

Annex A

TITLE 25. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PART I. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Subpart D. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

ARTICLE IV. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

CHAPTER 208. UNDERGROUND COAL MINE SAFETY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 208.1. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

AED—*Automated external defibrillator*—A portable device that uses electric shock to restore a stable heart rhythm to an individual in cardiac arrest.

Act—The Bituminous Coal Mine Safety Act (52 P.S. §§ 690-101—690-708).

Approval or *approved*—The term as defined in section 104 of the act (52 P.S. § 690-104).

Barricaded—To obstruct passage of persons, vehicles or flying materials.

Berm—A pile or mound of material capable of restraining a vehicle.

Certified or *registered*—A person certified or registered by the state in which the coal mine is located to perform duties prescribed by 30 CFR Part 77 (relating to mandatory safety standards, surface coal mines and surface work areas of underground coal mines), except that, in a state where a program of certification or registration is not provided or when the program does not meet at least minimum Federal standards established by the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, the certification or registration shall be by the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor.

Crosscut—A passageway driven between the entry and its parallel air course or air courses for ventilation purposes.

Flash point—The minimum temperature at which sufficient vapor is released by a liquid or solid to form a flammable vapor-air mixture at atmospheric pressure.

Inby—In the direction of the working face.

MSHA—The term as defined in section 104 of the act.

Miner—The term as defined in section 104 of the act.

NIOSH—The term as defined in section 104 of the act.

Operator—The term as defined in section 104 of the act.

Overpressure—The pressure over the background atmospheric pressure that could result from an explosion, which includes the impact of the pressure wave on an object.

psi—Pounds per square inch.

Qualified person—The term means either of the following as determined by the context of the regulation:

(i) An individual deemed qualified by the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor and designated by the operator to make tests and examinations required under 30 CFR Part 77.

(ii) An individual deemed, in accordance with the minimum requirements to be established by the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, qualified by training, education and experience to perform electrical work, to maintain electrical equipment, and to conduct examinations and make tests of all electrical equipment.

Representative of the miners—The term as defined in section 104 of the act.

Roll protection—A framework, safety canopy or similar protection for the operator when equipment overturns.

SCSR—Self-contained self-rescue device—A type of closed-circuit, self-contained breathing apparatus approved by MSHA and NIOSH under 42 CFR Part 84 (relating to approval of respiratory protective devices) for escape only from underground mines.

Safety can—An approved container, of not over 5 gallons capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover.

Trailing cable—The cable connecting portable and mobile equipment to a power source. A cable is not considered a trailing cable if it connects to equipment which is installed in a stationary location and is permanently wired.

Underground bituminous coal mine or mine—The term as defined in section 104 of the act.

Working face—Any place in a mine where coal is extracted during a mining cycle.

Working section—The area in a mine from the face extending back 1,000 feet.

CABLE SAFETY

§ 208.600. Sensitive ground fault.

All three-phase electrically operated equipment operated on a working section in by the last open crosscut must receive power from a circuit equipped with a sensitive ground fault protection as specified in this section.

(1) *Sensitive ground fault.*

(i) A sensitive ground fault protective device must be connected so that the associated circuit will be instantaneously interrupted upon the occurrence of a ground fault which may not exceed 300 milli-amperes nominally.

(ii) A sensitive ground fault protective device on these circuits on equipment utilizing variable speed drives must be connected so that the associated circuit will be instantaneously interrupted upon the occurrence of a ground fault which may not exceed 300 milli-amperes nominally. If nuisance tripping occurs on these circuits, the devices shall be permitted to be adjusted to the minimum setting necessary to prevent nuisance tripping. In no case shall a device be adjusted greater than the lower value of 500 milli-amperes or 1/2 of the neutral ground resistor's current rating.

(iii) The secondary main circuit breaker protecting any sensitive ground fault circuit subject to this section must also provide backup sensitive ground fault protection. Relay settings may include a short time delay (250mS) or a higher current setting, or both, to provide coordination. In no case shall a device be adjusted greater than the lower value of 500 milli-amperes or 1/2 of the neutral ground resistor's current rating.

(2) *Implementation schedule.* This section is effective January 13, 2018, for load centers that power equipment that operates in by the last open crosscut and that are purchased after January 13, 2018, and load centers that are rebuilt at new mines after January 13, 2018. For load centers that power equipment that operates in by the last open crosscut that are located in or at a mine on January 13, 2018, sensitive ground fault protection shall be installed by January 13, 2023.