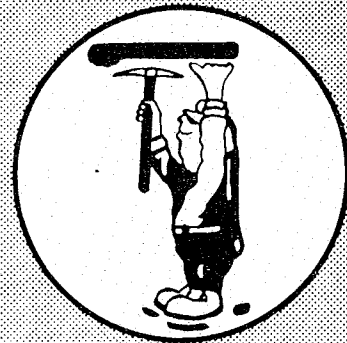


JUNE 1981



BULLETIN

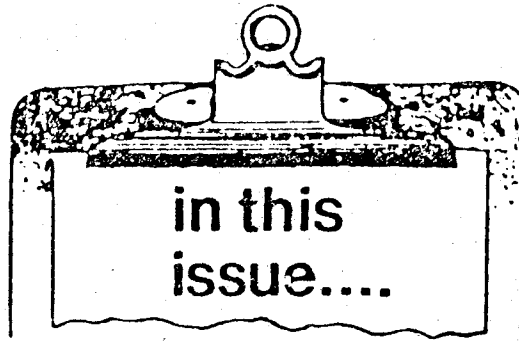


United States Department of Labor

MSHA

Mine Safety and Health Administration

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



June 1981

1. Fatalgram, "Metal and Nonmetal Fatalities
January-December 1980"
2. Fatalgram, "Coal Fatalities
January-December 1980"
3. Poster, "Impact"
4. Poster, "Symposium Announcement"
5. Safety Topic, "Take Time to Lockout"
6. Abstract, "Fall-of-Material Accident"
7. Safety Topic, "Graders and Road Patrols"
8. Meeting Report Form (chapters only)

Metal and Nonmetal Mining Fatalities January-December 1980*



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

Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary

Thomas J. Shepich
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Mine Safety and Health

Metal and Nonmetal Mining Fatalities in 1980:

103

The 103 Fatalities Occurred in the following 33 States

Utah	8	Idaho	3	Arkansas	1
Pennsylvania	7	Louisiana	3	Connecticut	1
Arizona	6	Michigan	3	Georgia	1
California	6	North Carolina	3	Indiana	1
Colorado	6	Virginia	3	Iowa	1
Florida	6	Washington	3	Kansas	1
New Mexico	6	Tennessee	3	Kentucky	1
Texas	6	Wyoming	2	Minnesota	1
South Carolina	5	Illinois	2	New Hampshire	1
Ohio	4	Nevada	2	New York	1
Alabama	3	Wisconsin	2	Oregon	1
					103

OCCUPATION OF VICTIMS:

Laborers	39	Supervisors	11
Miners	14	Mechanics	10
Heavy Equipment Operators	8	Truck Drivers	8
		Others	10
			103

80-019

1980 Fatalities by Location and Cause:

UNDERGROUND:	SURFACE:	
Fall of Ground	Powered Haulage	21
Explosives	Electricity	6
Falling Material	Machinery	6
Machinery	Falling Material	5
Man Hoisting	Explosives of gas or dust	4
Others	Others	9
		51
		23

MILLS:

Powered Haulage	8
Fall of Person	5
Electricity	4
Falling Material	4
Handling Material	4
Others	4
	29

For the second consecutive year haulage is the most frequent type of fatal accident and more than twice as common as the next most frequent type.

- Drivers!*
1. Follow established safety rules.
 2. Comply with posted speed limits.
 3. Practice defensive driving tactics.
 4. Do not allow yourselves short-cuts.

* Preliminary Data

Coal Mine Fatalities January-December 1980



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

Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary
Assistant Secretary
for Mine Safety and Health

Coal Mine Fatalities for 1980:

131

December Fatalities: 11

**Underground: Roof Fall 3, Haulage 3,
Machinery 1, Other 1**

Surface: Machinery 1, Other 2

(Compared with 1979: 144)

**Coal Mine Fatalities for Jan-Dec 1980
and Jan-Dec 1979 by State:**

	1980	1979
West Virginia	34	35
Kentucky	28	36
Illinois	16	11
Virginia	14	17
Pennsylvania (Bit.)	14	13
Ohio	8	3
Tennessee	4	5
Alabama	3	11
Pennsylvania (Anth.)	3	1
Colorado	2	2
Indiana	2	0
Wyoming	2	1
New Mexico	1	1
Maryland	0	2
Oklahoma	0	3
Texas	0	1
Utah	0	6

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

OCCUPATION

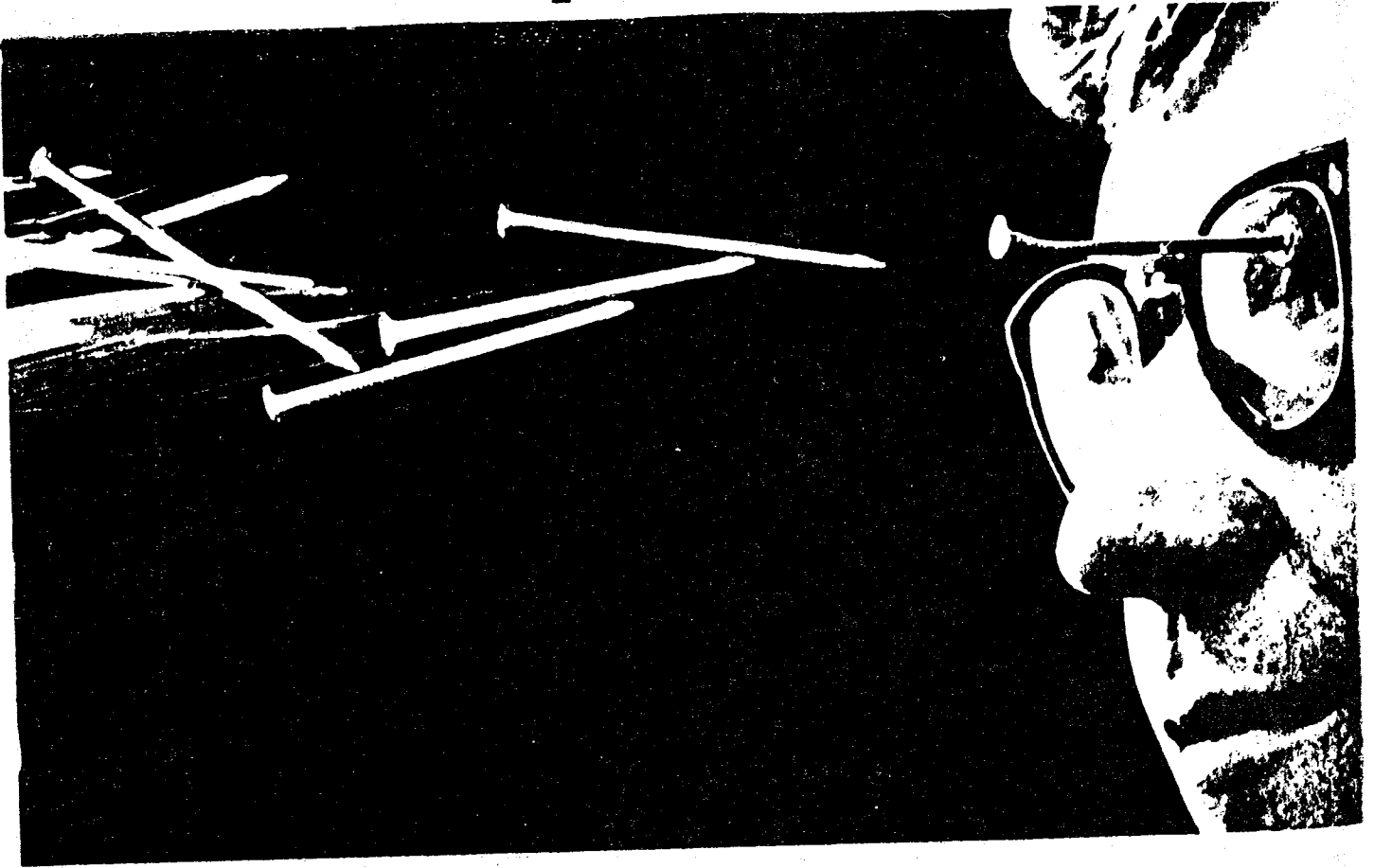
Foreman/Assistant	18	Belt Cleaner	2
Roof Bolter Operator/Helper	16	Maintenance Man	2
Continuous Miner Operator/Helper	15	Drill Helper	1
Laborer	14	Brattice Man	1
Mechanic/Repairman	7	Brakeman	1
Motorman/Rockduster	6	Supply Man	1
Shuttlecar Operator	6	Timberman	1
Truck Driver	5	Sheer Operator	1
Superintendent	4	Loading Machine Operator	1
Electrician	4	Welder	1
Mobile Equipment Operator	4	Electrician Helper	1
Dozer Operator	3	Car Dropper	1
Drill Operator	3	Wireman	1
Shotfirer	3	Shooter	1
End Loader Operator	3	Groundman	1
Blaster	2	Other (private citizen)	1

LOCATION

Underground Mine	93	Haulage	37
Strip and Auger Mine	24	Roof and Rib Fall	32
Surface Area of UG Mine	10	Machinery	20
Preparation Plant	4	Electrical	12
		Other	30

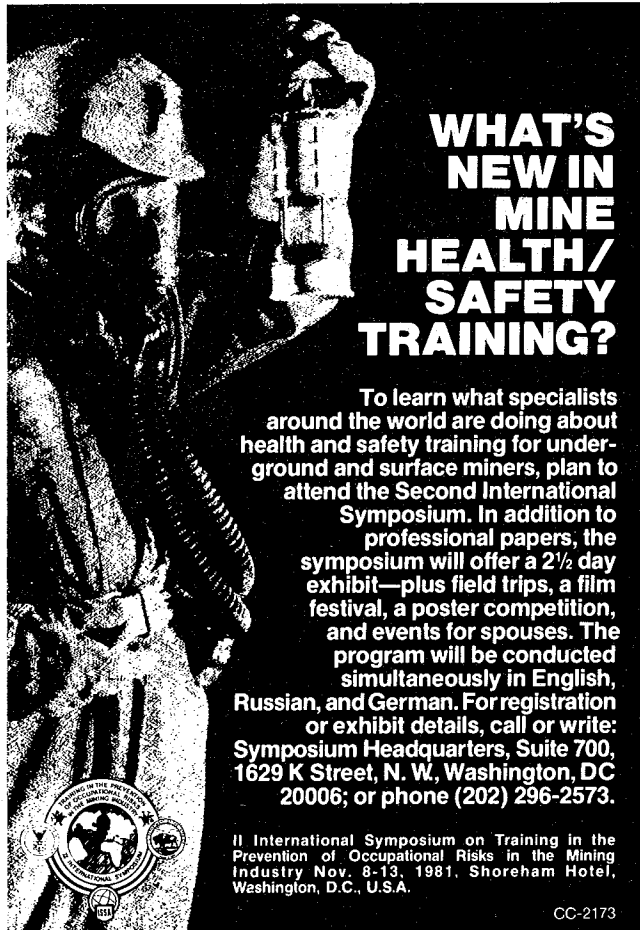
CAUSE

Impact



A flying projectile never
heard of the minimum
safety standard.

**DON'T LET AN
ACCIDENT
SPOIL YOUR
VACATION**



WHAT'S NEW IN MINE HEALTH/ SAFETY TRAINING?

To learn what specialists around the world are doing about health and safety training for underground and surface miners, plan to attend the **Second International Symposium**. In addition to professional papers, the symposium will offer a 2½ day exhibit—plus field trips, a film festival, a poster competition, and events for spouses. The program will be conducted simultaneously in English, Russian, and German. For registration or exhibit details, call or write: **Symposium Headquarters, Suite 700, 1629 K Street, N. W., Washington, DC 20006; or phone (202) 296-2573.**



II International Symposium on Training in the Prevention of Occupational Risks in the Mining Industry Nov. 8-13, 1981, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

CC-2173



June 1981

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Take Time To Lockout!

The following item was noted in a recent newspaper:

MAN LOSES ARM IN MINE MISHAP

Listed in "fairly good" condition Wednesday morning at _____ Hospital was _____, 53, who was injured in a mine accident at _____ mine, Tuesday about 4:50 p.m.

Mr. _____, a mechanic, had his right arm severed just below the elbow when it was caught in the rollers of a conveyor belt.

Lockingout of the equipment would have prevented this injury. It would have prevented an accident to a worker who was in the process of making a simple adjustment on a machine.

The victim was several steps away from the switch, so he had a decision to make. Would he walk over, shut off the machine, make the adjustment, then go switch on the power again? OR, would he make the adjustment while the machine was in motion?

He considered the alternatives. He could save time and effort by not shutting off the power, and it would take only a few seconds, so he started to adjust...with disastrous results!

He had skilled doctors and technicians on his side. They tried to save his hand by implantation, but it didn't work and amputation was necessary.

It could have been worse. Within a few months the victim was back on the job, but he was not quite the same worker.

Now, the mechanic is without one hand and with one nagging thought ...how it all could have been avoided if he had only taken a few steps and seconds needed to SHUT OFF THE POWER!

SAFETY IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

(For use in all mining operations)

June 1981

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC
Fall-of-Material Accident



ATTENTION: Part 48.3 (Underground) and Part 48.23 (Surface) of the Code of Federal Regulations states that in the case of a new mine which is to be opened or a mine which is to be reopened or reactivated, the operator shall have an approved plan prior to opening the new mine or reopening or reactivating the mine.

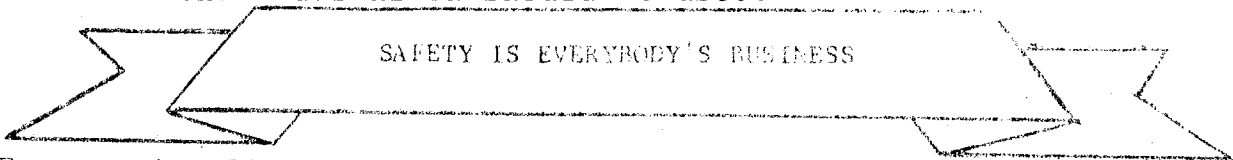
The significance of this regulation is demonstrated in the following fatal accident.

General Information: The accident occurred at a cement-producing quarry and plant. The victim had been employed for one month as a welder by an independent contractor. The contractor had no MSHA training program.

Description of Accident: On the day of the accident, the victim was assigned to install handrailing on the stairway in the stair-tower. Two employees were getting loads ready to be hoisted by the P & H crane to various points and were under the supervision of the shift supervisor and eyewitness to the accident. The ground crew of two employees had a load of six steel pipes and six steel plates ready to be hoisted. They signaled the crane operator to lower the hook of the crane. The load was hooked up, checked for balance and safety, and hoisted to the upper part of the steel structure about 80 feet above the ground. The crew on the upper part of the structure was unable to land the load where they originally wanted it, so the crane operator was signaled to move the load to the bridge where ample space was available to land the load. In order to execute this task, the crane operator had to boom down. In the process of doing so, one choker slipped toward center causing the load to lose balance and tilt. This caused two steel pipes to slip out of the bundle; one landed on the bridge while the other descended to the ground. Meanwhile, the victim had used up his supply of pipes and walked out to the pile of pipes to replenish it. While doing so he was struck on the head by the falling pipe. No one saw the victim leaving the structure and walk the short distance (20 feet) to the pipes.

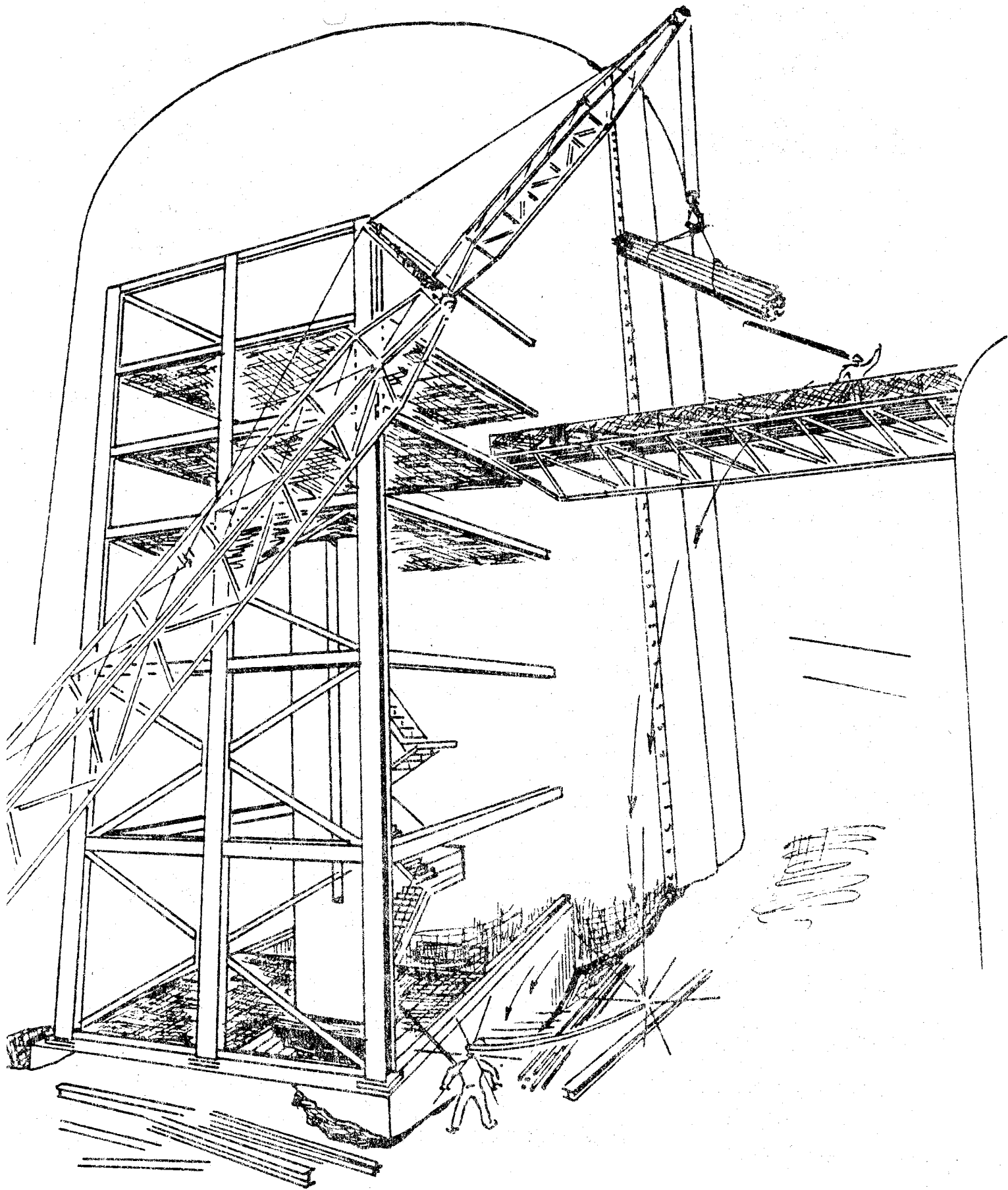
Cause of Accident: The accident was caused by the jerking motion of the crane when the operator had to boom down in order to land the load and caused one choker to slip toward the center. This action tilted the load to the vertical allowing two pipes to slip out.

Recommendation: When hoisting bundles of material using a steel choker, the eye of the choker should be tight against the load and an additional half-hitch should be used.



SAFETY IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

(For use in all mining operations)





HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Graders and Road Patrols

The operation of large and heavy equipment takes knowledge, skill and experience. Experience can make your jobs routine, but as you know the unexpected does happen so you must be prepared for any emergency.

Among the unexpected situations you might be asked to cope with are collisions with other equipment, losing control of your vehicle and your vehicle running or sliding off a road or over an embankment.

In addition to these hazards, you may be injured or cause injury to others in any of the following ways:

1. While repairing or servicing the grader in such locations as near the edge of high banks where you could slip and fall.
2. When boarding or leaving the machine.
3. By striking other persons, objects or vehicles with the machine or the blade.
4. By unexpected tipping of the grader if it goes off the road, over a bank or runs over a large object.
5. By other vehicles out of control.
6. By leaving the grader unattended in dangerous locations, such as parked on a steep grade.
7. By mechanical failure of the brakes or steering mechanisms.

As you can see, there are quite a few potential accident and injury possibilities.

(Supervisor: Discuss other potential hazards at your particular operation.)

How can you avoid being involved in accidents as you go about your duties? 1) by knowing and obeying all safety rules and regulations; 2) by being alert for hazards; 3) by driving defensively and using courtesy, caution and common sense; 4) by keeping in the clear of other mobile equipment; 5) by watching out for pedestrians; 6) by driving according to conditions, and 7) by doing everything possible to keep the grader in safe operating condition.

SAFETY IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

(For use in all surface mining operations)

Let's briefly review some safety rules and paractices:

1. Be sure to operate your machine according to existing weather and road conditions and according to the type of material with which you are working.
2. Remember to be especially careful when you are working at or near the edge of cuts or fills, particularly on the edges of banks or on road shoulders. Extend the blade so the wheels will have firmer support.
3. Observe and obey all rules for safe driving. When moving to work locations, drive defensively, with courtesy, caution and common sense.
4. Be alert to pedestrians or trespassers, expecially when starting or backing.
5. Whenever you plan to leave your vehicle, shut the motor off, lower the blade to the ground, put the controls in neutral and set the brake. When parking on steeper grades put the transmission in the proper gear and block the wheels. Park so the machine will be clear of trucks or other equipment.
6. Never jump on or off the equipment and don't allow others to do so; be careful when boarding or leaving so you don't slip and fall.
7. Wherever possible, park your grader on level ground so others cannot move it.
8. Always block blades in position when repairs or adjustments are made.
9. Never repair or adjust moving parts when the motor is running.

(Supervisor: Add other safety rules as required at your operation.)

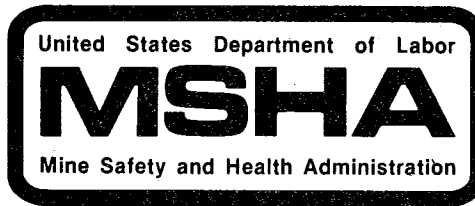
It is important to remember the hazards connected with your job and the ways in which you can avoid accidents.

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MSHA, Office of Holmes
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Education and Training
P.O. Box 25367
Denver, Colorado 80225

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(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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