up against a bad idea. “Fantasy” is a good term for this phenomena in that there is often no basis in reality for these thoughts. For example:

I know that there is a higher risk using procedure B rather than procedure A. But procedure B is faster, and the foreman has indicated that completion of this task on time is critical. He said that he’s relying on me to get this done.

If I use procedure A, I may not finish on time, and the foreman will think I’m not contributing. If I call the safety issue to his attention, He’ll think I’m a complainer and question my dedication to the team and to the company.

Company finances are tight now. No one was given a raise this year and there’s talk of a lay-off. I’ve got two kids in high school and one about to enter college. Plus, with the car payment and the mortgage, I just can’t afford to lose this job. Besides, I don’t want my coworkers to think I’m a wimp.

I’ve seen others use procedure B before and I’m fairly certain that I can quietly use it to save a little time and then the job will be done on time. No worries.

The Abilene Paradox is often compared to a more general term “Groupthink”. Todd Ballowe offers some interesting insight regarding Abilene and groupthink on a webpage entitled *OnStrategy* <https://onstrategyhq.com/resources/combat-the-abilene-paradox>

Identify Groupthink signals within your organization. Common signals include:

- Failure to create a plan B
- Excessive rationalization of decisions
- Pressure to conform
- Self-censorship of alternate opinions

Make room for disagreement

- Encourage your people to stand up for their convictions
- Know how to manage conflict and keep it healthy

Avoid language that plays on our tendency to agree with groups, such as:

- “Is anyone vehemently opposed to this?” Anyone slightly opposed won’t speak up
- “So we all agree, right?” Instead ask if anyone has anything to add
- “Where are your pom-poms, Ted?” If Ted offered constructive criticism, he probably won’t do it again

Don’t use “rule by committee” where everyone must agree

- People are incentivized to agree, even if they inwardly don’t believe in the idea
- Unanimous agreement is rare and requires an inordinate amount of time to reach

Re-configure groups

- Subgroups
- Different leaders

Create avenues for staff to voice their opinion

- Anonymous Hotlines
- Ask people one-on one
- Blatantly ask if it’s a “trip to Abilene”

Finally, There is an excellent YouTube video of a lecture featuring Dr. Harvey. Be warned that it is rather lengthy and the video quality is dated (1981). But I trust that you will find it both informative and entertaining. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uFQ-ukyvAMk&feature=youtu.be>

I can also recommend Dr. Harvey’s book *The Abilene Paradox and Other Meditations on Management*. (1988, 1996; John Wiley & Sons, New York. ISBN 0-669-19179-5) Available from Amazon Books.

Randy K Logsdon

December, 2018 Newsletter



NEWS

On October 1, MSHA had reported 8 fatalities in M/NM mining across the United States. On that same date, 7 fatalities had been reported in the Coal sector. Since October 1, the mining industry has experienced one additional coal fatality and 7 additional M/NM fatalities. Those figures exclude the deaths of two miners at a Utah solution mining operation that is regulated by OSHA. One M/NM fatality occurred in New Mexico on October 25.

From a distance, it is difficult to identify the factors that contributed to these horrific incidents. Divining root causes is even more difficult. Final reports from MSHA have not yet been released on any of the 4th quarter fatalities. Here is what we do know so far.

1 coal mine fatality
7 M/NM fatality
 4 metal
 3 non-metal

3 at underground mines
5 at surface mines

1 machinery
3 powered haulage
2 falling/sliding material
1 exploding pressure vessel
1 other—undefined

Nevada 2

Michigan 1

New Mexico 1

Montana 1

Virginia 1

New York 1

West Virginia 1

Please remind folks to be safety aware 24/7.

Never let the word “impossible” stop you from pursuing what your heart and spirit urge you to do. Impossible things come true every day.

— *Robert K. Cooper*

Mining Safety Board



The next meeting of the Mining Safety Board will be at a location to be announced on January 29, 2019

nmminesafety.com

Mining - Fatal Injuries

YTD—12/01/2018: 15 M/NM; 8 Coal; 23 Total

COAL

No Fatalities in November

M/NM

Fatality #15; November 3, 2018—A 44 year-old miner was killed when two vehicles collided at a limestone quarry near Decarville, MI.

Fatality #16; November 11, 2018— A miner died in an accident at Newmont Mining Corp’s Pete Ba-jo underground operation near Elko.

OSHA Jurisdiction:

Three miners were killed when the equipment that they were operating contacted a power line. The Potash operation near Moab is a solution mining and processing operation that is regulated by OSHA.

MSHA has re-classified Fatality #8 as a highway traffic incident.

December, 2018 Newsletter

TRANSITIONS

The State Mine Inspector serves at the pleasure of the Governor. In other words, this is an appointed position by the governor and confirmed by the NM Senate. So, as the state administration transitions in Santa Fe on January 1, so also does the office of the State Mine Inspector.

Rather than seek re-appointment under Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham's administration, I have elected to retire to Green Valley, Arizona where I have invested in a townhome with a great view of the Santa Rita mountains and easy access to some marvelous recreational facilities. Truthfully, I had planned to retire at or near this point in my career for some time.

New Mexico has been my home for nearly 12 years and as an Illinois native, I've felt welcome in New Mexico for the entire time—especially within the mining community. It has been particularly rewarding to have been able to serve the mining community as your State Mine Inspector for the last two years.



The time has come for someone else to assume the duties of State Mine Inspector. There is likely to be a brief vacancy at this post as the governor proceeds to appoint officials at all levels of state government after January 1. My hope is that you will all give the Bureau of Mine Safety staff a measure of consideration as they continue to provide the essential services to the mining community.

The Governor-elect's transition team is already engaged in the search for qualified individuals to fill appointed roles under her administration. Recommendations or applications can be initiated on-line at govelectlujangri-sham.com. My recommendations for a successor have already been transmitted.

Finally, I must thank all you—those fabulous New Mexico mining folks who have worked so hard to prevent mine injuries throughout the state. Your commitment and cooperation have not been unnoticed.

So here's wishing you all the best and continue to practice safety 24/7.

Randy K Logsdon

Bureau of Mine Safety December, 2018 Newsletter

Bureau of Mine Safety Calendar



December:

06 NMMHSC Planning Meeting, ABQ

15 New Mexico Bowl, ESPN, Noon

24-31 Christmas Holiday—BMS office closed

29 Peach Bowl, ESPN, 10:00 a.m.

29 Cotton Bowl, ESPN, 2:00 p.m. or 6:00 p.m.

29 Orange Bowl, ESPN, 2:00 p.m. or 6:00 p.m.

31 Sun Bowl, CBS, Noon

January:

1 HAPPY NEW YEAR! — BMS office closed

Tournament of Roses Parade 9:00 a.m.

◆ **Outback Bowl, ESPN2, 10:00 a.m.**

◆ **Citrus Bowl, ABC, 11:00 a.m.**

◆ **Fiesta Bowl, ESPN, 11:00 a.m.**

◆ **Rose Bowl, ESPN, 3:00 p.m.**

◆ **Sugar Bowl, ESPN, 6:30 p.m.**

29 Mining Safety Board Meeting, ABQ

(all times Mountain Standard)

Need New Miner Training, Annual Refresher Training, First Aid Training? The Bureau of Mine Safety is ready to assist. Part 46; Part 48-B

Call 575-835-5460

December, 2018 Newsletter



MSHA PROGRAM POLICY MANUAL COAL

§75.380 Escapeways; bituminous and lignite mines.

- (a) Except in situations addressed in §75.381, §75.385 and §75.386, at least two separate and distinct travelable passageways shall be designated as escapeways and shall meet the requirements of this section.
- (b) (1) Escapeways shall be provided from each working section, and each area where mechanized mining equipment is being installed or removed, continuous to the surface escape drift opening or continuous to the escape shaft or slope facilities to the surface.
- (2) During equipment installation, these escapeways shall begin at the projected location for the section loading point. During equipment removal, they shall begin at the location of the last loading point.
- (c) The two separate and distinct escapeways required by this section shall not end at a common shaft, slope, or drift opening, except that multiple compartment shafts or slopes separated by walls constructed of noncombustible material may be used as separate and distinct passageways.
- (d) Each escapeway shall be—
- (1) Maintained in a safe condition to always assure passage of anyone, including disabled persons;
- (2) Clearly marked to show the route and direction of travel to the surface;
- (3) Maintained to at least a height of 5 feet from the mine floor to the mine roof, excluding the thickness of any roof support, except that the escapeways shall be maintained to at least the height of the coalbed, excluding the thickness of any roof support, where the coalbed is less than 5 feet. In areas of mines where escapeways pass through doors, the height may be less than 5 feet, provided that sufficient height is maintained to enable miners, including disabled persons, to escape quickly in an emergency. In areas of mines

developed before November 16, 1992, where escapeways pass over or under overcasts or undercasts, the height may be less than 5 feet provided that sufficient height is maintained to enable miners, including disabled persons, to escape quickly in an emergency. When there is a need to determine whether sufficient height is provided, MSHA may require a stretcher test where 4 persons carry a miner through the area in question on a stretcher;

(4) Maintained at least 6 feet wide except—

(i) Where necessary supplemental roof support is installed, the escapeway shall not be less than 4 feet wide; or

(ii) Where the route of travel passes through doors or other permanent ventilation controls, the escapeway shall be at least 4 feet wide to enable miners to escape quickly in an emergency, or

(iii) Where the alternate escapeway passes through doors or other permanent ventilation controls or where supplemental roof support is required and sufficient width is maintained to enable miners, including disabled persons, to escape quickly in an emergency. When there is a need to determine whether sufficient width is provided, MSHA may require a stretcher test where 4 persons carry a miner through the area in question on a stretcher, or

(iv) Where mobile equipment near working sections, and other equipment essential to the ongoing operation of longwall sections, is necessary during normal mining operations, such as material cars containing rock dust or roof control supplies, or is to be used for the evacuation of miners off the section in the event of an emergency. In any instance, escapeways shall be of sufficient width to enable miners, including disabled persons, to escape quickly in an emergency. When there is a need to determine whether sufficient width is provided, MSHA may require a stretcher test where 4 persons carry a miner through the area in question on a stretcher;

(5) Located to follow the most direct, safe and practical route to the nearest mine opening suitable for the safe evacuation of miners; and

(6) Provided with ladders, stairways, ramps, or similar facilities where the escapeways cross over obstructions.

(7) Provided with a continuous, durable directional lifeline or equivalent device that shall be—

Continued on Page 6

December, 2018 Newsletter

Continued from Page 5

(i) Installed and maintained throughout the entire length of each escapeway as defined in paragraph (b)(1) of this section;

(ii) Flame-resistant in accordance with the requirements of part 18 of this chapter upon replacement of existing lifelines; but in no case later than June 15, 2009;

(iii) Marked with a reflective material every 25 feet;

(iv) Located in such a manner for miners to use effectively to escape;

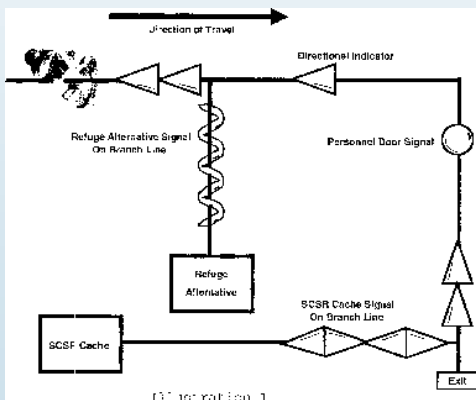
(v) Equipped with one directional indicator cone securely attached to the lifeline, signifying the route of escape, placed at intervals not exceeding 100 feet. Cones shall be installed so that the tapered section points inby;

(vi) Equipped with one sphere securely attached to the lifeline at each intersection where personnel doors are installed in adjacent cross-cuts;

(vii) Equipped with two securely attached cones, installed consecutively with the tapered section pointing inby, to signify an attached branch line is immediately ahead.

(A) A branch line leading from the lifeline to an SCSR cache will be marked with four cones with the base sections in contact to form two diamond shapes. The cones must be placed within reach of the lifeline.

(B) A branch line leading from the lifeline to a refuge alternative will be marked with a rigid spiraled coil at least eight inches in length. The spiraled coil must be placed within reach of the lifeline (see Illustration 1 below).



(e) Surface openings shall be adequately protected to prevent surface fires, fumes, smoke, and flood water from entering the mine.

(f) *Primary escapeway. (1) One escapeway that is ventilated with intake air shall be designated as the primary escapeway. The primary escapeway shall have a higher ventilation pressure than the belt entry unless the mine operator submits an alternative in the mine ventilation plan to protect the integrity of the primary escapeway, based on mine specific conditions, which is approved by the district manager.*

(2) Paragraphs (f)(3) through (f)(7) of this section apply as follows:

(i) To all areas of a primary escapeway developed on or after November 16, 1992;

(ii) Effective as of June 10, 1997, to all areas of a primary escapeway developed between March 30, 1970 and November 16, 1992; and

(iii) Effective as of June 10, 1997, to all areas of the primary escapeway developed prior to March 30, 1970 where separation of the belt and trolley haulage entries from the primary escapeway existed prior to November 16, 1992.

(3) The following equipment is not permitted in the primary escapeway:

(i) Mobile equipment hauling coal except for hauling coal incidental to cleanup or maintenance of the primary escapeway.

(ii) Compressors, except—

(A) Compressors necessary to maintain the escapeway in safe, travelable condition;

(B) Compressors that are components of equipment such as locomotives and rock dusting machines; and

(C) Compressors of less than five horsepower.

(iii) Underground transformer stations, battery charging stations, substations, and rectifiers except—

(A) Where necessary to maintain the escapeway in safe, travelable condition; and

December, 2018 Newsletter

Continued from Page 6

(B) Battery charging stations and rectifiers and power centers with transformers that are either dry-type or contain nonflammable liquid, provided they are located on or near a working section and are moved as the section advances or retreats.

(iv) Water pumps, except—

(A) Water pumps necessary to maintain the escapeway in safe, travelable condition;

(B) Submersible pumps;

(C) Permissible pumps and associated permissible switchgear;

(D) Pumps located on or near a working section that are moved as the section advances or retreats;

(E) Pumps installed in anthracite mines; and

(F) Small portable pumps.

(4) Mobile equipment operated in the primary escapeway, except for continuous miners and as provided in paragraphs (f)(5), (f)(6), and (f)(7) of this section, shall be equipped with a fire suppression system installed according to §§75.1107-3 through 75.1107-16 that is—

(i) Manually operated and attended continuously by a person trained in the systems function and use, or

(ii) A multipurpose dry chemical type capable of both automatic and manual activation.

(5) Personnel carriers and small mobile equipment designed and used only for carrying people and small hand tools may be operated in primary escapeways if—

(i) The equipment is provided with a multipurpose dry chemical type fire suppression system capable of both automatic and manual activation, and the suppression system is suitable for the intended application and is listed or approved by a nationally recognized independent testing laboratory, or,

(ii) Battery powered and provided with two 10 pound multipurpose dry chemical portable fire extinguishers.

(6) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (f)(3)(i), mobile equipment not provided with a fire suppression system may operate in the primary escapeway if no one is in by except those persons directly engaged in using or moving the equipment.

(7) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (f)(3)(i), mobile equipment designated and used only as emergency vehicles or ambulances, may be operated in the primary escapeway without fire suppression systems.

(g) Except where separation of belt and trolley haulage entries from designated escapeways did not exist before November 15, 1992, and except as provided in §75.350(c), the primary escapeway must be separated from belt and trolley haulage entries for its entire length, to and including the first connecting crosscut outby each loading point except when a greater or lesser distance for this separation is specified and approved in the mine ventilation plan and does not pose a hazard to miners.

(h) *Alternate escapeway. One escapeway shall be designated as the alternate escapeway. The alternate escapeway shall be separated from the primary escapeway for its entire length, except that the alternate and primary escapeways may be ventilated from a common intake air shaft or slope opening.*

(i) Mechanical escape facilities shall be provided and maintained for—

(1) Each shaft that is part of a designated escape-way and is greater than 50 feet in depth; and

(2) Each slope from the coal seam to the surface that is part of a designated escapeway and is inclined more than 9 degrees from the horizontal.

(j) Within 30 minutes after mine personnel on the surface have been notified of an emergency requiring evacuation, mechanical escape facilities provided under paragraph (i) of this section shall be operational at the bottom of shaft and slope openings that are part of escapeways.

Continued on Page 8

December, 2018 Newsletter

Continued from Page 7

(k) Except where automatically activated hoisting equipment is used, the bottom of each shaft or slope opening that is part of a designated escape-way shall be equipped with a means of signaling a surface location where a person is always on duty when anyone is underground. When the signal is activated or the evacuation of persons underground is necessary, the person shall assure that mechanical escape facilities are operational as required by paragraph (j) of this section.

(l)(1) Stairways or mechanical escape facilities shall be installed in shafts that are part of the designated escapeways and that are 50 feet or less in depth, except ladders may be used in shafts that are part of the designated escapeways and that are 5 feet or less in depth.

(2) Stairways shall be constructed of concrete or metal, set on an angle not to exceed 45 degrees from the horizontal, and equipped on the open side with handrails. In addition, landing platforms that are at least 2 feet by 4 feet shall be installed at intervals not to exceed 20 vertical feet on the stairways and equipped on the open side with handrails.

(3) Ladders shall be constructed of metal, anchored securely, and set on an angle not to exceed 60 degrees from the horizontal.

(m) A travelway designed to prevent slippage shall be provided in slope and drift openings that are part of designated escapeways, unless mechanical escape facilities are installed.

Program Policy Manual

75.380 Escape ways; Bituminous and Lignite Mines

"The most direct, safe and practical route," as used in paragraph(d)(5) will be determined on a mine-by-mine basis. If the inspector believes that a particular escapeway is not the most direct, safe, and practical route, he or she must specifically inform the operator that another route is more direct, safe, and practical. This should be done by the inspector at the time of issuing a citation by orally notifying the operator of the preferred escapeway route and by noting in both the citation and inspector's notes, the escapeway route which the inspector believes to be more direct, safe, and practical.

Serious consideration should be given to the inherent hazards related to rehabilitation of fallen areas. In addition to the hazards of exposure related to such rehabilitation, other factors affecting whether the operator has set out the most direct, safe and practical route include roof conditions, traveling height, fan location, physical dimensions of a mine opening, and similar factors.

For example, if bad roof conditions are present along the shortest direct route and those roof conditions are beyond reasonable control, then an alternate safest route, as designated by the mine operator, may be acceptable. The presence of roof falls does not necessarily indicate that the passageway would not be suitable for evacuation.

Where coal seam thickness varies to the extreme, the shortest route may be through lower coal, making travel relatively slow and difficult, whereas an alternate route through a high passageway may permit faster and easier travel. Such an alternate route, although longer, may be acceptable. Similarly, an old mine shaft may not be safe for travel because of badly deteriorated shaft lining, timbers, etc., even though it is still suitable for mine ventilation purposes.

Standard development projections will not have to be altered to drive additional rooms, entries, or crosscuts for the sole purpose of providing a passageway to the nearest mine opening. However, the construction of ventilation controls such as stoppings, overcasts, and under casts, or installation of an escape facility, may be required to provide the most safe, direct, and practical escapeway.

§77.1101 Escape and evacuation; plan.

(a) Before September 30, 1971, each operator of a mine shall establish and keep current a specific escape and evacuation plan to be followed in the event of a fire.

(b) All employees shall be instructed on current escape and evacuation plans, fire alarm signals, and applicable procedures to be followed in case of fire.

Continued on Page 9

December, 2018 Newsletter

Continued from Page 8

(c) Plans for escape and evacuation shall include the designation and proper maintenance of adequate means for exit from all areas where persons are required to work or travel including buildings and equipment and in areas where persons normally congregate during the work shift.

Program Policy Manual

77.1101 Escape and Evacuation; Plan

The escape and evacuation plan should be written and posted in a proper location.

The requirements of paragraph (a) refer primarily to surface structures such as preparation plants, drawoff tunnels, shops, and other buildings where persons work. When applying this Section at surface mines, the inspector shall be cognizant of the potential fire hazard at surface mines and require only those means of escape commensurate with the hazard.

Paragraph (b) requires that all employees, including office and clerical personnel, shall be instructed on the current escape and evacuation plan, fire alarm signals, and applicable procedures.

Judgment should be used in enforcing paragraph (c) regarding the maintaining of exits from areas where persons are required to work or travel. For example, small washrooms and certain offices may be equipped with one exit as is common practice in surface buildings. However, large offices, generally those housing three or more people, wash and change houses, plants, shops, lunchrooms, etc., shall have at least two exits. "Means for exit from all areas" means a continuous and unobstructed way of exit from any point in the building to a public way. The exits should be marked by readily visible signs, and every exit should be suitably illuminated. Should questions arise relative to the number, location, and design of exits, the National Fire Protection Code No. 101 and the Fire Protection Handbook shall be used for references.



MSHA PROGRAM POLICY MANUAL Metal/Non-metal

§56/57.14213 Ventilation and shielding for welding.

(a) Welding operations shall be shielded when performed at locations where arc flash could be hazardous to persons.

(b) All welding operations shall be well-ventilated.

Program Policy Manual

56/57.14213 Ventilation for Welding

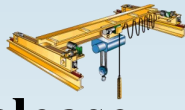
This is a work practice standard intended to reduce the concentration of airborne contaminants from welding below levels which may cause health impairment. In ventilation for welding fume control, local exhaust ventilation is better than dilution ventilation, and general dilution ventilation is better than natural ventilation.

This standard should be cited whenever welding is performed in a confined area without any detectable ventilation. For the health field notes, collect information on the number of persons exposed, type of welding being used, type of rod used, surface welding performed on, description of work area, length of time welding was done, type and use of personal protective equipment, and any other pertinent information.



December, 2018 Newsletter

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Office of Communications
Washington, D.C.
www.osha.gov



For Immediate Release

November 7, 2018
Contact: Office of Communications
Phone: 202-693-1999
www.osha.gov

U.S. Department of Labor Issues Final Rule on Crane Operator Certification Requirements

WASHINGTON, DC – The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a final rule today that clarifies certification requirements for crane operators, and maintains the employer’s duty to ensure that crane operators can safely operate the equipment. The final rule will maintain safety and health protections for workers while reducing compliance burdens.

Under the [final rule](#), employers are required to train operators as needed to perform assigned crane activities, evaluate them, and document successful completion of the evaluations. Employers who have evaluated operators prior to December 9, 2018, will not have to conduct those evaluations again, but will only have to document when those evaluations were completed.

The rule also requires crane operators to be certified or licensed, and receive ongoing training as necessary to operate new equipment. Operators can be certified based on the crane’s type and capacity, or type only, which ensures that more accredited testing organizations are eligible to meet OSHA’s certification program requirements. The final rule revises a 2010 requirement that crane operator certification must specify the rated lifting capacity of cranes for which the operator is certified. Compliant certifications that were already issued by type and capacity are still acceptable under this final rule.

The final rule, with the exception of the evaluation and documentation requirements, will become effective on Dec. 9, 2018. The evaluation and documentation requirements will become effective on February 7, 2019.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing safe and healthful workplaces for their employees. OSHA’s role is to help ensure these conditions for America’s working men and women by setting and enforcing standards, and providing training, education and assistance. For more information, visit www.osha.gov or <https://s3.amazonaws.com/public-inspection.federalregister.gov/2018-24481.pdf>



Fletcher Mining Equipment has issued two important safety notices involving recommended operating height for man-in-position roof drills/Bolters and for maximum recommended operating grade for skid steer and crawler roof drills/bolters.

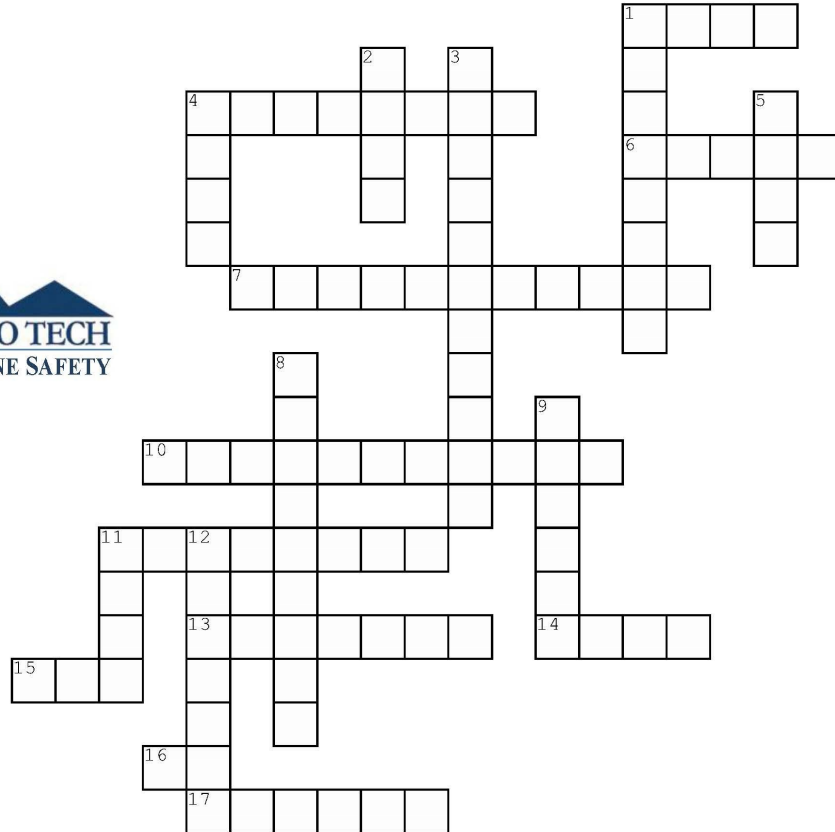


Copies of the bulletins have been posted on the BMS website Resources page: www.nmminefsafety.com/navRSRC.htm

December, 2018 Newsletter

Winter Safety

Complete the crossword below



Created with TheTeachersCorner.net [Crossword Puzzle Generator](http://www.theteacherscorner.net/Crossword-Puzzle-Generator/)

Across

1. This may result from attempts to thaw frozen pipes with a flame
4. Take precautions to avoid being _____ when driving in winter conditions
6. Factor that makes the effects of exposure to skin lower than the actual air temperature: Wind _____
7. Winter clothing should permit _____ of perspiration
10. Medical condition involving a lowered core body temperature
11. Lack of this may result in a slip or fall
13. Build up creosote can create conditions leading to a _____ fire
14. Silica-based substance that can improve traction on ice
15. Hard slippery substance that may occur on walkways
16. Chemical abbreviation for a deadly gas that may collect when heating poorly ventilated areas
17. In cold weather is is recommended that you dress in _____.

Down

1. It is unwise to apply _____ to generate heat to treat frostbite
2. Form of winter precipitation that may reduce visibility
3. Normally 98.6 degrees F--in cold weather maintain the core body _____
4. Common material used to counter the effects of ice on travel ways
5. Walking on ice or snow can cause a _____
8. Medical condition involving skin freezing at the cellular level
9. Use winter _____ on your car to help keep clear visibility
11. Allow extra _____ if you must travel winter weather
12. Feels warm going down, but will accelerate cooling of body temp

*The correct answers will be attached to the archived
December [Newsletter](#) on the BMS website nmminesafety.com*

December, 2018 Newsletter

Location



New Mexico Institute
of Mining and Technology
Campus

Smithsonite:

This 5.2 lb. gem will be
embedded within sculpture



"Green" Power:

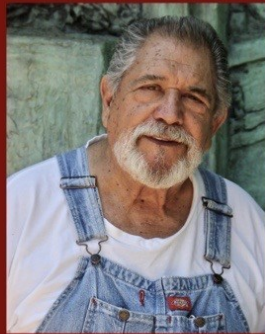
24/7 Customized lighting
for head lamp and candles

For More Info, Contact:

Michael Pino
505-670-2363
ancianos69@icloud.com

Sculptor:

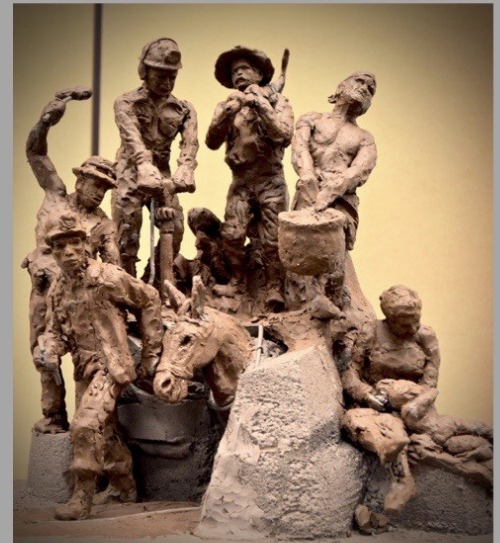
Reynaldo Rivera



In 2014, Reynaldo
"Sonny" Rivera won
The Rounders Award
for his representational
and impressionistic
sculptures that move,
talk, evoke emotion,
and desire to be
touched.
And so it will be with
this 12 ft. sculpture !

MINER'S MEMORIAL SCULPTURE

Donations Needed



December, 2018 Newsletter

Our Goal:

\$420,000.00

Donation Category

Astatine:

100% of Cost

Platinum:

\$100,000.00

Gold:

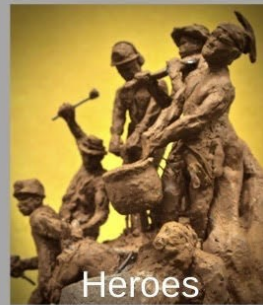
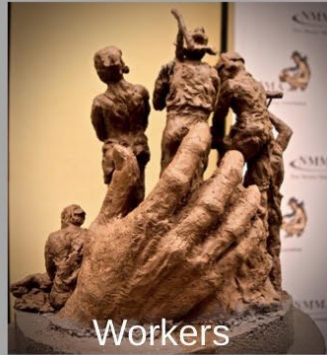
\$50,000.00

Silver:

\$25,000.00

Smithsonite:

\$10,000.00



Dedicated to the Men and Women Who Extract Our Natural Resources for the Benefit of Humankind

NM Miner's Memorial Sculpture Donation Form

To make donation via check, debit/credit card, PayPal, complete, and mail this donation form along with your choice of payment.

Write a check to: **New Mexico Mining Association**

1470 St Francis Dr. Santa Fe, NM 87505 | Office: 505-820-6662 | E-mail: nmma@comcast.net

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Our Goal:

\$420,000.00

Donation Category:

- 100% of Cost
 \$100,000.00
 \$50,000.00
 \$25,000.00
 \$10,000.00

Thank you!

All donors will have their name on the plaque!

Train the Trainer (TTT)

The New Mexico Bureau of Mine Safety (BMS) will be conducting a Train-the-Trainer class on January 22 -24, 2019 at the BMS offices on the New Mexico Tech Campus in Socorro, NM. The class is designed to prepare qualified persons who are requesting MSHA approval to provide mine safety training under 30 CFR Part 48



For details, contact:
Contact Debora McVey at 575-835-5460
debora.mcvey@nmt.edu

