

tailgate side of the longwall section, the roof control plan should address—

- (i) Notification of miners that the travelway is blocked;
- (ii) Re-instruction of miners regarding escapeways and escape procedures in the event of an emergency;
- (iii) Re-instruction of miners on the availability and use of self-contained self-rescue devices;
- (iv) Monitoring and evaluation of the air entering the longwall section;
- (v) Location and effectiveness of the two-way communication systems; and
- (vi) A means of transportation from the section to the main line.

(3) The plan provisions addressed by paragraph (g)(2) of this section should remain in effect until a travelway is re-established on the tailgate side of a longwall section.

§ 75.223 Evaluation and revision of roof control plan.

(a) Revisions of the roof control plan shall be proposed by the operator—

- (1) When conditions indicate that the plan is not suitable for controlling the roof, face, ribs, or coal or rock bursts; or
- (2) When accident and injury experience at the mine indicates the plan is inadequate. The accident and injury experience at each mine shall be reviewed at least every six months.
- (b) Each unplanned roof fall and rib fall and coal or rock burst that occurs in the active workings shall be plotted on a mine map if it—
 - (1) Is above the anchorage zone where roof bolts are used;
 - (2) Impairs ventilation;
 - (3) Impedes passage of persons;
 - (4) Causes miners to be withdrawn from the area affected; or
 - (5) Disrupts regular mining activities for more than one hour.
- (c) The mine map on which roof falls are plotted shall be available at the mine site for inspection by authorized representatives of the Secretary and representatives of miners at the mine.
- (d) The roof control plan for each mine shall be reviewed every six months by an authorized representative of the Secretary. This review shall take into consideration any falls of the

roof, face and ribs and the adequacy of the support systems used at the time.

[53 FR 2375, Jan. 27, 1988; 60 FR 33723, June 29, 1995]

Subpart D—Ventilation

SOURCE: 61 FR 9829, Mar. 11, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 75.300 Scope.

This subpart sets requirements for underground coal mine ventilation.

§ 75.301 Definitions.

In addition to the applicable definitions in §75.2, the following definitions apply in this subpart.

Air course. An entry or a set of entries separated from other entries by stoppings, overcasts, other ventilation control devices, or by solid blocks of coal or rock so that any mixing of air currents between each is limited to leakage.

Incombustible. Incapable of being burned.

Intake air. Air that has not yet ventilated the last working place on any split of any working section, or any worked-out area, whether pillared or nonpillared.

Intrinsically safe. Incapable of releasing enough electrical or thermal energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a flammable mixture of methane or natural gas and air of the most easily ignitable composition.

Noncombustible structure or area. Describes a structure or area that will continue to provide protection against flame spread for at least 1 hour when subjected to a fire test incorporating an ASTM E119-88 time/temperature heat input, or equivalent. The publication ASTM E119-88, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials" is incorporated by reference and may be inspected at any Coal Mine Health and Safety District and Subdistrict Office, or at MSHA's Office of Standards, 1100 Wilson Blvd., Room 2352, Arlington, Virginia 22209-3939, and at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC. In addition, copies of the document