Do You Understand Mine Emergencies?



Are You Prepared for a Mine Emergency?

PARTICIPANT'S GUIDE

MODULE 3: CSE SR-100, SELF-CONTAINED SELF-RESCUERS

PENN STATE MINER TRAINING PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA
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MINER TRAINING PROGRAM

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ARE YOU PREPARED FOR A MINE EMERGENCY?

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MODULE 3: CSE SR 100 SELF-CONTAINED SELF-RESCUERS

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Preface

The history of underground coal in the United States is notable for its successes and failures. In the distant past, coal played a prominent role in our industrial revolution, rail transportation, iron and steel making, and heating needs. Most recently, it has been the source for affordable electricity, and for a myriad of other fuels and products. Extracting and processing coal is challenging, and the miners who work in the industry work in one of the Nation's most hazardous occupations.

Mine emergencies, such as mine explosions, fires, and inundations have been all too common. Too many miners have lost their lives over the years, and many more have suffered serious injuries doing the job that typically provides challenge, high wages, and good benefits.

Recent mine emergencies, such as Jim Walter Resources No. 5 Mine, Sago Mine, Aracoma Alma Mine No 1, and the Darby Mine No. 1 have reminded us that continuous safety and continuous safety improvement is our goal—a challenge to every miner.

Acknowledgements

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The training program, titled, *Do you understand mine emergencies? Are you prepared for a mine emergency*? is the result of a 2007/2008 MSHA, Brookwood-Sago Mine Safety Grant. This grant, one of several awarded in 2007 by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, was awarded to the Penn State Miner Training program on September 30, 2007.

The program was the result of a cooperative effort between many mining stakeholders, and consists of an achieved webcast, titled, *Escape and survive*, and the training program referred to above.

These materials are available for a limited time at www.minerstownhall.org, or through the MSHA Academy at www.msha.gov.

We encourage you to help us improve this program. Please don't hesitate to contact us at 814.865.7472, or by contacting any of the authors (See Appendix B).

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The training program, titled, *Do you understand mine emergencies? Are you prepared for a mine emergency?* was prepared to help miners deal with mine emergencies. The purpose of the training program is to improve your capability to survive a mine emergency, primarily through mine emergency preparedness (MEP). Surviving an emergency depends on many factors, such as size of the mine, location of miners, the scope of the incident, the amount of energy released, the effectiveness of emergency plans, training and good decision-making. Some factors in an emergency can't be controlled. What you can control is your knowledge and skills in emergency preparedness and response. By improving your knowledge of emergency principles, emergency skills, and decision-making capabilities, more miners will be able to survive mine emergencies.

Format/content

This training program uses Internet webcast technology and CD ROM based PowerPoint presentations, an Instructor's and Participant's Guide. The webcast can be accessed through the Internet at www.minerstownhall.org or played from a CD. During the webcast, various expert panelists will comment on mine emergency subjects. Informational slides appear to the right of the speakers to summarize most of the main points. In addition, a series of video clips are "rolled in" at the appropriate times. These realistic clips, shot on location at a working mine, represent a simulated mine emergency and response, and feature donning/switching of the SCSR, and the use of directional lifelines.

This training program consists of six training modules that address the following major mine emergency preparedness issues:

- Mine emergencies
- Emergency response plans
- Self-contained self-rescuers
- Emergency communications and miner tracking
- Escape and evacuation
- Breathable air safe havens/refuge chambers

Each module has a pre-test and a post-test (See Appendix A). You may be given a short test before each lesson to evaluate your knowledge of key points. You may also be given a slightly longer test at the conclusion of the module to evaluate if you grasped the key concepts of the module. If you missed some questions on the pre-test, pay close attention to those parts of the training module.

A few tips to help you with the learning process:

- Take notes
- Ask questions
- Apply your training to your mine
- Talk with other miners
- Think about the layout of your mine during the training
- Make suggestions to improve training
- Ask yourself (and discuss with other miners): "If an emergency were to occur at my mine, how would I apply these principles to escape or evacuate?"

Application

Knowing how to react in an emergency is critical to your survival. Coal mining is serious business! Training is also serious business! Take your training very seriously! Pay attention to training on mine emergencies, and take it very seriously! Thoroughly prepare yourself by finding out about your mine's most important mine emergency preparedness procedures. In a real emergency your training and your knowledge could help save your life. A few tips to help you think about how to react to mine emergencies:

- Know the contents of your mine Emergency Response Plan.
- Know the contents of your emergency escape and fire-fighting plans.
- Know the layout of your mine and where escapeways, directional lifelines, emergency supplies, extra SCSR's and refuge chambers are located.
- Know how to report an emergency and provide accurate information.
- Know how to don and switch SCSR units.
- Know where to meet at the first sign of an emergency.
- Know how your mine tracking system works.
- Know how refuge chambers operate.

• Know where you are at all times in the mine, and how to escape from where you are located.

Of course, the best solution to mine emergencies is to have no emergencies! Your daily efforts to work safely, play by the rules, report problems and take care of yourself and your coworkers can go a long way to make "no emergencies" a reality. You must be prepared however for the unexpected and emergencies are unexpected.

Best wishes to you in your training and your mining career. Thank you for all you do to make mining a safer place to work! Never let a chance for something that could save your life pass you by. Learn all you can about mine emergency response! What you know could save your life, or help someone else save yours!

Module 3

CSE, SR-100, Self-Contained Self-Rescuers

Participant's Guide

Purpose of the Module

- To enhance your ability to understand the purpose and function of the SR 100 self-contained, self rescuer (SCSR).
- To enhance your knowledge of the care and use of the SR 100 SCSR

Pre-test

Following the introduction of this module, your instructor will ask you to complete a pre-test. The pre-test will demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of this topic.

Post-test

After completing this module, the instructor will ask you to complete a post-test. By comparing the group scores between the pre- and post-test, the instructor can demonstrate whether the training was effective.

Evaluation

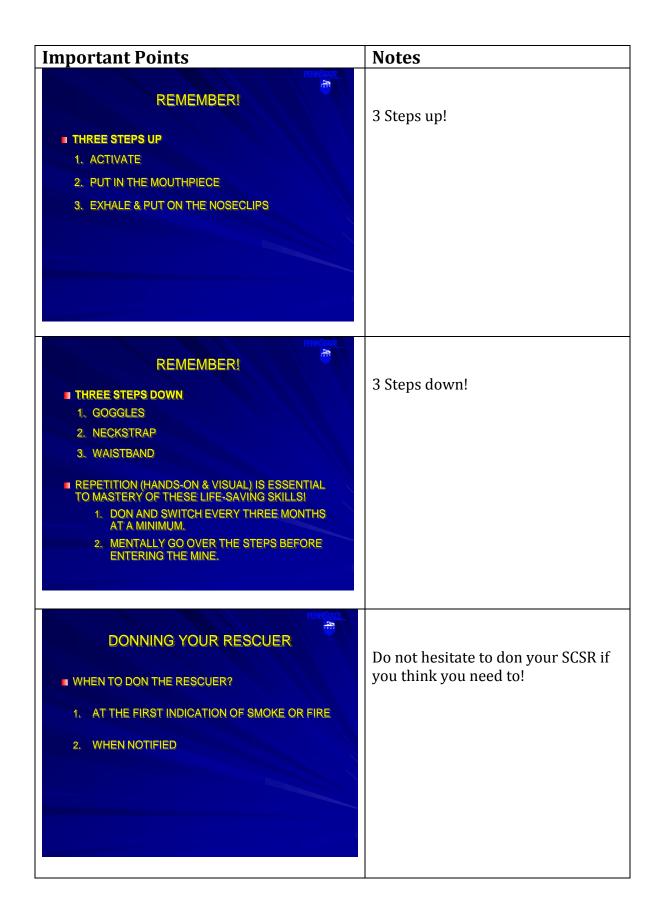
Following completion of the course, you will be asked to provide feedback to the instructor on whether you believe the course achieved its purpose. You will also be asked several questions regarding the design, and implementation of the course. An evaluation form for will be used for this purpose.

Introduction **Notes** How much do you know about your DO YOU UNDERSTAND MINE self-contained self-rescuer? EMERGENÇIES? ARE YOU PREPARED FOR A MINE EMERGENCY? MODULE 3: CSE SR 100 SELF CONTAINED SELF **RESCUERS** Joseph N. DeSalvo The Pennsylvania State University Learning all you can about your PURPOSE OF THE MODULE SCSR can save your life! ■ TO ENHANCE A MINER'S ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE PURPOSE AND FUNCTION OF THE SR 100 SELF-CONTAINED, SELF RESCUER (SCSR). ■ TO ENHANCE A MINER'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE CARE AND USE OF THE SR 100 SCSR. **LEARNING OBJECTIVES** EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE, PARTS AND LIMITATIONS OF A ■ DESCRIBE THE ITEMS TO EXAMINE DURING A DAILY VISUAL INSPECTION. ■ DESCRIBE WHEN TO DON THE SCSR. DESCRIBE THE SEQUENTIAL STEPS IN THE PROPER DONNING OF THE SCSR FROM A KNEELING POSITION.

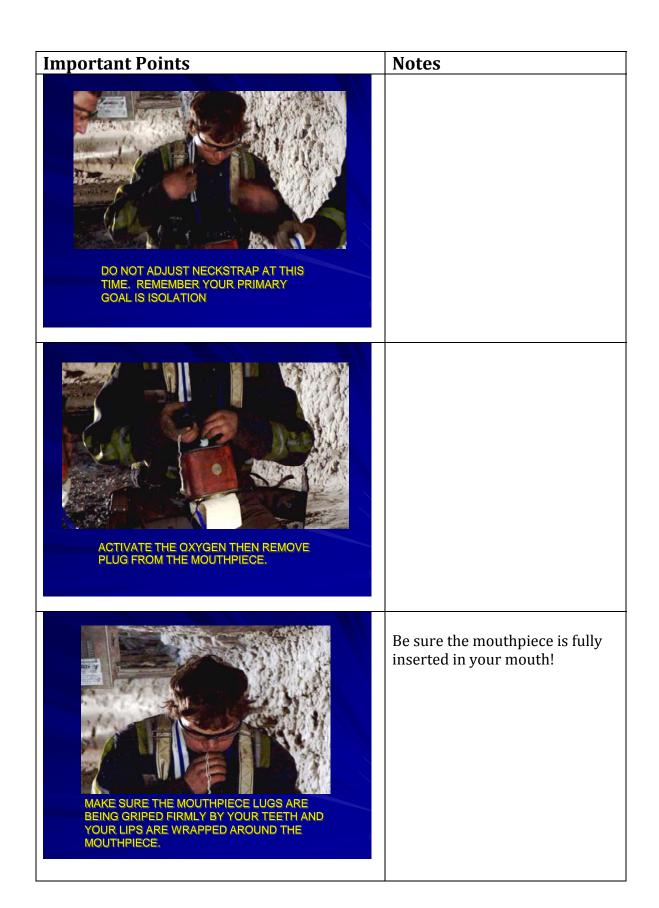
Introduction **Notes** You must know where to meet your LEARNING OBJECTIVES crew in an emergency. ■ IDENTIFY THE LOCATION OF THE "MEETING PLACE" USED IN YOUR MINE TO ASSEMBLE PRIOR TO PROCEEDING TO FRESH AIR. ■ IDENTIFY THE LOCATIONS OF THE STORAGE CACHES IN YOUR MINE OF SCSRs. DESCRIBE THE SEQUENTIAL PROCESS OF SWITHCING SCSRs. LEARNING OBJECTIVES DISCUSS HOW LONG YOU MUST WEAR THE SCSR. DISCUSSS EXPECTATIONS TRAINING. DEMONSTRATE DONNING THE SCSR. Your SCSR will only work if it is functional-check it every day! DAILY VISUAL INSPECTION ■ CHECKTOP AND BOTTOM COVERS ■ SECURITY BAND SEALS ■ MOISTURE INDICATORS CASE

Important Points Notes You must know how to don your SCSR. DONNING FROM A KNEELING POSITION Follow all the steps your instructor provides! ■ REMOVE YOUR HARD HAT, PLACE IT ON THE BOTTOM WITH THE LIGHT SHINING ON THE RESCUER. ■ UNFASTEN THE PULL TAB AND RELEASE THE SECURITY BAND AND REMOVE THE TOP AND BOTTOM COVERS. Mine air can be toxic. DONNING FROM A KNEELING POSITION The SCSR isolates your lungs from mine air. ■ LOOP NECK STRAP AROUND YOUR NECK BUT, DO NOT ADJUST IT AT THIS TIME. ■ REMEMBER YOUR KEY OBJECTIVE IN DONNING THE SCSR IS TO GET ISOLATED FROM THE OUTSIDE ATMOSPHERE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. **DONNING** (Continued) The SCSR provides approximately sixty minutes of oxygen. ■ PULL DOWN ON THE ORANGE TAB TO ACTIVATE ■ LIFT UP ON THE MOUTHPIECE TO REMOVE THE PLUG.

Important Points Notes If the mouthpiece is not fully in your **DONNING** (Continued) mouth, mine air can leak in when you breathe. ■ INSERT THE MOUTHPIECE REMEMBERING TO BITE DOWN FIRMLY ON THE LUGS AND WRAP YOUR LIPS AROUND THE MOUTHPIECE. ■ PUT ON THE NOSECLIPS. ■ YOU HAVE JUST COMPLETED THE FIRST THREE STEPS OF THE 3+3 DONNING METHOD. **DONNING** (Continued) The goggles help to keep smoke from burning your eyes. ■ NOW YOU ARE READY TO PERFORM THE NEXT THREE STEPS IN THE 3+3 METHOD. ■ PUT ON THE GOGGLES-YES YOU DO NEED THEM AND YOUR GLASSES WILL FIT OVER THEM. ■ TIGHTEN THE NECK STRAP, MAKE SURE THE UNIT IS UP HIGH ON YOUR CHEST SO THAT YOU CAN MOVE YOUR HEAD FREELY WITHOUT PULLING ON THE HOSE. **DONNING** (Continued) ■ TIGHTEN THE WAIST STRAP. DURING SWITCHING THE UNIT WILL BE HANGING FROM IT. ■ THE FINAL STEP BEFORE CONTINUING OUT THE ESCAPEWAY IS TO PUT YOU HAT BACK ON.



Important Points Notes The light on your hard hat can help you see to open the case and see the components. PUT YOUR HAT ON THE BOTTOM SO THAT YOUR LIGHT IS ON THE RESCUER, THEN RELEASE THE STRAP AND REMOVE TOP AND BOTTOM COVERS. UNFOLD NECK STRAP LOOP NECK STRAP



Important Points

Notes



AFTER INSERTING MOUTHPIECE AND PUTTING ON NOSECLIPS YOU ARE NOW ISOLATED. PUT ON GOGGLES AND ADJUST STRAPS



MAKE SURE NECK STRAP IS ADJUSTED SO THAT UNIT IS LOCATED UP HIGH ON YOUR CHEST AND THE WAIST STRAP IS TIGHT.

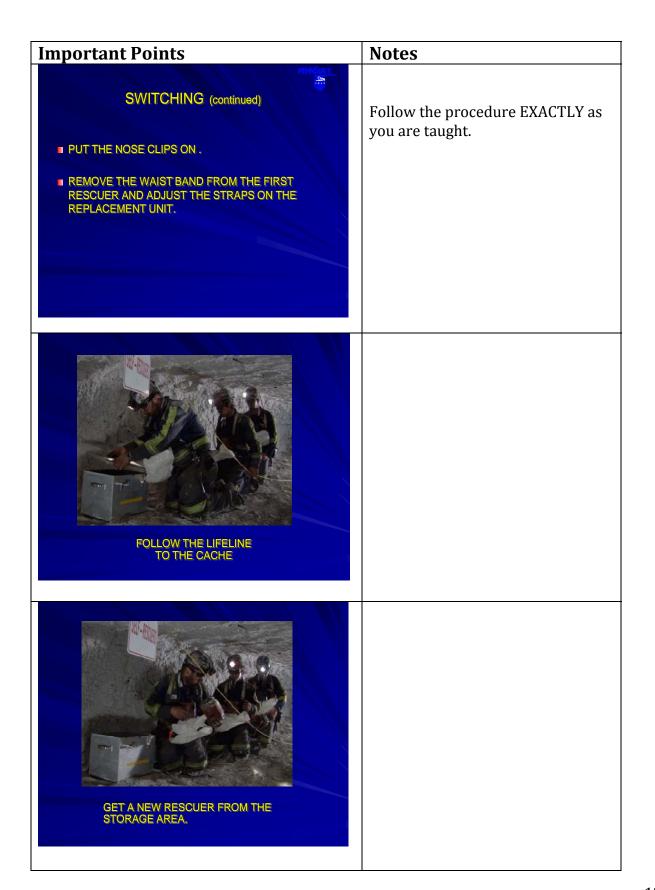


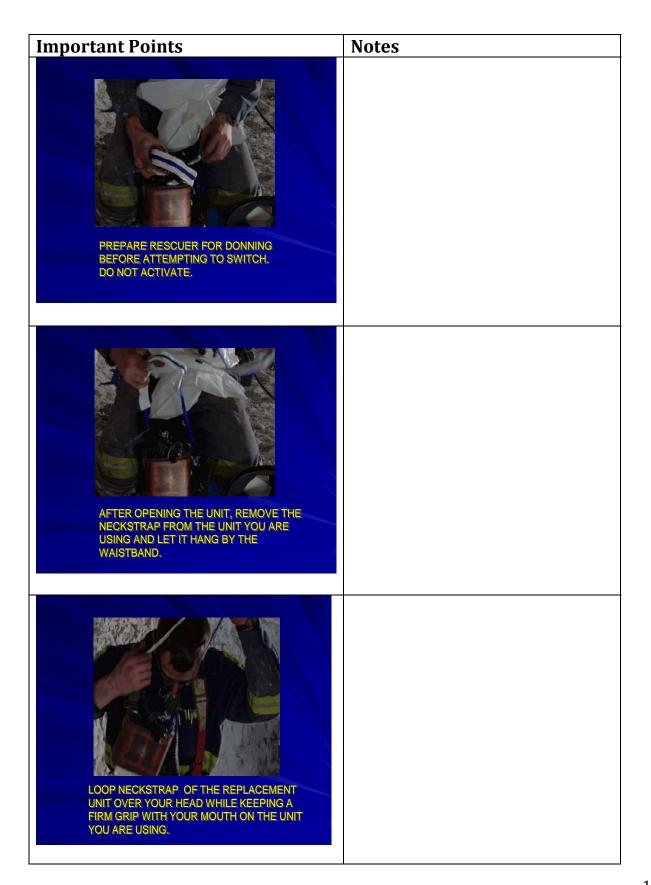
SCSRs INFLATED AND GETTING READY TO PROCEED OUT THE ESCAPEWAY.

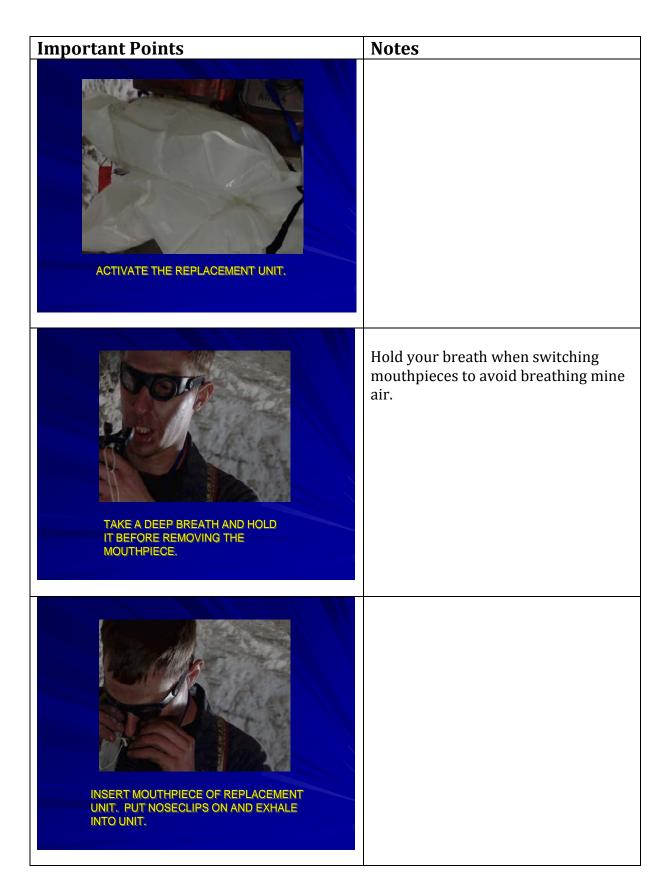
The SCSR will give you enough oxygen to get to the next supply of SCSRs.

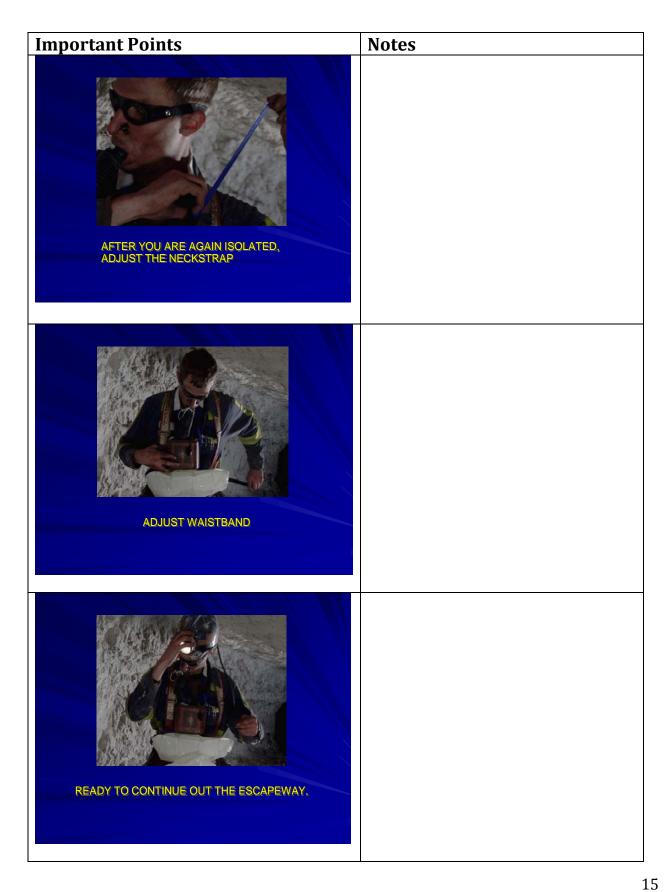
Where are your SCSR caches located?

Important Points Notes **ESCAPE** You should know what to do before an emergency occurs. ■ COMMUNICATE YOUR LOCATION ■ KNOW YOUR MEETING PLACE ■ KNOW YOUR ESCAPWAYS ■ KNOW THE LOCATION OF THE STORAGE AREAS SWITCHING FROM A SR100 TO A SR100 You can switch SCSRs at the cache. ■ KNEEL AND PUT THE REPLACEMENT SCSR ON THE BOTTOM, REMOVE YOUR HAT AND SHINE YOUR LIGHT ON IT AS BEFORE. The cache should not be more than a thirty minute walk. ■ PREPARE THE RESCUER TO BE PUT ON BY OPENING IT AND BY UNFOLDING THE BAG AND LAYING OUT THE STRAPS. ■ REMOVE THE NECK STRAP ON THE RESCUER YOU ARE WEARING, ALLOWING IT TO HANG BY THE WAIST STRAP. You must keep your lungs isolated SWITCHING (continued) from mine air when switching ■ LOOP THE NECK STRAP OF THE REPLACEMENT SCSRs. UNIT AROUND YOUR NECK. ACTIVATE THE REPLACEMENT UNIT. ■ TAKE A DEEP BREATH AND HOLD IT FROM THE UNIT YOU ARE USING AND HOLD YOUR BREATH. ■ PUT THE MOUTHPIECE IN YOUR MOUTH FROM THE REPLACEMENT UNIT AND EXHALE INTO THE MOUTHPIECE.









Important Points Notes DO NOT remove your SCSR if the KEEP YOU RESCUER ON UNTIL air looks clear. It could still be toxic. IN KNOWN FRESH AIR ■ AFTER EFFECTS OF A FIRE OR EXPLOSION Leave your SCSR on until you reach fresh air outside the mine. ■ ODORLESS AND COLORLESS GASES ■ RESISTING THE NATURAL DESIRE TO COMMUNICATE Expectations training can give you **EXPECTATIONS TRAINING** an idea of what a real emergency is like through simulated exercises. ACHIEVING REALISM WITH THE UNIT PRACTICE! PRACTICE! PRACTICE! - CONDITIONS - USE IN EMERGENCY SITUATION PRACTICE! PRACTICE! PRACTICE! **EXPECTATIONS TRAINING** ■ REQUIRED BY THE MINER ACT **■ EXPECTATIONS VERSUS EXPERIENCE** ■ "IN SMOKE" REQUIREMENT

Important Points Notes NIOSH CONCERNS ■ STARTING THE UNIT - START ALL TYPES BY PULLING A CORD OR OPENING A VALVE. ■ HEAT – ALL UNITS GROW HOT TO THE TOUCH. YOU MAY EXPERIENCE DISCOMFORT FROM THE HEAT GENERATED. ■ INDUCTION OF COUGH - MOST UNITS ARE PACKED WITH A DUST-LIKE SUBSTANCE (TALC/CORNSTARCH) TO PREVENT THE HOSES FROM STICKING TOGETHER. DO NOT REMOVE THE MOUTHPIECE BUT COUGH DIRECTLY INTO THE UNIT. THIS COULD PRODUCE A GAG REFLEX. NIOSH CONCERNS ■ TASTE - COULD PRODUCE A VARIETY - RUBBERY, BITTER, METALLIC, SALTY OR CORNSTARCH. ■ RESISTANCE TO BREATHING - ALL SCSR'S HAVE SOME LEVEL OF BREATHING RESISTANCE BECAUSE OF THEIR DESIGN. THE BREATHING HOSES BECAUSE OF THEIR DESIGN AND SIZE WILL PRESENT RESISTANCE. WITH A CHEMICAL-OXYGEN SCSR , AS THE CHEMICAL BEDS ARE USED UP THERE IS LESS SPACE FOR AIR TO MOVE THRU THEM. THIS CAUSES BREATHING RESISTANCE TO INCREASE WITH TIME. **NIOSH CONCERNS** ■ QUALITY OF BREATHED AIR - IN CHEMICAL-OXYGEN UNITS THE AIR IS GENERALLY HOT AND DRY. COMPRESSED OXYGEN UNITS WERE FOUND TO BE HOT AND HUMID. ■ NOSE CLIPS – THE UNITS NOSE CLIP CAN BE UNCOMFORTABLE AND IT MAY TAKE SOME TIME FOR WEARERS TO GET USED TO BREATHING THRU THEIR MOUTH . MOUTH BREATHING MAY CAUSE SALIVA TO ACCUMULATE IN THE MOUTH, DO NOT TAKE THE MOUTHPIECE OUT TO EXPEL SALIVA.

Important Points Notes NIOSH CONCERNS ■ GOGGLES - GOGGLES PROTECT THE EYES FROM SMOKE AND TOXIC GASES. THE GOGGLES MAY FOG UP OR FILL WITH SWEAT. ■ THE BAG - BAGS ON DIFFERENT UNITS DO NOT BEHAVE THE SAME. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE YOU TO KNOW HOW THE BAG FUNCTIONS ON THE UNITS YOU WILL BE USING. **BUDDY SYSTEM** ■ MINERS OFTEN WORK IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS AND ARE EXPOSED TO CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE. THE SELF CONTAINED SELF RESCUERS THAT MINERS CARRY ON THEIR PERSONS ARE EXPOSED TO SIMILAR ADVERSE CLIMATES. ■ MASSEY ENERGY HAS IMPLEMENTED A "BUDDY SYSTEM" THAT REQUIRES EVERY MINER TO CONDUCT A WEEKLY CHECK OF THE CONDITION OF THE SCSR OF A FELLOW MINER. **BUDDY SYSTEM** ■ EACH MINER WILL EXAMINE MOISTURE AND TEMPERATURE INDICATORS ON HIS OR HER "BUDDY'S SCSR AS WELL AS THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCSR AND ITS DATE OF MANUFACTURE. ■ SCSR'S THAT DO NOT PASS INSPECTION WILL BE TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE. ■ THIS CHECK IS IN ADDITION TO THE DAILY CHECKS BY THE MINER.

Important Points Notes DEMONSTRATION AND HANDS-ON TRAINING ■ LIVE DEMONSTRATION OF THE DONNING AND SWITCHING OF THE SCSR ■ OBSERVATION OF EACH CLASS MEMBER DONNING AND SWITCHING THE UNIT SUMMARY ■ YOU MUST INSPECT YOUR SCSR EVERY DAY. YOU MUST FOLLOW A SPECIFIC PROCEDURE TO DON THE SCSR. ■ THE SCSR ISOLATES YOUR LUNGS FROM MINE AIR. ■ THE 3+3 METHOD CAN HELP YOU REMEMBER THE STEPS FOR DONNING THE SCSR. ■ IF YOU THINK YOU SHOULD DON THE SCSR—DO IT! SUMMARY ■ YOU MUST FOLLOW SPECIFIC STEPS FOR SWITCHING SCSRS. ■ YOU MUST KEEP YOUR LUNGS ISOLATED FROM MINE AIR WHEN SWITCHING SCSRS. ■ YOU MUST KNOW WHERE ALL SCSR CACHES ARE LOCATED! ■ EXPECTATIONS TRAINING ALLOWS YOU TO PRACTICE UNDER SIMULATED EMERGENCY CONDITIONS. ■ PRACTICE! IT CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE!

REFERENCES Massey Energy. Research and Development. Fire Prevention and Response Measures. P. 11. Journal of Occupational Environmental Hygiene. 2008. Oct; 5(10):671-677. Expectations Training For Miners Using Self-contained Self-rescuers In Escape From Underground Coal Mines. Kowalski-Trakofler, Kathleen M., Charles Vaught, and Michael J. Brnich Jr. U.S. Centers For Disease Control And Prevention, National Institute For Occupational Safety And Health, Pittsburgh Research Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX A

MODULE 3 CSE 100 SELF-CONTAINED SELF RESCUER

PRE-TEST

This pre-test consists of five multiple-choice questions. Each question is followed by four choices. Circle the letter that indicates the best choice.

- 1. The first step when donning your SCSR is
 - a. looping the neck strap around your neck.
 - b. activating the unit.
 - c. putting on goggles.
 - d. removing hard hat and placing on bottom.
- 2. The key objective in donning the rescuer is
 - a. getting the neck strap in place.
 - b. getting the waist strap in place.
 - c. Isolation.
 - d. releasing the security band and getting the covers off.
- 3. Which of the following is not one of the first 3 steps of the 3 + 3 donning method?
 - a. Activating the oxygen
 - b. Tightening waist strap
 - c. Inserting mouth piece
 - d. Putting on the nose clips
- 4. The key to a successful switch is
 - a. getting the neck strap tight
 - b. preparing the second unit
 - c. getting the waist strap of the second unit on correctly
 - d. keeping the goggles from the first unit from steaming up.
- 5. One of the best ways to learn how to perform under stress is by
 - a. watching someone else do it.
 - b. watching a good video.
 - c. frequently repeating the procedure.
 - d. having a good instructor

MODULE 3 CSE 100 SELF-CONTAINED SELF RESCUER

POST-TEST

This post-test consists of eight multiple-choice questions, one True or False, and one completion. Each multiple-choice question is followed by four choices. Circle the letter that indicates the best choice.

- 1. Which item is not included in the daily inspection?
 - a. top and bottom cover for anything unusual
 - b. moisture indicators (blue is normal)
 - c. case for damage
 - d. date unit was put into service
- 2. The first step when donning your SCSR is
 - a. looping neck strap around your neck.
 - b. activating unit.
 - c. putting on goggles.
 - d. removing hard hat and place it on bottom.
- 3. The goggles are put on
 - a. after you are isolated.
 - b. before the nose clips.
 - c. before the mouth piece is put in.
 - d. before the unit is activated.
- 4. The key objective in donning the rescuer is
 - a. getting the neck strap in place.
 - b. getting the waist strap in place.
 - c. isolation.
 - d. releasing the security band and getting the covers off.
- 5. When switching units you should activate the unit immediately before
 - a. holding your breath and inserting the replacement mouthpiece and exhaling.
 - b. putting the nose clip on.
 - c. adjusting the waist strap.
 - d. adjusting the goggles.

	necessary to evacuate the mine.
a	. True
b	. False
The	e key to a successful switch is
a	. getting the neck strap tight.
b	. preparing the second unit.
С	getting the waist strap of the second unit on correctly.
d	. keeping the goggles from the first unit from steaming u.p
One	of the best ways to learn how to perform under stress is by
a	. watching someone else do it.
b.	_
С	
d	
Who	is the responsible person on your shift?

The first 3 steps of the 3 + 3 donning method do not include

True or False: You should don your rescuer at the first sign of a fire or

explosion in the area of the mine you are working in or upon being notified that

activating the oxygen.

inserting mouthpiece.

tightening the waist strap.

putting on the nose clips.

6.

7.

a.

b.

c.

d.

APPENDIX B

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