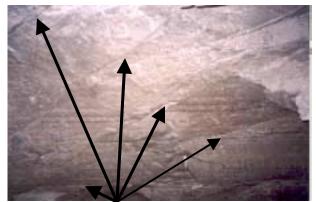


ROOF FALL SAFETY ALERT ROOF CONTROL – GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS



Multiple cracks in roof (evidence of slips) located immediately outby fall area



Outby end of roof fall - victim was 10 ft. inby this point

Roof falls resulting from adverse geological (slip) conditions continue to cause serious disabling injuries and fatalities in Virginia coal mines. A continuous miner operator received fatal injuries and a repairman was entrapped by a roof fall high angle slip. (photos above)

REMEMBER: The coal mines in Southwest Virginia have the most severe geological fault conditions east of the Mississippi River. We must recognize and respect geological conditions to prevent roof fall accidents.

zones that can cause adverse roof conditions.

can directly affect roof control safety.

affect mine roof stability.

streaks, and other hazards that must be controlled.

✤ All underground coal mines in Virginia are subject to linear fracture

✤ Adverse geological formations create cracks, faults, slips, coal

• Geological formations can abruptly change mine roof conditions.

Mining above, below, or adjacent to other active or abandoned mines

• Outcrop distances and overburden thickness are critical factors that

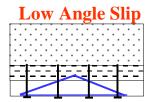
Transition zones where roof strata changes from shale to sandstone,

Thorough roof examinations and testing and roof support evaluations

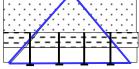
Always communicate changes in mine roof conditions to all miners and report hazardous conditions to the mine foreman immediately.

slate to shale, or slate to sandstone increase the potential for roof falls.

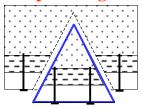
GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS:



High Angle Slip



Slip Falling



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ACCIDENT REDUCTION PROGRAM

are necessary to help identify potential mine roof failure.



For additional information or assistance, contact the Division of Mines, Big Stone Gap (276) 523-8227 or Keen Mountain Field Office (276) 498-4533