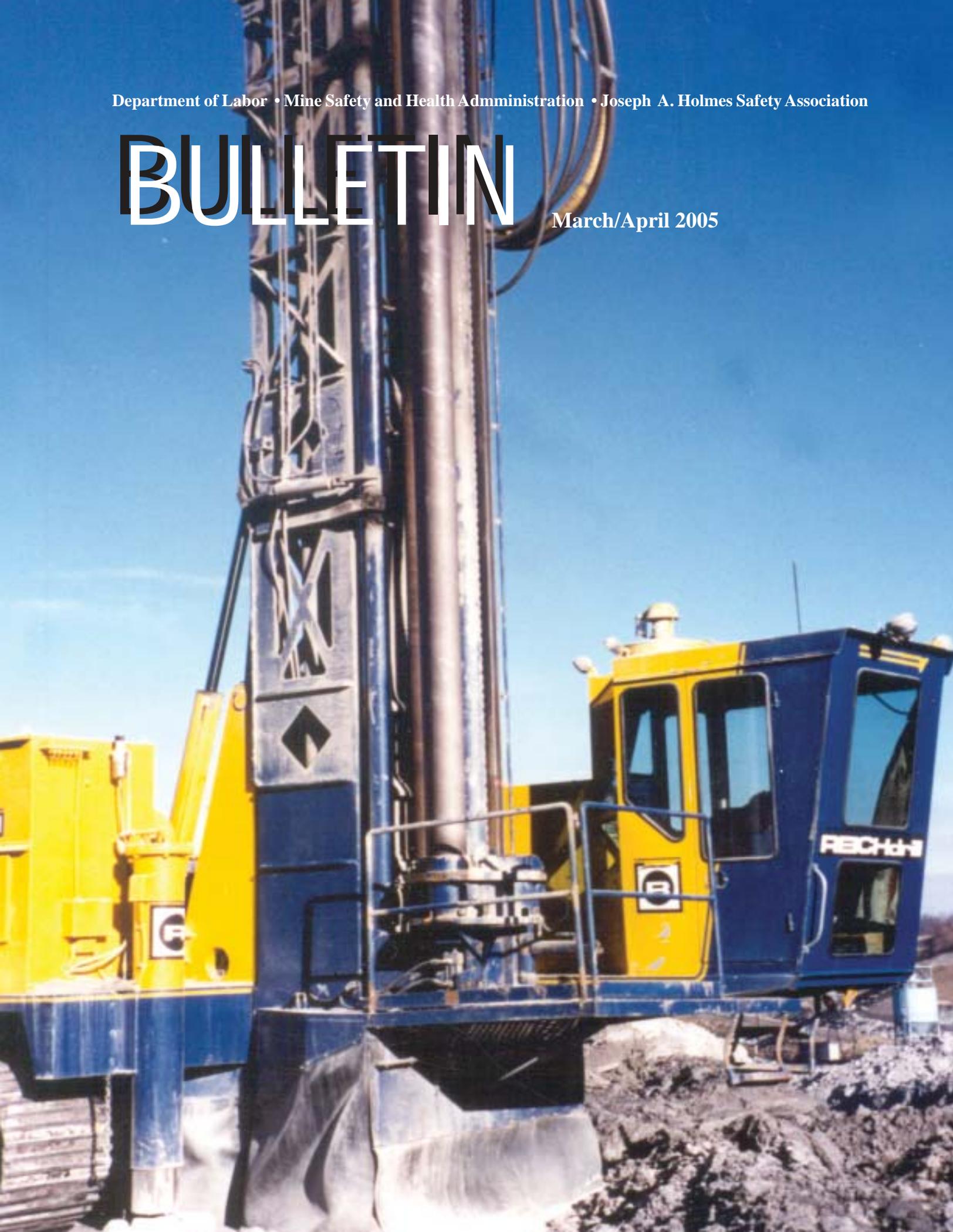


Department of Labor • Mine Safety and Health Administration • Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association

BULLETIN

March/April 2005



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The Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration and Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Bulletin contains safety articles on a variety of subjects: fatal accident abstracts, studies, posters, and other health and safety-related topics. This information is provided free of charge and is designed to assist in presentations of groups of mine and plant workers during on-the-job safety meetings. For more information, visit the MSHA Home Page at www.msha.gov.

Please Note: The views and conclusions expressed in Bulletin articles are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing official policy or, in the case of a product, represent endorsement by the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

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The Next Step: Professionalism

By Randy K. Logsdon

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Joseph A. Holmes was the first Director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines – the government agency that later became the Mine Safety and Health Administration. He was a pioneer in occupational safety and in 1916 was one of the founders of an association focused on improving mine safety in the United States. Today, the Holmes Safety Association's focus remains unchanged.

The mining industry has made huge strides in protecting the health and lives of miners since those early days. According to MSHA's coal mining and metal/nonmetal mining fatal injury figures, fatal mining injuries in the United States have dropped from a five-year average of 3,329 (1911-1915) to an average of 74 (1999-2003). Regulatory and enforcement activity in conjunction with advancements in technology and improvements in miner training have accounted for a fair share of the success during the later part of the 20th century. Still, as we analyze the details of more current fatal and non-fatal accidents we discover that miners continue to be injured and killed by the same old mechanisms – oversight, impatience or simply bypassing well-established rules.

Preventing these 74 fatalities next year will require more than improved guarding or new rules. Only an individual commitment from each and every miner – a commitment to value not only his or her own life but to stand up for and to insist on the safety of others – will take us to the next step. The Holmes Safety Association recognized this concept of personal responsibility coupled with interdependence when the association conceived of the professional miner designation.

To qualify as a professional miner, a miner must verify a successful track record of accomplishment. Three-year and five-year injury-free records qualify the miner for one of three levels of recognition. Second, the miner must sign the following pledge.

“As a professional miner I pledge to serve as a positive role model for other miners and as a mentor for new miners. By recognizing ‘safety and health are values,’ I will work to ensure a safe, healthy and alcohol and drug-free workplace for myself and coworkers, and promote and participate in health and safety initiatives.”

The pledge actually may be the most difficult criterion to accomplish because in signing the pledge the miner agrees to actively engage in safety – to adopt a set of values that are rigid and interactive.

(See next page)

To be a positive role model, the professional miner must follow safety rules even when the risk is minimal and when production and schedule demands are pressing. To be a mentor, the professional miner must not only set a good example but must be active in new miner training and development. He must keep a watchful eye on the new guys as they learn their new trade. The professional miner must view safety and health as a value and not as a priority. Values are constant and guide our actions. When safety and health become values, tough decisions suddenly become easier because there is no alternative. The professional miner must promote and participate in health and safety initiatives. That means being enthusiastic about safety. It means embracing new initiatives when they are implemented. It means participating in safety meetings and training sessions. It means becoming a part of the solution by taking the initiative.

Do not take this pledge lightly if your work is meaningful to you. You are committing yourself to making some tough and sometimes unpopular choices. But these tough choices must be made if we are to prevent those projected 74 fatalities next year and the next year and the next. As tough as the battle to save lives has been over the course of the 20th century, the hard work of saving even more lives is likely to be much tougher and much more personal. Are you up to it?

Randy K. Logsdon, CMSP, has degrees in education and occupational safety. Comments may be sent to him by e-mail at Rlogsdon1@bak.rr.com

Visit MSHA's website at www.msha.gov to find out more about the Professional Miner program.

Achieving Greater Safety

By Jim Bryja

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Jim Bryja gave the keynote address *Achieving Greater Safety* to the 2004 Joint National Meeting of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, Mine Safety Institute of America, and National Association of State Mine Inspection and Training Agencies. This article is based upon his remarks.

The Joseph A. Holmes Association is a unique organization that joins together all the parties involved in mine safety, including representatives from Federal and state agencies, labor, management, research organizations, manufacturers, and academia. All come together under the Holmes banner for one common objective: to prevent fatalities and injuries and to improve health and safety among officials and employees in all phases of mining.

The coal industry has a positive message to send regarding its impact on the country. For example:

Did you know that:

- Some 60 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product comes from enterprises that use electricity as the front-end energy.
- Without coal, half of the computers in offices or machines in factories would be dark or idle.
- The U.S. is one of the world's largest producers of coal – more than a billion tons per year.
- Ninety-two percent of that billion tons a year goes to generate electricity.
- About 25 percent of the world's coal reserves exist within the 48 contiguous states – this represents about a 265-year supply.
- Coal represents 95 percent of the nation's fossil fuel reserves.
- The U.S. pays 8.2 cents for a kilowatt-hour of electricity, Germany 12.1 cents; and Japan 21.3 cents.

Did you know that:

- Coal mining is an extremely technologically-driven industry with productivity doubling in the last decade or so.
- Radio remote controlled equipment is used underground.
- GPS controlled mining equipment is used on the surface.

- Programmable controllers for diagnostics and control of equipment are used.
- Atmospheric monitoring systems are used for fire and gas detection.
- Computer programming is employed to design pillars and roof support technologies, as well as monitoring ventilation systems.
- Steel technologies have provided for stronger and lighter weight equipment.
- Scrubber systems are used on continuous miners.

What About the Environment?

Did you know that:

- Electric utilities have invested tens of millions of dollars in advanced technologies to improve air quality.
- Coal-based electricity has tripled since 1970 and emissions of health related pollutants have decreased by 32 percent.
- Coal has a lower accident incident rate than manufacturing, construction, farming, transportation, and the wholesale/retail business.

Bryja discussed several key performance trends which have resulted in fatalities dropping from 133 in 1988 to 22 in 2003. First, there is a stable safety-educated workforce. Second, there is a commitment by the coal industry to a goal of zero fatalities and injuries with technological advances and better equipment design. Third, there are ongoing advances in continuous training with safety management process systems integrated into the business. Fourth, there is strong oversight assistance from all the agencies.

In order to facilitate continuous improvement we must continue to eliminate unsafe actions and unsafe conditions with improved technological resources. Better trained and focused employees are the key. Many U.S. conditions can be addressed by engineering for safety.

“Safety endeavors must be inclusive of all levels of the organization and must be a value,” said Bryja. “Value is an individual principle held dearly which will not be compromised under any circumstance.”

Eliminating accidents can only be achieved if everyone works together on the people’s side of the business. The first thing is to start the transition to the next generation of coal miners. It is not uncommon to go to a coal mine and see an average age in excess of 50 years. The technology developed must be properly operated by well-trained miners. High-tech equipment requires special skills, and

training programs must ensure that people understand not only how but why jobs must be done a certain way.

Good habits must be reinforced and bad habits eliminated, recognizing that 80 percent of all accidents are people related. Focus must continue on what people do or do not do regarding safety and efficient operation of mining facilities. Planning day-to-day activities is important on the people's side of the business as well. Planning can be as complicated as moving an entire longwall mining system, or simply loading supplies on a flat car. It is necessary to plan, implement the plan, monitor the plan, and improve the plan accordingly with safety in mind.

Good habits are much easier to give up than the bad ones, according to Bryja. That's where the industry has to focus. It must be recognized that engineering the people's side of the business out of processes cannot be done. People will also be the difference between success and failure.

Bryja left his audience with three thoughts. The first was that by any measure, the U.S. mining industry has made significant advances in protecting the health and safety of a skilled and highly trained workforce. Second, recognizing that even one serious accident is too many, the mining industry is headed in a positive direction toward achieving the ultimate goal of zero fatalities and injuries in the 21st Century. Last, said Bryja, this goal can always be achieved if we devote the same level of commitment to people that we have given to conditions and technology.

Granite Construction's Stockton Area Plants Recognized for Safety

by John Pereza

On January 12, 2005 MSHA's Western District recognized Granite Construction Company's Stockton area plants for working three years accident free. These employees have worked for three years accident-free: not just free of lost-time accidents, but free of any accidents at all.

The 43 employees working at these plants were congratulated on behalf of MSHA for their continued efforts to work safely. These men and women are a living example that Acting Assistant Secretary Dye's stated goal of zero accidents for 2005 is possible.

These folks have done that for three consecutive years. They take great pride in their accomplishments, but are not resting on their laurels. They have several programs in the works to ensure that they don't let their guards down and they are looking forward to another three years with no accidents.

The employees recognized were:

Tracy and French Camp Plant Members

Joe Aksamit
Casey Anderson
Stephanie Beck
Tara Bradford
Don Claunch
Mark Collier
Allen Dudding

Patrick Gillis
Bobbie Gonzales
Mike Gowan
Gerry Hammond
Humberto Hernandez
Mark Hyatt
Michelle Johnson

Tracy and French Camp Plant Members (Cont.)

Deb Keeland

Rich Lopes

Leo Mack

Daniel Martinez

Greg Martz

Derrick McHenry

Yuri Pearson

Gary Plaster

Rob Piippo

Dan Powers

Ellio Rafanan

Jacquetta Robinson

Tom Rose

Tony Rubalcava

Cara Sharp

Charlie Smith

Mike Souther

Pat Souther

Matt Stanley

Gary Vieira

Management Staff Offsite

Dennis Barlow

Danny Deveraux

Syd DeVries

Hop Essick

Jane Grieman

Randy Kremer

Jay LeProwse

Jeff Otto

Helen Silva

Operating Engineers and MSHA Jointly Develop Job Task Analysis for Crawler Dragline Crane

By David T. Couillard, CMSP

On April 24, 2004, the superintendent of a sand and gravel operation in Central Michigan purchased a 45-year-old track mounted crane with a gross weight of 84,000 pounds, a boom that was 75 feet long, and a drag bucket with a capacity of one and one-half yards. The superintendent and his son, the only other worker, had previously used excavators and a front-end loader to mine material from a water-filled pit that was 20 feet deep. The superintendent hoped the dragline crane would help him to increase production and grow his business.

Because the superintendent had never operated a dragline crane before (he did not even have an operator's manual), he asked an acquaintance who was an experienced operator to give him some hands-on instruction after the dragline crane had been delivered to the property. After receiving this brief instruction on how to work the various control levers on the dragline crane, the superintendent's routine for three hours a day, several days a week, was to position the dragline crane about eight feet from the bank, with the tracks of the crane perpendicular to the bank, and dredge the bottom of the pit with the drag bucket.

Then, on the morning of June 1, 2004, the superintendent suddenly found himself rolling with the dragline crane into the water-filled pit. He jumped from the machine as it rolled forward, but then he became entangled in the crawler track and was pulled underwater, where he drowned. The accident occurred because the superintendent failed to lock the crawler track brakes before preparing to dig. The inertia of the boom while in the swing mode and the slope of the ground at the water's edge contributed to the dragline rolling into the water.

Investigators concluded that the superintendent's limited training and lack of familiarity and practice with the controls contributed to his making the critical mistake of failing to lock the track brake in the "on" position, which allowed the dragline crane to move when the drag bucket, boom, and cab were moved. As a corrective action to prevent similar accidents in the future, the fatal accident investigation report recommended the establishment and implementation of a training

program that would provide more time to give operators the necessary skills to safely operate the dragline crane.

Ironically, highly qualified, experienced instructors were not far away from the scene of the accident. The International Union of Operating Engineers (IUOE) Local 324 runs a training center in Howell, Michigan. According to Steve Branstrom, a senior instructor at the training center, extensive training in all types of mobile equipment operation is available to employees of mining companies who have signed agreements with Local 324. After the fatality, in the spirit of the alliance agreement between MSHA and IUOE to “promote a national dialogue on mine safety and health,” Branstrom agreed to arrange to have several training center instructors serve as Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) in a Job Task Analysis (JTA) of a 1953 Manitowoc 3000 Crawler Crane conducted at the training center on August 10-11, 2004.

JTA is a process developed by the United States Military Services that uses a facilitated group of experts to systematically develop an analysis of job steps through consensus. In applying JTA to the mining industry, MSHA has found that the JTA process quickly determines, at reasonable costs, the job steps necessary to effectively, efficiently, and safely perform a major task. The training center already had been using a Manitowoc 3000, which had been rigged with a dragline and placed at the edge of a water-filled pit to teach apprentices how to dig material from the bottom of the pit. While not the same model as the dragline crane involved in the fatality, the Manitowoc 3000 had similar features and uses.

The JTA was facilitated by Jon Montgomery, MSHA, EFS, Albany, New York. Assisting Jon in applying MindManager Software to record the job steps provided by the SMEs and then creating a training checklist were Cynthia Shumiloff, MSHA, EFS, Morgantown, West Virginia; Belinda Parsons, MSHA, EFS, Fort Dodge, Iowa; and George Nadzadi, MSHA, EFS, Rapid City, South Dakota.

MSHA’s objective in facilitating the JTA was to tap into the knowledge and skills of the Local 324 instructors to develop a training checklist that could be used or adapted to train other dragline crane operators. While the Local 324 instructors found the JTA process to be a useful method to gather information on how to operate the dragline crane efficiently and effectively, they would hesitate to use the checklist as a complete operator training program.

(See next page)



Manitowoc 3000 Crawler Dragline Crane

As one of the Local 324 instructors put it, “I think this JTA could really benefit someone who has no training program. But if I were to put people on this crane who were new to draglines, it would take at least 80 hours of training before I would leave them alone!”

The JTA process enabled the MSHA participants to learn more about IUOE training methods and capabilities, and at the same time enlightened the Local 324 instructors about training needs and challenges in the mining industry, especially at small aggregate operations. The increased dialogue and cooperation between MSHA and IUOE will enhance efforts to improve the content and quality of training programs for equipment operators at mines throughout the country.



Organizing and consolidating job steps.



Cynthia Shumiloff, left, and Belinda Parsons, right, recording job steps provided by IUOE Local 324 instructors.

New Training Videos, DVDs and Other Materials

Here is an alphabetically-arranged descriptive list of new multimedia and print training materials developed by MSHA. They offer trainers unique opportunities to reinforce key training objectives, expand and enhance training sessions, and add variety to training programs.

DVD technology means more interactive training is available to both student and instructor. DVDs may be used for self-paced study or by an instructor in classroom presentations. Remember – in order to use the DVD program, you must have a DVD set-top player or a DVD-equipped computer.

In this list, DVD is a DVD program and VC is a videotape. Where appropriate, coal-related items are designated (C) and metal/nonmetal items are designated (MNM).

“Contributions of the American Miner” (C/MNM) – Every day, materials emerge from American surface and underground coal and metal/nonmetal mines. Mining provides minerals and fuels that enable our nation to work and produce items that we use. This award winning program shows a wide variety of mining processes and the products that are produced from them. This is a great tribute to the hard-working men and women of our nation’s mines. (Cat No. VC 110; DVD 508; Price \$8.00)

“Fire at Dotiki” (C) – This 12-minute program describes an underground mine fire, the actions of the miners, the efforts of management and the role of MSHA in dealing with the fire. (Cat No. VC 835; DVD 510; Price \$8.00)

“Root Cause Process for Accident, Incident, and Violation Analysis” – The purpose of the Accident, Incident, and Violation Analysis process is to begin action by labor, MSHA, and operators toward reducing violations, accidents, incidents, and other occurrences. This analysis can cause a professional approach in inspection activities and accident prevention, and can act as a training mechanism for mine inspectors, workers, and mine operators. Using the citations and orders issued during an inspection or using the accidents and/or incidents that a mine has encountered initiates a process of analysis that will start an inquiry into questions such as:

- What is causing these violations, accidents, and incidents to occur at the mining operation?
- Why does the mine have the same type of violations at each inspection?
- Why does the mine continue to have the same kind of accidents and incidents?
- What can be done to eliminate the violations, accidents, and incidents at this mine?

(Cat No. IG 86; Price Free-of-charge (1 book); \$2.00 each additional copy)

“SLAM – Stop, Look, Analyze, Manage” (MNM) – To help focus the industry’s attention on reducing fatalities, a national risk assessment initiative introduces a simple risk management technique: Stop, Look, Analyze and Manage. – SLAM risks in the workplace. The SLAM initiative is a long-term effort to further reduce mining accidents and send more safe and healthy miners home to their families each day. (Cat No. VC 932; Price \$8.00)

These items may be ordered from:

National Mine Health and Safety
Academy
Dept. of Instructional Materials
Printing and Property Management
Branch
1301 Airport Rd.
Beaver, WV 25813-9426

Phone: 304-256-3257

Fax: 304-256-3368

E-mail:

MSHADistributionCenter@dol.gov



Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.

Advance payment in U.S. currency is required for all orders from foreign countries. All other orders may be paid by check or purchase order. We are unable to accept credit cards.

We'll gladly provide further information on training materials, address any comments you may have, or send you a training materials catalog.

Check Out the MSHA Technical Information Center and Library



Since it was established in 1976 as part of the National Mine Health and Safety Academy, the MSHA Technical Information Center and Library (TICL) has ably to fulfill its mission of providing mine health and safety material to mine safety specialists and the mining community. In the past year, several innovative improvements have increased electronic access to the Library for users nationwide. Two new on-line databases offer users access to information about the collection via the Internet and allow them to search the entire collection for sources of information.

The Technical Information Center and Library collection is extensive and varied. General holdings include material on subjects related to mine safety and health, including books, journals, technical reports, documents and other media.

- The holdings include copies of virtually every publication issued by the Bureau of Mines since its creation in 1910, including Open File Reports.
- The Reference collection encompasses up-to-date materials on subjects such as mining, engineering, geology, health, safety, law and computer systems.
- Videotapes, films, CDs, DVDs and other materials are added to the collection on a regular basis to provide a wide variety of options for mine health and safety training.



- The Library also includes a complete set of MSHA—produced publications and materials, both current and out-of-print versions.

For mining professionals, perhaps the most interesting aspect of the TICL collection is the extensive collection of historical artifacts, photos and written material.

- Photographs include the original Bureau of Mines photographs dating back to the turn of the century.
- Selected mining artifacts, such as safety lamps and tools, are maintained by the TIC staff and displayed throughout the Academy.
- The Disaster Archive collection includes handwritten notes, correspondence, reports and maps which were used in the investigation of major coal and metal/nonmetal disasters dating back to 1907.
- The Accident Investigation Archive houses over 30,000 files on mining accidents dating back to 1840.

The challenge for TICL staff is to keep the collection organized and available to library patrons. A major step forward in this effort was taken last year when two new databases went online via the MSHA webpage. The first and primary addition is the updated online catalog which allows users easier searching capabilities. The database can be accessed through the MSHA webpage.



Selecting the MSHA Library tab gives patrons access to the Main Library Page.

From this screen, patrons have two options:

Search the Library Catalog or Search the Fatal Accidents Archive.

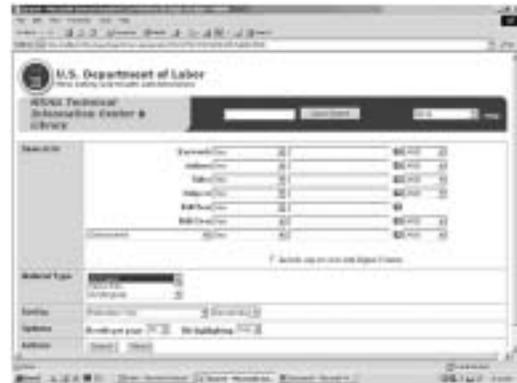
(See next page)



A search of the library catalog gives patrons access to information about the entire library holdings, including books, documents, audiovisuals, and photographs. The catalog can perform a Quick search which offers a simple search.

Or, an Advanced search option allows users to limit the search by title, author, material type and many other fields.

One new feature of the catalog is the ability to view photographs and digital materials online. The entire Bureau of Mines photograph collection of approximately 1000 photographs has been scanned and made accessible over the Web. Patrons may search the collection by keyword or material type and then view, print, or save the photographs to their own collection.



The second online database for the Technical Information Center and Library allows users to perform a search of the Fatal Accident Investigation Archive which includes over 30,000 accident reports dating back to the turn of the 20th Century. Users may perform a search limited by date, victim name, company names, state, etc. Once a needed file is identified, users may email the TICL directly to request a copy.

The Technical Information Center and Library staff will assist with patron requests or searches. Staff may be contacted via:

- **Email:** MSHALibrary@dol.gov
- **Phone:** (304) 256-3266
- **FAX:** (304) 256-3372
- **Mail:** MSHA Library

National Mine Health and Safety Academy

1301 Airport Road

Beaver, WV 25813-9426

Web address <http://www.msha.gov/TRAINING/LIBRARY/library.HTM>

If it has been a while since you “checked out the MSHA Library,” you should revisit this important resource. A wealth of information on mine health and safety is waiting at your fingertips.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Saves Lives

On October 14, 2004 at 7:25 p.m., the Black River Mine in Black River, KY, experienced a fall related accident. A bulk transit truck driver fell off the tank trailer while he was trying to sweep lime off the top of the trailer. The truck driver was using a harness and nylon lanyard which was attached to an overhead arresting system. According to the driver, his left ankle buckled causing him to lose his balance. When he lost his balance, he fell over the side of the tank trailer head first toward the ground. Approximately three to four minutes later he was found by a miner, and brought back up to the top of the trailer, and eventually to ground level. Further investigation revealed the driver weighed in excess of 425 pounds, and wore his own harness, **which did not fail when force was exerted.**



Mine officials at the Black River mine said “Once again, this clearly proves personal protective equipment prevents accidents and needless pain and suffering. Had this driver not been using a fall restraint device, he would have fallen 12 feet head first, to the ground, which may have resulted in a fatality or serious injury.”



Action taken by the mine operator as a result of the accident:

1. The shock absorber lanyard in this area of the mine site was immediately replaced.
2. The arresting system in this area of the mine was inspected and determined to be safe to use.
3. Fall retrieval procedures were reviewed and additional fall retrieval rescue procedures were developed.
4. They reviewed the various options available for the use of a retractable lanyard, rather than a 6 foot nylon lanyard, to limit fall distance.

MSHA Metal and Nonmetal Mines statistics documented that FALL RELATED Accidents were the leading cause of fatalities in 2004.

Tom Loyd, Chief of Safety at MSHA in Arlington, VA said, “Fifteen of the 24 fatal accidents that occurred this year were fall related. They account for 63% of the fatalities. Fall related accidents include items that fall on miners and miners that fall from elevated work areas.” MSHA wants to remind miners that when it comes to fall PPE

A Little Protection Goes a Long Way!

They Know the Job Skills – Now Teach Them the Training Skills

NIOSH Seminar for the Mining Industry

“How to Conduct a Coaching Skills Workshop for On-the- Job Trainers”

June 21 - 23, 2005

8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

National Mine Health and Safety Academy

The mining population is changing. As many miners are nearing retirement age, the industry must plan for their replacement. New workers need to receive effective on-the-job training. To help meet this need, NIOSH has developed a program for improving on-the-job training to become safe and productive miners. This half-day program will be presented in a train-the-trainer seminar at different locations during 2005.

On-the-job trainers are selected for their job skill. They may have little or no experience teaching those skills to others. This train-the-trainer seminar will prepare trainers to conduct a workshop to teach experienced miners to pass on what they know to new miners. Strategies for successful coaching will be taught and practiced. The seminar covers the following topics: How Adults Learn, Preparing Training Materials, Assessing a Trainee, and Steps to Successful Coaching.

This free seminar is for personnel at mining companies with an interest in teaching a Coaching Skills Workshop for On-the-Job Training. Materials that you can use to present the coaching workshop will be provided and discussed. Please register early. Seminar classes are limited to 15 participants.

For more information on and registration on the seminar contact:

Bob Peters

NIOSH Pittsburgh Research Lab

626 Cochrans Mill Rd.

P.O. Box 18070

Pittsburgh, PA 15236-0070

Phone: 412/386-6895 or 412/386-6579

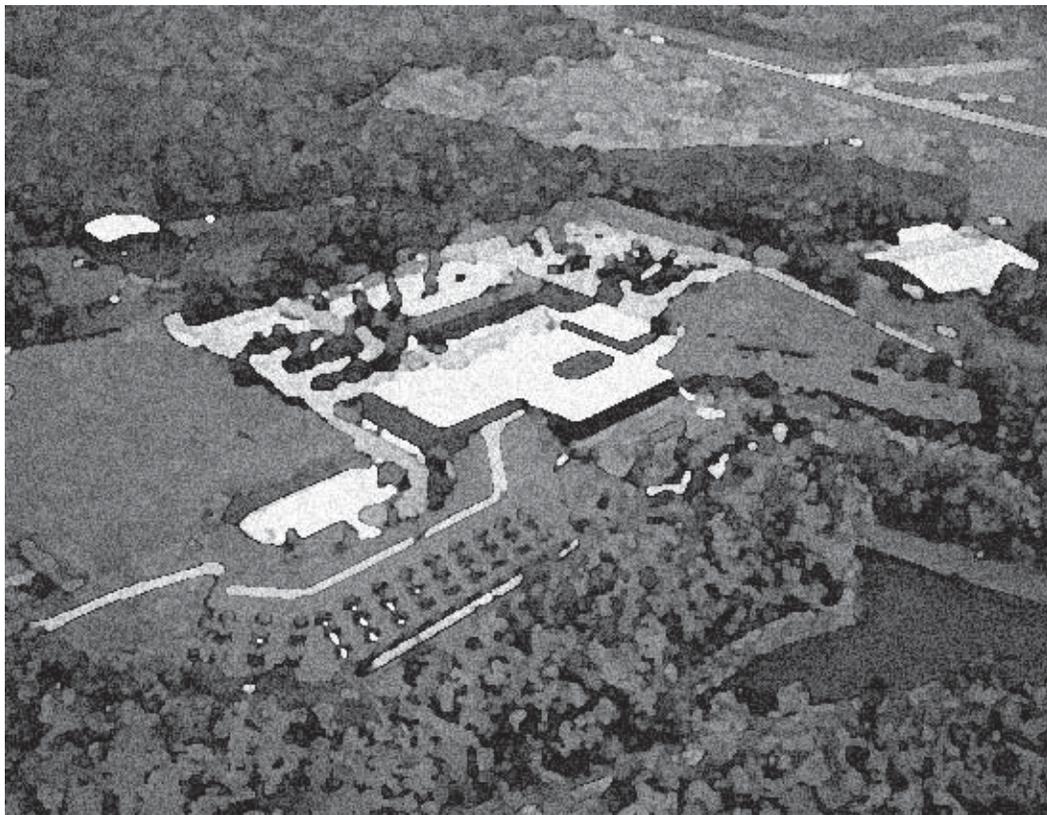
Email: rpeters@cdc.gov

(See next page)

For lodging at the Academy, please contact:

Student Services
U.S. Dept. of Labor
National Mine Health and Safety Academy
1301 Airport Rd.
Beaver, WV 25813-9426

Phone: 304/256-3252
Email: spencer.kimberly@dol.gov





Registration Information

2005 National Meeting

The 2005 National Meetings of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, Mine Safety Institute of America, and National Association of State Mine Inspection and Training Agencies will be held together in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 6-9, 2005. These meetings will provide a variety of safety and health workshops presented by experts from around the U.S. and representing all sectors of mining.

These meetings will be held at the Radisson Riverfront Hotel. To make reservations and receive directions, call 651-292-1900 or 800-333-3333. The discounted hotel rate per night for guest rooms: \$102, cabana rooms: \$139, and executive floor rooms: \$149. The hotel will honor reservations received by May 9, 2005.

(See next page)

St. Paul Has Many Attractions

There will be planned outings scheduled for spouses and guests. St. Paul attractions:

- Great restaurants within walking distance
- Mall of America & Camp Snoopy
- Grand Avenue Shopping
- Excel Center
- Walker Art Museum
- Minnesota Children's Museum
- Minnesota History Museum
- Science Museum of Minnesota
- Ordway Center for Performing Arts
- Historic A. Ramsey and J. Hill Houses
- The Wabasha Street Caves
- Harriet and Raspberry Islands
- Cathedral of St. Paul
- Minnesota Twins & St. Paul Saints
- The Guthrie Theater
- Snoopy / Peanuts Sculptures
- Rice Park, Live Jazz, & Mississippi River

BUSINESS MEETINGS

June 5, 2005 – 3:30 p.m. - National Association of State Mine Inspection and Training Agencies NASMITA

June 6, 2005 – 3:00 p.m. – MSIA Officers/Directors Meeting

June 9, 2005 – 3:00 p.m. - Mine Safety Institute of America Annual Membership Meeting (MSIA)

June 9, 2005 – 3:30 - JAHSa Executive Committee Annual Meeting

WORKSHOPS

Dust & Noise Instrumentation
Power Lift Introduction
Personal Protective Equipment
Safety Management:
Sharing ideas of innovative approaches
New Approaches to Task Training (JTA)
New MSHA Assistance Programs

WORKSHOPS (Cont.)

Behavioral Safety
Nuts and Bolts to Safety:
Guarding
Fire Suppression
New MSHA Standards
Haulage
Blasting
Electrical

SPECIAL EVENTS

MMSA Golf Classic: Join in the fun at the Minnesota Mine Safety Association's 9th Annual Golf Classic. Flight prizes, Hole-in-One contest on four par three holes, other contests, Dinner and Raffle prizes. Transportation from hotel will be provided.

Contact Roger Amdahl: 952-831-6200

Vendors Reception
HSA Awards Banquet

QUESTIONS?

For more information contact:

Al Simonson

Telephone: 507-625-9084

Cell: 507-351-2381

Email: sineun@hickorytech.net

or

Belinda Parsons

Telephone: 515-955-1829

Email: parsons.belinda@dol.gov

www.holmesafety.org to obtain the registration website for the conference.

**For address changes, comments, suggestions
and new subscription requests:**

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Beaver, WV 25813-9426
Please call us at 304/256-3264
or Fax us at 304/256-3461
E-mail: hoyle.stephen@dol.gov



Reminder: The District Council Safety Competition for 2005 is underway - please remember that if you are participating this year, you need to mail your quarterly report to:

**Mine Safety & Health Administration
Educational Policy and Development
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Bulletin
P.O. Box 9375
Arlington, Virginia 22219**

U.S. Department of Labor (MSHA)
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association
1301 Airport Road
Beaver, West Virginia 25813-9426

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