SCHEDULE 2

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

PART 3

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES REPORTABLE IN RELATION TO A MINE

Fires or ignition of gas

- **28.** Any outbreak of fire below ground.
- **29.** Any person being caused to leave any place pursuant to regulation 11(1) of the Coal and Other Mines (Fire and Rescue) Regulations 1956(1) or section 79 of the 1954 Act, as a result of smoke or other indication that a fire may have broken out below ground.
- **30.** Any fire on the surface which endangers the operation of any winding or haulage apparatus installed at a shaft or unwalkable outlet or of any mechanically operated apparatus for producing ventilation below ground.
 - 31. The ignition of any gas (other than in a safety lamp) or dust below ground.
- **32.** The unintentional ignition of any gas in part of a firedamp drainage system on the surface or in an exhauster house.

Escapes of gas with solid matter

33. The violent unintentional escape of gas together with coal or other solid matter into the mine workings.

Failures of plant or equipment

- **34.** The breakage or unintentional uncoupling of any belt, rope, chain, coupling, balance rope, guide rope, rope tensioning system, suspension gear or other gear used for or in connection with—
 - (a) carrying persons through any shaft or staple shaft;
 - (b) transporting persons below ground; or
 - (c) a belt conveyor designated by the mine manager as a man-riding conveyor.
 - **35.** The overwinding of—
 - (a) any conveyance being used for the carriage of persons; or
 - (b) any other conveyance, which becomes detached from its winding rope.
- **36.** The bringing to rest of any conveyance operated using the friction of a rope on a winding sheave by the apparatus provided—
 - (a) in the headframe of the shaft; or
 - (b) in the part of the shaft below the lowest landing for the time being in use,

for the purpose of bringing the conveyance to rest in the event of it being overwound.

37. The stoppage of any ventilating apparatus (other than an auxiliary fan) for over 30 minutes, except for planned maintenance, which causes a reduction in mine ventilation resulting in dangerous levels of noxious or flammable gases.

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⁽¹⁾ The Coal and Other Mines (Fire and Rescue) Regulations 1956 are the First Schedule to S.I. 1956/1768.

38. The collapse of any headframe, winding engine house, fan house or storage bunker.

Breathing apparatus

- **39.** The malfunction of, or development of a defect in, breathing apparatus or a smoke helmet or other apparatus serving the same purpose or a self-rescuer where—
 - (a) the malfunction or defect causes, or is likely to cause, a significant risk of personal injury to the user; or
 - (b) immediately after use and as a result of its use any person receives first-aid or medical treatment because of that person's unfitness or suspected unfitness.

Emergency escape apparatus

- **40.** The use of any apparatus—
 - (a) provided at a mine in accordance with regulation 4 of the Mines (Safety of Exit) Regulations 1988(2); or
- (b) used to leave a mine when apparatus and equipment normally so used is unavailable, other than for the purpose of training and practice.

Inrushes of gas or flowing material

- **41.** The inrush of noxious or flammable gas from old workings.
- **42.** The inrush of water or material which flows when wet from any source.

Insecure tips

43. Any event (including any movement of material or any fire) which indicates that a tip to which Part 1 of the 1969 Act applies is or is likely to become insecure.

Locomotives

44. The bringing to rest of an underground locomotive by means other than its safety circuit protective devices or normal service brakes, when not used for testing purposes.

Falls of ground

- 45. Any fall of ground which—
 - (a) results from a failure of an underground support system; and
 - (b) prevents persons travelling through the area affected by the fall, or otherwise exposes them to danger,

other than one which is part of the normal operations at a mine.

Accidents causing specified injuries

46. Any accident in which any person suffers a specified injury.

⁽²⁾ S.I. 1988/1729.