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 PowerPoint® presentation have explanatory notes that are critical to understanding the content of this presentation. Be sure to adjust the PowerPoint® display on your computer screen to be able to read the notes, or print the slides using the “Notes Pages” option.
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

- Climbing on guard: 5%
- Removed guard during operation: 10%
- Handling/Dropped oversized and heavy guards: 45%
- Reached past or around guard: 14%
- Inadequate guard size / position: 14%
- Inherently hazardous guard: 12%
30 CFR § 56/57.14107
Moving Machine Parts

MNM’s most-cited standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Issued</th>
<th>S&amp;S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,687</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23,966</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,653</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data is from 2005-May 20, 2010*
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.
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?

8 feet
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

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

Guard removed
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

Chain link fence

Punched plate

Metal mesh
Screen Cloth

OK
Violation of 56.14112(b).
Not securely in place
Rubber

Violation of 56.14112(b).
Not securely in place
Tensar ® is a high strength polyethylene mesh used for roof and rib control in underground salt or coal mines. Here the Tensar is stretched over a sturdy aluminum tube frame and well-secured with heavy-duty plastic wire ties.

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

Plastic construction fencing

Custom shapes or cut-to-fit plastic
Wood

Deteriorating and delaminating

Head pulley guard

OK
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

OK
Return Roller Location

[Image of a Return Roller Location with a large metal structure and a green 'OK' symbol]
Alternative Methods for Guarding Return Rollers

Illustrations from Guide to Equipment Guarding Handbook - 2004
Alternative
Return Roller
Guarding
Methods

Guard not secured in place
In-running nip point guarded full width of belt. Note that guard extends past end of roller.
Alternative Methods for Guarding Return Rollers

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
(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
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

OK
Pins & Sleeves
Clamps, Bars & Wedges
Plastic Wire Ties
Hinging
Hinging - Improvement 1
Hinging - Improvement 2

OK
Guard a Hazard in Itself
Tripping Hazard
We Can Build Better Guards
Aim High !!
Go Beyond Compliance