

CITATION/ORDER REVIEW, ASSESSMENT, AND CONFERENCES

30 CFR § 100.6

Procedures for review of citations and orders; procedures for assessment of civil penalties and conferences.

- (a) All parties shall be afforded the opportunity to review with MSHA each citation and order issued during an inspection.
- (b) Upon notice by MSHA, all parties shall have 10 days within which to submit additional information or request a safety and health conference with the District Manager or designee. A conference request may include a request to be notified of, and to participate in, a conference initiated by another party.
- (c) It is within the sole discretion of MSHA to grant a request for a conference and to determine the nature of the conference.
- (d) When a conference is conducted, the parties may submit any additional relevant information relating to the violation, either prior to or at the conference. To expedite the conference, the official assigned to the case may contact the parties to discuss the issues involved prior to the conference.
- (e) MSHA will consider all relevant information submitted in a timely manner by the parties with respect to the violation. When the facts warrant a finding that no violation occurred, the citation or order will be vacated.
- (f) All citations which have been abated and all orders will be promptly referred by the District Manager to the Office of Assessments.
- (g) The office of assessments will use the citations, orders and inspector's evaluation as the basis for determining the appropriate amount of a proposed penalty.

Program Policy Manual.

100.6 Safety and Health Conferences

The safety and health conference is a scheduled meeting of a mine operator or miners' representative with MSHA district personnel to discuss the facts surrounding a citation or order. The purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity to submit additional information regarding the violation. At this meeting, questions regarding the issuance of a citation or order, including the inspector's evaluation of negligence, gravity, and good faith, may be discussed. They must be requested by the operator or other party within 10 calendar days of notification by MSHA of the opportunity for a safety and health conference.

Generally, an operator should be notified of the right to a safety and health conference at the time the inspector issues a citation or order or at the inspector's closeout conference. This notification starts the 10-calendar-day period during which the operator or other parties may request a safety and health conference or submit additional information. The request or additional information should be submitted to the District Manager or designee. Requests for safety and health conferences will be honored based on the postmark date of mailing or date of telephone request. Conferences will be conducted within 15 calendar days of the request; however, it is understood that a small number of conferences may be scheduled later than 15 days due to extenuating circumstances. The issuing inspector, if not present, will be informed of the results of the conference.

Each citation or order will be held by the district in a pending file for no more than 15 calendar days from issuance, unless a safety and health conference is requested. If no conference is requested, each terminated citation and all orders will be promptly transmitted to the Office of Assessments.

In the case of Section 110(c) violations where an opportunity for conference has not been previously offered, the Headquarters office will notify the District Manager by memorandum that an operator or agent is to be given the opportunity for a safety and health conference. The memorandum will include a review and recommendation from the Office of the Solicitor, the name of the agent against whom a penalty is proposed to be assessed, the specific violation allegedly knowingly authorized, ordered, or carried out, and the reference to the MSHA special investigation file. The District Manager, or designee, will promptly notify the operator or agent of the opportunity for a conference and the specific matters to be discussed. The notice may be either in person or by telephone. This notice from the District Manager is the first formal notice to the operator or agent of MSHA's decision to assess an individual civil penalty against the agent.

During the safety and health conference, the investigative file shall not be shown to the operator or agent, nor in any instance may the information contained in the file be released. The scope of the conference will not be whether a violation exists. Instead, the conference will focus on the facts and circumstances relating to the statutory criteria, and any facts in mitigation will be considered. The District Manager must provide the conference results to Headquarters, and the agent's correct home address, so that the Office of Assessments can transmit the proposed penalty assessment to the agent.

100.6(f) Referral of Citations/Orders for Assessment

Terminated citations and all orders are to be promptly referred to the Office of Assessments. Section 105(a) of the Mine Act requires that a proposed civil penalty be issued for all violations* " ... within a reasonable time after the termination of such inspection or investigation" For proposed assessment purposes, "reasonable time" is normally defined as within 18 months of the issuance of a citation or order or, in the case of a fatal accident, within 18 months of the issuance of the accident report. Absent unusual circumstances, citations and orders received for assessment after the 18-month period has elapsed, or too near the end of such period to ensure timely assessment, will not receive a proposed assessment. In order to propose a penalty as expeditiously as possible, the agency goals will be:

1. Citations and orders not associated with a serious accident, fatality, or other special circumstance should be assessed within 31 days of the issuance date.
2. Citations and orders not associated with a serious accident, fatality, or other special circumstance that are recommended for a special assessment should be assessed within 75 days of the issuance date.
3. Citations and orders associated with a serious accident, fatality, or other special circumstance should be assessed within 180 days of the accident or special event date.

To meet these goals the Office of Assessments should process citations and orders within 14 days for single penalty and regular assessments, 30 days for routine special assessments, and 45 days for accident-related special assessments.

RIGHT TO CONFERENCE

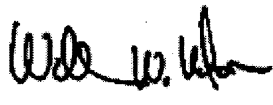
Under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 100, Section 100.6, you may request a review of any citation(s) or order(s) issued during an inspection. You must request the formal conference with the Conference and Litigation Representative within 10 days of the date the citation or order was received. **The formal conference will not be held until after a penalty is proposed, which will occur 30 days after the citation was issued. As of April 23, 2007 a formal conference request must be in writing and must include a brief statement of the reason why each citation or order should be conferred.** Submit your conference request to your local MSHA District Office. (See the MSHA web site: <http://www.msha.gov/CONTACTS/METALNOS.HTM> -the District Office contact information is at the bottom of the web page)

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 27, 2009

EXPIRATION DATE: March 27, 2011

PROCEDURE INSTRUCTION LETTER NO. I09-III-03

FROM: KEVIN G. STRICKLIN 
Administrator for
Coal Mine Safety and Health

NEAL H. MERRIFIELD  for
Administrator for
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health

SUBJECT: Part 100 Safety and Health Conference Procedures

Scope

This Procedure Instruction Letter (PIL) applies to Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) personnel who are responsible for conducting and managing safety and health conferences held pursuant to 30 C.F.R. § 100.6. This PIL supersedes PIL No. I08-III-01.

Purpose

The purpose of this PIL is to clarify that, under 30 C.F.R. § 100.6, District Managers and Conference and Litigation Representatives (CLRs) have discretion regarding the timing of safety and health conferences and are encouraged to defer conferences until after civil penalties have been proposed and timely contested. Deferral of a safety and health conference will provide the opportunity to have more meaningful discussions and to resolve contested violations and their associated civil penalties at the same time.

Procedure Instructions

The need for a safety and health conference should be determined by the District Manager or his or her designee who will acknowledge receipt of the request for a conference by letter to the operator. In some cases, the conference may be held before the notice of proposed penalties is issued, but in most cases the conference should be postponed until after the penalties have been proposed and timely contested. Once a timely penalty contest is received, the assigned CLR or designee will file a letter requesting a 90-day extension of time from the original due date for filing the petition

for the assessment of the civil penalty with the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Commission). The assigned CLR or designee will also schedule a safety and health conference to discuss the violations and/or proposed penalties. Failure to timely contest the proposed penalties generally will result in the conference being cancelled. In the course of a safety and health conference, the CLR or designee shall make all reasonable attempts to settle the subject violations and/or associated civil penalties in accordance with part 100 criteria and MSHA guidelines.

If a settlement is reached and approved by the District Manager or his or her designee, the CLR shall concurrently file a *Petition for Assessment of Civil Penalty* and a *Motion for Decision and Order Approving Settlement* with the Commission.

MSHA CLRs, in consultation with appropriate Regional Solicitors or Solicitors with the Mine Safety and Health Division, may choose to conduct pre-penalty safety and health conferences involving potential Pattern of Violation (POV) orders, S&S citations issued during a POV program assessment period, statutory violations, flagrant violations, and accident-related violations.

Background

30 C.F.R. part 100 grants MSHA the sole discretion to determine the nature and timing of safety and health conferences.

Authority

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended, 30 U.S.C. § 801 et seq.; and 30 C.F.R. part 100.

Filing Instructions

A copy of this PIL should be filed in the Alternative Case Resolution Handbook.

Issuing Office and Contact Person

Coal Mine Safety and Health
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Melinda Pon, (202) 693-9516
E-mail: Pon.Melinda@dol.gov

Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health
Chief, Division of Safety and Health
William W. Wilson, (202) 693-9643
E-mail: Wilson.William@dol.gov

Distribution

MSHA Program Policy Manual Holders

applicable standards provided in § 3 of Executive Order 12988.

E. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The final rule will have no adverse impact on children. Accordingly, Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks, as amended by Executive Orders 13229 and 13296, requires no further agency action or analysis.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

The final rule does not have "federalism implications" because it does not "have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government." Accordingly, Executive Order 13132, Federalism, requires no further agency action or analysis.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Governments

The final rule does not have "tribal implications" because it does not "have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes." Accordingly, Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, requires no further agency action or analysis.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

The final rule has been reviewed for its impact on the supply, distribution, and use of energy because it applies to the coal mining industry. Insofar as the final rule will result in added yearly compliance costs and civil penalty assessments of approximately \$25.1 million to the coal mining industry, relative to annual revenue of \$26.7 billion in 2005, it is not a "significant energy action" because it is not "likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy * * * (including a shortfall in supply, price increases, and increased use of foreign supplies)." Accordingly, Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use, requires no further Agency action or analysis.

I. Executive Order 13272: Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Agency Rulemaking

MSHA has thoroughly reviewed the final rule to assess and take appropriate account of its potential impact on small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions, and small organizations. MSHA has determined and certified that the final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 100

Mine safety and health, Penalties.

Dated: March 15, 2007.

Richard E. Stickler,
Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health.

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended, Chapter I of Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, part 100 is revised to read as follows:

PART 100—CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR PROPOSED ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL PENALTIES

- Sec.
- 100.1 Scope and purpose.
 - 100.2 Applicability.
 - 100.3 Determination of penalty amount; regular assessment.
 - 100.4 Unwarrantable failure.
 - 100.5 Determination of penalty amount; special assessment.
 - 100.6 Procedures for review of citations and orders; procedures for assessment of civil penalties and conferences.
 - 100.7 Notice of proposed penalty; notice of contest.
 - 100.8 Service.

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 815, 820, 957.

§ 100.1 Scope and purpose.

This part provides the criteria and procedures for proposing civil penalties under sections 105 and 110 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act). The purpose of this part is to provide a fair and equitable procedure for the application of the statutory criteria in determining proposed penalties for violations, to maximize the incentives for mine operators to prevent and correct hazardous conditions, and to assure the prompt and efficient processing and collection of penalties.

§ 100.2 Applicability.

The criteria and procedures in this part are applicable to all proposed assessments of civil penalties for violations of the Mine Act and the standards and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Mine Act, as amended. MSHA shall review each citation and

order and shall make proposed assessments of civil penalties.

§ 100.3 Determination of penalty amount; regular assessment.

(a) *General.* (1) Except as provided in § 100.5(e), the operator of any mine in which a violation occurs of a mandatory health or safety standard or who violates any other provision of the Mine Act, as amended, shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$60,000. Each occurrence of a violation of a mandatory safety or health standard may constitute a separate offense. The amount of the proposed civil penalty shall be based on the criteria set forth in sections 105(b) and 110(i) of the Mine Act. These criteria are:

- (i) The appropriateness of the penalty to the size of the business of the operator charged;
- (ii) The operator's history of previous violations;
- (iii) Whether the operator was negligent;
- (iv) The gravity of the violation;
- (v) The demonstrated good faith of the operator charged in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of a violation; and
- (vi) The effect of the penalty on the operator's ability to continue in business.

(2) A regular assessment is determined by first assigning the appropriate number of penalty points to the violation by using the appropriate criteria and tables set forth in this section. The total number of penalty points will then be converted into a dollar amount under the penalty conversion table in paragraph (g) of this section. The penalty amount will be adjusted for demonstrated good faith in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(b) *The appropriateness of the penalty to the size of the business of the operator charged.* The appropriateness of the penalty to the size of the mine operator's business is calculated by using both the size of the mine cited and the size of the mine's controlling entity. The size of coal mines and their controlling entities is measured by coal production. The size of metal and nonmetal mines and their controlling entities is measured by hours worked. The size of independent contractors is measured by the total hours worked at all mines. Penalty points for size are assigned based on Tables I to V. As used in these tables, the terms "annual tonnage" and "annual hours worked" mean coal produced and hours worked in the previous calendar year. In cases where a full year of data is not available, the coal produced or hours worked is

incorporated to an annual basis. This

criterion accounts for a maximum of 25
penalty points.

Table I—Size of Coal Mine

Annual tonnage of mine	Penalty Points
0 to 7,500	1
Over 7,500 to 10,000	2
Over 10,000 to 15,000	3
Over 15,000 to 20,000	4
Over 20,000 to 30,000	5
Over 30,000 to 50,000	6
Over 50,000 to 70,000	7
Over 70,000 to 100,000	8
Over 100,000 to 200,000	9
Over 200,000 to 300,000	10
Over 300,000 to 500,000	11
Over 500,000 to 700,000	12
Over 700,000 to 1,000,000	13
Over 1,000,000 to 2,000,000	14
Over 2,000,000	15

Table II—Size of Controlling Entity—Coal Mine

Annual tonnage	Penalty Points
0 to 50,000	1
Over 50,000 to 100,000	2
Over 100,000 to 200,000	3
Over 200,000 to 300,000	4
Over 300,000 to 500,000	5
Over 500,000 to 700,000	6
Over 700,000 to 1,000,000	7
Over 1,000,000 to 3,000,000	8
Over 3,000,000 to 10,000,000	9
Over 10,000,000	10

Table III—Size of Metal/Nonmetal Mine

Annual hours worked at mine	Penalty Points
0 to 5,000	0
Over 5,000 to 10,000	1
Over 10,000 to 20,000	2
Over 20,000 to 30,000	3
Over 30,000 to 50,000	4
Over 50,000 to 100,000	5
Over 100,000 to 200,000	6
Over 200,000 to 300,000	7
Over 300,000 to 500,000	8
Over 500,000 to 700,000	9
Over 700,000 to 1,000,000	10
Over 1,000,000 to 1,500,000	11
Over 1,500,000 to 2,000,000	12
Over 2,000,000 to 3,000,000	13
Over 3,000,000 to 5,000,000	14
Over 5,000,000	15

Table IV—Size of Controlling Entity—Metal/Nonmetal Mine

Annual hours worked	Penalty Points
0 to 50,000	0
Over 50,000 to 100,000	1
Over 100,000 to 200,000	2
Over 200,000 to 300,000	3
Over 300,000 to 500,000	4
Over 500,000 to 1,000,000	5
Over 1,000,000 to 2,000,000	6
Over 2,000,000 to 3,000,000	7
Over 3,000,000 to 5,000,000	8
Over 5,000,000 to 10,000,000	9
Over 10,000,000	10

Table V—Size of Independent Contractor

Annual hours worked at all mines	Penalty Points
0 to 5,000	0
Over 5,000 to 7,000	2
Over 7,000 to 10,000	4
Over 10,000 to 20,000	6
Over 20,000 to 30,000	8
Over 30,000 to 50,000	10
Over 50,000 to 70,000	12
Over 70,000 to 100,000	14
Over 100,000 to 200,000	16
Over 200,000 to 300,000	18
Over 300,000 to 500,000	20
Over 500,000 to 700,000	22
Over 700,000 to 1,000,000	24
Over 1,000,000	25

(c) *History of previous violations.* An operator's history of previous violations is based on both the total number of violations and the number of repeat violations of the same citable provision of a standard in a preceding 15-month period. Only assessed violations that have been paid or finally adjudicated, or have become final orders of the Commission will be included in

determining an operator's history. The repeat aspect of the history criterion in paragraph (c)(2) of this section applies only after an operator has received 10 violations or an independent contractor operator has received 6 violations.

(1) Total number of violations. For mine operators, penalty points are assigned on the basis of the number of violations per inspection day

(VPID)(Table VI). Penalty points are not assigned for mines with fewer than 10 violations in the specified history period. For independent contractors, penalty points are assigned on the basis of the total number of violations at all mines (Table VII). This aspect of the history criterion accounts for a maximum of 25 penalty points.

Table VI—History of Previous Violations—Mine Operators

Mine Operator's Overall History of Violations Per Inspection Day	Penalty Points
0 to 0.3	0
Over 0.3 to 0.5	2
Over 0.5 to 0.7	5
Over 0.7 to 0.9	8
Over 0.9 to 1.1	10
Over 1.1 to 1.3	12
Over 1.3 to 1.5	14
Over 1.5 to 1.7	16
Over 1.7 to 1.9	19
Over 1.9 to 2.1	22
Over 2.1	25

Table VII—History of Previous Violations—Independent Contractors

Independent Contractor's Overall History of Number of Violations	Penalty Points
0 to 5	0
6	1
7	2
8	3
9	4
10	5
11	6
12	7
13	8
14	9
15	10
16	11
17	12
18	13
19	14
20	15
21	16
22	17
23	18
24	19
25	20
26	21
27	22
28	23
29	24
Over 29	25

(2) Repeat violations of the same standard. Repeat violation history is based on the number of violations of the same citable provision of a standard in a preceding 15-month period. For coal and metal and nonmetal mine operators

with a minimum of six repeat violations, penalty points are assigned on the basis of the number of repeat violations per inspection day (RPID) (Table VIII). For independent contractors, penalty points are assigned

on the basis of the number of violations at all mines (Table IX). This aspect of the history criterion accounts for a maximum of 20 penalty points (Table VIII).

Table VIII-History of Previous Violations-Repeat Violations for Coal and Metal and Nonmetal Operators with a Minimum of 6 Repeat Violations

Number of Repeat Violations Per Inspection Day	Final Rule Penalty Points
0 to 0.01	0
Over 0.01 to 0.015	1
Over 0.015 to 0.02	2
Over 0.02 to 0.025	3
Over 0.025 to 0.03	4
Over 0.03 to 0.04	5
Over 0.04 to 0.05	6
Over 0.05 to 0.06	7
Over 0.06 to 0.08	8
Over 0.08 to 0.10	9
Over 0.10 to 0.12	10
Over 0.12 to 0.14	11
Over 0.14 to 0.16	12
Over 0.16 to 0.18	13
Over 0.18 to 0.20	14
Over 0.20 to 0.25	15
Over 0.25 to 0.3	16
Over 0.3 to 0.4	17
Over 0.4 to 0.5	18
Over 0.5 to 1.0	19
Over 1.0	20

Table IX-History of Previous Violations-Repeat Violations for Independent Contractors

Number of Repeat Violations of the Same Standard	Final Rule Penalty Points
5 or fewer	0
6	2
7	4
8	6
9	8
10	10
11	12
12	14
13	16
14	18
More than 14	20

(d) *Negligence.* Negligence is conduct, either by commission or omission, which falls below a standard of care established under the Mine Act to protect miners against the risks of harm. Under the Mine Act, an operator is held to a high standard of care. A mine operator is required to be on the alert for conditions and practices in the mine

that affect the safety or health of miners and to take steps necessary to correct or prevent hazardous conditions or practices. The failure to exercise a high standard of care constitutes negligence. The negligence criterion assigns penalty points based on the degree to which the operator failed to exercise a high standard of care. When applying this

criterion, MSHA considers mitigating circumstances which may include, but are not limited to, actions taken by the operator to prevent or correct hazardous conditions or practices. This criterion accounts for a maximum of 50 penalty points, based on conduct evaluated according to Table X.

Table X—Negligence

Categories	Penalty Points
No negligence (The operator exercised diligence and could not have known of the violative condition or practice.)	0
Low negligence (The operator knew or should have known of the violative condition or practice, but there are considerable mitigating circumstances.)	10
Moderate negligence (The operator knew or should have known of the violative condition or practice, but there are mitigating circumstances.)	20
High negligence (The operator knew or should have known of the violative condition or practice, and there are no mitigating circumstances.)	35
Reckless disregard (The operator displayed conduct which exhibits the absence of the slightest degree of care.)	50

(e) *Gravity.* Gravity is an evaluation of the seriousness of the violation. This criterion accounts for a maximum of 88 penalty points, as derived from the

Tables XI through XIII. Gravity is determined by the likelihood of the occurrence of the event against which a standard is directed; the severity of the

illness or injury if the event has occurred or was to occur; and the number of persons potentially affected if the event has occurred or were to occur.

Table XI-Gravity: Likelihood

Likelihood of occurrence	Penalty Points
No likelihood	0
Unlikely	10
Reasonably likely	30
Highly likely	40
Occurred	50

Table XII-Gravity: Severity

Severity of injury or illness if the event has occurred or were to occur	Penalty Points
No lost work days (All occupational injuries and illnesses as defined in 30 CFR Part 50 except those listed below.)	0
Lost work days or restricted duty (Any injury or illness which would cause the injured or ill person to lose one full day of work or more after the day of the injury or illness, or which would cause one full day or more of restricted duty.)	5
Permanently disabling (Any injury or illness which would be likely to result in the total or partial loss of the use of any member or function of the body.)	10
Fatal (Any work-related injury or illness resulting in death, or which has a reasonable potential to cause death.)	20

Table XIII—Gravity: Persons Potentially Affected

Number of persons potentially affected if the event has occurred or were to occur	Penalty Points
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	4
4	6
5	8
6	10
7	12
8	14
9	16
10 or more	18

(f) *Demonstrated good faith of the operator in abating the violation.* This criterion provides a 10% reduction in the penalty amount of a regular

assessment where the operator abates the violation within the time set by the inspector.

(g) *Penalty conversion table.* The penalty conversion table is used to convert the total penalty points to a dollar amount.

Table XIV—Penalty Conversion Table

Points	Penalty (\$)
60 or fewer	112
61	121
62	131
63	142
64	154
65	167
66	181
67	196
68	212
69	230
70	249
71	270
72	293
73	317
74	343
75	372
76	403
77	436
78	473
79	512
80	555
81	601
82	651
83	705
84	764
85	828
86	897
87	971
88	1,052
89	1,140
90	1,235
91	1,337
92	1,449
93	1,569
94	1,700
95	1,842
96	1,995
97	2,161
98	2,341
99	2,536
100	2,748
101	2,976
102	3,224
103	3,493

Points	Penalty (\$)
104	3,784
105	4,099
106	4,440
107	4,810
108	5,211
109	5,645
110	6,115
111	6,624
112	7,176
113	7,774
114	8,421
115	9,122
116	9,882
117	10,705
118	11,597
119	12,563
120	13,609
121	14,743
122	15,971
123	17,301
124	18,742
125	20,302
126	21,993
127	23,825
128	25,810
129	27,959
130	30,288
131	32,810
132	35,543
133	38,503
134	41,574
135	44,645
136	47,716
137	50,787
138	53,858
139	56,929
140 or more	60,000

To purchase the large book of MSHA standards - 30 CFR Parts 1 through 199:

The Government Printing Office (GPO) processes all sales and distribution of the CFR. For payment by credit card, call 202.512.1800, M – F, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. e.s.t. or fax your order to 202.512.2250, 24 hours a day. For payment by check, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: New Orders, P. O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250 – 7954. For GPO Customer Service call 202.512.1803.

To purchase the “pocket-sized” MSHA standards:

Mine Safety Associates
PO Box 872, Price, Utah 84501

Order Form

	Qty	Price	Extension
30 CFR Part 40-50, 100 & 104 (Purple & White)		x\$12	
30 CFR Part 47, 56/57/58 & 62 (Blue & White)		x\$12	
30 CFR Part 46/47/48, 56/57/58 & 62 (Green & White)		x\$15	
30 CFR Part 75 (Gray & White)		x\$15	
30 CFR Part 77 (Yellow & White)		x\$10	
30 CFR Part 47, 48, 62 & 77 (Black & White)		x\$12	
30 CFR Part 46 & 48 (Yellow)		x\$3	
1977 Act (Pub. Law 95 – 164) (Brown & White)		x\$6	
Quantity Discounts		Total books*	Subtotal
<u>Books*</u>	<u>Disc.</u>	(See table at left) Disc%	_____
2-9-----	25%	(Subtotal x Disc%) Disc \$	_____
10-24-----	33%	(Subtract Disc \$ from Subtotal) Total	_____
25-49-----	42%	Add 6.25% sales tax in Utah only	_____
50+-----	50%	Check # _____ enclosed	
		Use PO# _____	
		Phone: 800.430.2377	Fax: 435.637.8614