

Guarding Conveyor Belts at Metal & Nonmetal Mines



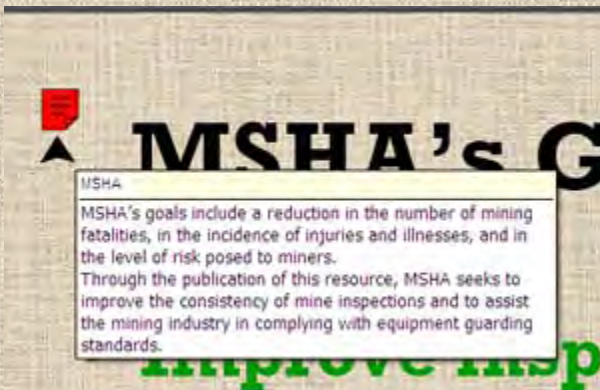
This guide provides compliance information to help the metal and nonmetal mining industry meet current requirements of the Mine Safety and Health Administration's (MSHA's) guarding standards addressing conveyor belts. This document is also intended to enhance awareness of guarding compliance for miners' representatives, miners, independent contractors, and MSHA's Metal and Nonmetal enforcement personnel with compliance issues related to guarding conveyor belts. This guide should be used to supplement existing guarding guidance contained in "MSHA's Guide to Equipment Guarding" issued in 2004, and in MSHA's existing Program Policy Manual.

Navigating this Presentation

Most of the slides in this presentation have explanatory notes. ***These notes are critical to your understanding the content of this presentation.*** In order to access these notes, please do the following:



Look for the **RED ICON** on the page. An icon will be present if notes are available. Icons will usually be located at the top left of the page.



Next, place your cursor on or near the icon. A notes box will appear.



Click the icon to open the notes box. The resulting text box and its notes may be stretched to your liking.



Guarding Conveyor Belts at Metal & Nonmetal Mines

Mine Safety & Health Administration – June 2010

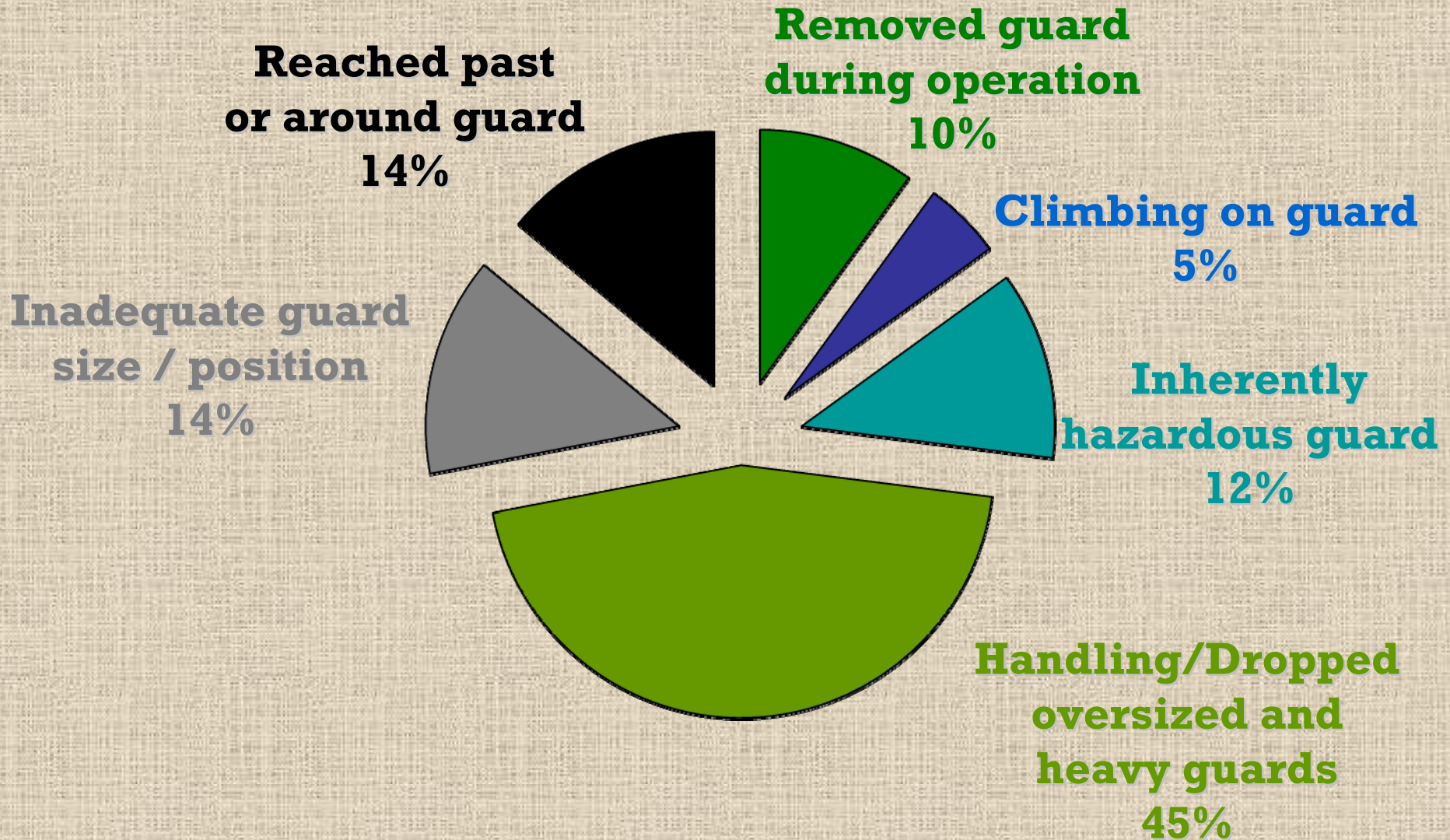


MSHA's Goals & Objectives

- **Improve inspection and enforcement consistency to ensure proper guarding compliance**
- **This will result in ... *REDUCED* :**
 - **Serious and Fatal accidents**
 - **Risk of injury posed to miners**



Injuries Related to Equipment Guarding





30 CFR § 56/57.14107

Moving Machine Parts

MNMM's most-cited standard

Citations Issued	S&S
11,687	Y
23,966	N
35,653	

*Data is from 2005-May 20, 2010



30 CFR § 56/57.14107

Moving Machine Parts

- (a) Moving machine parts shall be guarded to protect persons from ***contacting gears, sprockets, chains, drive, head, tail and take-up pulleys, flywheels, couplings, shafts, fan blades*** and similar moving parts that can cause injury.
- (b) Guards shall not be required where the exposed moving parts are at least seven feet away from walking or working surfaces.



Preamble: § 56/57.14107

[FR, Page 32509]

Guards are meant to protect persons from:

- “inadvertent, careless, or accidental contact” or
- “deliberate or purposeful ***work-related actions...***” (inspection, testing, cleaning, maintenance, troubleshooting, lubrication, adjustment, servicing, etc...)
- Standard does not address deliberate or purposeful, NON-work-related actions



Belt Conveyor Components to Guard



- Head & tail pulleys
- Take-up & bend pulleys
- Return rollers (*Subject to miner's exposure*)
- Drive & power transmission components



Types of Guarding

- Point-of-contact guarding
 - Location guarding
 - Area guarding



Point-of-Contact Guards





Point of Contact Guards





Guarding by Location

The distance from the head drive pulley to the ground is greater than 7 feet.





Guarded by Location?





Area Guarding

from MSHA's 2004 “Guide to Equipment Guarding” Handbook

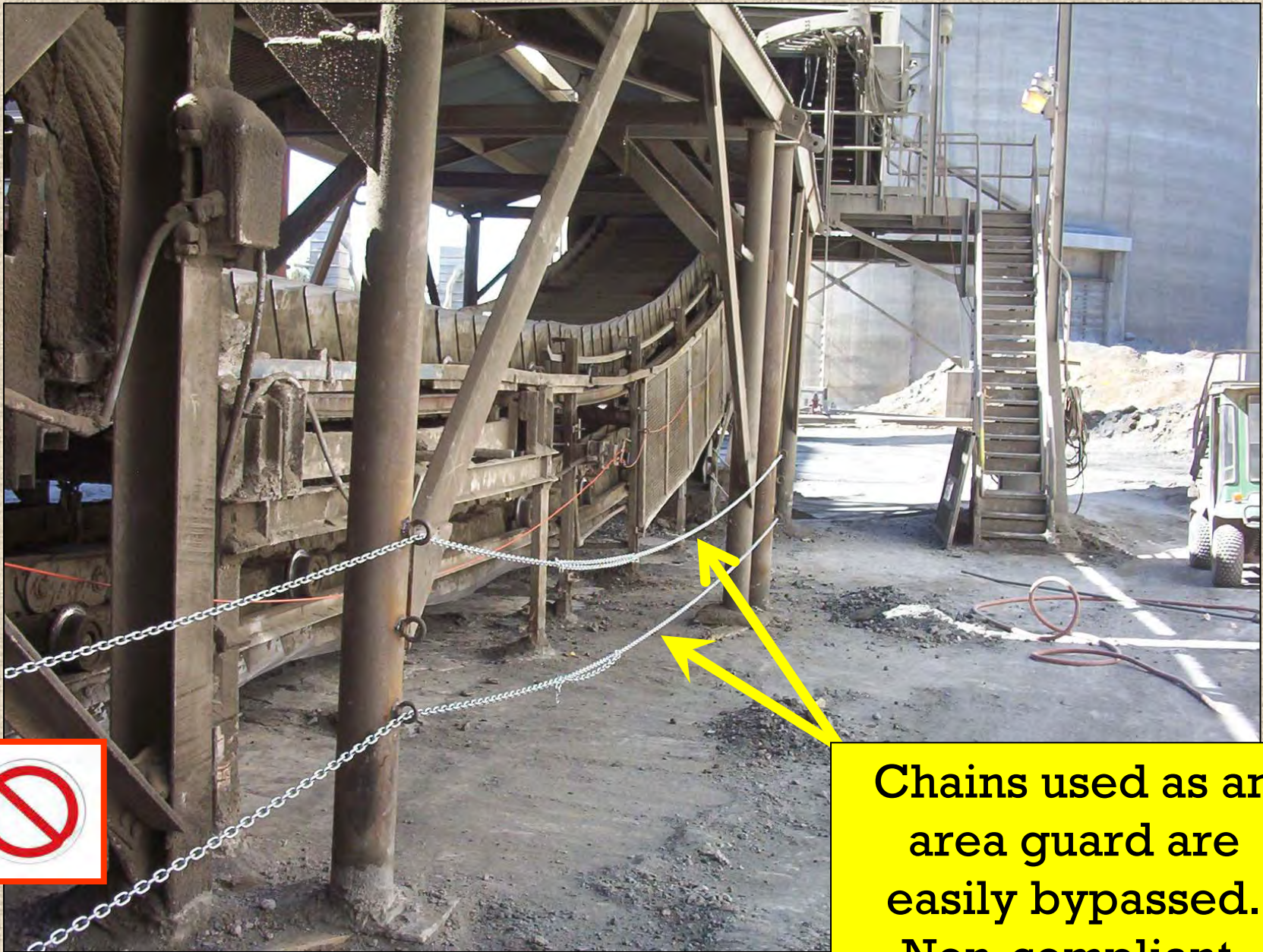
An area guard is a barrier which prevents entry of a miner into an area containing moving machine parts, thus preventing contact with the moving parts. Effective area guards may require additional practices and provisions, such as signage, locks, color coding, etc., in addition to the physical barrier. When designing, installing, and/or using area guards, consider:

- Security of the area
 - Is the area guard difficult to defeat?
 - Is it locked or bolted?
 - Does the guard prevent entry into the area and is the guard difficult to defeat?
- How will the moving machine parts be shut down before entry?
 - Will the guard be interlocked with the hazardous equipment so entry will automatically shut down the moving parts?
 - Will manual shutdown be used?
- Is the area guard easily recognized as a guard?
 - Are warning signs or color coding in use?
- Frequency of entry into the guarded area
 - Frequently accessed areas may not be suitable for area guarding.
- Number of people requiring access into guarded area
 - If a large number of people need access to an area, then area guarding may not be suitable.
- Education and training in proper procedures
 - Does the work force understand who may enter area guards?
 - Have lock-out, tag-out procedures been addressed?



Area Guarding



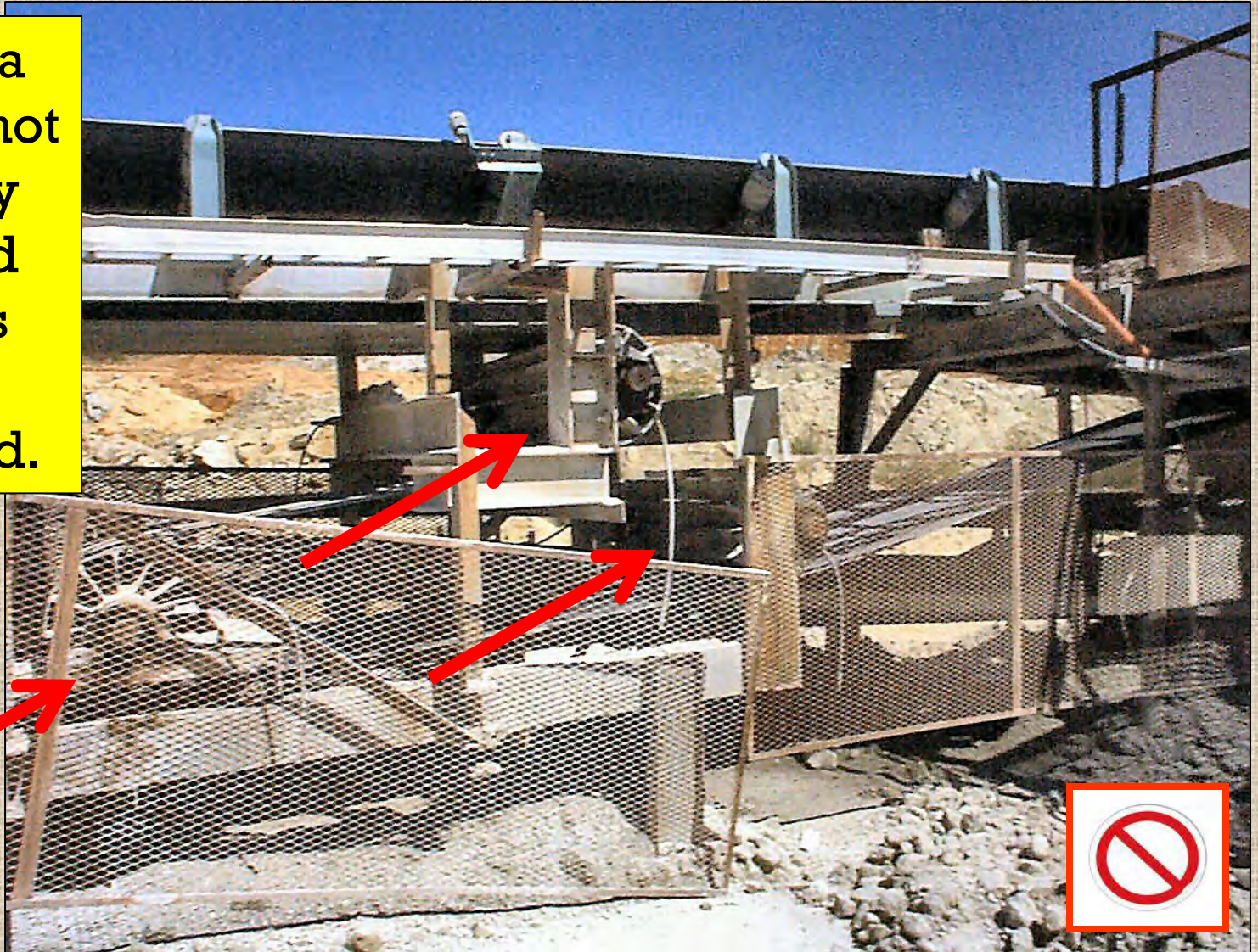


Chains used as an area guard are easily bypassed. Non-compliant.



Area Guarding

This area guard is not securely fastened and it is easily bypassed.





Area Guarding

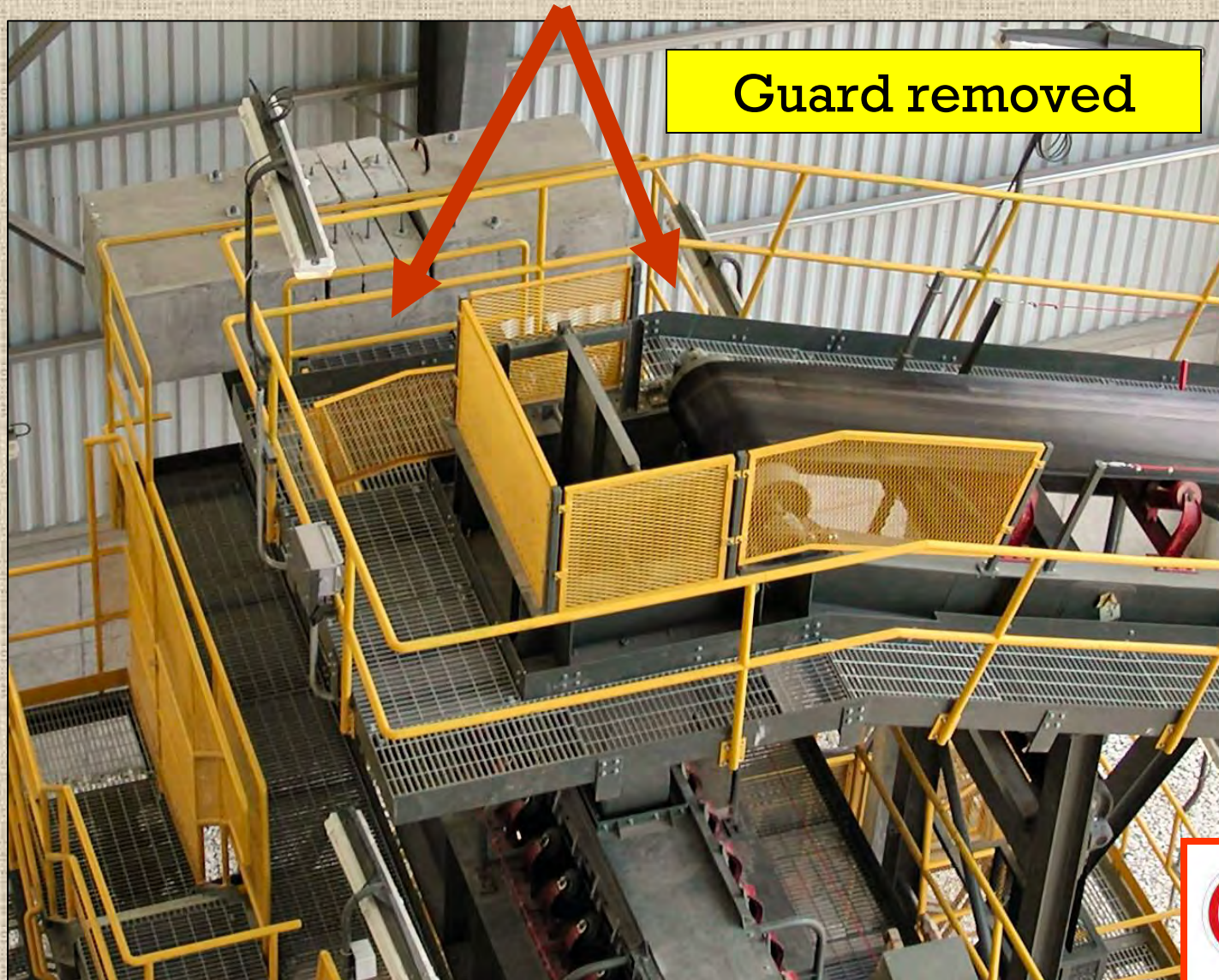


Noncompliant and ineffective. Frequent access is required under the unguarded return roller.





Inadvertent Contact





Work-Related Contact



Head
pulley
must be
guarded.





Inadvertent or Work-Related Contact



Tail pulley must be guarded underneath to prevent inadvertent contact.





Inadvertent or Work-Related Contact



Tail pulley guards must extend closer to the ground along sides and in front.



Inadvertent or Work-Related Contact



The tail pulley can be accessed by the unguarded opening.





Purposeful Non-Work-Related Actions





Purposeful Non-Work-Related Actions





Materials for Guard Construction

Preamble: § 56/57.14107

[FR, Page 32509]

- “... the standard is intended to clarify the ***performance objective*** of guards. The standard does not specify the type of material to be used for guarding, but expanded metal or transparent ***safety*** plastics are ***examples*** of alternatives...”



Metals



Sheet metal



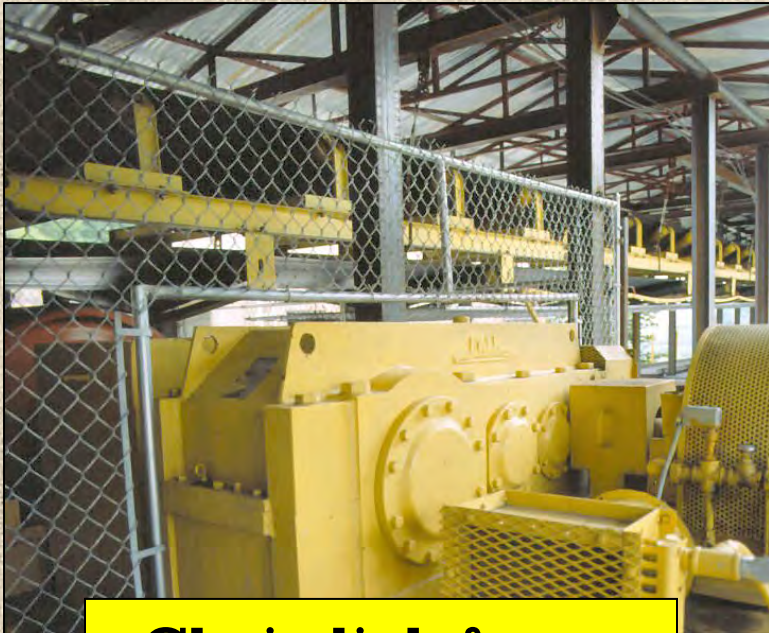
Metal floor grating



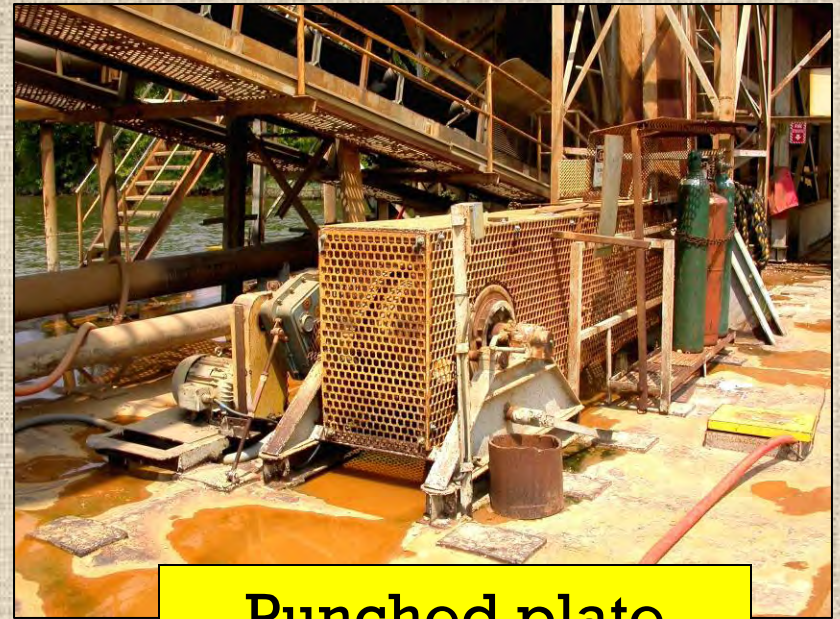
Expanded metal mesh



Metals



Chain link fence



Punched plate



Metal mesh

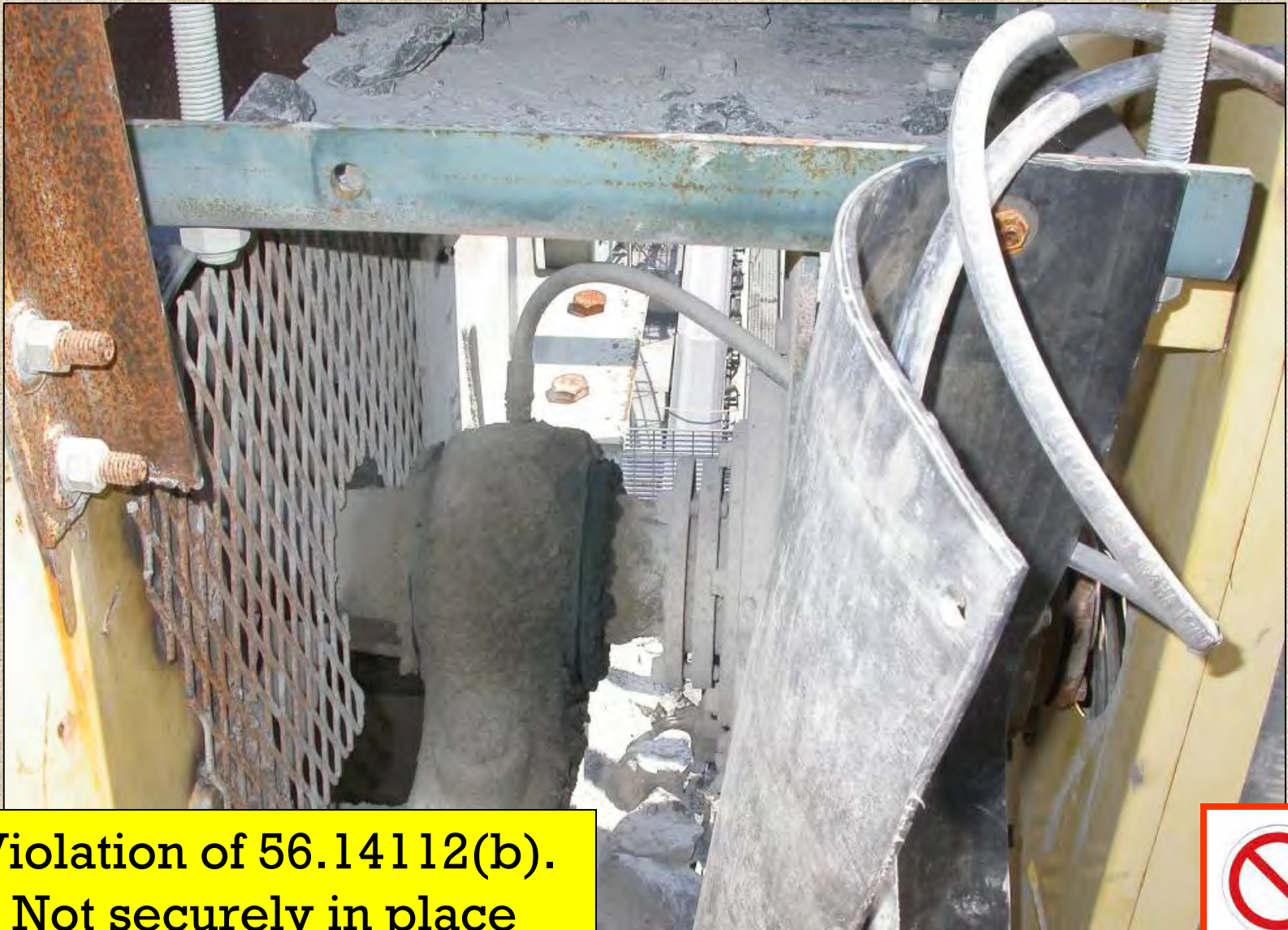


Screen Cloth





Rubber



**Violation of 56.14112(b).
Not securely in place**





Rubber



Violation of 56.14112(b).
Not securely in place



Tensor



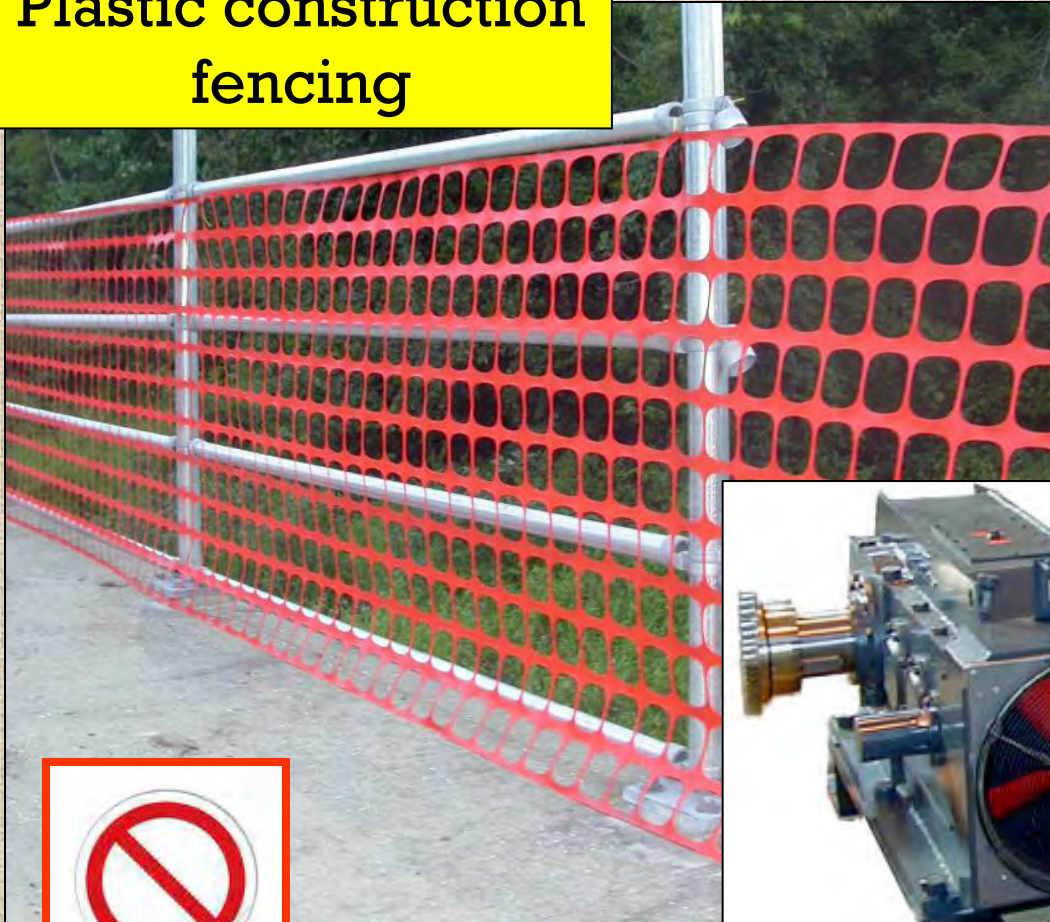
Tensor ® is a high strength polyethylene mesh used for roof and rib control in underground salt or coal mines. Here the Tensor is stretched over a sturdy aluminum tube frame and well-secured with heavy-duty plastic wire ties.

*** Please note that Tensor can degrade in direct sunlight or in contact with limestone.**

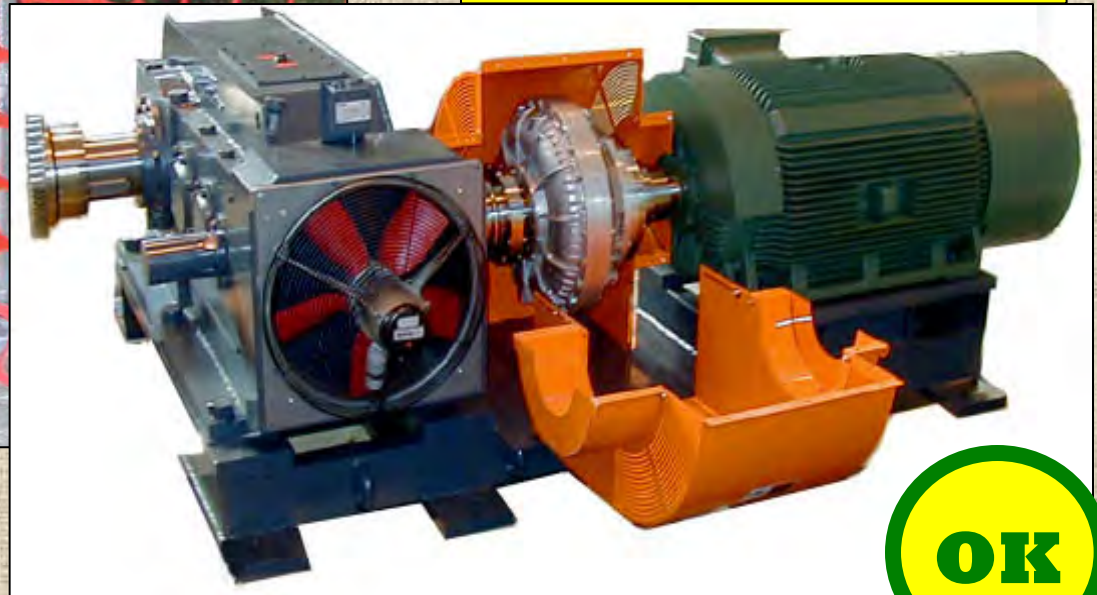


Plastics

Plastic construction
fencing



Custom shapes or
cut-to-fit plastic



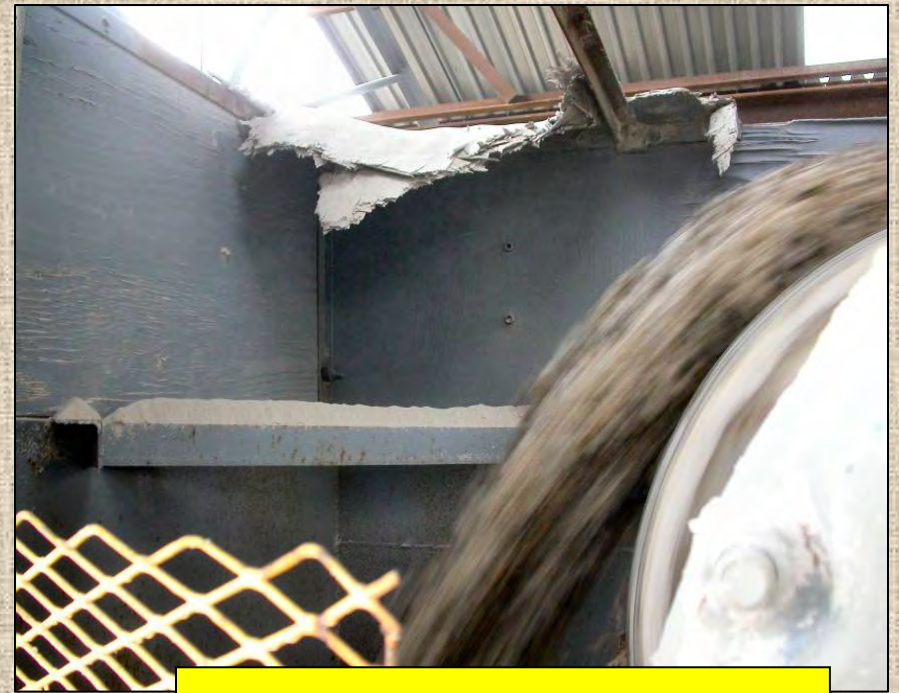
OK



Wood



Deteriorating and delaminating



Head pulley guard





Tail Pulley Guards





Return Rollers

- Considered to be “similar moving parts” and are to be guarded when miners are exposed to injury during work or travel activities.
 - For instance, when cleaning or working under, or crossing under an operating belt conveyor that is not guarded by location.



Return Rollers

Not guarded



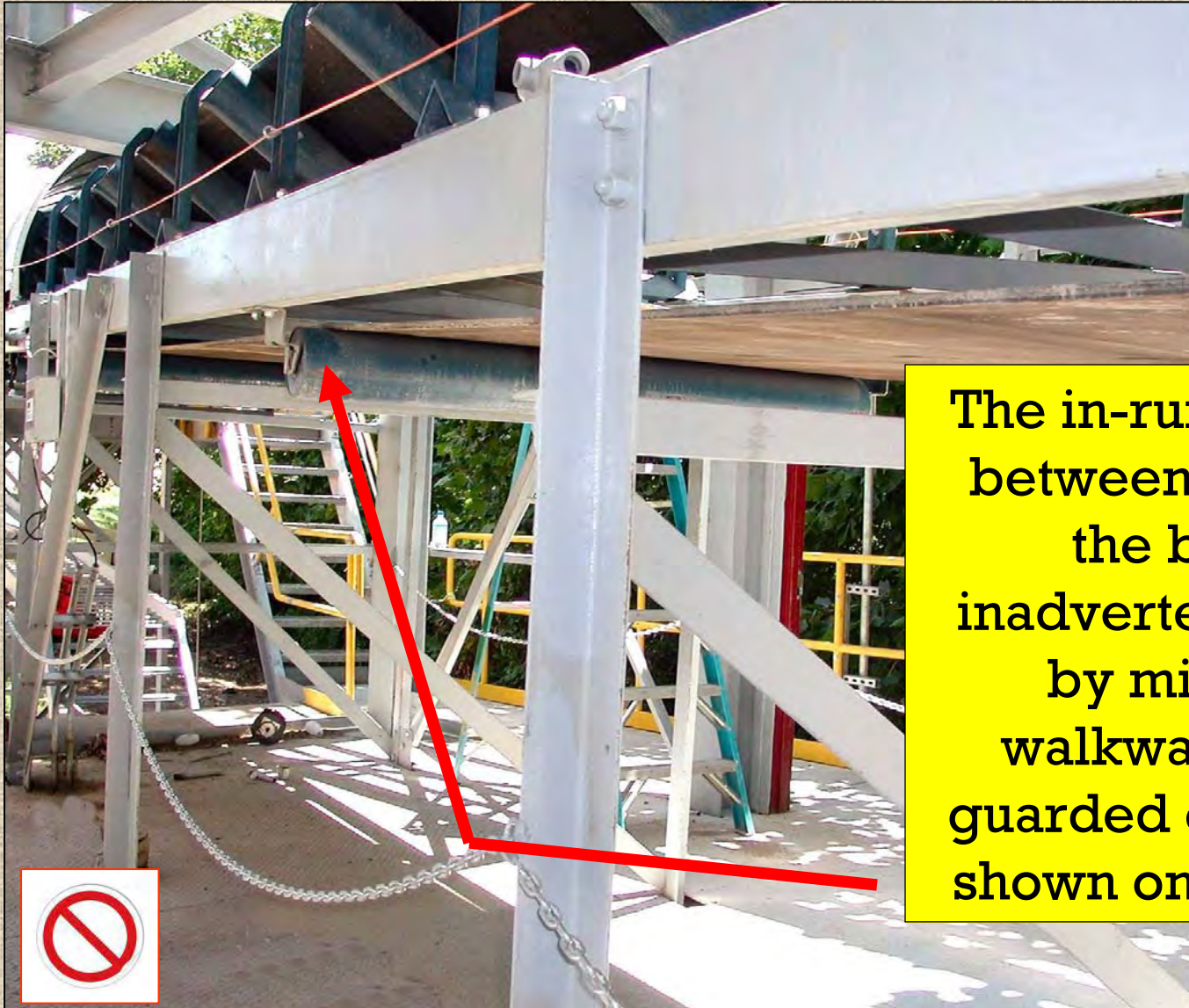


Return Roller Location





Return Roller Location

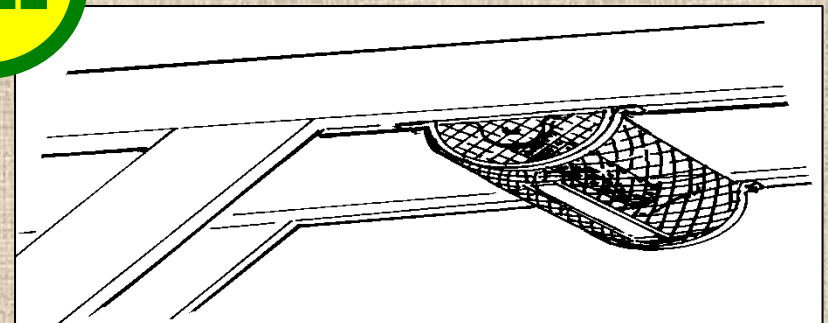
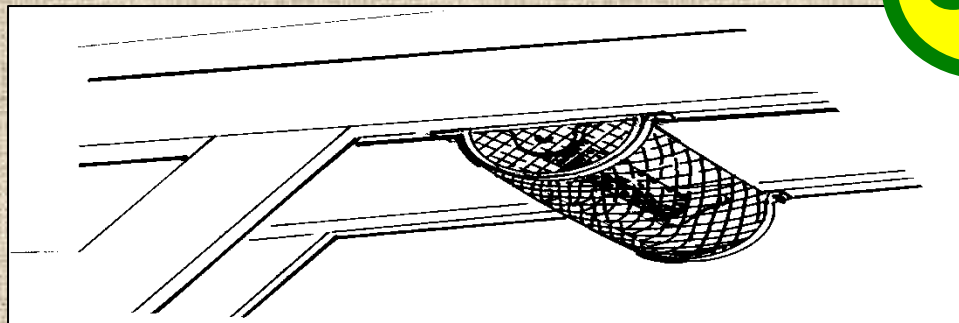
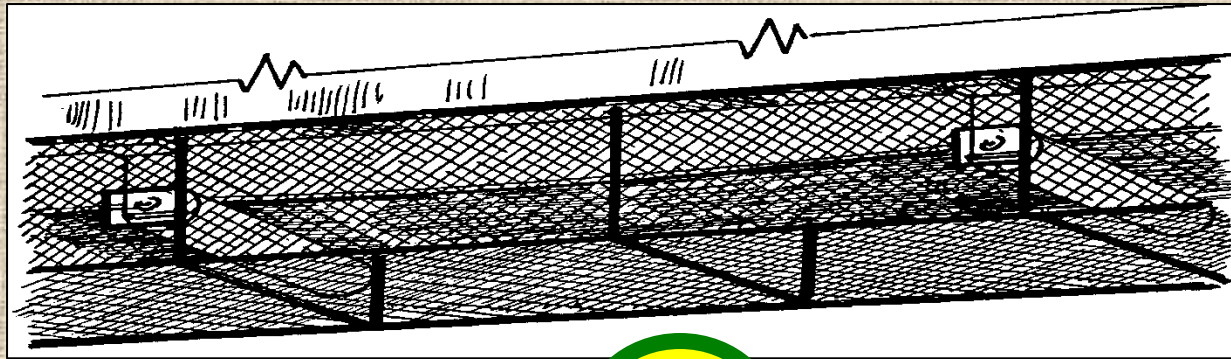


The in-running nip point between the roller and the belt can be inadvertently contacted by miners on the walkway. It must be guarded on the sides, as shown on the next slide.





Alternative Methods for Guarding Return Rollers



Illustrations from *Guide to Equipment Guarding Handbook* - 2004



Alternative Return Roller Guarding Methods





Alternative Methods for Guarding Return Rollers



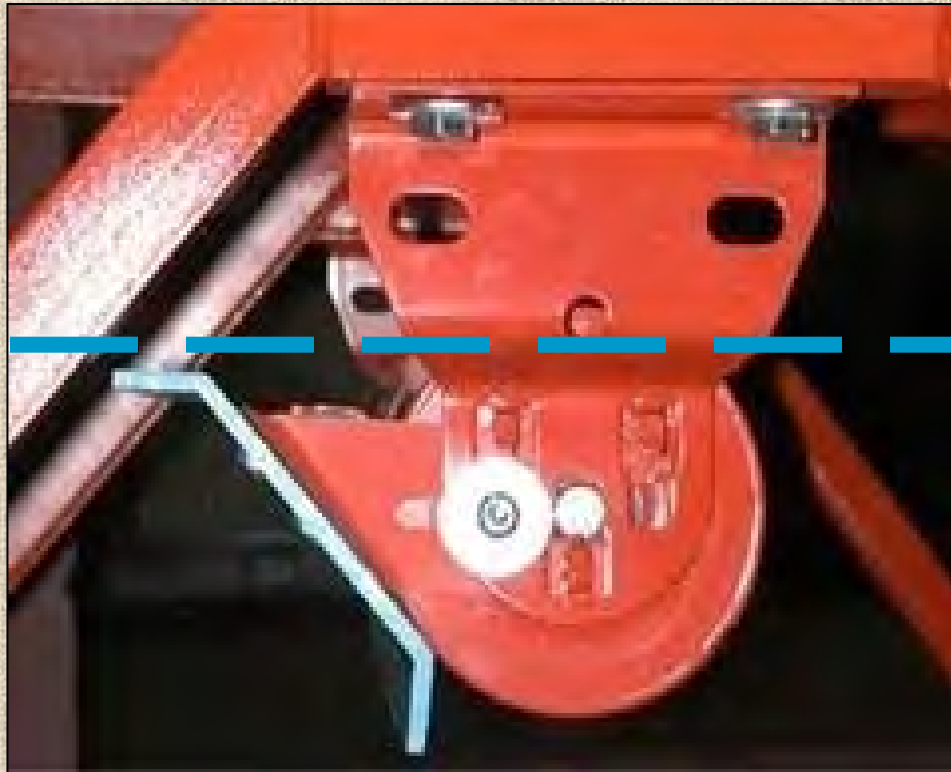
In-running nip point guarded full width of belt.

Note that guard extends past end of roller.

OK



Alternative Methods for Guarding Return Rollers



OK

Belting location. Adjust guard to minimize gaps.

Other standards to consider when inspecting belt conveyors

1

- **56/57.14108 Overhead drive belts**

2

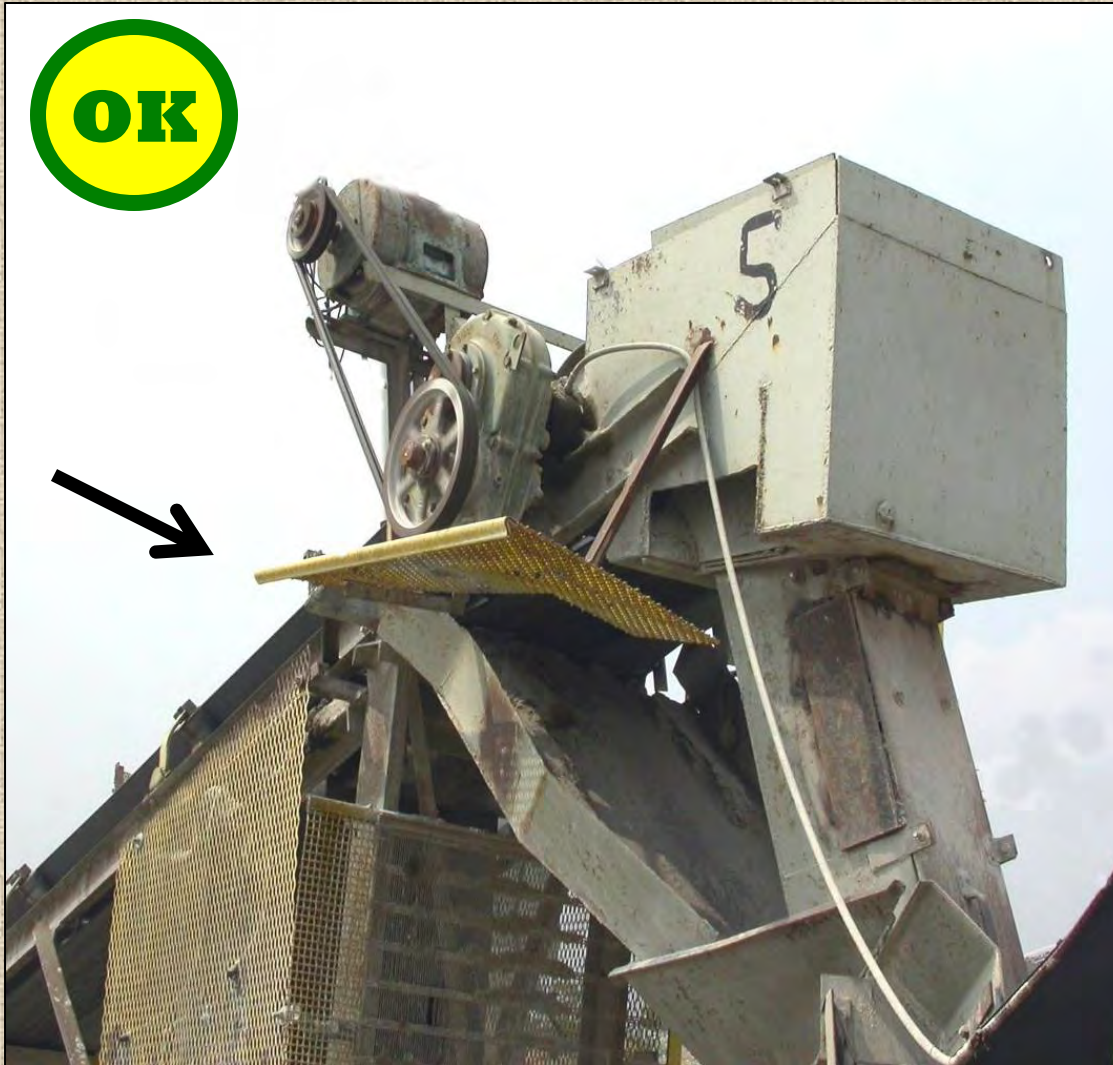
- **56/57.14109 Unguarded conveyors with adjacent travelways**

3

- **56.57.14112 Construction and maintenance of guards**



Whipping Action of V-Belts



**56/57.14108 –
Overhead drive
belts.**

Overhead drive
belts shall be
guarded to contain
the whipping action
of a broken belt if
that action could be
hazardous to
persons.



§ 56/57.14109 - Unguarded conveyors w/ adjacent travelways

Unguarded conveyors next to travelways shall be equipped with –

(a) Emergency stop devices to readily deactivate the drive motor...

or...

(b) Railings positioned to prevent persons from falling on or against the conveyor...



Emergency Stop Devices



How low or slack & still compliant? Able to readily deactivate.



Conveyor Railings



56/57.14112 – Construction and maintenance of guards

- (a) Guards shall be constructed and maintained to –
 - (1) Withstand the vibration, shock and wear to which they will be subjected **during normal operations**; and
 - (2) Not create a hazard by their use



56/57.14112 – Construction and maintenance of guards

(b) Guards shall be securely in place while machinery is being operated, except when testing or making adjustments which cannot be performed without removal of the guard.

Consider also: 56/57.14105 – Procedures during repairs or maintenance



Securely in Place

- not easily dislodged -

- Fastened
- Held in place by its own weight, bulk or method of attachment



Securely in Place



This Tensar mesh guard is not secure at the bottom and is easily bypassed.

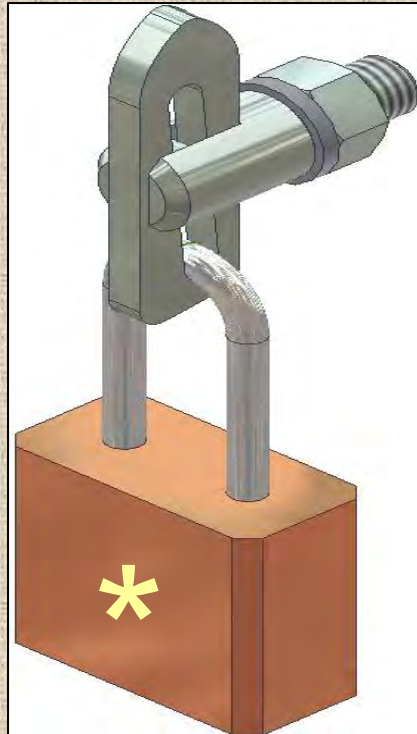
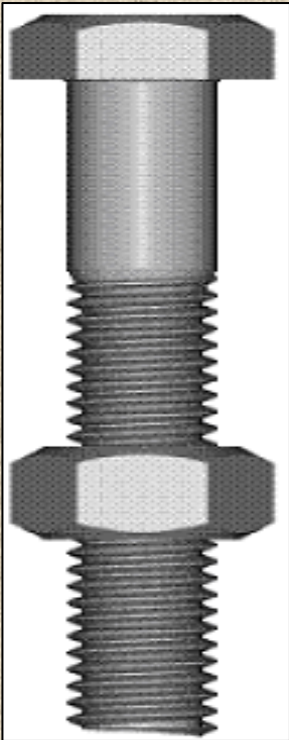
The grease line must be extended outside the guard.

*** Please note that Tensar can degrade in direct sunlight or in contact with limestone.**



Fasteners & Fastening Systems

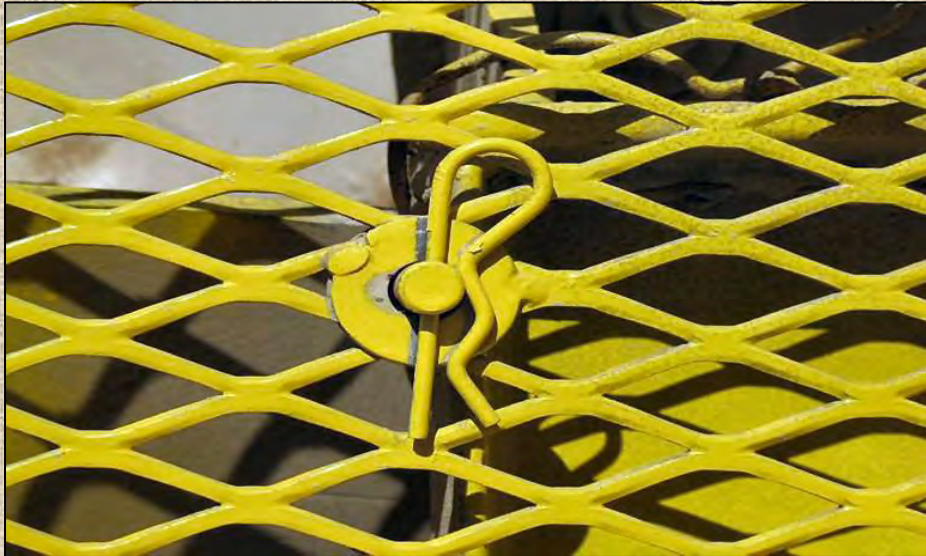
- Many types of fasteners are acceptable



* Fastener locking devices are not required.
Tools are not required to remove a fastener.



Fasteners & Fastening Systems





Pins & Sleeves



OK



Clamps, Bars & Wedges



OK



Plastic Wire Ties



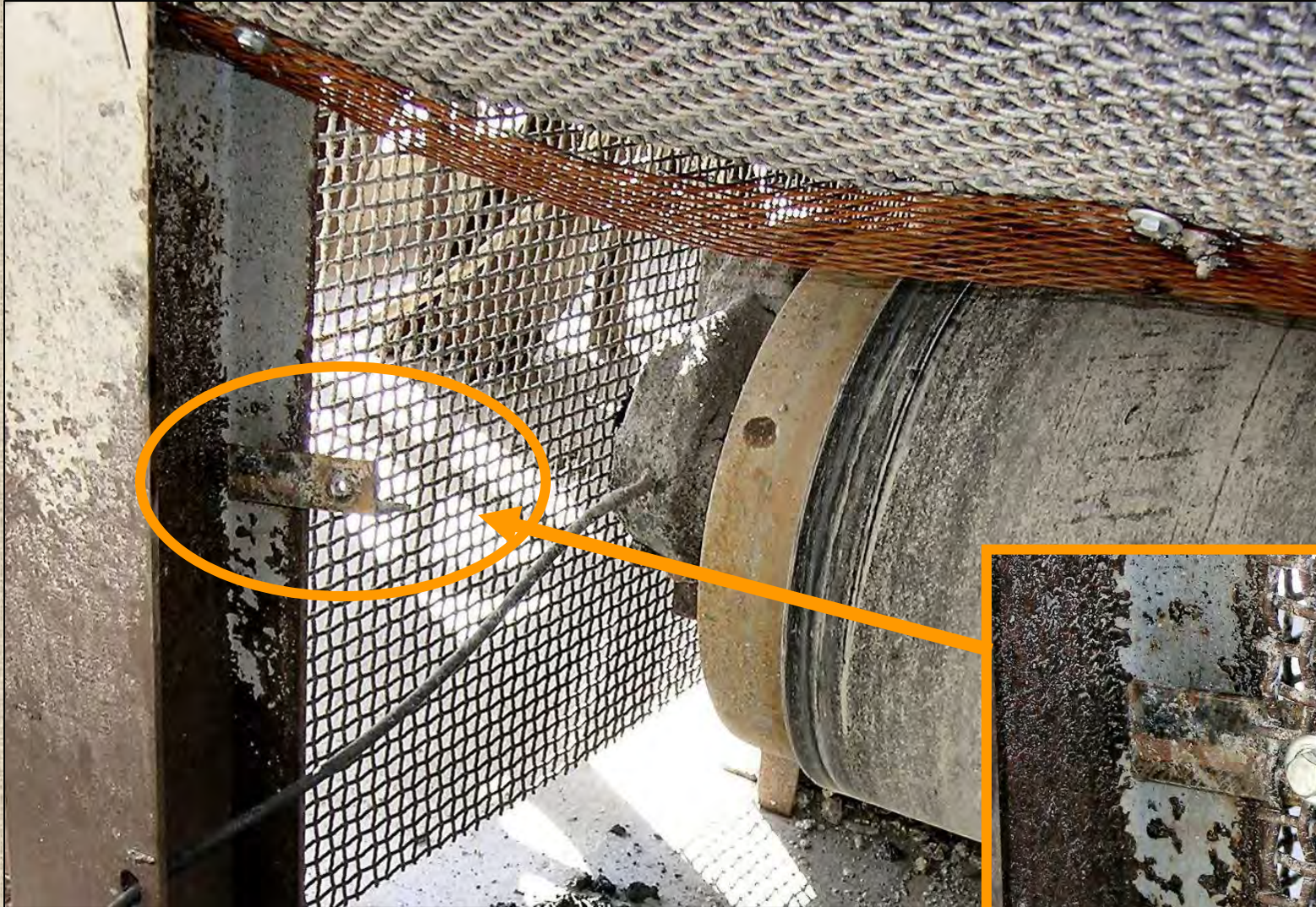


Hinging





Hinging - Improvement 1

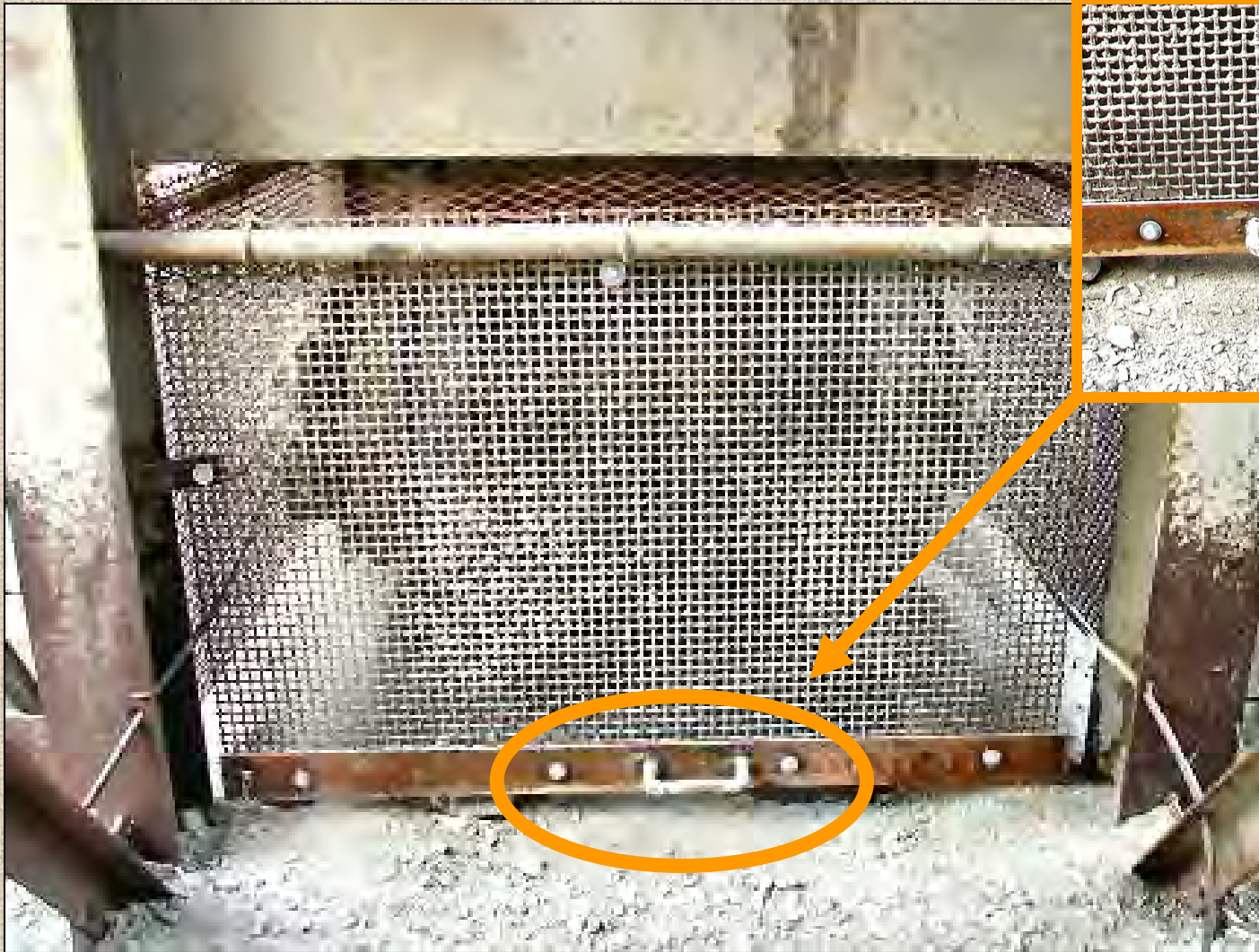


OK



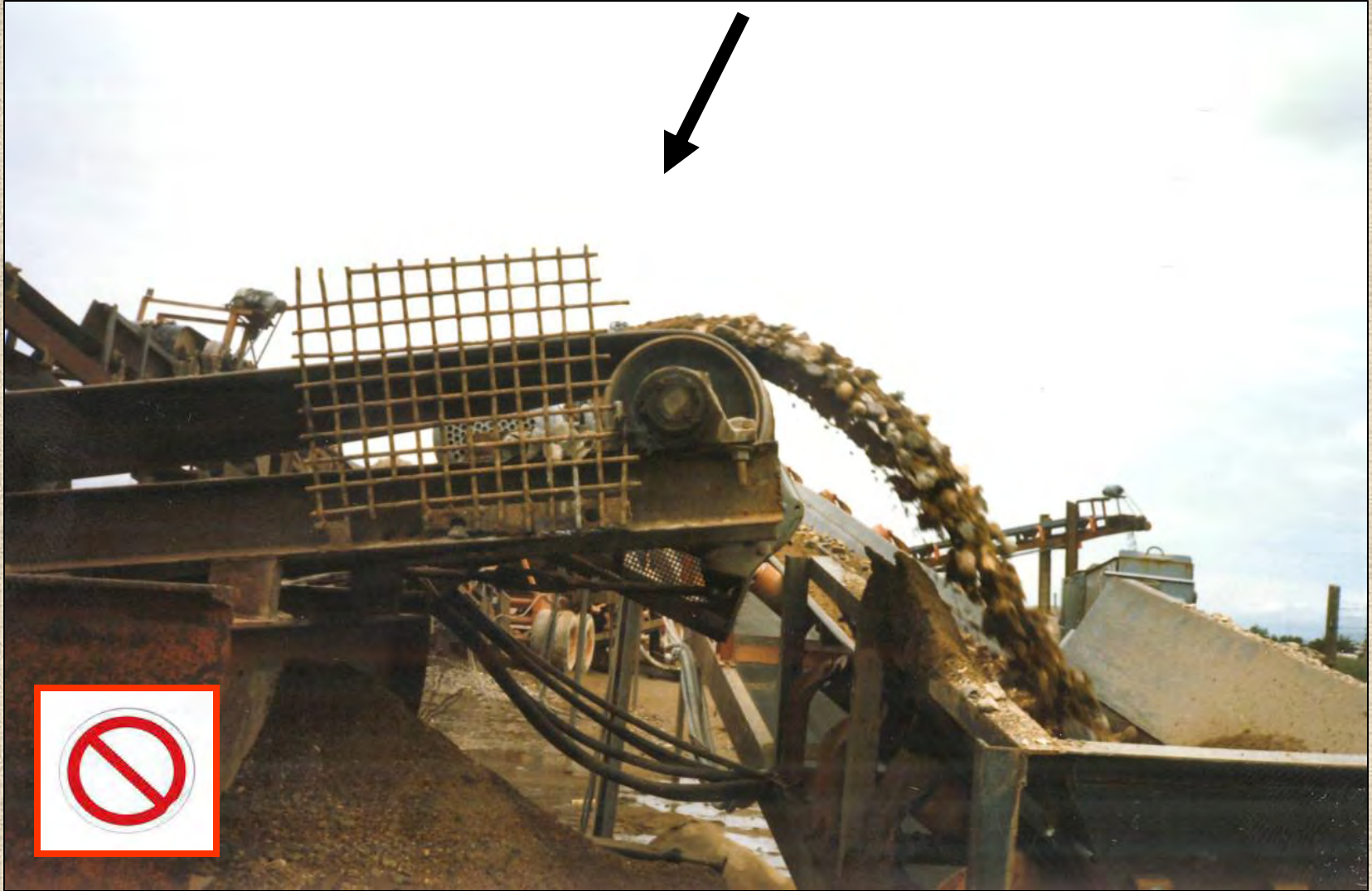


Hinging - Improvement 2





Guard a Hazard in Itself





Tripping Hazard



An aerial photograph of a large-scale construction project. A prominent feature is a tall, lattice-structured tower under construction. The surrounding area is filled with various construction materials, scaffolding, and structural elements. The text is overlaid on this background.

**We Can Build
Better Guards**

Aim High !!

Go Beyond Compliance