



Cherie Berry
Commissioner of Labor

Mine and Quarry Bureau 2012-2013 Annual Report



FY 2013 HIGHLIGHTS

- The injury and illness rate of the North Carolina minerals industry was 1.69. This is a drop from 1.85 the previous year and is the lowest rate for the minerals industry in six years. North Carolina has the fourth lowest incident rate in the nation.
- The number of miners and contractors trained was 5,579 compared to 5,765 in 2012.
- Conducted 614 on-site education and training programs throughout fiscal year 2013.
- Conducted 19 Supervisory Training classes for 126 miners and 57 independent contractors; Four Explosive Safety courses for 198 miners; and, five Part 48 Instructor classes certifying 51 people as MSHA approved instructors.
- Currently there are 382 surface mines with nearly 3,700 employees and 9 abandoned mines in North Carolina.

JOHN DEERE 300D – INCIDENT SCENE

Employee was descending steps with a 2-way radio in hand when he fell backwards. It is believed that employee bumped his head on the corner of the water tank while falling backwards.



Best Practices

DO'S:

- Wear shoes with good support -- not sandals, bare feet or high heels.
- Exit and enter facing the cab.
- Slow down and use extra caution in bad weather.
- Get a firm grip on rails or handles with your hands.
- Look for obstacles on the ground below before exiting.

DON'Ts:

- Don't climb down with something in your free hand. Put it on the vehicle floor and reach up for it when you get down on the ground.
- Don't rush to climb out after a long run. Descend slowly, to avoid straining a muscle.
- Don't ever jump out. You may land off balance or on an uneven surface, and fall.
- Don't use tires or wheel hubs as a step surface.
- Don't use the door frame or door edge as a handhold.
- Don't become an injury statistic.

- **The only person who can prevent a fall is you!**

THE NC MINE AND QUARRY BUREAU

OVERVIEW:

The Mine and Quarry Bureau continued its administration of the Mine Safety and Health Act of North Carolina. At the end of FY 2013, the bureau staff consisted of a bureau chief, an office assistant, and 4 mine safety and health field representatives. All mine safety and health field representatives are assigned a specific territory in the state.

Mine operators in North Carolina know the Bureau is committed to assisting them with their safety efforts and is a valuable resource provider for North Carolina mines.

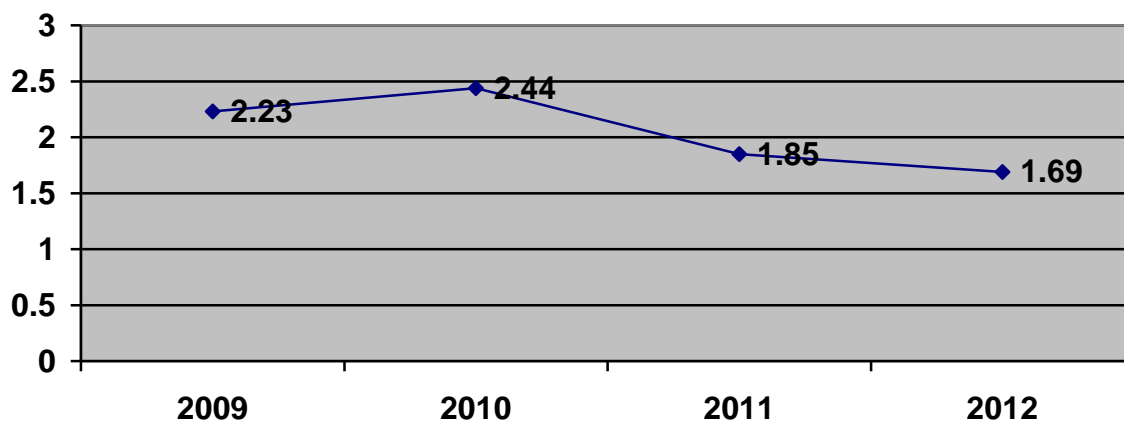
The numbers and charts contained in this report are reflective of the performance measures developed as part of our strategic plan and support our overall commitment to improve services and improve compliance.

PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

INJURY INCIDENCE RATES

A reportable “injury” is any injury to a miner, occurring at a mining operation, for which medical treatment (other than first aid) is administered, or which results in death or loss of consciousness, inability to perform all job duties on any day after an injury, temporary assignment to other duties, or transfer to another job. The chart below (Chart 1) provides a comparison of the accident and injury rates for calendar years 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. The rates are measured by multiplying the number of reportable injuries times 200,000 divided by the number of employee hours worked.

Chart 1
NC Mining Injury Incidence Rate



FIELD ACTIVITIES

Due to reduction in staff because of budget cuts, our primary focus is the mandated training that must be provided to the miners and contractors working on mine property. Inspections conducted are currently on an “as needed basis” which explains why the number of inspections conducted for 2013 has dropped (see Chart 5). The U.S. Department of Labor’s Mine Safety & Health Administration is required to inspect each surface mining operation at least twice each year thus Mine and Quarry’s focus is on mandated training.

In March 2013, Mine and Quarry was notified by the USDOL MSHA that funding for state training grants will be cut 64% due in part to sequestration and the entire state grants program will be defunded for FY 2014.

30 CFR Part 46 sets forth the mandatory requirements for training and retraining miners and others persons at shell dredging, sand, gravel, surface stone, surface clay, colloidal phosphate, and surface limestone mines.

30 CFR Part 48 sets forth the mandatory requirements for submitting and obtaining approval of programs for training and retraining miners working at surface mines and surface areas of underground mines. This part does not apply to training and retraining of miners at operations listed under Part 46.

Chart 2
On-site Mine Safety Training of Miners and Contractors

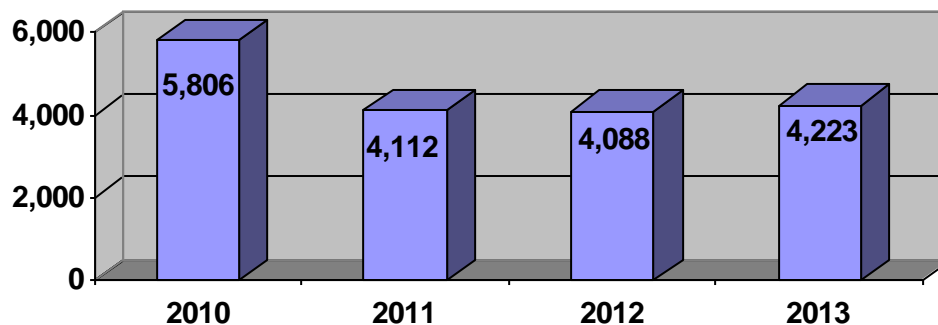


Chart 3
On-site Training Programs Conducted

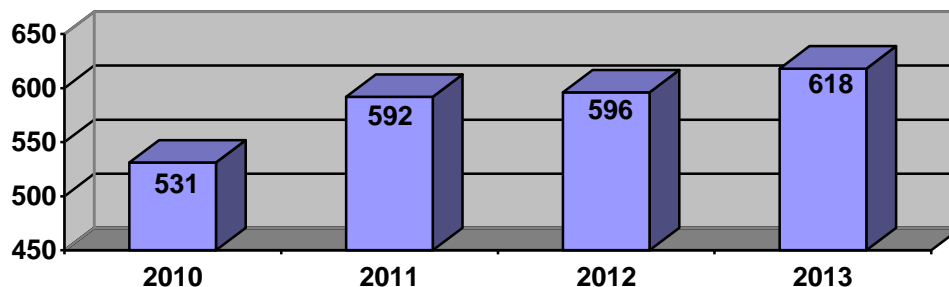


Chart 4
Part 46 & 48 miners and contractors trained and retrained

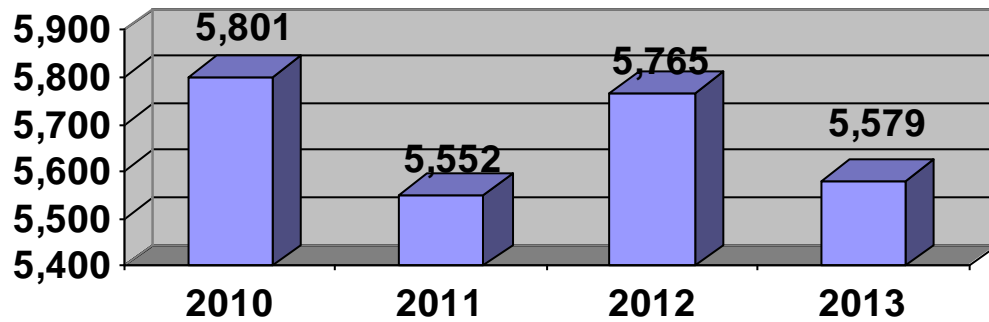
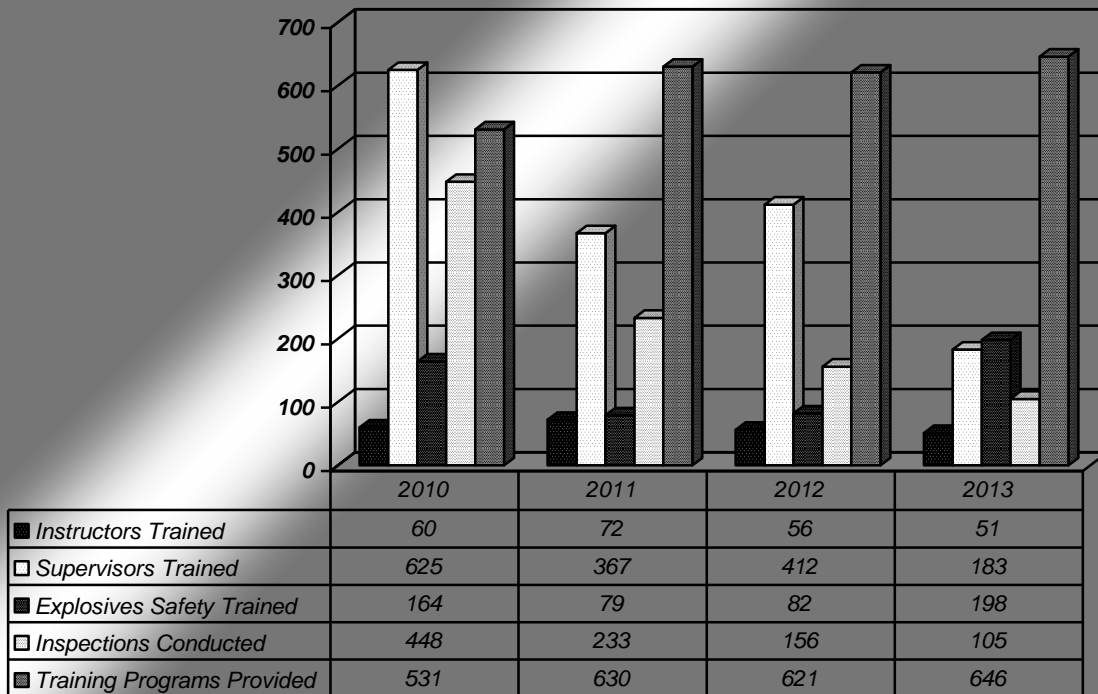


Chart 5
Institute Training and Inspections Conducted



Strategic Objectives

Chart 6 below indicates our bureau's performance on its strategic objectives for 2012-2013.

Chart 6 Year-to-Date Performance Report on Strategic Objectives

Bureau: Mine and Quarry
Date: FY 2013 06/30/2013

Goal/ Obj #	Objective	Standard	YTD Actual	YTD Status
1.2	Evaluate all listed abandoned mine sites annually	9	2	
1.3	Investigate all fatal and serious accidents	100%	100%	
1.4	Investigate all written safety and health complaints	100%	100%	
2.1	Provide MSHA required training to miners and contractors upon request	100%	100%	
2.2	Develop at least 4 special emphasis training projects	4	4	
3.1	BSB/MAQB unit safety and health committee to meet 4 times a year	100%	100%	
3.2	All injuries, occupation illnesses, violence activities to be investigated (NCDOL Policy 9)	100%	100%	

YTD Status

Meeting or exceeding standard
Not meeting standard
Objective on hold or no longer viable



Operational Definition for Key Measure

INCIDENT RATE

Standard statistical measures have been designed to measure rates of occurrence of injuries or illnesses or both and to measure the severity of injuries. Rates of occurrence are called "incidence rates" (IR) and are based on 200,000 exposure hours (equivalent to 100 employees working 2,000 hours a year).

Authority from N.C.G.S. 74-24.13 requires mine operators to report the number of employees working each year, the total number of man-hours worked, and the number of days lost from work by accident, injury, or illness. A reportable injury is any injury to a miner, occurring at a

mining operation, for which medical treatment (other than first aid) is administered, or which results in death or loss of consciousness, inability to perform all job duties on any day after an injury, temporary assignment to other duties, or transfer to another job. The injury occurrences are classified according to the severity as follows:

Fatal cases: Occurrences resulting in death.

NFDL cases: Nonfatal occurrences with days lost. That is, nonfatal injury occurrences that result in days away from work or days of restricted work activity.

NDL cases: Nonfatal occurrences having NO days lost. That is, nonfatal injury occurrences resulting only in loss of consciousness or medical treatment other than first aid.

The rates are calculated as follows:

All incidence rates: Number of reportable injuries x 200,000 divided by man-hours worked.

Fatal incidence rate: Number of fatal cases x 200,000 divided by man-hours worked.

NFDL incidence rate: Number of NFDL cases x 200,000 divided by man-hours worked.

NDL incidence rate: Number of NDL cases x 200,000 divided by man-hours worked.

Man-hours worked are the total of hours actually worked by all employees during the work period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include any non-work time such as holidays, sick leave, vacation, etc., even though paid.

The overall incident rates are reported in the bureau's annual report and are used as a measure of the program's success.