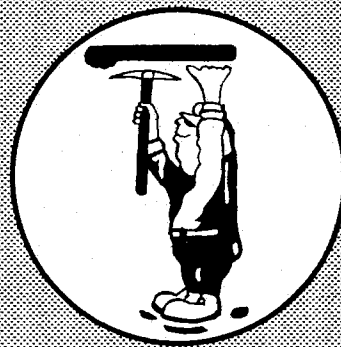


May 1979



BULLETIN



United States Department of Labor
MSHA
Mine Safety and Health Administration

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NOTE: Addendum (1st page)-- "Scoop" - Mr. Walter C. Childers - Working 70 years without a disabling injury on the surface and in and around underground coal mines.

SCOOP!!!!

ADDENDUM

PUT THIS UNDER YOUR HARD HAT--
WALTER C. CHILDERS, 84 YEARS OF AGE, STILL
PRESENTLY WORKING AT THE KENCOAL MINING
CORPORATION, BLUEFIELD, VIRGINIA, HAS
COMPLETED 70 YEARS OF SERVICE WITHOUT A
DISABLING INJURY ON THE SURFACE OR IN AND
ABOUT UNDERGROUND MINES.

WHAT A RECORD ! ! ! !

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT, TURN
OVER PAGE.

FLASH!!!!

<u>Date</u>	<u>Company and Location</u>
1908-1911	- Howard Cowery & Lendall Hawkins Coal Company, Buffalo Creek, West Virginia
1911-1912	- Sigmore Coal Company, Cynderilla, West Virginia
1912-1915	- Island Creek Coal Company, Stone, Kentucky
1915-1918	- Proctor Coal Company, Buffalo Creek, West Virginia
1918-1920	- Mallory Coal Company, Huff Creek, West Virginia
1920-1953	- Merrell Coal Company, Henlawson, West Virginia
1954-1956	- Genoa Coal Company, Pecks Mill, West Virginia
1956-1958	- Micco Mining Coal Company, Pecks Mill, West Virginia
1959-1967	- Genoa Coal Company, Pecks Mill, West Virginia
1967-1974	- Genoa Coal Company, Thorpe, West Virginia
1974-1977	- Black Diamond Coal Company, Gary, West Virginia
1977-1978	- Genoa Coal Company, Bluefield, Virginia
1978-1979	- Logan Eagle Mining Company, Logan, West Virginia
1979 -	
Present	- Kencoal Mining Corporation, Bluefield, West Virginia

NOTE: Mr. Childers worked the majority of his life underground, except the last 5 years, mainly on the surface.

May 1979

Session LXII



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977

Section 303(f) and (g)

Parts 75.305 and 75.306 of the Code of Federal Regulations

Weekly Examinations for Hazardous Conditions

Weekly Ventilation Examinations

During our last session we talked about examinations that are made prior to and during the coal-producing shifts.

This week we will discuss other examinations that are being made. Two of these examinations, which may be made at the same time, are the weekly examination for hazardous conditions and the weekly ventilation examination. These examinations are required in areas not normally examined during regular preshift and onshift examinations, except if the mine is idle for an entire week. If the mine is idle for an entire week, miners cannot return to work until these examinations are made and any hazardous conditions that are found are corrected. The examinations are important to ascertain if roof falls have occurred, which could possibly affect ventilation or travel. Also, potential buildup of gas along gob lines or in high points may be disclosed.

During the weekly examinations, air measurements are taken at the main intakes and returns, in the last crosscut, at the intake end of pillar lines, and in the intake and return entries of each split of air.

The periodic air measurements at specified locations as required by this provision are intended to alert responsible mine officials to any change in the primary mine-ventilation system and to assist in determining system deficiencies, in projecting future requirements, and in assuring good mine ventilation.

Examinations include tests for methane and compliance with the mandatory health and safety standards in at least one entry of each intake and return aircourse in its entirety, in idle workings, and, if practical, in abandoned areas. All hazardous conditions are to be corrected immediately; if an imminent danger is found, all persons are to be withdrawn from the affected area.

(For underground coal-mining operations)

For the purpose of this section of the law, "once each week" means at intervals not exceeding 7 days, rather than at any time during each calendar week. The results of the weekly examinations are to be recorded in a book on the surface.

Strict compliance with these parts of the law and meaningful and well-conducted examinations offer you the assurance that your means of escape in an emergency are always available. Also, the examinations should detect bad roof situations that could impede travel and possibly cut off or drastically reduce airflow to the working sections. These are very important examinations made to help assure a maximum effort toward making your job, as a miner, as healthy and safe as possible.

May 1979

Session XXXV



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Mandatory Safety Standards, Surface Coal Mines And Surface Work Areas of Underground Coal Mines

Ground Control

Subpart K

Sections 77.1001 - 77.1003

In today's session we will continue our discussion on ground control. A list of items (information) that should be included in the ground-control plan filed with the subdistrict manager was introduced in our last month's session. In this and future sessions we will refer to effective guidelines that are being used in some areas.

Section 77.1001 - Stripping; loose material.

Loose hazardous material shall be stripped for a safe distance from the top of pit or highwalls, and the loose unconsolidated material shall be sloped to the angle of repose; or barriers, baffle boards, screens, or other devices be provided that afford equivalent protection.

Trees and all other vegetation which could cause a hazard to those working in the vicinity of the highwall should be removed from the top of the highwall. Trees falling from the highwall present recurring hazard in surface mining operations. This hazard can be eliminated by clearing vegetation back from the top of the highwall a sufficient distance to prevent the material from going over the wall in the event it should fall.

In some areas, guidelines being used are:

1. Trees must be cleared for a distance of 50 feet from the edge of the highwall and shall not be placed in the spoil pile. Where a cut abuts the property line, a distance of 10 feet will be cleared of trees from the edge of the highwall to the property line.
2. No spoil will be cast on the edge of the highwall; in special cases, such as initial or final casts, spoil material can be cast on the highwall side only if an adequate horizontal

(For surface coal-mining operations)

bench area is provided between the spoil and the edge of the highwall. In no case will the horizontal bench area be less than 10 feet wide.

Section 77.1002 - Box cuts; spoil material placements.

When box cuts are made, necessary precautions shall be taken to minimize the possibility of spoil material rolling into the pit.

Section 77.1003 - Benches.

To insure safe operation, the width and height of benches shall be governed by the type of equipment to be used and the operation to be performed.

In some areas, the guidelines used for benching are:

1. The provision for benching of the highwall or spoil bank will depend on the conditions found in each pit and shall be shown on the ground-control plan.

2. All benching shall be dimensioned as to height, width, height from pit floor, and the designated angle of material between benches. This includes benching, if necessary, of any spoil material cast on top of walls.

3. Benching will be approved on basis of:

(a) No highwall over 100 feet in height will be unbenched.

(b) No low wall over 100 feet in height will be unbenched.

(c) Minimum benching width will be at least one third of benching height.

(d) Where a weaker strata of material overlies a harder strata of material or vice versa, an adequate bench will be provided between the two layers on wall heights greater than 80 feet.

May 1979



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

THE WILD MACHINE

Every machine with moving parts is, in a certain sense, alive. And machines, like animals, are either tame or wild. Some are more easily controlled than others, but any of them, if unattended, or the controls are neglected, may become dangerous.

We speak of a locomotive as "running wild" when, by some accident, it runs away without an engineer at the controls.

A stationary steam engine is racing when it attains too high a speed and is not controlled by the governor. When the engineer is on the job, it continues its work of production without rebellion, but when it is left alone, it may, at any minute, begin to destroy.

They say a "watched pot never boils." The degree of watching required varies with the type of machine.

A loom-making electro-welded bench requires constant and concentrated attention, while a turbine generator may operate for hours without any attention. However, there may be unseen electrical devices guiding and controlling its operation.

The operation of a machine is connected with production when it is properly controlled; it has to do with safety the moment it is neglected.

An automobile with a good driver at the wheel is a vehicle for transportation, while the same car with an incompetent driver or no one behind the wheel becomes a machine of destruction. Even with a driver behind the wheel, an automobile often runs wild downhill if the brakes are defective.

A superintendent was proudly taking some guests through his plant. In the shearing department, they stopped before an "idle" squaring shear, and as they were momentarily standing before it, one of the guests put his foot on the wooden treadle near the floor line. The shear instantly came to life and made one stroke. One of the women had her fingers under the knife as it came down, and they were cut off. Due to the noise in

(For underground and surface mining operations)

the department, the plant superintendent did not hear the hum of the running motor, and did not realize that the shear man had carelessly left his machine for the day without pulling the switch on the motor.

(Note to safety meeting leader: Survey your own section and make notes of the various machines and their potential hazards for discussion. If any of them present unusual hazards, or might be hazardous in certain circumstances, brief your workers thoroughly on steps to take and outline specific rules for controlling such machines if emergencies should arise.)

OUR SUBJECT IS, "THE WILD MACHINE." LET US TREAT EVERY MACHINE WITH UTMOST RESPECT, WHETHER IT IS IDLE OR IN MOTION.



May 1979

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

YOU CAN HELP

As an individual, what can you do to improve our safety conditions, our safety record, and make our mine a safer place to work? Naturally, this question deserves considerable thought, but suppose we discuss a few things that quickly come to mind.

The first item that we should consider is cooperation. Cooperation concerns not only safety but just about everything we do as a group. As an example, an outstanding performance award for production is not won by any one single individual, but by a group through cooperation in understanding each other and working together as a team. Accomplishments in safety are no exceptions. No individual can make all the necessary improvements for safer working conditions--cooperation is required from each individual.

How can you cooperate? You can help by reporting any hazards that you may see while performing your duties. Silence is anything but golden if you fail to report an unsafe condition. Do not be guilty of waiting for someone else to see the unsafe condition and correct it.

The next item is one that we have discussed in previous safety meetings, but I believe that it cannot be overemphasized. I am referring to our attitude concerning safety. The following short story might better illustrate the necessity for having a positive outlook concerning the safety program at our mine:

Two men sat down by a stream to eat their lunch. Not far away, a bridge had washed out where a footpath crossed the stream. They noticed a blind man approaching the bridge from the other side. As he came nearer, one of the men eating his lunch said, "If that blind man doesn't watch his step, he'll fall in." The blind man came closer. The first man's companion said, "There sure is going to be an accident if that man keeps on walking." The blind man reached the edge of the stream. There was a splash. "He fell in!" both men exclaimed.

(For underground and surface mining operations)

Naturally, none of us would think of being so heartless, but are you not as guilty as the two men in the story when you observe a dangerous situation and fail to correct it, when possible, or report it to me? As we have indicated on other occasions, your attitude toward safety must be positive as well as sincere.

I hope that none of you have any doubts as to why we should improve our safety conditions and safety record. Everyone benefits in several ways when we have a good year. Any contribution to improving our safety record can only be helpful, regardless of its nature.

Let us try to do better through cooperation; improving your attitude, if needed; reporting hazards; and, if possible, correcting them yourselves.



May 1979

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

SECOND ESCAPEWAYS

Would you know what to do and how to react if, in an emergency, you had to travel from our section, using our second escapeway? Naturally, none of us want these circumstances to develop, but if they do, we must be prepared in advance to act and do so quickly, but certainly not in haste. Our lives could depend on our actions.

A large slate fall or a fire on the intake haulageway could force us to use the return airways. When a slate fall completely blocks our intake airways and has not carried into the returns and gives no indication of going further, then our problem will be one of simply traveling the return until we are outby the fall area and crossing into the main intake or regular travelway.

If a fire breaks out between us and the surface, circumstances at the time will tell us whether to barricade or attempt to use our second escapeways. If we decide to use our return, then this advance planning we are now doing will be useful to us. We will need to stay together and keep calm. Don't panic. Walk, don't run. If possible, we will pull the power from the section, so we need to keep in mind where the switches are located. Have your self-rescuers handy for immediate use. Do all of you know how to use your self-rescuers? (Note to safety meeting leader: Explain and demonstrate, if you wish, how self-rescuers are used.) To keep the smoke from filling up the returns, we must very quickly erect seals across these airways. Before doing this, everyone must be outby the area of the seals and, by staying in a group, we can quickly count noses to see that no one is left behind. We will carry the small hand tools from our equipment and gather the necessary supplies for the stoppings. If time permits, we will get our personal belongings. Unnecessary delays may mean our lives and others too. Remember this all important point: Our main concern will be to block the smoke from the returns before it gets too thick for us to travel. We cannot hope to outrun it.

(For underground coal-mining operations)

If possible, we will short-circuit the smoke away from us. Need I have to impress upon you the importance of making these stoppings as airtight as possible? Our very lives will hinge upon their blocking the smoke long enough for us to travel out by the fire and then going into fresh air. Once we start traveling in the escapeway, we will try to conserve our energy as much as possible. We will move fast, but will not run. By all means, stay together and help your buddies if they need it. (Note to safety meeting leader: Outline from section or mine map escape route to be traveled in case of emergency, pointing out any abrupt changes and possible obstructions that might be encountered, such as falls or water holes.)

May 1979



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

SIX "I's" OF A GOOD SAFETY MAN

1. Are workers' minds any different today than they were 50 years ago?
2. Are you using the attention-getting factors that work?
3. How do you know when a worker is sold on safety?

During our talk, I will attempt to answer these questions:

1. Why must you be part psychologist, part educator, part engineer, and part salesperson to be a good supervisor?
2. How can you put your ideas across painlessly?
3. What are some of the qualifications of a good safety person?

I am sure you are quite curious when I suggest that you must be part psychologist, part educator, part engineer, and part salesperson in order to be a good supervisor. I believe you must possess these characteristics for the following reasons:

A psychologist--because you must understand human nature since you are working with people. An educator--because you must teach. An engineer--because you must know how machinery and equipment work. A salesperson--because you must put your ideas across to others.

If you are strong in each of these characteristics, your job as a supervisor will be so much easier.

Before offering suggestions on how to put your ideas across painlessly, I would like to give you a satire on, "how to be a 'big shot' supervisor."

1. Study to look tremendously important. Do not walk, strut.

(For underground and surface mining operations)

2. Ignore the employee when he asks questions, he will stop bothering you in no time.
3. Be sure to do something each day to prove that you are the boss.
4. When an employee enters your office, stare him down, then spit.
5. Never praise an employee; this will create thoughts of his thinking he's worth more money.
6. Treat them all alike. If the employees cannot measure up to your standards, fire them.
7. Prod workers about their shortcomings. This will keep them on their toes.
8. Never tell workers what is going to happen. That is your business.
9. Never give workers the reason why. Their job is to follow orders, not to run the business.
10. Never give workers information of any importance. Some smart worker might get your job.
11. Pick out two or three of your favorites to spy on other workers; this way you can pick up a lot of information.
12. Have no social contact whatever with your workers. Familiarity breeds contempt.

I want to repeat that this is a satire on, "how to be a 'big shot' supervisor," because later I want to give you my ideas on the positive qualifications.

And now to some suggestions on how to put your ideas across. You will probably laugh when I say this, but you must first have the ideas. Further, even with good ideas you must accept a certain amount of nervous tension or you are not human. No effort is entirely painless, but the degree of pain can be lessened.

I believe there are always three speeches--the one you prepared, the one you presented, and the one you wish you had presented.

Since communications and human relations are so important in business today, we will spend a little time on the communication activities that involve the spoken and written word.

In order to do an effective job, the following is something to consider when preparing a speech:

YOUR AUDIENCE--IS IT ONE WORKER OR MANY? REMEMBER HUMANS ARE DIFFERENT WHEN IN A GROUP, SEEM TO DO VERY LITTLE INDIVIDUAL THINKING, DO NOT USUALLY ACCEPT NEW THINGS. TARGET YOUR SPEECH TO YOUR AUDIENCE.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

TEACH THEM...



(For underground and surface mining operations)

May 1979

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



Fall-of-Person Accident

Introduction: A contract miner, first class, age 21 years, was fatally injured while making preparations for slushing when he slipped or fell into a stope-ore chute.

Description of Accident: The victim and his partner commenced slushing the north side of the stope where the slusher was to be moved. After the ore chute was full, they moved the slusher over the ore-chute and set it into place. After this was done, the victim's partner went down to the 4100 level to pull the chute while the victim was to tie the slusher down.

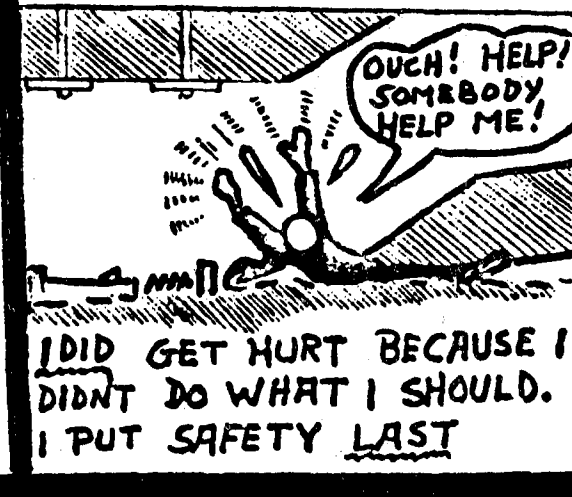
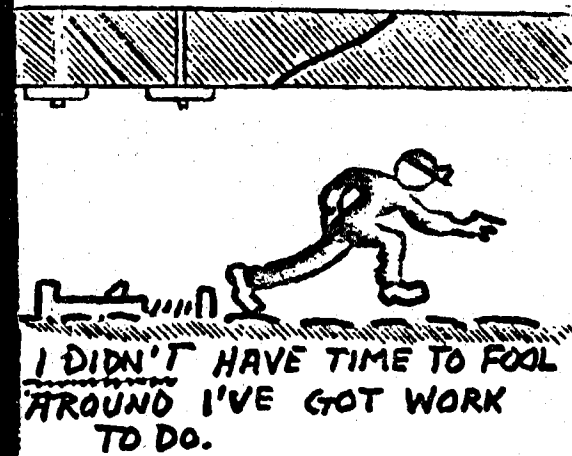
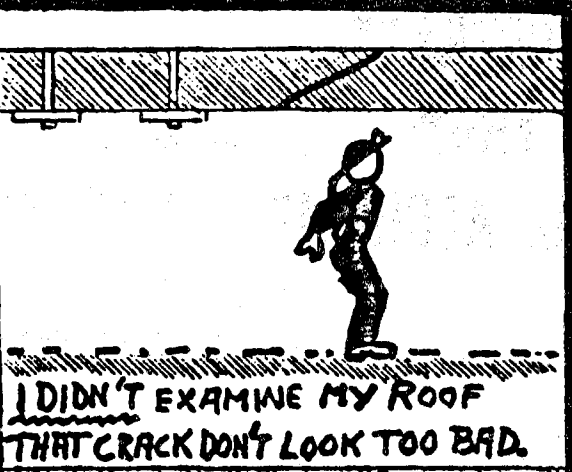
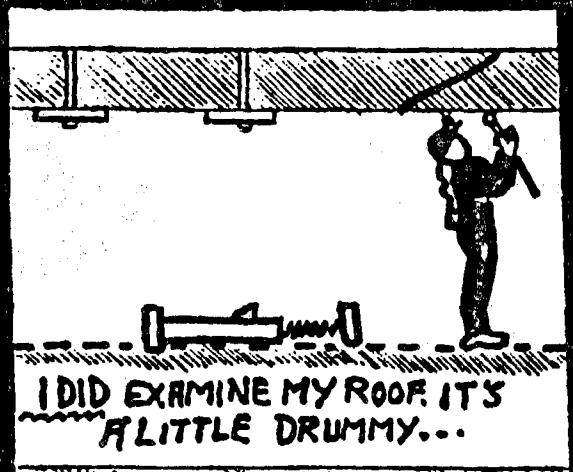
There was a slusher block in the northeast corner of the ore-chute. The victim apparently slipped or fell into the ore-chute while making preparations for slushing. His partner had pulled nine cars of muck from the raise when he heard what he thought were moans and heavy breathing. He went up into the stope and could see light coming from the ore-chute. He went to get another miner, and they got the injured man out after removing about two feet of muck that was covering the injured man. He was properly transported to the hospital.

Cause of Accident: The direct cause of the accident was the failure of management to properly enforce federal standards and company safety rules in the proper use of safety lines and belts and other safe means of working around an open ore-chute.

Recommendations: Safety belts and lines shall be worn when men work where there is a danger of falling; a second person shall tend the life line when bins, tanks, or other dangerous areas are entered.

Employees should be constantly alert to the potential of accidents on their jobs.

(For underground mining operations - noncoal)



HOW ABOUT YOU?

May 1979

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC
MACHINERY ACCIDENT



General Information: A plant laborer was fatally injured when he entered or fell into the feed area of the tub of a log washer which was being restarted. The victim had a total of 7 days experience in the mineral industry.

The pit and plant was a sand-and-gravel mining-and-sizing operation providing raw material to the construction industry.

Sand and gravel was mined by dragline and transported to the plant site by bottom-dump-type trucks. This plant feed was split at a scalping screen system into waste, sand, and rock fractions. The latter was cleaned of clays, silts, and debris by a 36-inch McLanahan log washer having twin-counter rotating paddle-shaft assemblies geared to 29 r.p.m. through a 440-volt, 75-horsepower electrical motor-powered reduction unit. Water level within the log washer's tub was maintained by a screen-protected weir box welded to the side of the tub adjacent to the feed point.

Cleaning of the screen was performed by striking its' downstream surface with a hammer. Cleaning frequency was dictated by day-to-day variation in plant feed tramp levels. The cleaning procedure as outlined did not place a person in a hazardous position.

Current operating procedures described did not guarantee that all persons would be clear of moving parts prior to restarts. This included the log washer feed areas.

Description of Accident: An abnormal amount of plant feed tramp was being experienced, and the plant operator stated that he had decided to stop the plant feed conveyor and the log washer in order to instruct the victim on the method of cleaning the weir box screen. After demonstrating the procedure and advising the victim that he was going to immediately restart the equipment, the plant operator ascended the stairs to the control room. He stated that he heard the victim pounding on the screen and observed him doing so as he climbed the stairs. The plant operator entered the control room, energized the feed conveyor and log washer, and then returned to the head of

(For surface mining operations - noncoal)

the access stairway to view the log-washer operation. He observed the body of the victim entangled in the east paddle assembly and ran to the controls and stopped the log washer, then proceeded to the log washer and saw that he could not help the badly mangled victim.

The plant operator descended to the ground and contacted the plant superintendent, who was near the maintenance shop, and advised him of the accident. The superintendent examined the victim and could find no pulse or other life signs. He proceeded to the shop area and telephoned the paramedics for assistance. The victim was pronounced dead at the site and the body removed to the hospital. Cause of death was massive injuries below the rib-cage area and a skull fracture.

The investigation could not determine how the victim came into contact with the log-washer paddle system due to lack of eyewitness evidence. It was assumed that he had climbed onto the structure and then fell or was pulled into the tub by the rotating paddles.

Cause of Accident: The direct cause of the accident was the victim's act of placing himself in a position from which he could accidentally come into contact with moving log-washer internal parts. Contributing factors included the lack of experience of the victim, the failure of the start-up procedure to guarantee that all persons were clear of moving machinery parts, and the lack of guarding of the washers' exposed internal rotating parts.

May 1979

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



FATAL MACHINERY (CONVEYOR) ACCIDENT

General Information: A secondary plant operator was fatally injured while attempting to clean off a buildup of material from the sides of the hopper feeding the secondary plant. The victim had 7 months experience with the company.

The underground portion of the mine was not being operated during or prior to the accident. Road rock was being mined from benches above the portal to the underground mine. Material was mined and crushed at the primary plant on the quarry floor and conveyed to the secondary plant at the top of the quarry rim on a 24-inch conveyor.

Description of Accident: The victim, after having coffee in the scalehouse with fellow employees, proceeded to the secondary plant site a short distance away and started up the plant.

Work progressed without incident until a stockpile truck driver saw the victim hanging by his right arm from the pinch point between the head pulley and the snubber pulley. He immediately killed the power to the plant at the control panel approximately 25 feet away from the accident site. About this time the other employees saw the victim and came to help. The superintendent was notified at the scalehouse and an ambulance was called. Two workers climbed up the side of the hopper approximately 12 feet to the head pulley height and checked the victim's pulse and found none. By this time the superintendent had arrived and ordered the men to cut the conveyor belt to free the victim, but this failed to free the victim's arm. The bolts had to be removed from the sides of the snubber-pulley pillar block and the pulley lowered a few inches to free the arm. Just as the victim was lowered to the ground, the ambulance arrived and the victim was pronounced dead.

During the investigation it was established that the victim was standing on some metal projecting from the side of the hopper and trying to loosen built-up material from inside the bin with a shovel. Apparently when he raised the shovel handle to scrape the hopper backwall, the shovel handle was caught in the pinch point, drawing his right hand and arm into the pulleys. As the arm was drawn into the pinch points, the victim was propelled against the steel structure of the belt conveyor head and snubber pulleys. The victim died instantly.

(For surface mining operations - noncoal)

Company personnel interviewed stated that it was company policy to shut down all equipment before attempting to loosen any buildup of material. The victim had been observed on previous occasions performing the same task, but always with the machinery shut down.

Cause of Accident: The direct cause of the accident was the victim's placing himself in an unsafe position and not shutting down the machinery before attempting to free the material buildup from the inside of the hopper.

Recommendations:

Employees should be constantly alert to the potential of accidents on their jobs.

Safe means of access shall be provided and maintained to all working places.

Coal Mine Fatalities January- December 1978



U.S. Department of Labor
Mine Safety and Health Administration

Ray Marshall, Secretary

Robert B. Lagather
Assistant Secretary
for Mine Safety and Health

Coal Mine Fatalities in 1978:

DECEMBER Fatalities: 4 104

**Underground: Haulage 2; Roof Fall 1
Surface: Haulage 1**

Compared with 1977 — 139

**Coal Mine Fatalities for Jan-Dec 1978
and Jan-Dec 1977 by State:**

	1978	1977		1978	1977
West Virginia	29	29	Arizona	2	0
Kentucky	23	43	Arkansas	1	0
Virginia	16	16	Indiana	1	1
Pennsylvania (Bit)	7	12	Maryland	1	0
Illinois	7	4	Pennsylvania (Anth)	1	12
Alabama	4	4	Tennessee	1	3
Ohio	4	5	Iowa	0	1
Utah	4	4	Oklahoma	0	1
Colorado	2	2	Montana	0	1
Wyoming	2	0	Texas	0	1

Fatalities for Jan-Dec 1978 by Occupation, Location, and Cause:

OCCUPATION

Laborer/Trainee	13	Welder	2
Scoop/Dozer Operator	12	Construction Worker	2
Loader/Miner Operator	10	Blaster	1
Mechanic/Repairman	8	Equipment Services Manager	1
Roof Bolter	7	Inspector	1
Truck Driver	5	Locomotive Engineer	1
Section/Assistant Foreman	5	Maintenance Foreman	1
Electrician/Helper	4	Materials Handler	1
Miner Helper/Jack Setter	4	Mine Manager	1
Superintendent/Co-owner	3	Mobile Equipment Operator	1
Roof Bolter Helper	3	Motor Man	1
Cutting Machine Operator	3	Plant Foreman	1
Utility Man/Painter	3	Shuttlecar Operator	1
Oiler	2	Battery Tractor Operator	1
Shot Firer	2	Beltman	1
Trackman/Bratticeman	2	Continuous Miner Operator Helper	1

LOCATION

Underground Mine	67
Strip and Auger Mine	20
Surface Area of UG Mine	9
Preparation Plant	8

CAUSE

Roof and Rib Fall	33
Haulage	29
Machinery	13
Electrical	13
Other	16

(For coal-mining operations)

The Last Word

May 1979

'MEMORIAL DAY'

Two years after the end of the war between the North and the South, the women of Columbus, Mississippi, honored the graves of Confederate and Union soldiers alike, by covering them with flowers. People all over our country were moved by this gesture. On May 30, 1868, General John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order that, "every post of G.A.R. should hold suitable exercises and decorate the graves of their dead comrades with flowers." From that time, Decoration Day or Memorial Day, has been a special occasion to pay tribute to the men and women who have died to make and keep our country free. Abraham Lincoln resolved in his Gettysburg Address that "these dead shall not have died in vain."

The mining industry also resolves that the many lives in the past lost in mine accidents should not be in vain. This resolution should be further inspired through more safety education, stricter enforcement of safety rules, and joint cooperation of all segments of the mining industry toward safety.

THE LAST WORDS

Overheard: "I swear I'm going to live within my income even if I have to borrow money to do it."

Hear about the guy who works in a distillery? When he works overtime, he gets paid time and a fifth.

Sign in a realtor's office: "Free home with every \$30,000 dishwasher purchased."

There was a none-too-bright young man who was finally promoted from the sixth to seventh grade. He was so excited he could hardly shave without cutting himself.

There was a time when a fool and his money were soon parted. Now it happens to everybody.

Then there's the story about the absent-minded businessman who kissed his secretary and tried to dictate to his wife.



(For underground and surface mining operations)

SPEAKING OF SAFETY

It's little careless habits that make big accidents.

It might not be your fault--just your funeral.

What have you done for accident prevention today?

OUCH!

Hands and fingers were victims of roughly one-fourth of all occupational injuries to the different parts of the body during 1978. That's why gloves or other hand protection is so important.

STAY SAFE OFF-THE-JOB, TOO

Living is so complicated these days folks don't even worry straight. We:

Worry about the Russians--then get run over by a neighbor.

Worry about radioactive fallout--then get poisoned, spraying the flowers.

Worry about the kids running in front of cars--then drag them across the street on the red light.

Worry about crashing in an airplane--then fall off a ladder painting the house.

Worry about getting the car greased every 3,000 miles--then never get a medical checkup.

Worry about the kids getting proper nourishment--then leave household poisons lying around for them to snack on.

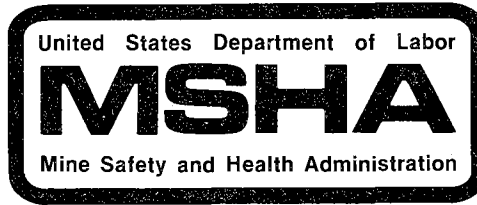
Worry about retirement--then do everything we can to keep from lasting that long.

Worry about polio--then get crippled up by a power lawn mower or homeshop power tool.

Worry about winning a baseball game--then gamble on our lives with nary a thought.

It's alright to think about the spectacular and unusual--but it's the ordinary things and occurrences that will kill you.

5000-22
(Rev. 12-78)



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MEETING REPORT FORM

For the month of _____

TOTAL meetings held this month _____

TOTAL attendance this month _____

Chapter Number _____ (See address label, if incorrect, please indicate change.)

(Telephone No.)

(Signature)

(Title)

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