Annual Refresher Training Topics For Small Borrow & Shale Pits

DMME
Division of Mineral Mining
2012

Topics For Discussion

- Ground control
 - Pit banks/walls/rims
 - Roads and berms
- Beginning of shift inspections
- Pre-operational equipment inspections
- Mobile equipment
- Reporting accidents

Pit Rims And Walls

- Rims shall be stripped of loose clay/topsoil material and trees for at least 10 feet back from the edge and material beyond 10 feet sloped to an angle at which it will remain stable.
- ➤ All pit banks must be kept sloped to a safe angle (at least 2:1). No vertical or under-cut banks are allowed.
- ➤ Pit walls of hard (rock)
 material, while not sloped, must
 be scaled (cleaned) of loose
 rock that might fall and create a
 hazard.



Sloping and scaling of walls/banks must be part of the daily operation



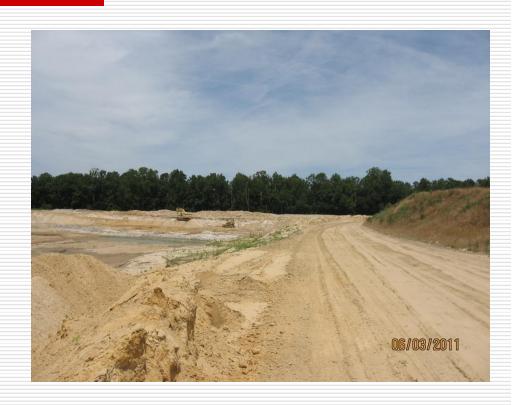
Height Of Pit Banks/Walls

➤ The size of the equipment available for trimming, scaling and sloping is a key factor in bank or wall height. Tall banks must be split into separate benches so they can be adequately sloped and maintained with onsite equipment.

Was this considered in these examples?

Maintain Safe Roads & Berms

- ➤ Benches (with roads and berms) shall be wide enough to allow safe operation and passage of equipment. Rule of thumb for roads; at least 2 times the width of the largest vehicle, single lane, and 3.5 times for dual lane traffic.
- ➤ Berms are used to keep people and equipment away from unstable/unsafe areas. Roads must have berms where there is a danger of overturning.



Roadway berms must be big enough to "restrain" the largest piece of equipment working in the area.

Beginning of Shift Inspections

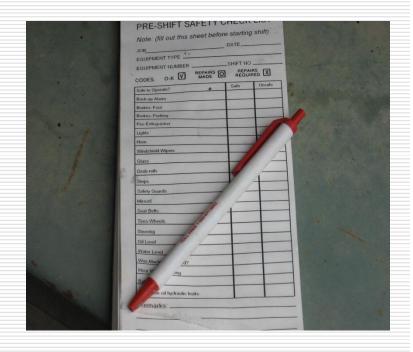
- ☐ If three or more people are working, a documented beginning of shift inspection must be performed by a BMME certified foreman.
- ☐ If only one or two are working, inspection of the work area <u>prior</u> to starting work is still required.
- What are we looking for?
 - Ground Control is the big issue:
 - Wall & bank stability
 - □ Roads & berms adequate
 - Damage from heavy rains
 - Check the area from all angles; top of the bank and the pit floor. Look for changes since your last inspection



Hazardous conditions must be repaired or the area posted and barricaded

Pre-operational Equipment Inspections

- Regardless of how many people are working, each piece of equipment must be inspected by the equipment operator prior to beginning work.
- What are we looking for?
 - Check all safety equipment and functions:
 - ☐ Horn & backup alarm
 - □ Brakes (parking & emergency too!)
 - ☐ Seat belt, cab glass
 - ☐ Fire extinguisher
 - Steering and other components for function and wear



Defects (safety hazards) found must be repaired before operation

Mobile Equipment

- Must be maintained to manufacturer's specifications:
 - Lights, horns, railing, ladders, steps, and all other components, regardless of use.
- Operate, service and repair as recommended by the manufacturer:
 - Operate within specifications and design.
 - Proper tools and procedures.
 - Block and lift as recommended.



Do not depend on hydraulics for support, block and chock it!!



Lock (remove key) and tag-out equipment not to be used!!

Reporting Accidents



- Accidents resulting in death or "serious personal injury" (admitted to the hospital for 24 hours or more) must be reported to DMM by the quickest available means.
- The accident scene, and equipment, must be kept undisturbed until the mine inspector has completed an investigation and released it.

You have not reported until you speak directly with DMM personnel!!