

CHAPTER 166.

[H. B. 302.]

REGULATION OF COAL MINES.

AN ACT relating to coal mines; providing for additional regulation thereof; fixing compensation for inspectors thereof; amending section 7, chapter 36, Laws of 1917, as last amended by section 5, chapter 306, Laws of 1927; sections 27 and 33, chapter 36, Laws of 1917; section 118, chapter 36, Laws of 1917, as last amended by section 8, chapter 211, Laws of 1943; and section 154, chapter 36, Laws of 1917, as last amended by section 10, chapter 211, Laws of 1943 (secs. 8642, 8662, 8668, 8753, and 8789, Rem. Rev. Stat.; secs. 742, 215, 385, 397, 337, and 25, PPC).

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. Section 7, chapter 36, Laws of 1917, as last amended by section 5, chapter 306, Laws of 1927 (sec. 8642, Rem. Rev. Stat.; secs. 742 and 215, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Salary of Chief Mine Inspector.

Section 7. The salary of Chief State Mine Inspector shall be five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, and the salary of each Deputy State Mine Inspector shall be such sum as shall be fixed by the Director of Labor and Industries, not to exceed four thousand four hundred dollars (\$4,400) per annum. The Chief Inspector and his Deputies shall be allowed their necessary expenses for office maintenance, stenographic services, and for equipment and instruments, as well as for actual and necessary traveling expenses while in the performance of their duties, under the provisions of this act. The State Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the Chief State Mine Inspector and his Deputies for the amounts due them for their salaries monthly, and also for their expenses, upon proper vouchers, to be paid out of any moneys in the State Treasury appropriated for that purpose.

Salary of deputy.

Expenses.

Payment.

Devote full time.

The Chief State Mine Inspector and his Deputies shall devote their entire time to the duties of their

respective offices; they shall have no financial interest, direct or indirect, in any mine under the supervision of the division of mining safety.

No interest
in mines.

The Chief State Mine Inspector and his Deputies shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, each take an oath to discharge their duties impartially and with fidelity and to the best of their knowledge and ability.

Oath.

It shall be the duty of the Chief State Mine Inspector and his Deputies to enforce the provisions of this act, for the regulation of coal mines, and the educational standards for coal mines and coal mining, unless enforcement is otherwise especially provided for.

Enforce
this act.

Sec. 2. Section 27, chapter 36, Laws of 1917 (sec. 8662, Rem. Rev. Stat.; secs. 742 and 385, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Section 27. The operator, or superintendent, of every coal mine shall provide and maintain ample mechanical means of ventilation to furnish a constant and adequate supply of pure air for employees in the mine. The minimum quantity of air shall be one hundred (100) cubic feet per minute for each person employed in the mine, and five hundred (500) cubic feet per minute for each horse or mule, and as much more as may be necessary to keep the mine free from dangerous and explosive gases.

Ventilation.

Sec. 3. Section 33, chapter 36, Laws of 1917 (sec. 8668, Rem. Rev. Stat.; secs. 742 and 397, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Section 33. In every coal mine in which inflammable gas has been found within the preceding twelve (12) months, or spontaneous combustion occurs, a fire boss, or fire bosses, shall be appointed, who shall, within three hours before the time for commencing work in any part of the mine, inspect with an approved safety lamp all working places, and shall make a true report of the condition there-

Appointing
fire bosses.

of. All new coal mines shall comply with the sections of this act pertaining to the regulation of gaseous mines.

SEC. 4. Section 118, chapter 36, Laws of 1917, as last amended by section 8, chapter 211, Laws of 1943 (sec. 8753, Rem. Rev. Stat.; secs. 742 and 337, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Mine rescue apparatus.

Section 118. Within one year after this act goes into effect, every coal mine employing as many as twenty (20) underground men, shall have and maintain ready for use at all times, at least three (3) sets of mine rescue apparatus, and one reviving device, of a type approved by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Reviving device.

Number required.

For each one hundred (100) underground men in addition to the first twenty (20), one additional apparatus shall be maintained, up to six (6) sets.

Supplies for equipment.

At every coal mine where mine rescue equipment is maintained, supplies for same shall be kept on hand to last at least twenty-four (24) hours. The superintendent of the mine, or some person designated by him for that purpose, shall examine each apparatus once each month and report the condition of same, also the amount of supplies on hand at the time of such examination. This report shall be made in writing by the person making the examination and a record of same shall be kept at the mine office and shall be accessible to the Mine Inspector or his Deputy at all times.

Examination.

Report.

When two or more mines considered as one.

Whenever two or more coal mines are operated by the same company within a radius of twenty (20) miles, they shall be considered as one mine. However, mines within a radius of twenty (20) miles and connected by a wagon road or railroad, may agree to equip and maintain one central station at which there shall not be less than six (6) apparatuses and one reviving device; when more than four (4) mines are associated at one central station, an additional

Equipment required.

machine must be added: *Provided, however,* That any coal mining operation within fifty (50) miles of a properly equipped and maintained U. S. Bureau of Mines Rescue Station, in lieu of the provisions of this section, shall be required to furnish such personnel as the Bureau of Mines or the State Mine Inspector may require for adequate training in mine rescue and first aid work, the cost of the training of said personnel to be borne by the mine operator.

Training by
U. S. Bureau
of Mines
Rescue
Station.

SEC. 5. Section 154, chapter 36, Laws of 1917, as last amended by section 10, chapter 211, Laws of 1943 (secs. 8789, Rem. Rev. Stat.; secs. 742 and 25, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Section 154. Every stationary motor underground, together with its starting resistance, shall be protected by a fuse or circuit breaking device on at least one pole for direct current; and all poles for alternating current motors, and by switches arranged to entirely cut off the power from the motor. The above devices shall be installed in a convenient position near the motor.

Motors in
coal mines.

Circuit
breaking
devices.

Motors in Coal Mines: In any coal mine all motors, unless placed in such rooms as are separately ventilated with intake air, shall have all their current carrying parts, also their starters, terminals and connections, completely closed in explosion-proof inclosures made of noninflammable materials. These inclosures shall not be opened except by an authorized person, and then only when the motor is switched off. The power shall not be switched on while the inclosures are open.

Separate
rooms for
motors.

Mechanization: In any coal mine, all electrical equipment shall be of permissible type approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, unless used strictly in pure intake air. Inby last open cross cut is not to be considered as pure intake air. (a) Frequent inspections must be made. All electrical parts including trailing cables and wiring must be kept in a safe con-

Electrical
equipment.

Intake air.

Inspections
to be made
frequently.

dition. A permissible junction box must be used in connecting the power circuit, unless the connections are made in pure intake air. (b) All bolts, nuts, screws, and other means of fastenings must be in place, properly tightened and secured. The maximum clearance shall not exceed .004 of an inch on all flange fits. (c) Inspections, repairs, or renewals of electrical parts must not be made unless the current is disconnected from the power circuit. The power must not be turned on until all parts are properly assembled. (d) Spliced cables must not be used unless the splices are properly made and vulcanized. (e) The frame of all electrical equipment must be connected to an adequate ground. The power wires must not be used for grounding. (f) The power shall not be turned on any piece of electrical equipment until a test for explosive gas has been made, unless said equipment is operated in intake air. (g) A test for gas must be made before starting the mining machine or electric drill and also a test for gas must be made at least every ten (10) minutes while the machine or drill is in operation. (h) Water must be used on the cutter bar of mining machines while in operation in dusty conditions. (i) It is positively forbidden to use mining machines or electrical drills unless they are in good condition. (j) Hand drills shall not be operated on a higher potential than low voltage.

Fastenings to be secured.

When current must be disconnected.

Spliced cables.

Grounds.

Testing for gas.

Mining machines.

The person in charge of a coal cutter or drilling machine shall not leave the machine while it is working, and shall, before leaving the working place, see that the current is cut off from the trailing cables.

Electric sparking.

In any portion of a mine if any electric sparking or arc be produced outside of a coal-cutting or other portable motor, or by the cable or rails, the machine shall be stopped and not worked again until the de-

fect is repaired, and the occurrence shall be reported to an official of the mine.

Passed the House March 3, 1947.

Passed the Senate March 8, 1947.

Approved by the Governor March 17, 1947.

CHAPTER 167.

[H. B. 321.]

STERILIZATION OF CERTAIN PERSONS.

AN ACT relating to sterilization of certain persons and repealing chapter 53, Laws of 1921.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. Chapter 53, Laws of 1921, is hereby Act repealed. repealed.

Passed the House February 24, 1947.

Passed the Senate March 9, 1947.

Approved by the Governor March 17, 1947.

CHAPTER 168.

[H. B. 378.]

RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

AN ACT relating to the practice of medicine and surgery; and amending section 6, chapter 192, Laws of 1909, as amended by section 3, chapter 134, Laws of 1919. (sec. 10008, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 734-17, PPC).

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. Section 6, chapter 192, Laws of 1909, as amended by section 3, chapter 134, Laws of 1919 (sec. 10008, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 734-17, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Section 6. Only one form of certificate shall be issued by the said Board. Such certificate shall be Form of certificate.