

Questions	British Columbia Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia – Updated to 2003	Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Code Explanation Guide- Part 36 Mining – Updated April 2004	Nova Scotia Underground Mining Regulations (2003)	Federal Coal Mines (CBDC) Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (1990) – Canada Labour Code
Extra O ₂ or self-contained self-rescue devices	Section 1.8.8 requires everyone to carry a self-rescuer or for equipment operators – within arms reach Extra self-rescuers not mentioned	Part 36 Section 692 requires everyone to carry a self-rescuer Extra self-rescuers not mentioned	Section 87 & 88 require everyone to carry a self-rescuer. 87(3)(c) specifically mentions caches of self-rescuers but doesn't specifically say you have to have them <u>Section 80</u>	Section 152 requires everyone to carry a self-rescuer Extra self-rescuers not mentioned
Refuge rooms for miners	Section 6.13 Refuge Stations are required Note: Quinsam Coal has a portable refuge station	Part 36 Section 559 Refuge Stations are required	Sections 146 – 153 Refuge Stations are required	Not Mentioned
Two-way wireless communication devices	Sections 7.7.5 & 7.7.10 refers to radio and voice communication in shafts (OK to use radios as long as there are no hazards) Section 3.6.3 refers to “Means of Communication” – must be acceptable to an inspector for services of a physician	Part 36 Sections 697 & 698 Voice Communication – Interconnected voice communication stations are required – notes that Use of “leaky feeder” systems for hand-held two-way radios an effective supplement (Note- Section 698 lists specific locations)	Section 82 (1) & (2) Use of Radio Frequencies – OK to use as long as there are no hazards and Section 92(1) to (4) Communication System (doesn't specify type)	Not Mentioned
Tracking systems to locate miners	Not Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Not Mentioned
Mine rescue teams -availability within certain travel time -is every mine required to have one, or may they rely on other nearby mine rescue teams ?	Section 3.7 Required to establish & maintain mine rescue teams e.g. for 10-50 underground workers 1 team required, >50 workers underground 2 teams required, <10 workers underground – establish mutual aid agreements, <20 working underground at any one time then minimum 3 persons trained in mine rescue	Part 36 Section 546 Emergency Response Team required, See Sections 545 to 559 Note: doesn't specifically say how many teams – Also see Part 7.117-118 Emergency Preparedness & Response	Section 68(1) & (2) Designation of Mine Rescue Workers and Team Captain Part 4 124-153 Emergency Preparedness Program required. Minimum requirements for mine rescue workers <10 mine workers – minimum 2 designated mine rescue workers & 2 self-contained breathing apparatuses 10-50 mine workers 1 team & 1 set of rescue equipment	Sections 151 to 154 – “Mine Rescue Teams & First Aid Equipment” required

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			50-100 mine workers 2 teams & 2 sets of rescue equipment 100-150 mine workers 3 teams & 3 sets of rescue equipment >150 mine workers Minimum 4 teams & 4 sets of rescue equipment Section 142 – Employer must have an aid agreement , in writing, with another source to supply the number of fully equipped mine rescue workers that is adequate to effect a mine rescue at the mine	
Ventilation – may companies use air brought through the conveyor belt to ventilate the working face ?	Not mentioned – i.e. Not specifically prohibited <u>CHECK</u>	Not mentioned – i.e. Not specifically prohibited	Not mentioned – i.e. Not specifically prohibited	Not mentioned – i.e. Not specifically prohibited
Inspections – frequency and how they are conducted	<u>Act 15 (1)-16, Regn.</u> Section 1.6.3 Inspections Section 5.3 Inspection & Maintenance of Power Systems Section 6.4 All active workings to be examined by shiftboss or supervisor at least twice per shift Section 6.7 Shift & Weekly Inspections Shaft Conveyance 7.9.9 Daily inspections of “ropes” 7.9.10 Weekly shaft conveyance inspection 7.9.11 Monthly Inspection 7.9.12 & 7.9.13 6 month & yearly	<u>Act 8-11/15</u> Part 36 – Sections 604/689 & 690 deal with inspection (pre-shift inspections) Section 604 - Examination (conveyor system) Section 730 – Gas Inspections	<u>Act 66/82?</u> Section 70 – Designation of mine examiner at a coal mine Section 75(1) 7 (2) – Employer to “verify systems” before beginning mining activity <u>Section</u> Sections 117 to 123 – General inspections at a coal mine + report(s) e.g. beginning of each shift, during each shift, every 24 hours, every week	Section 39 (1) & (2) – vertical shafts Section 40 – Overmen’s Sections Section 41 – pre-shift Section 42 – During shifts Section 43 – Inspections outside an overman’s section Section 44 – general duties Section 45 – reports Section 46 – dangerous conditions Section 47 – Inspection on behalf of Employees

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<p>inspections</p> <p>Flammable Gas – what are the flammable gas concentrations whereby actions must be taken ?</p>	<p>Section 6.42 If air in return contains more than 1% flammable gas, then it shall be immediately reported to manager and steps taken to fix it. Electrical equipment shall be shut down if flammable gas exceeds 1.25%. Flammable gas at or over 2.5% in the general air body – all persons must be withdrawn to a place of safety.</p>	<p>Part 36 – Section 543 - Flammable gas monitors must be installed in hazardous locations. The alarm must be tripped when the gaseous content of the atmosphere exceeds 20% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) (e.g. 1 % methane). Sections 730-732 – Electrical equipment shall be shut down if flammable gas exceeds 25% of LEL (e.g. 1.25% methane). Workers withdrawn when flammable gas exceeds 50% of LEL (e.g. 2.5% methane). Cannot blast if flammable gas exceeds 20% of LEL (e.g. 1% methane). Cannot operate diesel engines if flammable gas exceeds 20% of LEL (e.g. 1% methane). If flammable gas exceeds 15% LEL then continuous methane monitoring required.</p>	<p>Section 234?-242 – When flammable gas exceeds 1.25% electrical and diesel equipment must be shut down. Flammable gas levels must be below 1% to turn equipment back on. Section 243 - When flammable gas exceeds 2% all persons must be withdrawn to a safe place. Sections 239 to 241 – When flammable gas reaches or exceeds 0.5% in intake airway then all non-intrinsically safe or non-flameproof equipment must be shut down. Section 252 - A fence is required when methane drainage system discharges flammable gas reaching or exceeding 2.0%.</p>	<p>Section 110 (2) Section 50 – A barricade must be installed at discharge of methane drainage system so gas does not exceed 2%. Section 110 (2). Section 127 – Methane monitors must be installed where flammable gas exceeds 0.5%. Section 128 – Tests must be conducted at least every 8 hours when flammable gas exceeds 0.8%. Sections 129 to 130 – Electrical and diesel equipment must be shut down when flammable gas exceeds 1.25%. Section 131W when flammable gas exceeds 2% all persons must be evacuated.</p>
<p>Hazardous Zoning – what are the requirements for each jurisdiction ?</p>	<p>5.1.1 Unless modified by this code, all electrical equipment shall be installed, maintained and operated in accordance with CSA Standard M421-00 Use of Electricity in Mines, in conjunction with the Canadian Electrical Code, as amended from time to time. 5.2.2 Electrical energy used in an</p>	<p>Part 10 – Section 165 (1) to (4) Protection in hazardous locations - If the hazard assessment determines there is a potential for an explosive atmosphere to be created in a location, an employer must ensure that the atmosphere is classified as a “hazardous” or “non-hazardous” location in accordance with the</p>	<p>Section 188 (1) to (6) – Designation of zones for use of electrical installations underground at coal mine – the entire underground of a coal mine must be designated as a gassy zone. For the purposes of using an electrical installation underground the mine manager can designate an area as a non-gassy</p>	<p>Section 51. No electricity shall be supplied or used in any part of a coal mine unless the electrical system and electrical equipment and the use thereof have been approved by the Coal Mining Safety Commission.</p>

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	<p>underground coal mine or in a hazardous location shall conform to the requirements of the Canadian Electrical Code.</p> <p>5.2.4 The manager shall ensure that all electrical equipment used in a hazardous location, as defined in the Canadian Electrical Code, is approved for use in such a location and for the specific gas, vapour, or dust that is or may be present.</p> <p>See 5.3 to 5.4</p>	<p>Canadian Electrical Code.</p> <p>Part 10 – Section 166 (1) to (6)</p> <p>Internal combustion engine – Equipment is restricted according to hazardous location stipulation under the Canadian Electrical Code.</p>	<p>zone under prescribed conditions.</p> <p>Sections 191 to 192 – Electrical installations in a gassy zone of coal mine – electrical installation must be certified as flameproof or intrinsically safe and must meet designated conditions. Must also meet Canadian Electrical Code.</p>	
<p>Prohibited Metals – what are the requirements pertaining to the use of aluminum or light metal alloys ?</p>	<p>6.36.3 (4) no auxiliary or booster fan shall be installed or operated in an underground coal mine if any of its component parts is made of aluminum, magnesium, titanium or a light metal alloy unless adequately coated with a non-sparking material, and</p> <p>(5) the manager shall establish an inspection program to regularly inspect coated fans and shall have them immediately removed from service if the coating is damaged.</p> <p>6.43.3 Nothing made of, or containing, aluminum, magnesium, titanium, or light metal alloy shall be used in an underground coal mine, except</p>	<p>Section 538 Light metal alloys</p> <p>(1) The term “light metals” refers to metals containing aluminum, magnesium and/or titanium, including aluminum paint and aluminum cans. Products containing these metals are generally not allowed in underground coal mines or other hazardous locations. Friction or sparking resulting from light metals striking or being struck by oxidized ferrous metal is enough to ignite a mixture of methane and air.</p> <p>(2) It is impossible in some instances to prohibit the presence of all light metals. For example, many common fire extinguishers are made with light metals, but are required as fire</p>	<p><u>160/182.1.b 2</u> Design of fans and associated equipment</p> <p>218 (1) An employer must ensure that fans used to ventilate a mine and fan housings are made of non-combustible materials.</p>	<p>Not specifically addressed in the regulations, however the Coal Mine Safety Commission (CMSC) did restrict the use of light alloys.</p>

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	<p>(1) electrical equipment within a flameproof enclosure, or (2) in circumstances when there is no possibility of friction or impact, or (3) unless adequately coated with non-sparking material and immediately removed from service if the coating is damaged, or (4) hand held tools which are placed in a non-sparking storage container following use.</p>	<p>protection underground. In these instances, equipment with aluminum components must be equipped with a protective canopy or other measure that serves to prevent friction or impact on the light metal. (3) Fan blades made of aluminum alloy cannot be used for underground mine ventilation fans because they can cause incendiary sparking when struck by, or are themselves struck by, oxidized ferrous metal (rusty iron). If a spark was created at a time when high explosive levels of methane gas were present, a catastrophic explosion could occur.</p>		
<p>Combustible Dust Use of incombustible dust - sulphide dust ? - how much incombustible dust is required ? - frequency of sampling ?</p>	<p>Section 2.3.5? -Section 6.31.1 In any underground mine where the sulphur content of the ore is high and a sulphide dust explosion has occurred, the manager shall approve and implement a scheme for minimizing the danger from a sulphide dust explosion. See (1) to (3). Section 6.44.1 to 6.44.16 – The floor, roof & sides of every road must be treated with water or incombustible dust. No more than 50% combustible dust matter if</p>	<p>Sections 742 – 744 – At least 65% incombustible dust is required. This can be waived if the dust contains at least 30% moisture. The 65% incombustible dust is based on % of volatile matter (VM) being 32% or more. The minimum requirement for rock dusting decreases by 1.5% for every 1% VM before 32%. Conversely, the 65% of incombustible dust will increase by 1% for every 0.1% flammable gas in the ventilation current. No specific sampling schedule</p>	<p>Sections 180 to 186 – Procedures are required for minimizing danger from sulphide dust explosions if material being mined exceeds 20% sulphur by mass. Dry areas underground should be systematically wetted down so as to render any coal dust incombustible. Every travelway underground must be treated with incombustible stone-dust. If concentration of flammable gas does not exceed 1% then no more than 25% coal dust allowed. If concentration of flammable gas</p>	<p>Sections 133 to 136 – Dry areas underground shall be systematically wetted down with water. Every roadway shall be treated with incombustible dust. When concentration of flammable gas does not exceed 1%, not less than 75% by weight must be incombustible dust. When concentration of flammable gas exceeds 1%, not less than 80% by weight must be incombustible dust. Note: No mention of volatile matter. Samples to be taken at least once a</p>

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	<p>volatile matter (VM) does not exceed 22%. The amount of permissible combustible matter shall diminish by 1.5% for each 1% increase in VM until reduced to 35 in the case of coal having VM > 32% or more. The permissible % of combustible matter shall be further decreased by one for each increment of 1/10 part of 1% methane content of mine air beyond ¼ of 1%. The % of incombustible dust required may be reduced by an amount equivalent to % of water. Samples to be taken at least once a month.</p>	<p>noted.</p>	<p>exceeds 1% no more than 20% coal dust allowed. Note: No mention of volatile matter. Samples to be taken at least every week.</p>	<p>month.</p>
<p>Stoppings/Seals/Barricades - what are the requirements for each jurisdiction ?</p>	<p>6.40.2, 6.41-1 to 3 (1) All stoppings between intake and return airways shall be of substantial construction and built in a manner to prevent any undue leakage of air. (2)The space between the faces of all stoppings and the airways shall be kept free of obstructions. (3)Provisions shall be made for monitoring the conditions behind stoppings.</p>	<p>Section 715 – Stoppings An employer must ensure that (a) ventilation stoppings between intake and return airways prevent air leaks, and (b) the space between the faces of ventilation stoppings and roadways is kept free of obstructions. Section 716 – Seals (1) An employer must ensure that worked out or inaccessible parts of a mine are sealed off. (2) An employer must ensure that a worked out district is sealed off within 3 months after mining stops</p>	<p>Sections 42/207/212/2 Section 249 Stoppings in a coal mine - (1) An employer must seal permanently abandoned workings in a coal mine with permanent stoppings that are designed by an engineer to minimize the transfer of gas or water over the area of the stopping and are certified by an engineer as adequately constructed to achieve their design intent. (2) An employer must ensure that the engineering design and certification required by subsection (1) are countersigned by the</p>	<p>Section 155. (1) Before stoppings or barricades are installed for fire protection in an area of a coal mine, all persons, other than those persons required to install the stoppings or barricades, shall be evacuated from the area. (2) No person shall enter an area referred to in subsection (1) for a period of 24 hours after stoppings or barricades have been installed, except for the purpose of saving life, preventing injury or relieving human suffering. Section 156. Where coal is left</p>

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		<p>in the district unless the Director exempts it.</p> <p>(3) An employer must ensure that workers monitor conditions at a seal to ensure that a hazardous condition does not develop.</p> <p>(4) An employer must ensure that a seal constructed to contain fire, spontaneous heating or another similar hazard is</p> <p>(a) certified by a professional engineer,</p> <p>(b) constructed to withstand the force of an explosion in the sealed off area, and</p> <p>(c) has a method of sampling the atmosphere and draining water from behind the seal.</p> <p>Section 736 – Sealed off areas</p> <p>(1) An employer must ensure that parts of a mine that cannot be kept free of accumulations of gas are fenced off.</p> <p>(2) If an accumulation of gas cannot be safely removed, an employer must ensure that the affected parts are sealed in accordance with section 716.</p>	<p>manager.</p> <p>(3) An employer must ensure that the space in front of all stoppings is kept free of obstructions.</p> <p>(4) An employer must develop procedures that are certified as adequate by an engineer for monitoring</p> <p>(a) the atmosphere behind a stopping for flammable and noxious gases; and</p> <p>(b) water pressure behind the stopping.</p> <p>Section 212 – Prohibiting entry into unventilated working –</p>	<p>unmined as a barrier against fire or flooding or for any other safety purpose, no person shall remove the coal.</p> <p>Section 157. All openings to any underground area that is not being worked or developed shall be (a) stopped off; and (b) posted with a warning sign that states “DO NOT ENTER” and “ENTRÉE INTERDITE”.</p> <p>Section 50. (1) Where flammable gases are discharged from a methane drainage system in an area, a barricade shall be installed in a location where the concentration of flammable gas does not exceed 2%, to prevent access to the area by unauthorized persons.</p> <p>(2) Warning signs shall be posted on the barricade referred to in subsection (1), indicating that access by unauthorized persons is prohibited.</p>
Training - what are training requirements ?	Section 1.11 – Manager must ensure workers are adequately trained and ensure that all employees receive	Section 683 - The underground coal mine employer is responsible for ensuring that underground coal mine	Section 425 - An employer is required to develop and maintain job training program. Section 426 -	Section 57 - No person shall be employed to work as a coal miner at a working face unless the person is a

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	<p>thorough orientation and basic instruction in safe work practices. The manager shall maintain a record of all training workers and supervisors have received, and make this record available to an inspector upon request.</p>	<p>workers are supervised by competent supervisors and managers. For supervisory and management candidates that meet a minimum standard of academic knowledge and experience, Alberta’s Board of Examiners for mining issues a formal certificate.</p> <p>According to this section, only persons holding a valid certificate may be appointed by the employer. Although the Board of Examiners assesses technical knowledge, the employer must ensure that a certified candidate has all of the other management skills necessary to successfully supervise or manage an underground coal mine.</p> <p>Additional info in Sections 684 to 685.</p>	<p>Employer to review job training program at least every 3 years. Sections 427 to 451 go into a lot more detail regarding training. Sections 452 to 468 go into details of “Qualifications” for the various job positions.</p>	<p>coal miner. A person who is not a coal miner may be employed at a working face to perform the functions of a coal miner if the person is employed for training purposes for not more than eight months and a qualified person accompanies the person, exercises close personal control over the person and provides appropriate guidance to the person in respect of safe work practices. No person shall be employed at a working face to perform functions other than the functions of a coal miner unless the person has received training in the safety and health procedures to be followed. Section 58 - Every employee whose employment in a coal mine requires that the employee be the holder of a certificate, other than a coal miner's certificate, shall complete a refresher course, approved by the Provincial Board, within six months after the expiration of every five-year period after (a) the date of the certificate; or (b) the date of the most recent refresher course taken by the employee in respect of the certificate.</p>

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Open Flame / Welding What are the conditions to undertake cutting and welding underground ?	<p>Section 3.5.1 No person shall</p> <p>(1) light or build a fire in an underground mine, or</p> <p>(2) weld, cut by the use of heat or flame, or use a blowtorch in an underground coal mine without the written permission of the chief inspector, and</p> <p>(3) the manager of an underground coal mine may submit for approval by the chief inspector a procedure for cutting and welding underground, and once this procedure is approved need only notify an inspector for future cutting and welding within the parameters of the approval.</p>	<p>Section 746 Welding, cutting and soldering</p> <p>Subsection 746(1) This section prohibits any hot work that could serve as an ignition source. Exceptions to this requirement may be approved by the Director according to subsection 746(2).</p> <p>Subsection 746(2) An exemption is provided for cutting and welding only in situations where no other alternative is available. For this, however, the employer must obtain permission from the Director through an application containing the rationale for the exemption and the measures to be taken to ensure the safety of the operation.</p> <p>Subsection 746(3) If permission for cutting and welding is granted by the Director, the employer must ensure that defined safe operating procedures are followed. Section 8 of the OHS Regulation requires that the procedures be in writing and available to workers. Workers must conduct tests at regular intervals to determine if it is safe to cut, weld, or</p>	<p>Procedures for hot work at a coal mine</p> <p>161 (1) At a coal mine, despite subsection 157(1), if procedures for the safe use of hot work equipment are developed by an employer, certified as adequate by an engineer and countersigned by the manager and all the work using hot work equipment is conducted in accordance with the procedures, a blow torch or welding, cutting or other hot work equipment may be used anywhere underground, except at (a) an area in which flammable material is kept in a storage area; or (b) a fuelling station containing diesel fuel.</p> <p>See Subsections (2) to (12) for additional information. e.g. must file notice 30 days prior to the work, must give 24 hour notice before starting the work, written instructions are required, fire-extinguishing equipment must be readily available, coal dust removed and area stone-dusted within 20 m, must test for flammable gas and work halted if flammable gas reaches or exceeds 0.5%, must maintain a fire watch for at least 24</p>	<p>Section 141. (1) No welding, soldering, brazing or other open-flame or heating work shall be carried out underground or at a location above ground that is within 30 m of a shaft or airway unless</p> <p>(a) the employer has given not less than 24 hours notice of the work to a safety officer at the district office;</p> <p>(b) the air in the area where the work is carried out is tested before and during the work and the concentration of flammable gas in the air is found to be not more than 0.25 per cent;</p> <p>(c) the area that is within 8 m of the location where the work is carried out is cleared of all combustible substances and materials that are not necessary for the operation of the coal mine and is thoroughly wetted down;</p> <p>(d) guards are installed to prevent sparks from escaping from the area where the work is carried out;</p> <p>(e) two portable fire extinguishers that have a rating of 10A:60B:C and that meet the standards set out in National Standard of Canada standard CAN4-S508-M83, Rating and Fire Testing of Fire</p>

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		solder.	hours, etc.	Extinguishers, dated June 1983, are readily available at the location where the work is carried out; and (f) the work is under the constant supervision of a qualified person. (2) Where welding, soldering, brazing or other open-flame or heating work is carried out underground, an employee who holds a certificate as a mine examiner shall remain in attendance at the location where the work was carried out for a period of 24 hours after the work ceases. (3) All conveyor belts underground shall be so constructed that they are fire-retardant and anti-static. (4) Where practicable, lubricants and hydraulic fluids that are used in machinery underground shall be fire-retardant.
Contraband What are the rules as they pertain to contraband ?	Section 3.5.2 No person shall possess while underground in a coal mine or in any part of a mine designated by the manager (1) a match or apparatus of any kind for creating an open flame or spark except as it exists in a flame safety lamp, or (2) cigarettes, cigars, or smoking materials in any form.	(Part 10) Section- 162. (Part 36) Section 621 – A worker must not smoke tobacco or have an open flame or smouldering substance within 8 metres of a vehicle transporting explosives. Section 693 – Means of ignition (1)An employer must ensure that workers entering a mine do not take smoking materials, matches or other	Section 157 - No smoking or open flame at a coal mine (1) At a coal mine, no person is permitted to smoke or use open-flame lamps, matches or other objects capable of producing heat or fire, or to have in their possession any objects capable of producing heat or fire, (a) underground;	Section 142 - Alcohol and Drugs (1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall go or attempt to go underground in a coal mine if the person has in the person's possession (a) alcohol or drugs; or (b) a match, a cigarette lighter, a cigarette, a pipe, a cigar, tobacco or any other article for use in smoking. (2) Subject to subsection (3),

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	<p>3.1.2 No person shall possess intoxicating liquor, or illegal drugs in or about a mine.</p>	<p>means of ignition into the mine. (2) Workers must not have smoking materials, matches or other means of ignition in their possession when they enter a mine or otherwise transport them into the mine. (3) A worker must not use smoking materials, matches or other means of ignition in a mine. (4) Subsections (1) to (3) do not prohibit a worker from taking an approved explosive initiating apparatus or cutting equipment specifically permitted by this Code into a mine or from using it. Section 694 – No smoking warnings – The underground coal mine manager must ensure that areas at the surface in which tobacco or matches or other means of ignition are not allowed are clearly marked as no smoking areas.</p>	<p>(b) when preparing to enter the underground; (c) on the surface within 30 m of an opening to the underground; or (d) on the surface at the places referred to in subsection (3), and an employer must ensure that no person contravenes this subsection. (2) An employer at a coal mine must post a sign at a conspicuous place near the entrance to the underground prohibiting smoking or open flames underground or when preparing to enter the underground area of a mine. (3) An employer at a coal mine must post a sign at a conspicuous place prohibiting smoking and open flames on the surface (a) at an area in which flammable material is kept in a storage area; (b) at a battery charging station; (c) at a fuelling station containing diesel fuel; (d) at a transformer containing flammable material; and (e) at a place where a fire hazard might be created (i) by smoking or open flames, or (ii) from flammable gas or coal dust, and that is designated in writing by</p>	<p>paragraph (1)(a) does not apply to an employee who is in possession of a drug that has been prescribed for the employee by a physician or any other drug the sale of which is authorized under the laws of Canada. (3) No person shall enter a coal mine if the person is under the influence of alcohol or drugs to such an extent as to constitute a danger to any employee. (4) A warning sign of durable construction shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the lamp house of every coal mine and shall bear the following, in white letters not less than 65 mm high on a red background: "No alcohol, drugs, smoking, matches, lighters or other articles for use in smoking" and "Défense de fumer ou d'avoir en sa possession des spiritueux, une drogue, une allumette, un briquet ou un autre article pour fumer" "Random searches of persons going underground may be carried out for alcohol, drugs and articles for use in smoking." and "Les personnes qui pénètrent dans la partie souterraine</p>

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			<p>the manager as a fire hazard area. Random searches at a coal mine Section 158 - An employer must ensure that a manager at a coal mine designates at least 1 person to conduct searches of persons prepared to enter the underground for the objects capable of producing heat or fire. Section 159 (1) An employer must ensure that a manager at a coal mine ensures that searches for objects capable of producing heat or fire are conducted at random intervals not exceeding 1 month. See subsections (2) to (6) for additional info.</p>	<p>peuvent faire l'objet de fouilles au hasard pour les spiritueux, les drogues et les articles pour fumer." Section 143 - Random Searches (1) For the purposes of section 142, the mine manager shall, at random intervals not exceeding one month, cause a search to be made of (a) every person who is not an employee and who is granted access to the underground portion of the coal mine; (b) every employee who is not normally employed underground and who is granted access to the underground portion of the coal mine; and (c) at least 10 per cent of employees who are normally employed underground. (2) Searches referred to in subsection (1) shall be made (a) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b), immediately before the person goes underground; and (b) in the case of an employee referred to in paragraph (1)(c), after the employee leaves the wash house and before the employee goes underground, or at any time when</p>

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				<p>the employee is underground. (3) The mine manager or the underground manager and at least one designated person shall be present to witness any search referred to in subsection (1). (4) A person who is selected as the subject of a search under this section may, instead of being searched by another person, search himself in the presence of the witnesses referred to in subsection (3) and two witnesses of the person's own choosing. (5) Where a person who has entered a coal mine is found to have in the person's possession any thing referred to in subsection 142(1), the person shall (a) be instructed to leave the coal mine as soon as this may be done without jeopardizing the safety of others; and (b) immediately follow the instruction referred to in paragraph (a). (6) A complete record of the finding of any thing referred to in subsection 142(1) in the possession of any person shall be made by the mine manager and kept above ground at the coal mine for a period of not less</p>

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				than 10 years after the date of the finding.
<p>Evacuation/Escapeways What provisions are made regarding escapeways and evacuation ?</p>	<p>Section 3.13.1 The manager of a mine shall (1) prepare procedures for the safe evacuation of personnel from the mine, or part of the mine, if necessitated by an emergency, (2) post copies of the procedure in conspicuous places at the surface and underground, and (3) ensure that each employee receives instruction in the procedures prepared under subsection (1) and that he can recognize the emergency warning system and is familiar with the emergency escape routes from the mine.</p>	<p>Section 702 (1) The underground coal mine manager must ensure that shafts, tunnels, levels, ladders, stairs and similar installations used as escape ways (a) are kept free from accumulations of ice and obstructions of every kind, and (b) have a sign posted where necessary to show the direction to the surface outlet. (2) An underground coal mine manager must ensure that all water is conducted away from stairways. (3) An employer must ensure that shafts, tunnels and slopes used as escape ways and inclined at more than 30 degrees from horizontal have ladders, walkways or other apparatus that (a) are designed to allow workers to leave the mine safely, (b) are kept in good repair, and (c) lead to the mine opening. (4) An employer must ensure that the airway and travelling road of an escape way is not less than 2 metres high and 2 metres wide. Section 553 Evacuation - An</p>	<p>Section 125 – Emergency Preparedness (1) An employer must develop an emergency preparedness program in consultation with (a) the committee, or representative; if any (b) the local municipality; and (c) the Emergency Measures Organization, as defined in the Emergency Measures Act. (2) An employer must ensure an that an emergency preparedness program includes (a) a list of the persons, on and off the mine site, whose services are needed to respond in an emergency, their telephone numbers and contact information, and their assigned responsibilities; (b) an organizational chart that includes (i) the names of the persons listed in [under clause] (a) and their assigned responsibilities, and (ii) the contact information for emergency services agencies of the local municipality or the Province that provide services as part of the</p>	<p>Section 35 - The mine manager shall, in respect of each underground portion of a coal mine, (a) develop for employees procedures for the safe entry to, exit from and occupancy of that portion; (b) develop emergency procedures that include (i) an emergency evacuation plan, (ii) a description of the procedures to be followed, (iii) the location of the emergency equipment provided by the employer, and (iv) an up-to-date plan of the coal mine; and (c) develop and implement safe operating procedures for each employee occupation. (2) The employer shall keep a copy of the procedures referred to in subsection (1) readily available for examination by employees at the coal mine in respect of which the procedures apply. (3) The employer shall instruct and train all employees in the procedures referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b).</p>

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		<p>employer at an underground mine must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) prepare procedures for safe evacuation of the mine, (b) post copies of the procedures at conspicuous places on the surface and underground, and (c) ensure that all workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) are instructed in the procedures, (ii) recognize the emergency warning, and (iii) are familiar with the emergency escape routes. 	<p>Emergency Preparedness Program;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) procedures for notifying agencies or authorities as required by these regulations or the emergency preparedness program; (d) a list of all emergency supplies and equipment, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the quantity of each item, (ii) a description of the location of each item, and (iii) details on the use of each item; (e) an adequate procedure for fighting fires at the mine; (f) a mine rescue procedure for the underground, to be followed in the event of an emergency, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the circumstances under which the mine rescue procedure must be implemented, (ii) how mine rescue teams and equipment will be prepared, (iii) how the aid agreement required by Section 142 will be implemented, (iv) instructions to be followed on the surface and underground to ensure adequate direction and supervision when the mine rescue procedure is implemented, and (v) written instructions describing how to evacuate each workplace; 	

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			<p>(g) a description of the warning system for the underground required by Section 131;</p> <p>(h) details on the availability of</p> <p>(i) emergency communication facilities,</p> <p>(ii) emergency transportation facilities,</p> <p>(iii) emergency power equipment, and</p> <p>(iv) ventilation equipment;</p> <p>(i) a plan that shows the location of all fire-extinguishing equipment, fire- suppression systems, and fire hydrants; and</p> <p>(j) a description of training to be offered to municipal emergency response staff.</p> <p>(3) An employer must ensure that the emergency preparedness program, to the extent reasonably practicable, is coordinated with</p> <p>(a) all emergency plans developed; and</p> <p>(b) support services provided by the local municipality and the Province.</p> <p>(4) An employer must file the emergency preparedness program with the Director and keep a copy of it for at least of 2 years after it is revised, or becomes obsolete.</p>	

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<p>Emergency Warning System What requirements are in place for warning systems ?</p>	<p>Section 3.13.2 The manager shall develop and maintain a system acceptable to an inspector for warning all employees, whether underground or in buildings on surface, of an emergency requiring prompt evacuation of their work places.</p> <p>Section 3.13.3 A test of the warning system required under section 3.13.2 that does not involve evacuation of key process personnel shall be carried out at least once every 12 months on a production shift, and the manager shall ensure that key process personnel unable to evacuate are knowledgeable with the warning system, and the evacuation procedure.</p> <p>Section 3.13.4 A report of all emergency warning system tests, including their effectiveness, shall be produced in a timely manner by the manager, reviewed by the OHSC and kept on file at the mine.</p>	<p>Section 551 – Fire detection systems (1) An employer at an underground coal mine must ensure that (a) 1 or more fire detection systems are installed in the mine, and (b) the system automatically activates an alarm in the manned surface control room if the system stops working. (2) The Director may require an employer to install a fire detection system at a specific location in an underground coal mine.</p> <p>Section 552 – Emergency warning system - An employer at an underground coal mine must (a) establish an effective emergency warning system that warns all workers at a work area of an emergency that requires workers to evacuate the area promptly, and (b) ensure that the emergency warning system is tested at least once in every 12 month period.</p>	<p>Section 131 – Warning system (1) An employer must establish, construct, operate, inspect, and maintain a warning system for the underground that is made up of (a) an alarm that is adequate to simultaneously warn persons underground of an emergency requiring prompt evacuation of their workplaces, and persons on the surface of the emergency; and (b) procedures for (i) activation of the alarm, and (ii) adequate response by persons to the alarm. (2) An employer must ensure that the alarm required as part of the warning system (a) is protected against weather at all times, maintained and available for immediate use; and (b) if powered, has a back-up power source, or a system that uses various power sources, for its activation system. (3) For greater certainty, an alarm required as part of the warning system need not be powered. (4) An employer must post an explanation of the use of the warning system and a copy of the</p>	<p>Not found</p>

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			<p>procedures required under clause (1)(b) that are applicable to a particular area of the mine, at a conspicuous location in that area, including at every shaft station, in underground garage or shop, refuge station, first-aid station, and lunchroom.</p> <p>Section 132 – Training for warning system - An employer must ensure that all persons working at the mine are adequately instructed and trained regarding their duties and responsibilities if the warning system is implemented.</p> <p>Section 133 – Testing of warning system</p> <p>(1) Each year an employer must, without prior notice, conduct at least one test of the warning system for each shift at the mine.</p> <p>(2) The tests required by subsection (1) must be taken</p> <p>(a) at different dates, spread out over the year; and</p> <p>(b) during shifts that include the maximum number of mine workers at the mine.</p> <p>(3) An employer must ensure that the results of the tests required by subsection (1) are recorded.</p>	

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<p>Undersea/underwater What provisions are there for mining beneath bodies of water ?</p>	<p>Section 6.25.4 – Old Abandoned Workings - No work shall be carried out within 30 m of abandoned or old workings, or any accumulation of water or unconsolidated material, or any other substance that may flow, unless the proposed work procedure has been approved by the manager.</p> <p>Section 1.7.3 - Dangerous occurrences to be reported shall include (4) unexpected inrush of water, mud, slurry, or debris,</p>	<p>Section 749 – Water or gas (1) An employer must apply to the Director for an acceptance if a working face approaches to within 100 metres horizontally of (a) a projection onto the working face of a place that is likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water or gas, or (b) inactive workings that have not been examined and found free from accumulations of water or gas. (2) An application for an acceptance under subsection (1) must include a scheme certified by a professional engineer. (3) A working face referred to in subsection (1) may not be advanced unless the Director has issued an acceptance.</p>	<p>Section 110 - Advancing within 300 m of a body of water or material at a coal mine that could flow In a coal mine, if a working face is advancing towards an area that is less than 300 m from a body of water or material that could flow, an employer must ensure that (a) 1 exploration drill hole is driven in advance of a shortwall or longwall working face; and (b) if there is a solid barrier of competent, unworked material of 150 m or less between the body of water and roof of the face, (i) soundings are taken, at reasonable distances, for the purposes of determining the depth of the water, to a distance of at least 300 m in advance of the working face, (ii) measurements are taken at the working face at least once every 3 months for the purpose of determining the thickness of the barrier, and (iii) the location of the soundings and the measurements required by subclauses (i) and (ii) are marked on a plan of the underground workings that is kept readily available for</p>	<p>Section 55 - No coal mine shall be worked below the sea bottom or below a body of water or material that may flow, except under the following conditions: (a) a solid barrier of unworked mineral of 50 m or more shall be left between the workings of a submarine lease and any other submarine lease; (b) subject to paragraph (c), where a coal seam or stratified deposit is worked, there shall be a cover of 55 m or more of solid measure; and (c) where a passageway is driven, there shall be a cover of 30 m or more of solid measure.</p>

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			examination by mine workers.	
<p>Diesel Emissions – RCD (Respirable Combustible Dust) What provisions are required as to exposure to diesel particulate matter (DPM) ?</p>	<p>6.37.2 Diesel Equipment Ventilation In a mine or part of a mine in which diesel equipment is operating underground (1) measurements of the quantity of air flowing shall be taken at intervals not exceeding once a week, (2) tests shall be made at least once a shift, in the general body of the air, on the exhaust side of the operating diesel equipment, for nitrogen dioxide or oxides of nitrogen and other gases specified by an inspector, (3) the time-weighted average exposure of a worker to airborne respirable combustible dust shall be no more than 1.5 milligrams per cubic metre of air, and (4) the worker may request that tests be conducted to determine the volume of air flow, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, formaldehyde, or respirable combustible dust contents of the atmosphere.</p> <p>Section 6.37.3 The measurements required to be taken under sections</p>	<p>Unable to find a reference in Part 36.</p>	<p>Section 214 - Air flow to active working where diesel engine operating An employer at a non-coal mine must ensure that the air flow to an active working where a diesel engine is operating reduces the concentration of airborne respirable combustible dust to prevent the exposure of a person to a time-weighted average concentration of more than 1.5 mg per m3 of air averaged over an 8-hour period.</p> <p>Section 215 - Testing of air where diesel engine operating (1) An employer must ensure that a competent person tests, with respect to each diesel engine operating underground, (d) for a minimum of 4 hours at least every 6 months in a non-coal mine, the airborne respirable combustible dust concentration in the air (i) adjacent to and downwind of the exhaust of the engine, and (ii) in the operator’s breathing zone. (4) A competent person performing a test under subsection (1) or (3)</p>	<p>Not specifically mentioned.</p>

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	<p>6.37.2(1) and 6.37.2(2) shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.</p> <p>Section 6.6.1 – Diesel Equipment Underground (1) The manager shall ensure that written procedures for the operation and maintenance of diesel-powered equipment are established.</p> <p>(2) The fuel for a diesel engine shall conform with CAN/CGSB-3.16-99, "Mining Diesel Fuel," Special-LS.</p> <p>(3) A minimum of 0.06 cubic metre per second of ventilating air for each kilowatt of power of the diesel-powered equipment operating shall be circulated by mechanical means through every workplace where diesel-powered equipment is operating.</p> <p>(4)(a) No piece of mobile diesel equipment shall be left unattended while the engine is running.</p> <p>(b) On parking a piece of mobile diesel equipment, there shall be a cool down period as established by the OHSC or the manufacturer's specification.</p> <p>(c) Once the operator leaves the piece of equipment the master</p>		<p>must record and sign the following information for each diesel engine tested:</p> <p>(a) date and location of test;</p> <p>(b) machine type, number and engine serial number;</p> <p>(c) flow of ventilating air measured in cubic metres per second;</p> <p>(f) respirable combustible dust concentration, measured in milligrams per cubic metre of air.</p>	

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	switch shall be turned off.			
<p>Degassing What degassing procedures are required when fans are restarted ?</p>	<p>Section 6.34.1 – Interruption to Main Fan - If the main system of ventilation for an underground mine is stopped, other than through a brief interruption of the power supply, all persons shall be withdrawn to the surface of the mine or to an approved refuge station in accordance with the manager's emergency procedures, and there shall be no entry of persons until the ventilation has been restored and the workings inspected and declared safe by an authorized person.</p> <p>Section 6.36.2 Where auxiliary ventilation systems are necessary, the manager of an underground mine shall prepare rules and procedures for the installation and use of auxiliary ventilation systems and, in the case of a coal mine, for the degassing of headings. A copy of the procedures shall be posted at a conspicuous location at the mine.</p>	<p>Section 720 – Reverse flows (1) An employer must ensure that the ventilation system is designed and maintained so that it allows the air flow in the mine to be reversed. (2) A worker must not reverse the air flow of a main fan without the underground coal mine manager's authorization.</p> <p>Section 725 Fan operating procedures (1) An employer must ensure that (a) if a booster fan or auxiliary fan stops, workers in an area that is affected by the stopping move to a place that is adequately ventilated, and (b) a competent worker tests the affected area to ensure it is adequately ventilated before other workers enter the area. (2) An employer must ensure that an auxiliary fan is not restarted unless a competent worker has (a) inspected the area underground that is serviced by the auxiliary fan and has tested for flammable gases, (b) declared in writing that it is safe to restart the auxiliary fan, and</p>	<p>Section 225 - Response to fan failure at a coal mine 225 (1) If a fan fails at a coal mine, an employer must ensure that (a) all persons in the area affected by the failure, except those working to repair the fan, withdraw to a safe place; (b) every electrical installation in the area affected by the failure is de-energized and remains de-energized until the ventilation is restored; and (c) diesel-powered equipment in the area affected by the failure is shut down and remains off until the ventilation is restored. (2) At a coal mine, if a fan that fails remains stopped for more than 30 minutes, an employer must report the following to the Director as soon as reasonably practicable: (a) the reason for the failure; (b) the time the fan stopped; (c) the duration of the failure; and (d) any remedial action taken. (3) Once a fan in a coal mine is repaired, an employer at a coal mine must ensure that adequate ventilation is restored and that a person who has been designated as a</p>	<p>Sectio 116 – Safe operating procedures for fans (1)Where a main fan, booster fan or auxiliary fan stops for any reason, every person who is in an area that is affected by the stoppage shall be evacuated to a place that is ventilated in accordance with subsection 110(1). (2) A qualified person shall, before any other person enters an area that has been evacuated pursuant to subsection (1), inspect the area to determine whether it is ventilated in accordance with subsection 110(1). (3) Where a main fan or booster fan stops for any reason for more than 30 minutes, the mine manager shall, without delay, submit a written report of the circumstances under which it stopped to a safety officer at the district office. (4) Where an auxiliary fan stops, no person shall restart the auxiliary fan unless a qualified person has (a) inspected the area underground that is serviced by the auxiliary fan and has tested for flammable gases; and (b) informed the person that it is safe</p>

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		<p>(c) posted a copy of the declaration in a conspicuous location at the mine.</p> <p>(3) An employer must develop a code of practice to be followed if an auxiliary fan stops and post it at a conspicuous location at the surface of the mine.</p> <p>(4) If a main fan or booster fan stops for more than 30 minutes, an employer must immediately give the Director a report of the circumstances under which it stopped.</p> <p>Section 726 – Stopping fan</p> <p>(1) A worker must not stop a fan that provides ventilation for a mine without the consent of the mine official in charge.</p> <p>(2) If workers withdraw because a fan stops or there is a decrease in ventilation, an employer must ensure that no worker is re-admitted to the mine, to part of the mine or to a split until</p> <p>(a) the fan is in operation and ventilation is restored,</p> <p>(b) the work areas are examined by a mine official,</p> <p>(c) a report that the workings are</p>	<p>mine examiner, underground manager, or supervisor tests for flammable gas in the area that was affected by the failed fan and in other areas where flammable gas is likely to accumulate, and determines that the areas are safe for re-entry.</p> <p>(4) An employer must ensure that no person enter[s] an area affected by a failed fan until the area is considered to be safe for re-entry in accordance with subsection (2).</p> <p>(5) Despite clause (1)(c), diesel-powered equipment may be used to transport persons directly and immediately to a safe place under the direction of a supervisor responsible for the area as long as the methane gas concentration in the area affected by the failed fan does not exceed 1.25% by volume in the air being tested.</p> <p>Section 226 - Procedures for auxiliary ventilation in coal mine</p> <p>(1) An employer at a coal mine must ensure that a competent person develops procedures, certified by a ventilation engineer for</p> <p>(a) the installation and use of an auxiliary ventilation;</p> <p>(b) the removal of flammable gas</p>	<p>to restart the auxiliary fan.</p> <p>(5) The mine manager shall prepare procedures to be followed in the event of the stoppage of an auxiliary fan and shall post a copy of those procedures in a conspicuous place at the surface of the coal mine.</p>

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		<p>safe is made by a mine official in a book that is kept at the mine for that purpose, and</p> <p>(d) a copy of the report is posted in a conspicuous location.</p> <p>(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the mine official examining the work area.</p> <p>Section 733 – Degassing procedures</p> <p>(1) An employer must ensure that procedures for degassing headings are prepared and certified by a professional engineer.</p> <p>(2) An employer must ensure that a copy of the procedures for degassing headings is posted at a conspicuous location at the mine.</p>	<p>from active workings;</p> <p>(c) any changes to the ventilation procedures that were in place prior to the introduction of the auxiliary ventilation.</p> <p>(2) An employer must post in a conspicuous place on the surface a copy of the procedures required by subsection (1).</p> <p>Section 227 - Auxiliary ventilation at coal mine</p> <p>(1) An employer at a coal mine must provide auxiliary ventilation to</p> <p>(a) an active working that advances more than 5 m from the primary intake airway; and</p> <p>(b) a raise that advances more than 5 m from the primary intake airway, and must locate the auxiliary ventilation controls outside of the raise.</p> <p>(2) If an auxiliary fan stops at a coal mine, no person is permitted to restart the auxiliary fan unless a competent person</p> <p>(a) inspects the area of the auxiliary fan and the area that is serviced by the auxiliary fan and tests for flammable gas in both areas; and</p> <p>(b) informs the person that it is safe to restart the auxiliary fan.</p>	

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<p>Riding Conveyor Belts Is riding on conveyor belts allowed ?</p>	<p>Section 4.4.16 – Conveyor belts (1) No person shall ride on a conveyor belt. (2) No person shall cross a conveyor belt except at an established foot bridge not less than 500 mm in width equipped with guardrails. (3) Every conveyor way shall be provided with a walkway or other acceptable access for maintenance and inspection purposes. (4) Every accessible section of a conveyor shall be provided with a pull cord to stop the conveyor in an emergency and the controls shall be arranged so that they have to be reset manually before the conveyor can be restarted after an emergency stop. (5) On every conveyor which can be started automatically by remote control or where the operator has limited visibility of the whole conveyor, an audible start up warning device shall be installed and there shall be a time delay of at least 10 seconds between the end of a minimum 10 second warning and conveyor start up. (6) All head, tail, drive, and tension</p>	<p>Section 603 – Riding conveyor belts (1) A worker must not ride on a conveyor belt unless the conveyor installation is certified by a professional engineer and designated by the employer as a riding conveyor belt. (2) An employer must ensure that a conveyor designated as a riding conveyor belt complies with the following (a) it is at no place steeper than 15 degrees from the horizontal plane; (b) it has head room clearance along its entire length of at least 0.9 metres; (c) it has a maximum belt speed of 2.65 metres per second; (d) it has a belt width of not less than 915 millimetres; (e) it has mounting platforms with non-slip surfaces that (i) are not less than 1.5 metres long and 0.6 metres wide, and (ii) have a clearance of 2.4 metres above the platform for the length of the platform plus 10 metres beyond the platform in the direction the belt travels; (f) it has dismounting platforms with</p>	<p>Not found.</p>	<p>Not found.</p>

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	<p>pulleys of a conveyor shall be effectively guarded at their nip points and the guards shall extend for a distance of at least 1 m from the nip point.</p> <p>(7) A belt conveyor used underground, or a belt conveyor more than 15 m in length installed in a building, or other closed-in structure, shall be provided with a belt slip detection device to stop the drive motor in the event of belt blockage or slippage, and when required by the inspector, with an effective sprinkler system and plugged chute switches which shall stop the conveyor when a plugged chute condition occurs.</p>	<p>non-slip surfaces that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) are not less than 15 metres long and 0.6 metres wide, (ii) are fitted with a handrail, and (iii) have adequate head room clearance to allow workers to dismount without stooping; (g) the mounting and dismounting platforms are electrically illuminated; (h) it has reflective signs that clearly indicate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the mounting platforms, (ii) the dismounting platforms, and (iii) the approaches to dismounting platforms at 30 metres, 20 metres and 10 metres from the dismounting place; (i) it has a safety device that automatically stops the belt if a worker travels beyond the dismounting platform; (j) it has automatic brakes that apply when the belt is stopping. <p>(3) An employer must develop safe operating procedures for workers who are required to travel on a riding conveyor belt.</p> <p>(4) An employer must post the safe</p>		

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		operating procedures for a riding conveyor belt in conspicuous and appropriate locations.		
Remote controlled equipment What are the guidelines on the use of remote controlled equipment ?	<p>Section 6.18.1 - Remote control equipment</p> <p>Before any equipment that can be moved by remote control is introduced at a mine, the manager shall</p> <p>(1) Provide, and have approved by the chief inspector, a plan showing that the system, device or controller is capable of operating only the specific piece of equipment it is designed to operate.</p> <p>(2) Ensure that other forms of energy are not capable of rendering the equipment inoperative causing uncontrolled activation or operation of the equipment.</p> <p>(3) The controller be equipped with a lock-out device that renders it inoperative when not in use.</p> <p>(4) Ensure the transmitter is equipped with an emergency stop mechanism that when activated applies the brakes and shuts down the equipment.</p> <p>(5) For mobile equipment, if the transmitter is hand held, is equipped with a device that automatically</p>	CSA424.M-88/90	<p>Section 262 Remote-controlled equipment</p> <p>(1) An employer must ensure that remote-controlled equipment</p> <p>(a) has a selector device that makes it possible to choose either a manual or remote means of controlling the equipment;</p> <p>(b) has a red emergency switch on the transmitter that, when pressed, stops the equipment as soon as reasonably practicable;</p> <p>(c) that is mobile equipment,</p> <p>(i) is equipped so that if the remote-control system fails, the mobile equipment will be brought to an immediate stop,</p> <p>(ii) has a device that will stop the engine of the equipment and apply the brakes when the equipment reaches an inclination of 45° from the horizontal, and</p> <p>(iii) is used only</p> <p>(A) within the operator’s sight, or</p> <p>(B) if a camera on board the equipment instantly transmits an image of the location of the equipment to a monitor seen by the</p>	Not found

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	<p>works in the same manner as the emergency stop mechanism if the transmitter is tilted more than 15% from the level position.</p> <p>(6) For fixed or tracked equipment a device which causes the machine to cease operating if controls are returned to the neutral position.</p> <p>Section 6.18.2 - Where remote controlled equipment is to be used at a mine the manager shall have established operating procedures which shall include</p> <p>(1) safe location for the operator, (2) allows for a clear view of the working area, (3) safe interaction between mechanical and remotely controlled equipment, (4) a method for recovering equipment which has broken down, and (5) if applicable, procedures to ensure contiguous operations do not interfere with remote signals.</p>		<p>operator.</p> <p>(2) Despite clause (1)(c), the remote-controlled mobile equipment may be operated manually if</p> <p>(a) it is possible to do so; and (b) manual operation will not adversely affect the health and safety of the operator, or mine workers in close proximity to the operating equipment.</p> <p>Section 263 Procedures for remote-controlled equipment An employer must develop procedures that ensure that</p> <p>(a) there is no inadvertent or unpermitted start-up of remote-controlled equipment; (b) a person in the area of remote-controlled equipment is protected from being struck by the equipment; (c) a remote-control can only operate 1 unit of remote-controlled equipment at a time; and (d) a person operates only 1 unit of remote-controlled mobile equipment at a time.</p> <p>Section 264 Remote-controlled equipment in contiguous mines The managers of 2 contiguous mines must develop co-ordinated procedures that ensure that a remote-</p>	

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			<p>control device for equipment in one mine cannot operate remote-controlled equipment in the other mine.</p> <p>Section 265 Information recorded for each remote-control</p> <p>(1) An employer must record the particulars of each remote-control device, including the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) brand; (b) model; (c) serial number; (d) frequency used; and (e) maintenance record. <p>(2) An employer must ensure that a person responsible for adjustments or maintenance to a remote-control device has signed the record required by subsection (1) for the device.</p> <p>(3) An employer must keep a record required by subsection (1) for 2 years after the date the remote-control device is no longer used in the mine.</p>	