MSHA's New Bleeder Policy – A Brief Outline for Design & Compliance Gary M. Hartsog, PE & PS (SU) Alpha Engineering Services, Inc. **Beckley**, WV **September 10, 2014**

Illinois Mining Institute -- 122nd Annual Event

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MSHA's PROGRAM POLICY LETTER NO. P13-V-12 *Examination, Evaluation, and Effectiveness of Bleeder Systems*

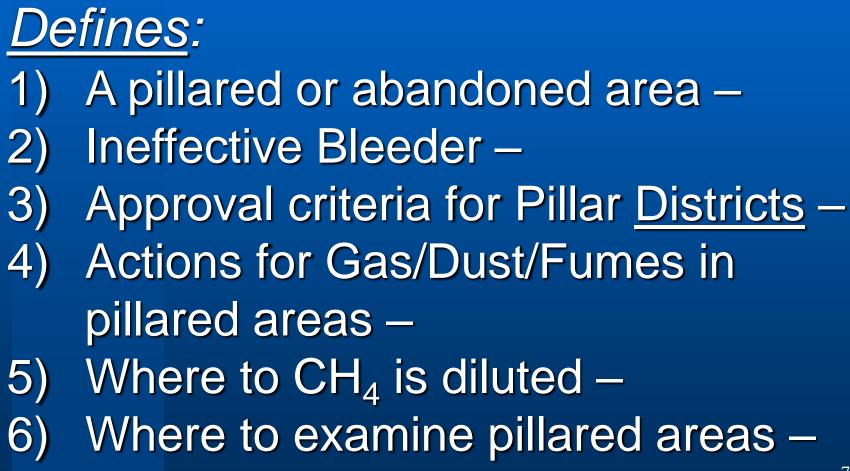
EFFECTIVE DATE: December 30, 2013

- Was being constructed 2006-7
- Some elements came out in 2006
- Input from 2007 Vent Summit
- Was on agenda for Stakeholders meeting: August 2013 & delayed
- EFFECTIVE DATE: 12/30/2013 (w/ completion of UBB changes)

 "MSHA has determined there is a need for greater focus on <u>safe travel</u> and access to the locations necessary for proper evaluation of bleeder systems."

Seeing this policy in isolation *does not* <u>work</u> – one MUST review this policy with other policies and the regulations Travelways, maintenance, dewatering, roof & rib support, 19.5% O₂, SponCom, Fan Sizing, # entries in mains, leakage, intake splits & "sweeteners" There are major implications to mine design, reserve recovery and mine economic models

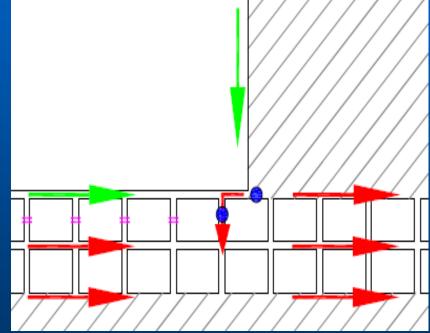
- It isn't the LAW, so it really doesn't change things?
- According to MSHA: This PPL is a "general statement of policy" and provides definitions, clarifications and guidance for the Operator.
- <u>Voids</u> the 1996 Bleeder Vent Course
- Sets firmly in the Vent Plan Process



<u>Executive Summary:</u>

1) . . . "pillared area" is any area where the pillar size has been reduced during retreat mining . . . each "pillared area" is considered separate and individual . . . all other areas are a part of the bleeder system . . .

 Any pillars left are a part of the bleeder system – so – each pillar panel or LW is a <u>separate</u> gob to be ventilated and evaluated <u>separately</u>



Executive Summary:

2) . . . Accumulations of methane that *ARE*, *CAN BECOME or ARE APPROACHING* the explosive range *OR are irrespirable* may pose a hazard where ever they occur. . . . Wherever they occur . . . may be indicative of an ineffective bleeder

- Any <u>indication</u> of CH₄ above ~4.5% indicates an ineffective bleeder system – becomes a PLAN ISSUE
- Less than 19.5% O₂ is a PLAN ISSUE
- Coal Dust in a bleeder or pillared area becomes a PLAN ISSUE
- Access-Water become PLAN ISSUES
- "Ineffective Bleeder" = VENT PLAN ISSUE

Executive Summary: 3) . . . all dilution must occur in the rubble zone . . . No more mixing chambers or similar areas with • >4.5% CH_4 or • <19.5% O₂ (where traveling). . .

- Expectation that all open areas are < 4.5%
- Where does the CH₄ get diluted?
- Air MUST travel across the rubble but what if it can't?
- Is the solution more pressure? More air flow?
- Physical limitations, RC measures, other concerns may severely limit district geography

Executive Summary:

4) . . . examinations may include all vent controls that control airflow in the bleeders . . . and aircourses formerly considered abandoned "in the gob"

- Vent controls that are against the gob or in inner bleeders are examined
- Leakage across stoppings can trigger the bleeder entry becoming a return; then it must be examined weekly, traveled safely, etc.

Executive Summary:

5) . . . access and safe travel including in areas formerly traveled by only senior, experienced persons

Access and "safe travel" to controls and sites

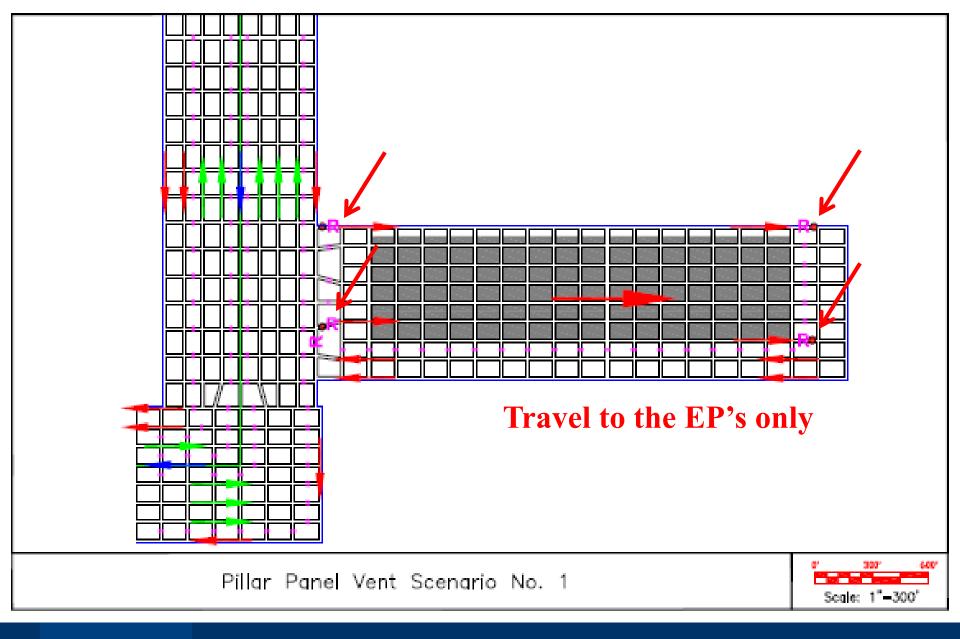
- >19.5% O₂
- Water: Local-Regional
- Ground Control: Roof-Rib-Floor
- Maintenance (controls, support, water)
- Minimum air-flows where miners work or travel
 - WV State Law >3,000 CFM
 - MSHA may be looking for the same as at roof bolters on a CM Unit?

<u>Executive Summary:</u>

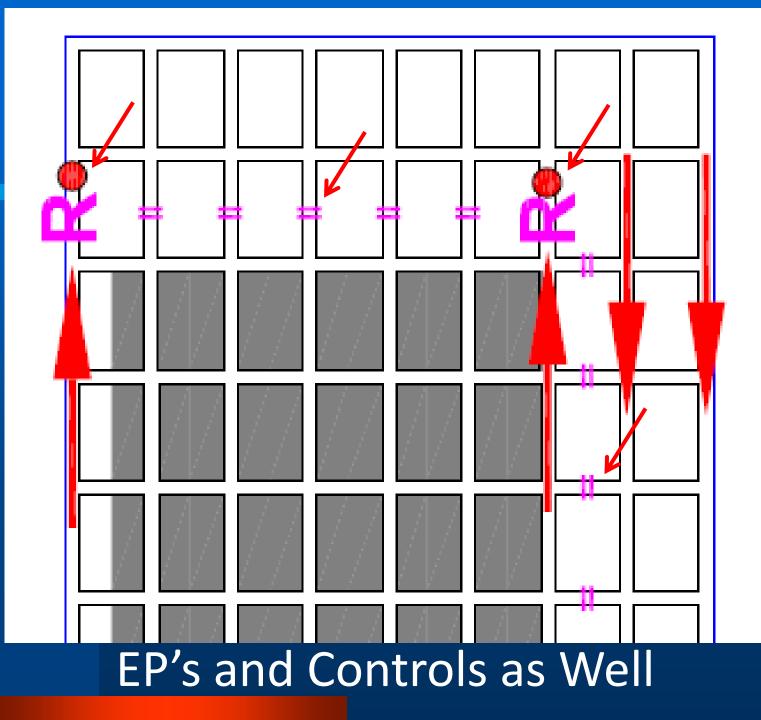
6) . . . Vent Plan to include full description/design of the <u>full</u> District; and examination routes/areas - - and increased size will be hard to get once approved . . . And arrows showing direction in all areas

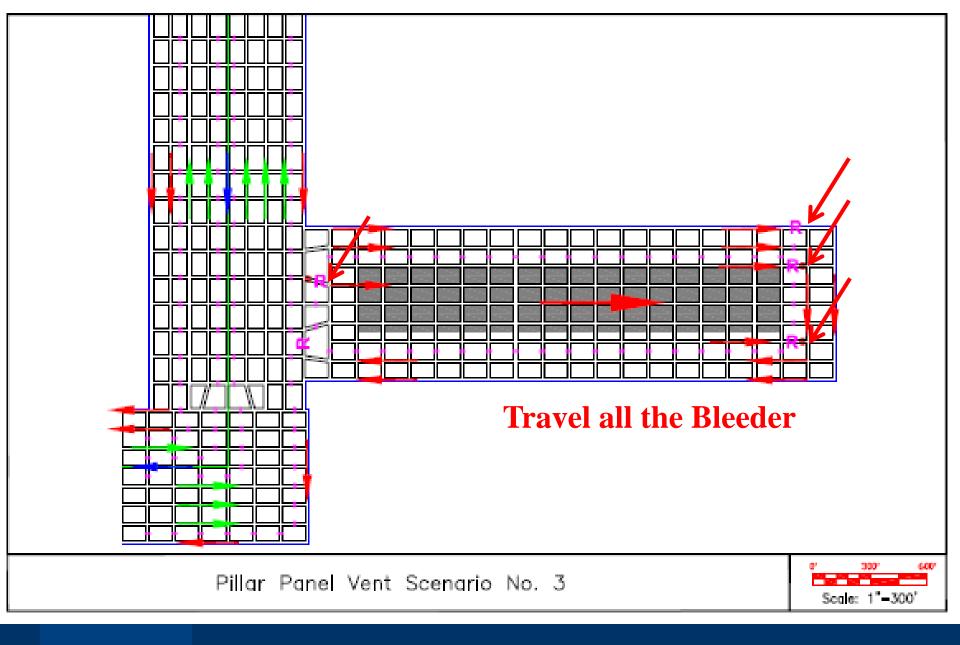
- DM may decide what bleeder aircourses to be traveled;
- By requiring full design of districts to be approved in the Vent Plan:
 - May be showing > 12 months of projections;
 - May require back-up data for design;
 - MSHA decides if design is adequate;
 - Addition of panels or changes in bleeder entry configuration require MSHA approval
 - May require computer modeling?
 - DM may elect to approve panel-by-panel 19

A few examples

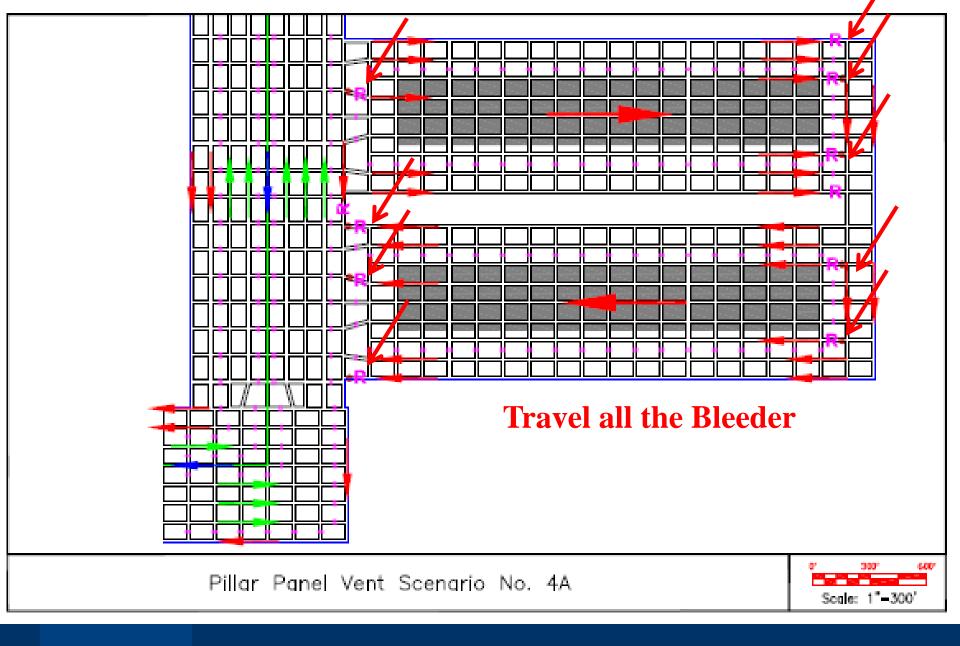


Current, Common Evaluation Method 21

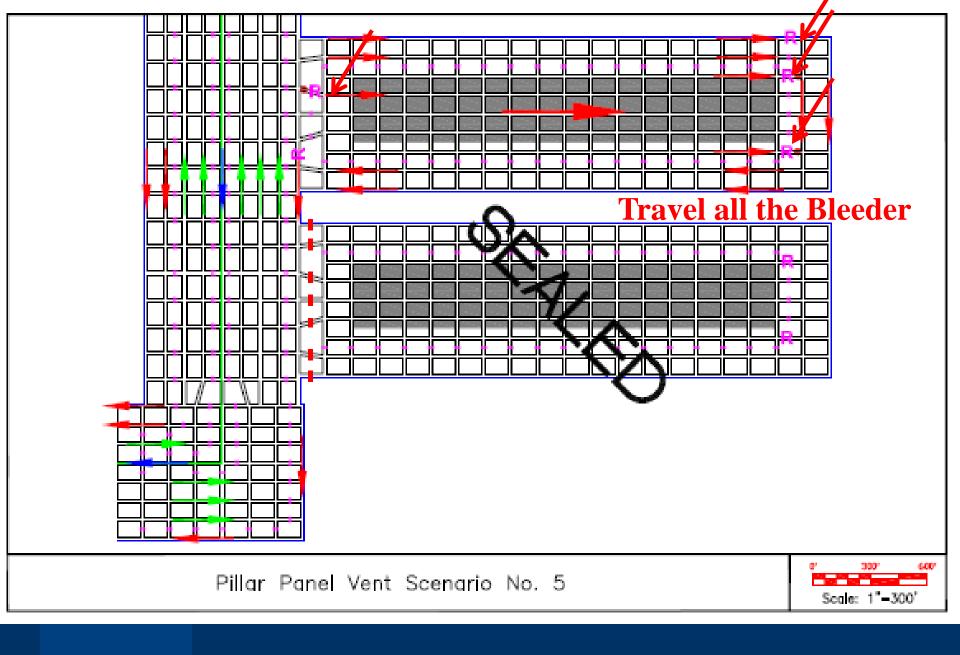


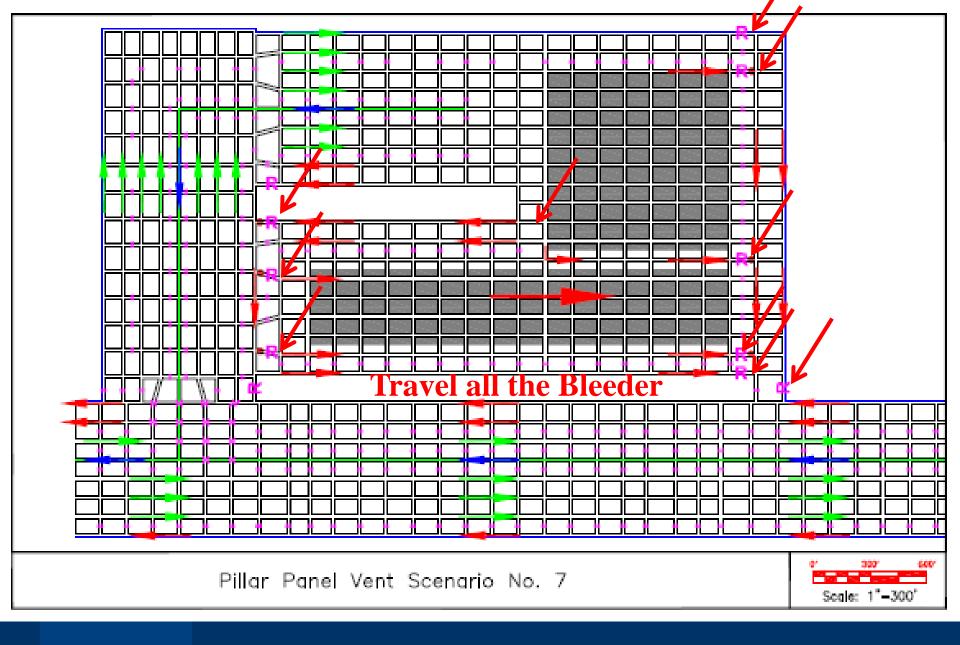


New Policy Method?



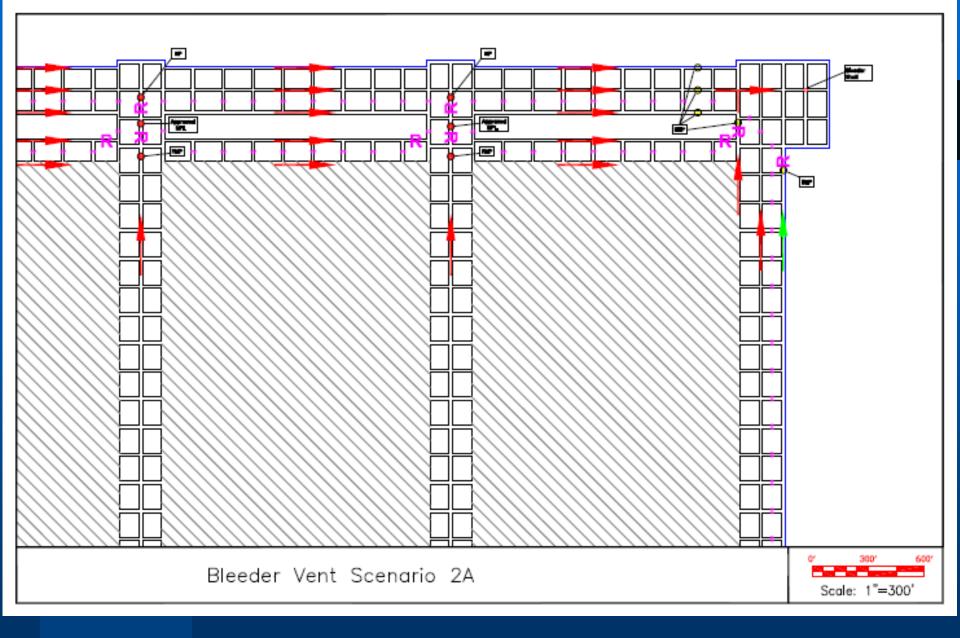
New Policy Method

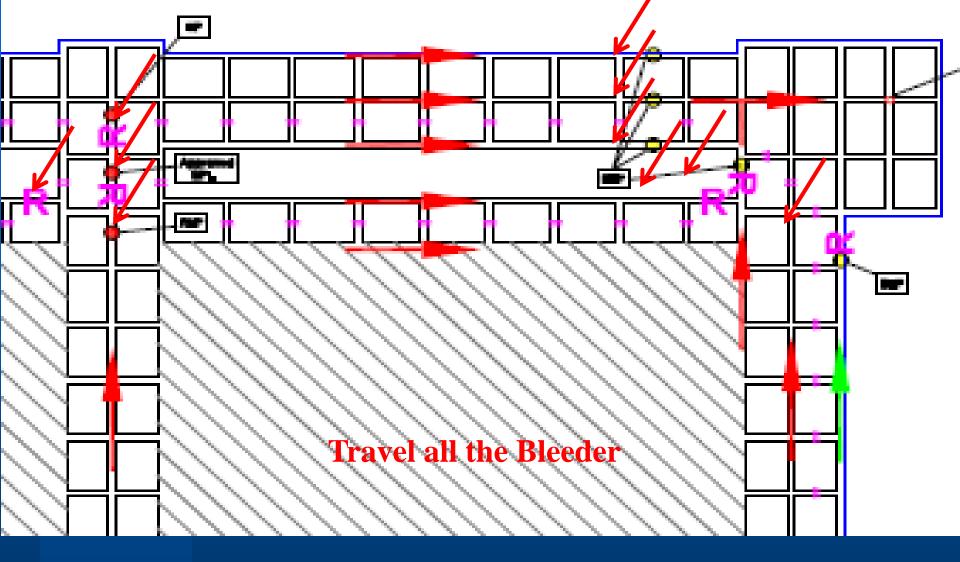


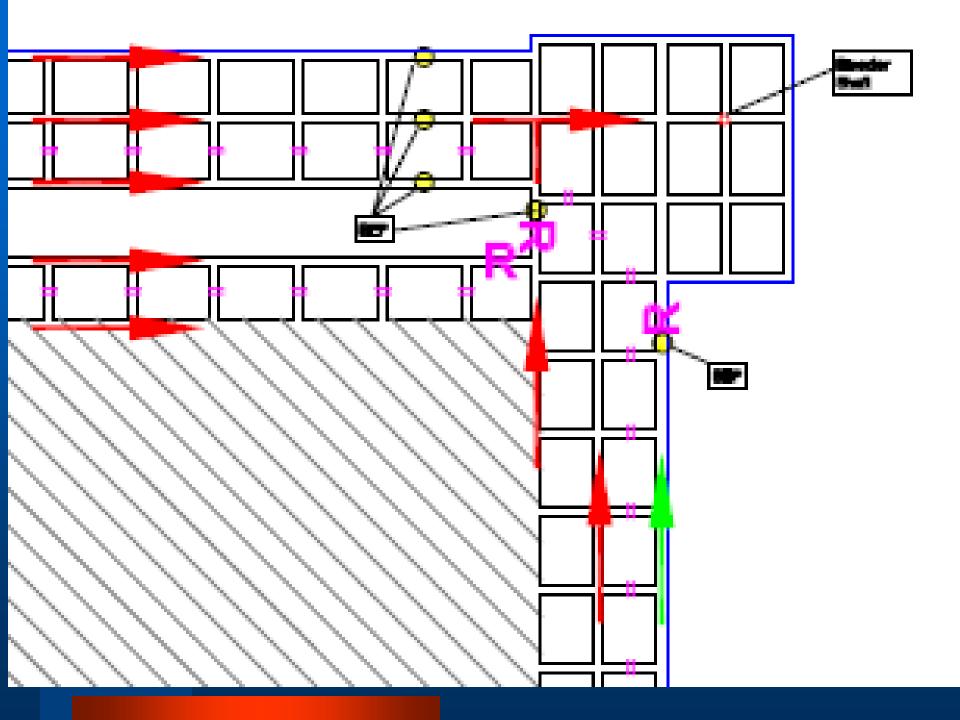


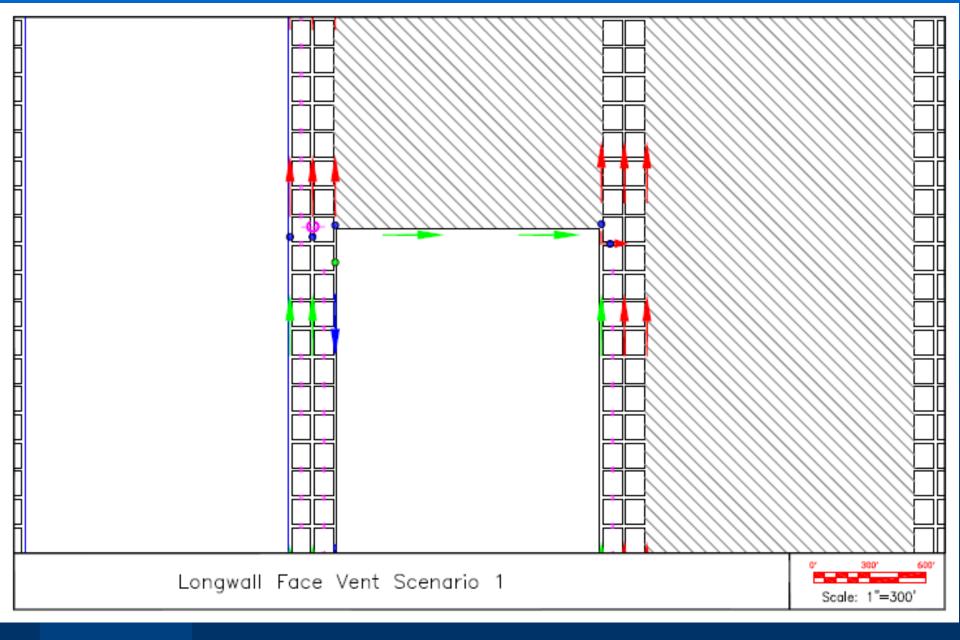
"Back to the Future" Method?

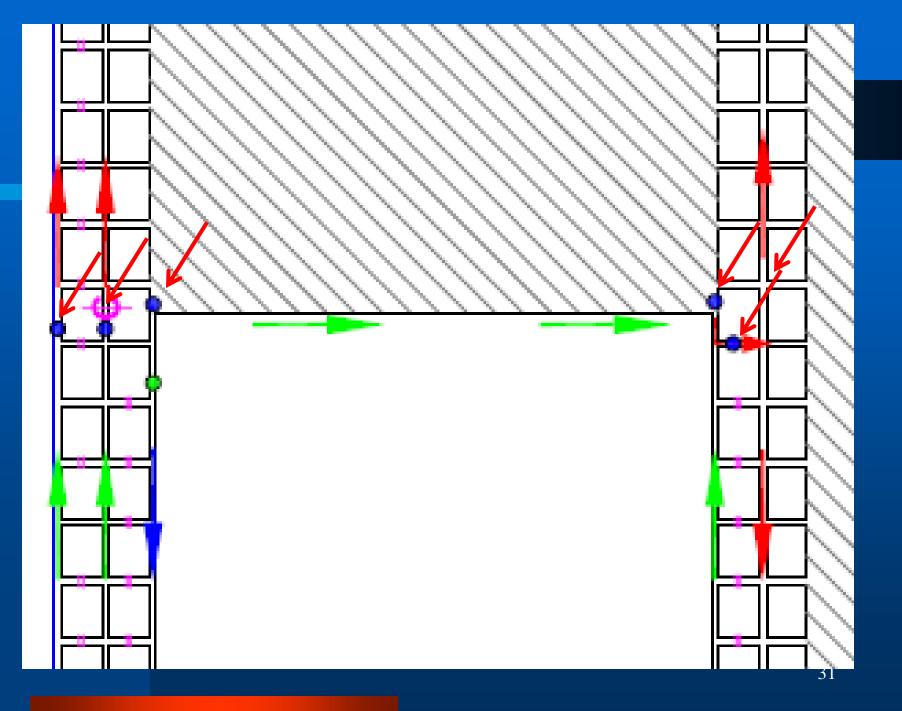
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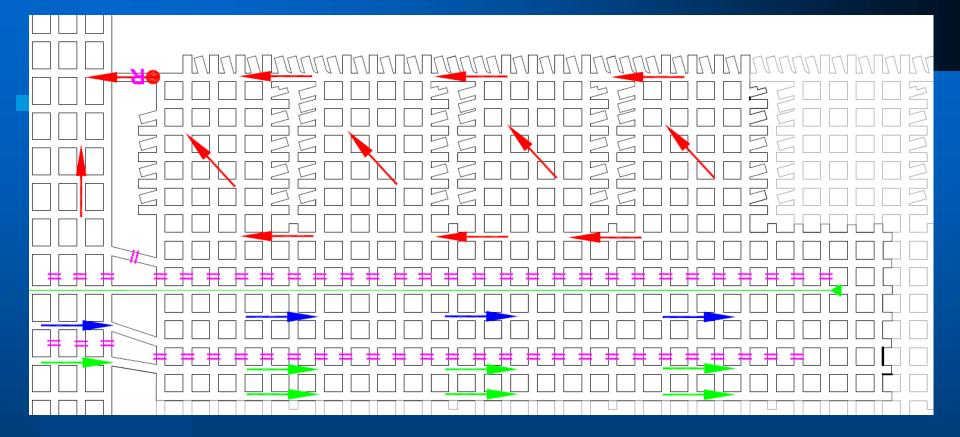


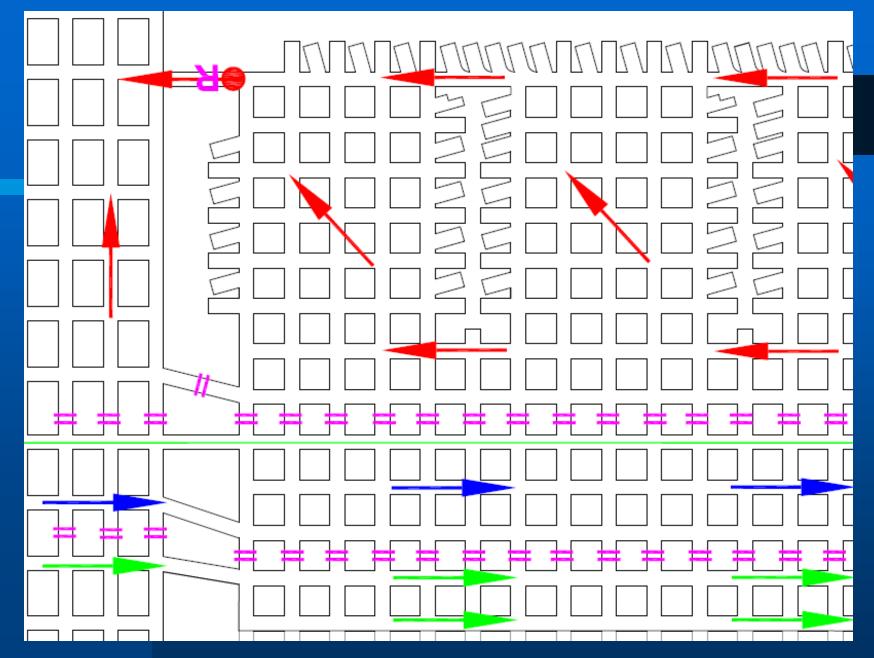












Some MSHA Comments:

- It isn't the INTENSION to check methane "against the rubble zone" –
- MUST have a tee-split or it's an Ineffective Bleeder –
- Concern with the number of panels in a District—
- Have been having issues at start-up –
- Planning new Gob & Bleeder Vent Class—

- Conclusions, at this point:
- Re-definitions makes for a
 - Re-think of LW and all second mining design
 - Consider potential applications to perimeter mining
- Need to develop formal history and trending for analysis
- Don't be lulled into thinking this is for "the future". The future is here.

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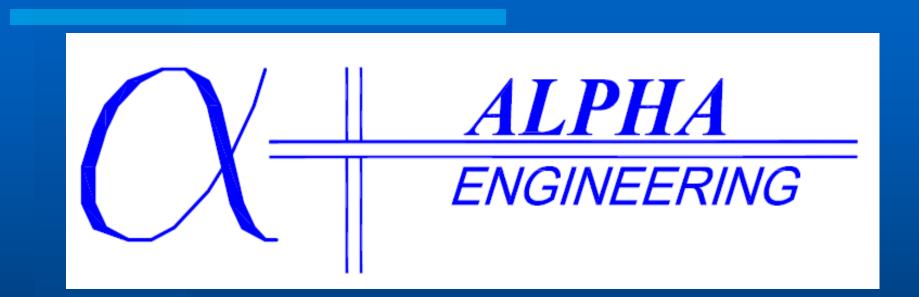
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