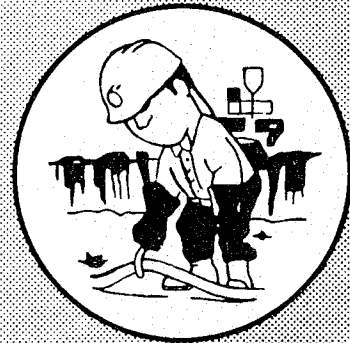


December 1981



# BULLETIN

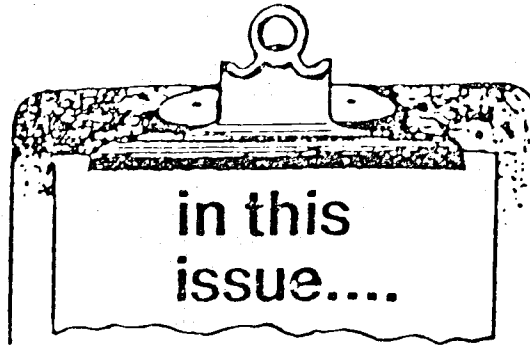


United States Department of Labor

# MSHA

Mine Safety and Health Administration

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



December 1981

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YOU CAN'T GO WRONG WHEN YOU GO WITH SAFETY

President  
WILLARD A. ESSELSTYN  
Washington, DC



Secretary-Treasurer  
WILLIAM H. HOOVER  
Tucson, AZ



## MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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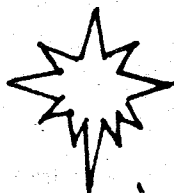
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*To Wish You  
all the Joys of a Merry Christmas  
and a Wonderful New Year*





Merry  
Christmas

and a Happy  
New Year

**HOLMES SAFETY  
ASSOCIATION**

Season's Greetings from  
all the Staff to you



December 1981

## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Code of Federal Regulations  
Subchapter N--Metal and Nonmetallic  
Open-Pit Mines  
Part 55.10--Aerial Tramways

All of these standards are mandatory. Violation of a standard will subject the mine operator to an order or notice of violation as required by Section 8 of the Act.

55.10-1 Buckets shall not be overloaded, and feed shall be regulated to prevent spillage.

55.10-2 Inspection and maintenance of carriers (including loading and unloading mechanisms), ropes and supports, and brakes shall be performed by competent persons according to the recommendations of the manufacturer.

55.10-3 Any hazardous defects shall be corrected before the equipment is used.

55.10-4 Positive-action-type brakes and devices which apply the brakes automatically in the event of a power failure shall be provided on aerial tramways.

55.10-5 Track cable connections shall not obstruct passage of carriage wheels.

55.10-6 Towers shall be suitably protected from swaying buckets.

55.10-7 Guard nets or other suitable protection shall be provided where tramways pass over roadways, walkways, or buildings.

55.10-8 Persons other than maintenance workers shall not ride aerial tramways unless the following features are provided:

- (a) Two independent brakes, each capable of holding the maximum load;
- (b) Direct communication between terminals;
- (c) Power drives with emergency power available in case of primary power failure;
- (d) Buckets equipped with positive locks to prevent accidental tripping or dumping.

55.10-9 Persons shall not ride loaded buckets.

55.10-10 Where possible, aerial tramways shall not be started until the operator has ascertained that everyone is in the clear.



## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### Excerpts from Code of Federal Regulations Part 77--Surface Coal Mines and Surface Work Areas of Underground Coal Mines Subpart Q--Loading and Hauling

In today's session we will discuss the safety standards as they pertain to loading and haulage. Due to the variety of equipment involved in loading and haulage activities, we must pay particular attention to what we are doing. Recently, four fatalities occurred in a two month period; the workers were crushed between railroad cars or beneath an overturned truck. Failure to comply with the loading and haulage regulations contributed to the cause of these fatalities.

Section 77.1600--Loading and Haulage; general.

- (A) Only authorized persons shall be permitted on haulage roads and at loading or dumping locations.
- (B) Traffic rules, signals, and warning signs shall be standardized at each mine and posted.
- (C) Where side or overhead clearances on any haulage road or at any loading or dumping location at the mine are hazardous to mine workers, such areas shall be conspicuously marked and warning devices shall be installed when necessary to insure the safety of the workers.

Section 77.1601--Transportation of persons; restrictions.

No person shall be permitted to ride or be otherwise transported on or in the following equipment whether loaded or empty:

- (A) Dippers, shovels, buckets, forks, and clamshells;
- (B) The cargo space of dump trucks or haulage equipment used to transport coal or other material;
- (C) Outside the cabs and beds of mobile equipment;
- (D) Chain, belt, or bucket conveyors, except where such conveyors are specifically designed to transport persons; and
- (E) Loaded bucket and aerial tramways.

Section 77.1602--Use of aerial tramways to transport persons.

Persons other than maintenance workers shall not ride empty buckets or aerial tramways unless the following features are provided:

- (A) Two independent brakes, each capable of holding the maximum load;

(B) Direct communication between terminals;

(C) Power drives with emergency power available in case of primary power failure;

(D) Buckets equipped with positive locks to prevent accidental tripping or dumping.

Section 1603--Trains and locomotives; authorized persons.

(A) Only authorized persons shall be permitted to ride trains or locomotives and they shall ride in a safe position.

(B) Persons shall not get on or off moving equipment, except trainmen may get on or off of slowly moving trains.

Section 77.1604--Transportation of persons; overcrowding:

(A) No man-trip vehicle or other conveyance used to transport persons to and from work areas at surface coal mines shall be overcrowded and all persons shall ride in a safe position.

(B) Supplies, materials, and tools other than small handtools shall not be transported with persons in man-trip vehicles unless such vehicles are specifically designed to make such transportation safe.

#### You're Never Too Old

A lot of people have the mistaken idea that new employees with short service records are the ones who have most of the injuries. However, accident records in all industries show that old-timers are just as likely to get hurt as employees who have been on the job for a short time. Usually new employees are cautious because they are not familiar with the surroundings. After being on the job a short time, however, the attitude of new employees may change, they may become complacent and "throw caution to the wind".

When employees have been doing the same work for many years without an accident, it may become so commonplace that they let their guard down. There are many reasons for this. Perhaps as one gains experience one takes chances, or one may become bored with the routine of the job. A person may also be so familiar with what they are doing that they let their mind wander and think about personal affairs while working.

Whatever the reason, it is poor practice to feel that you have been on your job so long that you cannot get hurt. Some of the worst accidents have happened to people with long service. It is only natural to relax and to feel more at ease after becoming acquainted with a particular job. A relaxed attitude is good on any job if you don't block out thoughts concerning your personal safety. Even though you have become acquainted with your duties, you should never lose sight of the fact that following safe job procedures is as necessary for the experienced individual as well as the new employee.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG WHEN YOU GO WITH SAFETY

December 1981



## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### Excerpts from Code of Federal Regulations Part 75.400--Underground Coal Mines Subpart E--Combustible Materials and Rock Dusting

Part 75.400 of the Code of Federal Regulations states that coal dust, including coal float dust deposited on rock-dusted surfaces, loose coal, and other combustible materials, shall be cleaned up and not permitted to accumulate in active workings, or on electric equipment therein. This provision applies to all underground coal mines, including anthracite. Its purpose is to minimize fire, health, and explosion hazards.

Coal dust refers to particles of coal that can pass through a No. 20 sieve. Float dust is the dust carried by air currents and consists of particles of coal that pass through a No. 200 sieve. Loose coal refers to coal fragments larger in size than coal dust. Other combustible material includes wood, brattice, plastic cloths, sheets, and containers, cable, belting, grease, oil, paper, rubber tires and similar substances.

The amount of bituminous coal dust required to propagate an explosion in a passageway is extremely small, and even if the passageways were cleaned with brooms, sufficient coal dust for explosion would remain. The amount required to propagate an explosion if the dust were spread uniformly on the floor and subsequently dispersed is only 0.01 inch, the thickness of a piece of paper. Irregular deposits on the floor, as usually exist where accumulations are thick, present a greater explosion hazard than flat or uniform deposits. In fact, where dust deposits are flat in straight entries and obstructions are not present, the forces from an initial explosion will not produce currents sufficiently strong to pick up deep layers. This in turn reduces the probability of secondary and more powerful explosions. Further, rock dust is easier to apply onto flat surfaces of a coal mine.

Coal dust on electrical equipment presents a fire and an explosion hazard. A layer as thin as 1/16 of an inch may ignite and burn with a red glow should the electrical equipment have a surface temperature exceeding 160 degrees centigrade. An explosion could result if the passing air current contains more than 5 percent methane or if glowing bituminous coal dust were to be dispersed into the air, even in the absence of methane.

Loose coal and other combustible materials present a fire hazard. Loose coal can be readily broken and ground into dust by movement of people and machines. That movement can make the dust airborne and present both a health and explosion hazard. Every operator of a coal mine must establish and maintain a systematic and effective program for cleaning up and removing accumulations of coal dust, loose coal and other combustibles.



Abandoned and unusable combustible materials must be removed from the mine or stored in fireproof, closed metal containers or in underground storage places of fireproof construction. Other combustible materials shall not exceed the quantity needed for 1 day of operation unless stored in underground storage places of fireproof construction.

With winter approaching and moisture leaving the mines, there is a greater possibility for mine explosions.

### The Supervisor

The successful supervisor is the one whose department shows the largest production at the lowest cost.

All supervisors want to be successful. They strive to maintain a high standard of production and to keep the cost within a fixed estimate. Accidents reduce production and increase cost. To be a successful supervisor, you must eliminate accidents.

Employers realize that in every department the supervisor is the key. To the workers, the supervisor represents the company. Plans and policies of management are useless unless carried out wholeheartedly by each supervisor.

The workers attitude toward safety depends wholly upon the attitude of the supervisor. Indifference breeds indifference. But, if you believe in safety and convince your crew that you are sincere and are doing everything in your power to protect them, you will get cooperation. So you as a supervisor determine the spirit of safety.

To get results, you must believe in accident prevention just as you believe in anything else that prevents waste and increases efficiency of your department. You must really care for your employees as human beings, be sincerely interested in their welfare and feel your moral responsibilities to protect them. You must be a leader who is capable of winning their confidence so your employees work as a team. If you secure the wholehearted support of your crew you will succeed. If not, you will fail.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG WHEN YOU GO WITH SAFETY

December 1981



## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### Seasonal Changes in Coal Mines

October through March has historically been the time when mine disasters occur. The Mine Safety and Health Administration warns that immediate precautions should be taken to prevent mining accidents during this six-month period.

With this goal in mind, beginning in 1971, MSHA has emphasized annually a fall-winter alert program designed to call special attention to the increased hazards during the winter months.

Mining personnel should become familiar with the many problems that change mining conditions and increase the risk of disasters. Among these problems are methane gas, which becomes more difficult to control and increases the possibility of methane ignitions and mine explosions; underground mine surfaces, which become drier and increase the possibility of mine fires and coal dust explosions, and changing air temperature and moisture conditions which can create adverse roof conditions.

MSHA also warns operators to give particular attention to areas in the mine not frequently traveled; construction sites; wet areas; new roof areas; drift, slope and shaft areas; dusty roadways; and areas that have wet and damaged cables.

Escapeways in mines should be maintained properly and workers should be instructed about escape routes and the use of self-rescue devices.

The main purpose of these efforts since the beginning of the fall-winter alert program is to reemphasize for mine workers and operators the critical importance of safe work practices and the need for extraordinary alertness at this time of year.

"By paying particular attention to this six-month period and working together, the mining industry and MSHA can make the coal mine a safer place in which to work and reduce deaths and injuries," said Joseph A. Lamonica, Acting Administrator for Coal Mine Safety and Health.



December 1981

## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### Storage Bins and Hoppers

Each year a number of persons are killed in storage bins. Many are new on the job, but often they are people with several years of experience who get careless. Each one who dies in a storage bin probably has some time to think, and panics helplessly, knowing death will be by suffocation. It is a terrible way to die. It is also very traumatic to watch someone perish this way.

Familiarity with hazards often breeds contempt for the hazard involved and innocent looking storage bins are no exception. Bins can be killers! They will go on killing unless, starting today, they get the respect they demand in return for your life.

Miners have bet their lives and gone in bins when nobody else knew they were there. They bet their lives that they could get in and out safely and too many of them lost the bet. They suffocated when material caved on them or when someone, not knowing they were inside, dumped material on top of them or pulled them along with the material out of the bottom of the bin. DON'T LET THIS BE YOU!

A well-known hazard is standing or walking on top of what you think is solid material. When you learn that it has bridged over and left a void beneath you, you will be dropping down, going out of sight and the material will be flowing over you. Stay off surge piles and reclaim areas.

If you must go into a bin to clear or repair it, have the proper safety equipment (belt, harness and lifelines). Have a second person, similarly equipped, stationed near where the lifeline is fastened who will constantly adjust it, keeping it tight, with minimum slack. Make plans for the operation so that everybody involved knows what is going on. Lock out both filling and discharge equipment and start to clean material from the top of the bin or silo down. NEVER work under any loose material hanging on the walls.

Anytime your life is at stake is serious business. Take a good look at tanks, silos, bins, surge piles, and reclaim areas, as well as steep material piles, and the conditions associated with them.

Companies should make and enforce safety rules for bins. Some operators have placed warning signs on bin or silo entrances allowing only authorized personnel in the area. Others have placed locks on the entrances prohibiting access without a key.

It would be best if no one ever had to go into a bin, tank, or silo. Some bins can and should be cleaned from the outside with a long handle rake or chipper. The future design of bins, tanks, and silos should consider a safe means of cleaning. Bin vibrators and other methods are available to keep material from hanging up inside.

MSHA has two mandatory standards concerning bin, tank and silo safety. Parts 55, 56, and 57.15-5 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires the use of belts or harnesses with lifelines and another person tending the lifeline. Parts 55, 56, 57.16-2 requires mechanical controls situated so that persons are not exposed to entrapment by the material. Material-handling equipment shall be mechanical so as not to expose persons to danger of entrapment. Walkways or passage ways are required where persons move around these facilities and ladders, platforms, or staging shall be provided in these areas for maintenance and inspection purposes. Before persons enter these facilities, the materials supply and discharge shall have ceased and the supply and discharge equipment locked out. These persons shall wear a safety belt or harness with a lifeline attached and a similarly equipped second person shall attend the lifeline constantly.

Other hazards associated with bins, silos and tanks are air quality. When performing maintenance or repair work inside these storage areas, good ventilation and visibility are a must to prevent harmful contaminants from welding, solvents, and paint fumes. The presence of flammable and explosive gasses from storage of liquids or solids are also known hazards.

We must all work together to train persons to recognize bin hazards; to handle the conditions that arise concerning maintenance and cleaning, and to look for better methods of cleaning and bin design.

A film entitled, "Hazards Around Bins and Hoppers," is available to the mining industry. This film, produced by the Audio Visual Office of Education and Training, MSHA, starkly portrays some results of unsafe practices around bins and hoppers and then shows what must be done to prevent such accidents.

This film and others are expressly produced by the Audio Visual Office to be used in the mineral and metallurgical industries in a nationwide effort to improve health and safety of mining personnel.

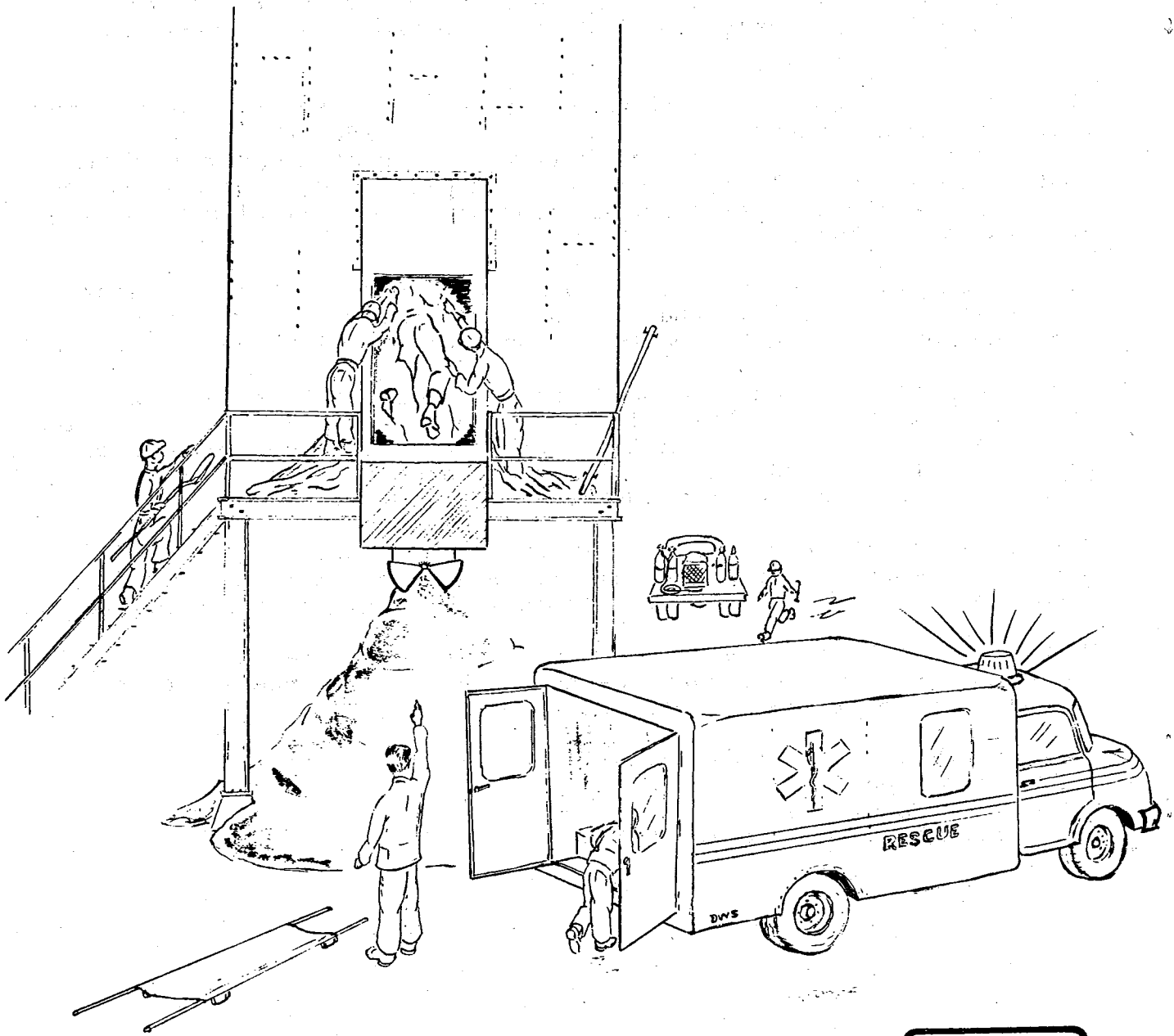
Films are available on a loan basis or may be purchased. All requests for film #868, "Hazards Around Bins and Hoppers," or other visual aids should be directed to:

Chief, Division of Audio Visual Services  
Education and Training, MSHA  
4800 Forbes Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

# WARNING!

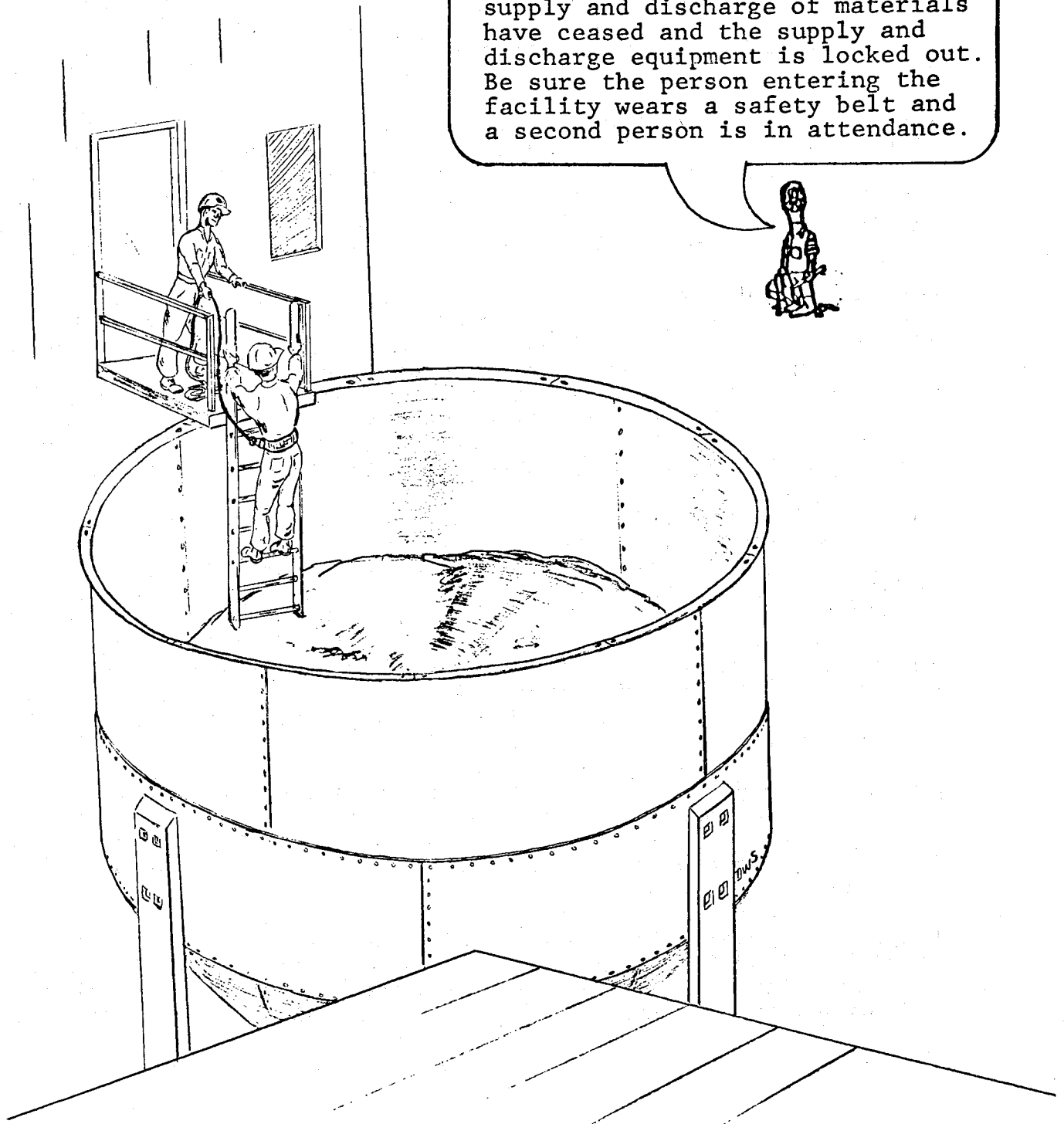
# BINS/HOPPERS

# CAN KILL!



United States Department of Labor  
**MSHA**  
Mine Safety and Health Administration  
METAL/NONMETAL HEALTH AND SAFETY  
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

When you have to enter into a bin or hopper be sure the supply and discharge of materials have ceased and the supply and discharge equipment is locked out. Be sure the person entering the facility wears a safety belt and a second person is in attendance.



# ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

December 1981

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION  
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

## Handling Material (Suffocation) Accident



General Information: A laborer was suffocated when he was engulfed in a coal feed hopper while attempting to free a hangup. He had 3 years, 5 months mining experience as a laborer. The plant, a cement-producing operation, was operated three, 8-hour shifts a day, 7 days a week. Cement was produced by the dry process and the finished product was stored in silos for shipment in bag and bulk.

The coal hopper where the accident occurred was of steel construction and housed in a shed which was enclosed on three sides. It was fed by a front-end loader and was used to supply a mill which ground the coal for firing the kiln. Safety belts and lines were available at the kiln control room, at the yard foreman's office, and at the gypsum unloading area.

Description of Accident: The victim started his shift by performing a brief clean-up job and then went to work at the kiln control room. A short time later, the front-end loader operator, who was feeding the coal hopper, reported that the coal had stopped flowing from the discharge pan. The shift foreman instructed the victim to check the vibrator pan under the hopper and in some way he started the coal flow again. About 30 minutes later, the same thing happened and again the foreman instructed the victim to start the coal feed.

When the foreman arrived at the coal hopper, he encountered the victim who told him that he believed a large lump of coal was lodged in the hopper discharge. The victim picked up a long, steel bar and stepped onto the mound of coal in the hopper. He pushed the bar down into the coal and into a void. While moving the bar around, the bridged coal collapsed and buried him to his hips. The foreman grabbed his hands but could not free him. He released his hold, shut off the vibrator discharge and ran for help. When he returned, the victim was buried to his chest and appeared to be unconscious.

Cause of Accident: The accident was caused by the victim entering the coal feed hopper without wearing a safety belt or harness, an act which was permitted by his supervisor. Failure to de-energize and lock-out the discharge vibrator may have contributed to the severity.

Recommendations: This accident involved violations of Sections 56.16-2(c) and 56.16-2(b). It is the responsibility of management and supervisors at all levels to emphasize and enforce with due diligence requirements of Federal safety rules and regulations.



# Fatalgram

U.S. Department of Labor  
Mine Safety and Health Administration  
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health Activity

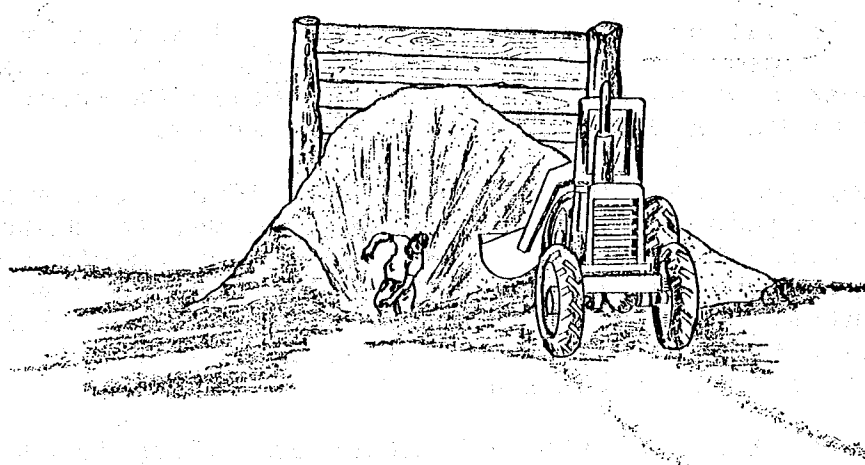
A 19-YEAR-OLD FRONT-END LOADER OPERATOR WITH 11 DAYS EXPERIENCE IN HIS JOB, WHICH WAS ALSO HIS TOTAL EXPERIENCE IN MINING, DIED WHEN HE WAS ENGULFED IN SLIDING MATERIAL FUNNELING DOWN TO THE DISCHARGE HOLE OF A SURGE PILE.

THE VICTIM'S JOB WAS TO DUMP BARITE ORE, WHICH HAD BEEN CRUSHED TO 1/2 INCH MINUS SIZE, ON A SURGE PILE GIVING TO A CONVEYOR SYSTEM WHICH DELIVERED IT FOR FURTHER PROCESSING. THE ARRANGEMENT WAS SUCH THAT A LOADER OPERATOR DELIVERING MATERIAL TO THE SURGE PILE COULD ASCERTAIN WHETHER THE PILE WAS FEEDING TO THE BELT SYSTEM PROPERLY ONLY BY CLIMBING THE SURGE PILE ITSELF AND LOOKING DOWN OVER THE EDGE. THE INFORMATION SO GAINED WAS NEEDED FOR EVALUATING WHETHER OR NOT IT WAS TIME TO DUMP MORE MATERIAL ON THE SURGE PILE. SO THE VICTIM CLIMBED THE PILE AND WAS ENGULFED.

HE HAD BEEN GIVEN NONE OF THE NEW MINER TRAINING REQUIRED BY CFR 30, PART 48.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. SURGE PILES SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH EFFECTIVE MEANS OF HANDLING MATERIALS SO THAT PERSONS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE EXPOSED TO ENTRAPMENT BY CAVING OR SLIDING OF MATERIALS.  
55.16-2(a)(1) MANDATORY
2. EACH NEW MINER SHALL RECEIVE NO LESS THAN 24 HOURS OF TRAINING, INCLUDING AN INTRODUCTION TO THE WORK ENVIRONMENT AND HAZARD RECOGNITION.  
PART 48.25



DEATH TOLL Period covered: January through May				
Year	Underground	Surface	Mills	Total
1980	7	19	10	36
1981	12	10	7	29

**DO YOUR PART TO KEEP THE TOLL DOWN!  
SAFETY IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS**





December 1981

## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### Avoid the Hard Way

In industry we cannot achieve efficiency by proving points to employees the hard way; by allowing an injury teach a lesson.

Methods of selling safety must be convincing to the degree that the employee understands all technical aspects of the job and, most important, has a desire to do a good job in a safe manner.

For many years our Nation placed emphasis on the development of physical resources and on technological progress. But during the last two or three decades far greater attention has been given to human welfare and development than ever before.

We have come to realize the greatest assets of a business are its human assets. The improvement of their value--their training--is a matter both of material advantage and moral obligation. For that reason alone we realize that employees must be treated as worthy individuals. They should be justly rewarded; encouraged in their progress; fully informed, and properly assigned. Their jobs also must have dignity and meaning.

Management has realized that in order to have efficient employees it must train them and develop good work habits in them. Then, in order that the organization may have well trained personnel, the individual supervisors who perform the training must themselves be prepared.

Each individual has many powers that may lie dormant if no one takes a planned approach to develop them. Education is the process by which these powers--abilities and capabilities which are susceptible to habituation--are perfected by good habits.

To develop good work habits in an individual, the supervisor should know many things about the employee in order to communicate properly. I'm not trying to say that every supervisor should be a psychologist. But a supervisor should have the skill to promote safety among subordinates, using two simple but major skills: (1) the ability to communicate with all levels of employees; and (2) a working knowledge of human relations.

We recognize the fact that education in safety is as important to the worker as education in technical performance. To teach employees, a supervisor must have the ability to appeal to them just as a salesperson would to sell a product.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG WHEN YOU GO WITH SAFETY



December 1981

## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### Had An Accident At Home Lately?

If you haven't, consider your family lucky. But be on your guard because the chances of accidents at home are much greater than anywhere else.

In one out of five suburban homes, some member of the family has suffered a disabling injury during the past year. Our annual rate of accidental deaths in the home is 27,000. Over 4,000,000 people are injured each year.

You can help this situation by:

1. Check house and grounds to spot hazards.
2. Inspect heating equipment.
3. Thorough house clean twice a year, including attic and cellar.
4. Check household appliances.
5. Train children in safety.
6. Supervise children at play.
7. Use special precautions to prevent injury to older people.
8. Keep medicines and poisons away from children.
9. Know how to give first aid and CPR.
10. Study accident causes to prevent recurrence.
11. Practice safety rules used at work in your home.

### Proper Thinking Habits

If accidents are caused by our actions, and our actions are caused by what we think, the proverb, "we are what we think" must be true. The answer to our problem is simply to develop proper thinking habits. This is not an easy thing to do, and will require the combined efforts of each of us. When you see someone performing a dangerous act, it would be to everyone's advantage for you to encourage them to think about safe work practices.

Therefore, let each of us make an honest and sincere effort to make 1982 the safest year ever in our industry.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG WHEN YOU GO WITH SAFETY



December 1981

## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### Capital Punishment

Nothing is much more dramatic-or controversial-than the news that someone has been sentenced to death in the electric chair or gas chamber. Many audiences are affected emotionally by a motion picture or play in which the innocent victim of circumstantial evidence is listening to the final minutes tick off on the corridor clock and soon will have to start the long walk to the death chamber.

It is good that these things do affect us...they should, as a human life is at stake. Certainly before a life is sacrificed there should be indisputable evidence of guilt.

Fortunately, in most movies and plays, the so called champions of righteousness prevail. At the last minute the warden gets a frantic call from the Governor and the condemned person is saved.

Yet, in the United States, there is a death approximately every six minutes, 10 deaths every hour and 249 deaths every day. These are innocent victims who receive the DEATH SENTENCE through accidents.

It is indeed a terrible tragedy when innocent people are condemned to death because someone else drank too much, drove too fast, disobeyed a common sense safety rule, or neglected to observe reasonable precautions under some circumstance.

History has never pictured the executioner as a desirable character. Years ago, those whose responsibility it was to unloose the guillotine, swing the ax, or pull the trap wore hoods so their identity would not be known.

It is doubtful that many of us would accept the responsibility of throwing the switch to the electric chair or opening the valve to the gas chamber. Yet, each year in the United States we have several thousand people who carry out the application of the death sentence on completely innocent people because of accidents for which they were partially or wholly responsible.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG WHEN YOU GO WITH SAFETY

December 1981



## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### Highlights of International Training Symposium

The II International Symposium on Training in the Prevention of Occupational Risks in the Mining Industry was held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C., November 9-13, 1981. Approximately 300 representatives from 17 countries attended.

Thirty-eight papers were presented addressing the following themes:

- I. Influence Factors of Health and Safety Training
- II. The Impact of Training on Safety and Productivity in Mines
- III. Approaches to Training
- IV. Research in the Application of Current Educational Technology to Miner Training

A proceedings volume was compiled and distributed to each registrant. Copies are available for purchase at \$30.00 each from:

Mine Safety and Health Administration  
4800 Forbes Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213  
Attention: Janet Earhart

Checks payable in U.S. funds to Mine Safety and Health Administration must accompany each order.

Fifteen exhibitors displayed the most current technological mining health and safety and education and training materials equipment.

In addition, Symposium participants reviewed the 12 films and 30 posters entered in the film and poster competition and voted to determine the winners of the first, second, third place and honorable mention awards in each category. The winners were:

#### FILMS

U.S.A.  
United Kingdom  
Australia  
Czechoslovakia

First Place  
Second Place  
Third Place  
Honorable Mention

#### POSTERS

Czechoslovakia  
South Africa  
United Kingdom  
U.S.A.

Spouses tours, a Welcoming Reception at the United States Department of State, a banquet, and a panel discussion entitled, "Learning from the Past - Planning for the Future," were also held.

Following the Symposium, a tour of mines, educational institutions, and research centers in the eastern United States was conducted for the 40 international participants who registered for the field trip.

# THE LAST WORD

## HOME SAFETY

This is a very happy time of year for most of us. In a short time the Christmas Season will be here and, if you are anything like me, you will be looking forward to it anxiously. I have a large family and Christmas at our house is special. The anticipation and excitement of the kids fills every room in the house. We sit up late hours at night trying to plan how we can give the gifts to our family that they need and will make them happy. When Christmas Eve arrives the looks on their faces have made all the worry and sacrifice worthwhile. A brightly lighted and abundantly decorated tree stands in the corner casting its glow of peace, love and happiness over everyone.

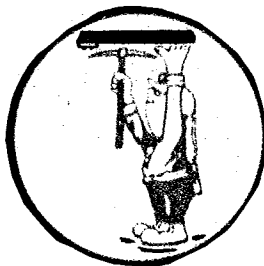
Nobody knows for sure where the tradition of the Christmas Tree began but one old German legend says it started with St. Winfrid, who, when he saw a small fir tree in the forest, told his converts, "This little tree, a young child of the forest, shall be your holy tree tonight. It is the wood of peace, for your houses are made of fir. It is the sign of endless life, for its branches are ever green. Let this be called the tree of the Christchild; gather about it, not in the woods but in your own homes. There it will shelter no deeds of blood, but loving gifts and rites of kindness".

The Christmas Tree is a beautiful tradition but it can be tragic if a few precautions are not taken:

- ..select a fresh tree and keep it in water.
- ..replace light strings that have worn insulation or broken wiring.
- ..light strings on a metallic tree can electrocute you. Use a spotlight instead.
- ..keep the tree away from a fireplace, radiator or any heat source.
- ..decorate with nonflammable ornaments.
- ..never burn evergreen boughs or gift wrapping in the fireplace.

## HE SHOULD KNOW BETTER

A safety director was walking away from a shop after giving it a thorough inspection. He was looking over the notes he had made when he tripped and broke his arm. Lesson to be learned --reading and walking don't go together.



## TAKE CARE

Everyone talks about the efficiency of modern machine. But no machine has been constructed that is as efficient and safe as the human body, if safe practices are followed.

Can you find a pump as perfect as the human heart? Treated correctly, it stays on the job more than 600,000 hours, making 4,320 strokes and pumping 15 gallons an hour.

No telegraphic mechanism can equal our nervous system.

No radio is as efficient as the voice and the ear.

No camera is as perfect as the human eye.

No ventilating plant is as wonderful as the nose, lungs, and skin.

No electrical switchboard can compare with the spinal cord.

Isn't such a marvelous mechanism worthy of the highest respect and the safest care possible? Parts of machinery that wear out or break can be replaced; human bodies, with all their perfection, are not so lucky. So--TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

## LAST THINGS FIRST

Ordinarily the best and safest way to learn a job is from beginning to end.

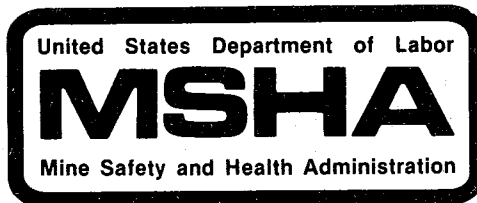
But if operating a machine is going to be your job, learn how to stop it before you learn to start it.

If something goes wrong you will know how to stop it in time to avoid an accident.

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LAB 441

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Education and Training  
P.O. Box 25367  
Denver, Colorado 80225



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION  
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