

MAY 1982



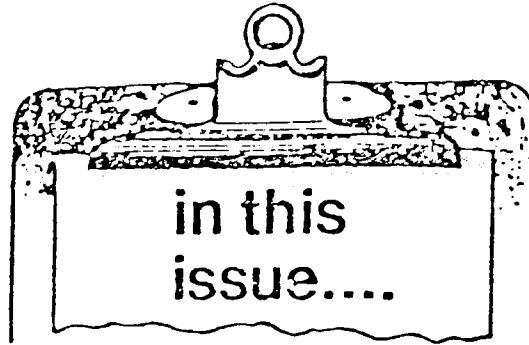
BULLETIN



"SAFETY"
It's Up to You,
In '82



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



May 1982

1. Safety Topic, "Welcome New Members"
2. Safety Topic, "Newsletter/Housekeeping"
3. Safety Topic, "How Are Your Safety Meetings?"
4. Safety Topic, "Safety Tips"
5. Safety Topic, "Part 55.14--Use of Equipment"
6. Safety Topic, "Part 75--Subpart F--Electrical Equipment"
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11. Coal Mine Fatalities/January-December 1981
12. Safety Topic, "Repetition of Supervisor Fatalities"
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15. Safety Topic, "Vacation With Safety"
16. Hurry.....Hurry.....Hurry.....Annual Meeting
17. The Last Word
18. Meeting Report Form (chapters only)



May 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



April 1982

Trace Fork Coal Company
Trace Fork 5-A Mine
Premier, West Virginia

Trace Fork Coal Company
Trace Fork 8 Mine
Premier, West Virginia

Trace Fork Coal Company
Trace Fork Banacek Mine
Premier, West Virginia

Leslie Coal Company
Leslie Mine
Premier, West Virginia

Royalty Smokeless Coal
Company
Royalty Plant
Premier West Virginia

Terry Eagle Coal Company
Christopher No. 1 Mine
Summersville, West Virginia

Terry Eagle Coal Company
Bald Eagle No. 1 Mine
Summersville, West Virginia

Terry Eagle Coal Company
Cari Eagle No. 1 Mine
Summersville, West Virginia

Terry Eagle Coal Company
Warren Eagle No. 2 Mine
Summersville, West Virginia

Terry Eagle Coal Company
Robert Eagle No. 2 Mine
Summersville, West Virginia

Terry Eagle Coal Company
Robert Eagle No. 3 Mine
Summersville, West Virginia

May 1982



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

NEWSLETTER



Housekeeping

There is a definite relationship between the number of accidents in an area and the housekeeping conditions. This being the case, let's consider a fundamental rule in safe housekeeping; a place for everything and everything in its place. In other words, good housekeeping means cleanliness, order and safety.

Dirt is merely matter out of place. The oil and grease that is everywhere but where it is supposed to be is a hazard. Oil and grease on floors, on tools, and on equipment is an invitation to slips, falls, and the possibility of fires.

Watch where you lay your tools and materials. Never put them on a moving machine or on a machine frame. Keep them off ladders, stairs or ledges. Don't lay things on top of anything people are working under.

Keep spaces under benches and stairways, in storage areas, around stoves and around machines free of refuse and junk. Stock storage, whether indoors or outdoors, must be neat and orderly with no unsafe piles or edges sticking out. Keep exits, walkways, and first aid and fire equipment clear of obstructions.



"How can we keep our work area and tools clean and orderly?" It's just a matter of a little attention on the part of each of us. Clean up and pick up after every job or before the end of your shift. Leave your space or equipment in such a condition that injury or fire will not be caused as a result of you not cleaning up.

You spend a good share of your life in your working place. The condition of that working place has an effect on how you feel about your job. Good housekeeping helps to build a better outlook on your job and life itself.



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

How Are Your Safety Meetings?

In a recent survey on the subject, participants were asked what they considered to be the greatest weakness observed in this kind of meeting.

The number and nature of responses to this question constitutes a veritable blueprint on how not to conduct a safety meeting.

The weaknesses most often mentioned were:

1. Nothing accomplished (no results, no communication back to employees, items drag on and on)
2. Poor planning
3. Poorly led
4. Not a constructive climate
5. Poor participation, (poor attendance, people don't want to be on committees, no discussion, no constructive ideas from group)
6. Boring
7. Get off track
8. Gripe session
9. More like maintenance meetings
10. No follow up
11. 90 percent of time discussing 10 percent of accident causes

Many respondents felt that safety meetings could be a useful tool if they were made to work better. The safety director is the logical one to accomplish this purpose. Think about it. Could your safety meetings profit from more time and thought put into them?



May 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

SAFETY TIPS

Check Them Six Ways

Once a famous lawyer was asked how he repeatedly won favorable verdicts, and the attorney replied: "Well, I always make my juries understand the case. First, I tell them what I am going to tell them. Second, I tell them. Then, over and over again, I tell them what I told them.

According to successful supervisors in industry, it's about the same in training workers to perform efficiently and safely. But just telling them is not enough. You must show them.

The supervisor who alibis with "I told him" or "She didn't ask me how to do it" is in a tight spot. Someone disobeyed the rules or did not know the rules and received an injury.

But suppose you do tell your employees. Suppose someone gets hurt anyway and you have to explain why. If all you did was instruct, this might not have been enough.

When you want a worker to do a job your way, the safe way, don't just tell the employee. You must show him or her the correct way, explain why it is the safest way and let the employee try it. Watch the employee and check up to make sure the safe way is being consistently followed. There is more to training than just conversation.

The supervisor who knows how to train employees will never have to back into a corner and desperately try to stave off the facts with "I told him."

Remember, it is the simple things in life that count. It may be that small item of carelessness that will harm you.

Safety must be a habit! Sure we're rushed and the day is long and the work can become frustrating. But stop a minute every so often in the heat of work . . . THINK . . . and when all else fails . . . Use Your Head.

May 1982



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Code of Federal Regulations
Subchapter N--Metal and Nonmetallic
Open-Pit Mines
Part 55.14--Use of equipment

Today's discussion covers the mandatory standards contained in The Code of Federal Regulations, Section 55.14 "Use of equipment" in open pit mines. These regulations are for the promotion of health and safety, and the prevention of accidents in each mine subject to the Act. Any violation of these standards will result in the mine operator being cited under section 8 of the Act.

Guards

55.14-1 Gears; sprockets; chains; drive, head, tail, and takeup pulleys; flywheels; couplings; shafts; sawblades; fan inlets; and similar exposed moving machine parts which may be contacted by persons, and which may cause injury to persons, shall be guarded.

55.14-2 Overhead belts shall be guarded if the whipping action from a broken belt would be hazardous to persons below.

55.14-3 Guards at conveyor-drive, conveyor-head, and conveyor-tail pulleys shall extend a distance sufficient to prevent a person from accidentally reaching behind the guard and becoming caught between the belt and the pulley.

55.14-4 and 55.14-5 (reserved)

55.14-6 Except when testing the machinery, guards shall be securely in place while machinery is being operated.

55.14-7 Guards shall be of substantial construction and properly maintained.

55.14-8 Stationary grinding machines other than special bit grinders shall be equipped with:

- (a) Peripheral hoods (less than 90 degree throat openings) capable of withstanding the force of a bursting wheel;
- (b) Adjustable tool rests set as close as practical to the wheel;
- (c) Safety washers.

55.14-9 Grinding wheels shall be operated within the specifications of the manufacturer of the wheel.

55.14-10 Hand-held power tools, other than rock drills, shall be equipped with controls requiring constant hand or finger pressure to operate the tools or shall be equipped with friction or other equivalent safety devices.

55.14-11 Guards, shields, or other suitable protection shall be provided in areas where flying or falling materials present a hazard to personnel.

55.14-12 (reserved)

55.14-13 Fork-lift trucks, front-end loaders, and bulldozers shall be provided with substantial canopies when necessary to protect the operator.

55.14-14 Face shields or goggles, in good condition, shall be worn when operating a grinding wheel.

55.14-15 through 55.14-24 (reserved)

Methods and Procedures

55.14-25 (reserved)

55.14-26 Unsafe equipment or machinery shall be removed from service immediately.

55.14-27 Operation of machinery or equipment shall be assigned only to competent persons.

55.14-28 (reserved)

55.14-29 Repairs or maintenance shall not be performed on machinery until the power is off and the machinery is blocked against motion, except where machinery motion is necessary to make adjustments.

55.14-30 Persons shall not work on or from a piece of mobile equipment in a raised position until it has been blocked in place securely. This does not preclude the use of equipment specifically designed as elevated mobile work platforms.

55.14-31 Drive belts shall not be shifted while in motion unless the machines are provided with mechanical shifters.

55.14-32 Belts, chains, and ropes shall not be guided onto power-driven moving pulleys, sprockets, or drums with the hands except on slow moving equipment especially designed for hand feeding.

55.14-33 Pulleys of conveyors shall not be cleaned manually while the conveyor is in motion.

55.14-34 Belt dressing shall not be applied manually while belts are in motion unless an aerosol-type dressing is used.

55.14-35 Machinery shall not be lubricated while in motion where a hazard exists, unless equipped with extended fittings or cups.

55.14-36 Tools and equipment shall not be used beyond the design capacity intended by the manufacturer, where such use may create a hazard to personnel.

55.14-37 through 55.14-44 (reserved)

55.14-45 Welding operations shall be shielded and well-ventilated.

55.14-46 through 55.14-54 (reserved)

Clarification of 55.14-3

Mandatory standard 55.14-3 requires that the guards at conveyor-drive, conveyor-head, and conveyor-tail pulleys shall extend a distance sufficient to prevent a person from accidentally reaching behind the guard and becoming caught between the belt and the pulley. This standard is to be cited when there is a guard at such locations, but it does not extend a distance sufficient to prevent persons from accidentally reaching behind the guard and becoming caught.

This standard is to be distinguished from standard 55.14-1 which requires guarding of certain moving machine parts (such as drive, head, tail and takeup pulleys) which may be contacted by, and cause injury to, persons. Standard 55.14-1 is to be cited in those instances when there is no guard at the conveyor-drive, conveyor-head, or conveyor-tail pulleys.



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Excerpts from Code of Federal Regulations

Part 75--Underground Coal Mines

Subpart F--Electrical Equipment

Today's discussion is concerned with Part 75.500, permissible electric equipment. This standard states: (a) All junction or distribution boxes used for making multiple power connections in by the last open crosscut shall be permissible; (b) All handheld electric drills, blower and exhaust fans, electric pumps, and such other low horsepower electric face equipment as the Secretary may designate on or before May 30, 1970, which are taken into or used in by the last open crosscut of any coal mine shall be permissible; (c) All electric face equipment which is taken into or used in by the last open crosscut of any coal mine classified under any provision of law as gassy prior to March 30, 1970, shall be permissible; and (d) All other electric face equipment which is taken into or used in by the last crosscut of any coal mine, except a coal mine referred to in Section 75.501, which has not been classified as a gassy mine prior to March 30, 1970, shall be permissible.

Part 75.500-1 concerns other low horsepower electric face equipment. Other low horsepower electric face equipment designated pursuant to the provisions of Section 75.500(b) is all other electric-driven mine equipment, except low horsepower rock dusting equipment, and employs an electric current supplied by either a power conductor or battery and consumes not more than 2,250 watts of electricity and which is taken into or used in by the last open crosscut.

May 1982



"SAFETY" It's Up to You, In '82



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Handling Explosives and Detonators

Don't hesitate to take a second look and size up our work habits and attitudes regarding each job that has built-in hazards like blasting. All of us are not shot firers ; however, we should be familiar with the safe practices involved in handling explosives.

We know that explosives have a terrific force, but are we aware that there is a tendency to develop careless habits that could lead to tragic results? Have any of you ever wondered just how powerful explosives are compared with your own strength? Roughly, a cubic inch of powder has the potential energy to lift 1,000 pounds to a height of 1 foot. And the electrical blasting caps we use are extremely sensitive to electrical current or shock. Generally, an electrical current is used to heat the wire bridge in the blasting cap like the filament in a lamp, which in turn starts a chain of charges leading to a blast sufficient to initiate the detonation of a primer cartridge. A couple of good flashlight batteries can supply the electrical current needed to detonate a blasting cap, so we must keep strict control over these helpers which provide a combination of brute strength and a quick temper.

Keeping control is no secret. We must protect powder and caps from the dangers of falls of roof or ribs and isolate them from electricity or stray currents. For this we have special magazines, built substantially and with nonconductive material, to keep them enclosed and separated. Place the magazines in an area free from travel of equipment and sufficiently away from power conductors. Magazines are to be used only for the separate storage of the magazines so we can easily arrange to make our old stock accessible for use first. Empty cases should be taken from the mine and destroyed on the surface.

When explosives and detonators are needed they are to be carried separately in specially built nonconductive containers. Be sure the containers are closed to prevent loss of an item that could become an instant booby trap. Explosives and detonators should be kept separate at all times until used. At the end of the shift, all unused explosives and detonators should be returned and enclosed in their respective magazines.

We must handle explosives and detonators carefully at all times and protect them from fire, flame, or sparks and keep them from contact with electrical currents or charged surfaces.

Remember, a wrong move in the handling of explosives could be your last move. In this situation, it's not like having a tiger by the tail--the tiger has you.



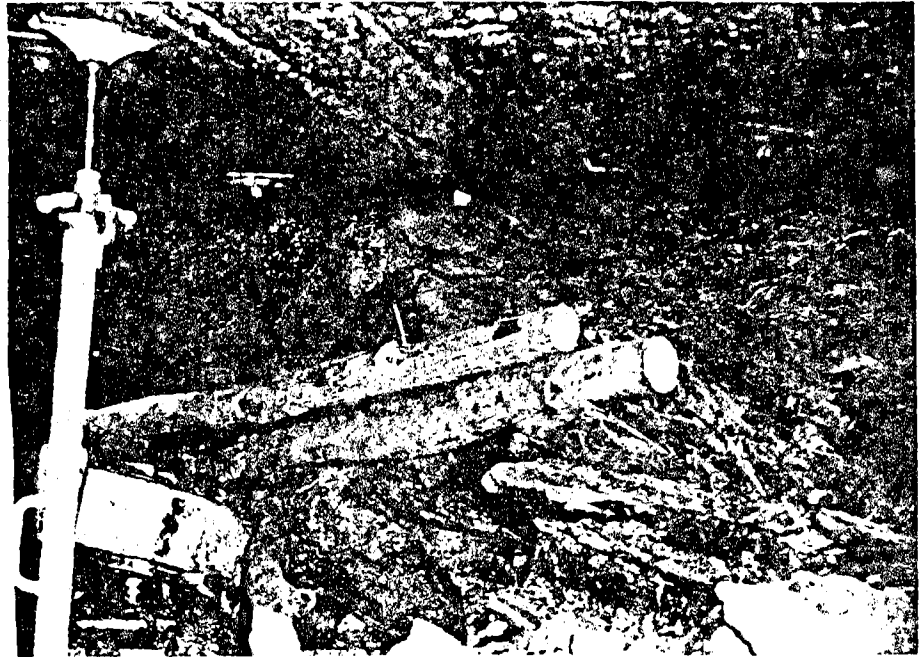
May 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

No. 1 Killer on Rampage

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	3/31	UNDERGROUND	
		1981	1982
ROOF FALL		9	18

Roof Control Practices Need Improvement



Information obtained relating to rock and coal-fall injuries that occur inby the last roof support indicate a definite need for improving roof control practices in the active face regions. This is pointed out in the above photograph showing a continuous miner covered by a roof fall. In this particular section the roof was apparently good, roof-bolting was good, and precautionary timbering was in place; but, a large fall occurred with but little warning. Luckily, the crew heeded the warnings and escaped without injury.

Consistently, the job classifications that have the highest rate of injuries in the face area are those which require persons to work in the border area at some time during their cycle of operation. This border area is along the last line of protection provided by the permanent roof supports. These job classifications are loading machine and continuous miner operators, roof bolters, and timbersetters. Normally, coal-drilling, face-haulage crews, and mechanics do not advance beyond permanent roof supports after the coal face is mined and the newly exposed roof begins to sag.

In this border area, the best protection is obtained from a thorough examination and tests of the roof, face, and ribs, careful use of temporary roof supports, and scaling as needed. Some operators of face equipment have a tendency to think, "Well, the roof looks good, and surely the last post or row of bolts will protect me if I go a foot or so in by, and I'll only be there a fraction of a minute or a couple of minutes at the most."

This is dangerous thinking and, sooner or later, will result in an injury. Most miners know, or should know, the rules. The rules should be obeyed.

Do it Yourself



No one person or thing is more responsible for preventing personal injury than the individual miner.

To avoid accidents employees must have their own built-in safety inspection system. A mine can have the most complete and comprehensive safety rules written. The most foolproof type safety guards available can be installed around each piece of moving machinery. Protective clothing and equipment of all types can be at the employee's elbow just waiting to be used. However, without the right attitude, none of this will prevent accidents.

Safety rules are useless unless they are obeyed and enforced.

Safety guards are no longer safety guards when they are not put back in place after repairs or adjustments.

Protective clothing and equipment when not worn or used as it should be is not fulfilling its purpose.

Each miner, if properly trained, knows his/her own job better than anyone else. Miners should also know every hazard to which he/she is exposed in performing the job and be able to perform it in the safe and proper method. This minimizes the chance for injury. If an employee is unsure of the safe method, it is proper to insist that the supervisor provide that employee with additional job safety training.

It is impossible to write a safety rule for every possible hazard which may develop in the performance of one's job. It is also impossible to provide 100 percent supervision to safeguard everyone; however, with the right mental attitude and a good measure of common sense, most accidents can be avoided.

You must accept the fact that unseen hazards do exist and that you are not immune to injury.

Remember--You are your best safety supervisor.



May 1982

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 R--Miscellaneous

Today's discussion concerns the safety standards as they apply to first aid training and first aid equipment. What would you do if a coworker or family member were suddenly injured or became ill? Promptly after an accident or illness occurs and before medical help can take over there is a critical period in which a person skilled in first aid techniques can mean the difference between life and death for the victim. First aid does not replace the physician but it does attempt to keep the injured or ill person alive and in the best condition possible until medical aid arrives.

Section 77.1703--First aid training; supervisory employees.

On or before September 30, 1971, each operator of a surface coal mine shall conduct a first aid training course for selected supervisory employees at the mine, and report in writing to the District Manager the names and job titles of all supervisory employees so trained. Thereafter, each operator shall, within 60 days after the selection of a new supervisory employee to be trained, report in writing to the Coal Mine Health and Safety District Manager the name and job title of such employee and the date on which such employee satisfactorily completed the first aid training course.

Section 77.1704--First aid training program; availability of instruction to all miners.

On or before December 30, 1971, each operator of a surface coal mine shall make available to all miners employed in the mine a course of instruction in first aid conducted by the operator or under the auspices of the operator, and such a course of instruction shall be made available to newly employed miners within 6 months after the date of employment.

Section 77.1705--First aid training programs; retraining of supervisory employees: availability to all miners.

Beginning January 1, 1972, each operator of a surface coal mine shall conduct refresher first aid training programs each calendar year for all selected supervisory employees and make available refresher first aid training courses to all miners employed at the mine.

Section 77.1706--First aid training program; minimum requirements.

(a) All first aid training programs required under the provisions of Sections 77.1703 and 77.1704 shall include 10 class hours of

training in a course of instruction similar to that outlined in "First Aid, A Bureau of Mines Instruction Manual."

(b) Refresher first aid training programs required under the provisions of Section 77.1705 shall include 5 class hours of refresher training in a course of instruction similar to that outlined in "First Aid, a Bureau of Mines Instruction Manual."

Section 77.1707--First aid equipment; location; minimum requirements.

(a) Each operator of a surface coal mine shall maintain a supply of the first aid equipment set forth in paragraph (b) of this section at or near each working place where coal is being mined, at each preparation plant and at shops and other surface installations where ten or more persons are regularly employed.

(b) The first aid equipment required to be maintained under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall include at least the following:

- (1) One stretcher;
 - (2) One broken-back board (if a splint-stretcher combination is used it will satisfy the requirements of both subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and this subparagraph (2));
 - (3) Twenty-four triangular bandages (15 if a splint-stretcher combination is used);
 - (4) Eight 4-inch bandage compresses;
 - (5) Eight 2-inch bandage compresses;
 - (6) Twelve 1-inch adhesive compresses;
 - (7) An approved burn remedy;
 - (8) Two cloth blankets;
 - (9) One rubber blanket or equivalent substitute;
 - (10) Two tourniquets;
 - (11) One 1-ounce bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia or 1 dozen ammonia ampules; and,
 - (12) The necessary complements of arm and leg splints or two each inflatable plastic arm and leg splints.
- (c) All first aid supplies required to be maintained under the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be stored in suitable, sanitary, dust tight, moisture proof containers and such supplies shall be accessible to the miners.

Coal Mine Fatalities January-December 1981



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

Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary

Ford B. Ford

Assistant Secretary
for Mine Safety and Health

Coal Mine Fatalities for 1981: 153

December Fatalities: 35

**UNDERGROUND: Roof Fall 5, Haulage 3, Machinery 2,
Other 21**

SURFACE: Haulage 3, Machinery 1

(Compared with 1980: 133)

**Coal Mine Fatalities for Jan-Dec 1981 and
Jan-Dec 1980 by State:**

	1981	1980	1981	1980
Kentucky	41	29	Wyoming	3
West Virginia	28	34	Missouri	2
Colorado	21	2	Ohio	2
Virginia	17	15	Pennsylvania (Anth.)	2
Tennessee	15	4	Indiana	1
Pennsylvania (Bit.)	14	14	Illinois	0
Alabama	4	3	New Mexico	0
Utah	3	0		

Fatalities for Jan-Dec 1981 by Occupation, Location and Cause:

OCCUPATION

Supervisor	23	Motorman	2
Roof Bolter/Helper	22	Jack Setter	2
Continuous Miner Operator/Helper	14	Timberman	2
Truck Driver	10	Utility Man	2
Laborer	10	Shoffirer	2
Shuttle Car Operator	8	Superintendent	2
Scoop Operator	8	Supply Man	1
Mechanic Helper	7	Bulldozer Operator	1
Electrician Helper	6	Maintenance Man	1
Belt Man/Conveyor Man	4	Stripping Shovel Operator	1
Drill Operator/Helper	4	Rockman	1
Miner Helper (Trainee)	3	Pumper	1
Front End Loader Operator	3	Car Dropper	1
Brattice Man	3	Cutting Machine Operator	1
Loading Machine Operator/Helper	3	Loading Shovel Operator/Oiler	1
Welder	2	Unknown	2

LOCATION

LOCATION	CAUSE
Underground Mine	112
Strip and Auger Mine	26
Surface Area of UG Mine	9
Preparation Plant	6
Roof and Rib Fall	41
Haulage	35
Machinery	13
Electrical	11
Other	53



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

REPETITION OF SUPERVISOR FATALITIES ?

YEAR	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
TOTAL	139	106	144	133	155
SUPV.	24	11	23	22	25
%	17%	10%	16%	17%	16%

It has been estimated that 93 percent of all coal-mine accidents are preventable, and only 17 percent are chargeable to the inherent hazards of the industry. Almost invariably low injury rates are experienced at those mines where a continuous effort is made to find and solve the basic causes of accidents.

The attitude of employees and supervisors, with respect to observing safe working practices, is most important in accident prevention. A hazardous job can be accomplished with reasonable safety by giving proper thought to the hazards involved and providing the necessary protection. On the other hand, carelessness in performing relatively safe tasks will likely result in injuries.

Reckless employees are a reflection on the effectiveness of management--either they should never have been hired, or they could have been fired before serious accidents occurred. Careless employees are only careless because they are improperly supervised.

Supervisors have a greater responsibility for preventing accidents than any other group of persons. Good supervision is necessary to obtain efficient production. To be successful, the supervisor must have the confidence, respect, and cooperation of each employee.

To a large extent, the success in avoiding accidents and injuries depends on the interest of and example set by the supervisor. Without setting a proper example, the supervisor cannot expect the employees to follow safe practices. On the other hand, if the supervisor not only believes in safety but also practices it, the employees will follow leadership and do their work safely and efficiently.

The supervisor is the personal contact between top management and labor--the so-called "key" in the mining industry. A safety program cannot succeed without the whole-hearted support and good leadership of the supervisors.

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

May 1982

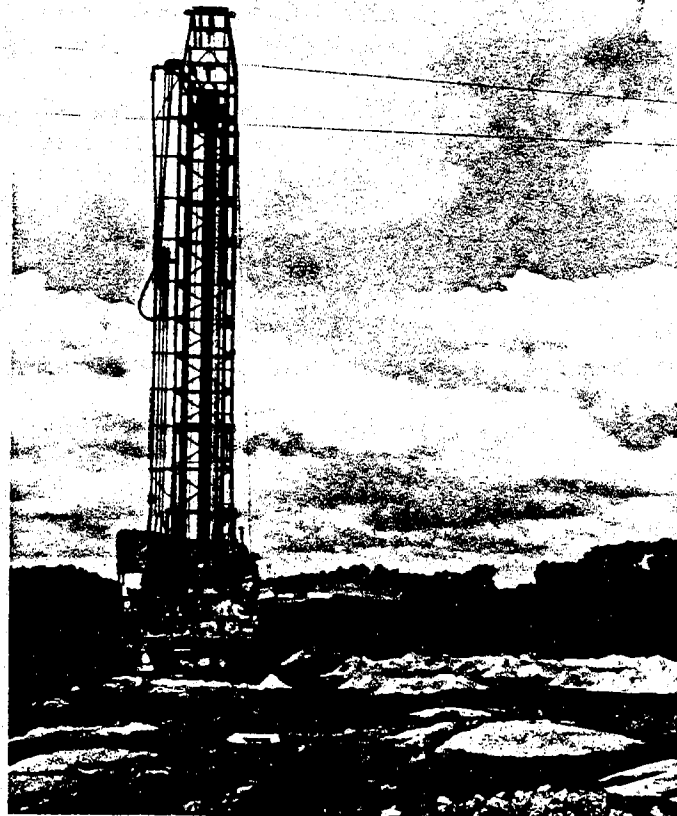
HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC
Electrical Accident



General Information: An electrical-type accident occurred in the pit of a strip mine resulting in the death of a highwall drill operator. The accident occurred when the mast of the vertical drilling rig came in contact with the overhead high-voltage powerline. The victim stepped from the operator's compartment of the drilling rig to the ground while holding onto a handrail attached to the metal frame of the drilling rig and was electrocuted.

Description of Accident: The highwall drill operator was assigned his drilling duties of drilling four rows of holes to be used for blasting the overburden material above the coalbed. After he completed drilling the holes in the third row, he went to the operator's compartment in the front of the vertical drilling rig and backed it to the location of the first hole to be drilled in the fourth row. The mast was in a vertical position. When the vertical drilling rig was stopped, the mast was in contact with the overhead energized powerline. The operator, not realizing the mast of the rig was in contact with with overhead powerline, stepped from the operator's compartment to the ground while holding onto a handrail attached to the metal frame of the drilling rig and was electrocuted.

Cause of Accident: The accident occurred because management permitted the victim to operate the mast of the vertical drilling rig within 10 feet of energized high-voltage powerlines without ensuring that adequate precautions were taken. This is a violation of Section 77.807-2.

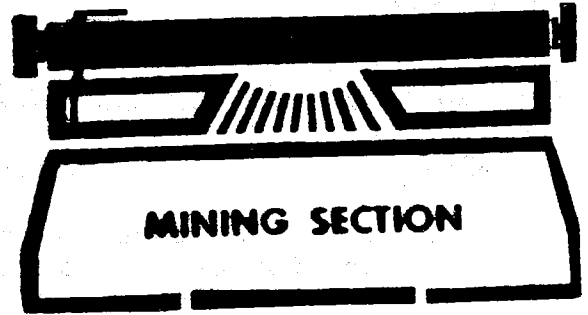


ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

May 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Fall-of-Back Accident



General Information: A miner was fatally injured when he was struck and pinned by a slab or rock which fell out of the rib in a development drift. The victim had a total of 2-1/2 years of mining experience.

The mine, an underground uranium operation, operated one, eight hour shift for five days a week. It was opened by an adit cut into the pit wall of an existing open pit uranium mine. The mine plan was to drive a minimum width and height drift approximately 120 feet from the entrance portal. At the time of the accident, the drift was being excavated by a track-type front end loader and was equipped with a 1-1/2 yard bucket with ripping teeth. Extraction was to be done by installing a two drum slusher located outside of the adit and scraping the drift ribs with a bucket powered by the slusher and guided with wire rope and a boom.

Description of Accident: The victim proceeded to his working place in the drift and performed his duties of operating the front-end loader. The victim had been instructed on the previous day to stop excavating and begin setting up timber for ground support. At this point, the depth of the drift was about 10 to 15 feet. For some reason, the drift was advanced 15 to 20 feet further before work was stopped to begin timbering.

A witness stated that he had observed the victim standing in the drift observing the ground conditions. A few minutes later, he heard rock fall and a moan. He ran into the drift and found the victim lying on his left side partially covered with material. He removed some of the material from the victim but was unable to move the slab from the victim's body. By the time the slab was lifted from the victim, there were no signs of life.

Recommendations: Part 57.3-22 of the Code of Federal Regulations states: Miners shall examine and test the back, face, and rib of their working places at the beginning of each shift and frequently thereafter. Supervisors shall examine the ground conditions during daily visits to insure that proper testing and ground control practices are being followed. Loose ground shall be taken down or adequately supported before any other work is done.



May 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Vacation With Safety

Our safety message for today concerns an event that we have been looking forward to for several months. I am referring to our annual vacation period, which is just around the corner, maybe just a few days away.

Most of us will take a vacation of some kind and we all want to have a good time. We need the chance to relax and enjoy time spent with our families and friends.

There are two important items to emphasize at this point. First, I want you back from your vacation safe, full of pep, and ready to begin your duties with renewed vigor, for we still must cope with the problem of earning a living for our families. Stated briefly, don't get hurt. Have a happy, healthy, safe vacation.

Maybe some of you are wondering why I'm warning you about the possibility of accidents while on vacation. Recall a year ago during the vacation season and you will remember that newspapers and radio and television stations were carrying numerous accounts of accidents happening to people while on trips - or staying at home. These accounts involved many forms of accidents, such as auto accidents, drownings, fires, falls, and so on down the line. The company wants you back safe and sound, since a business is only as good as its employees and we need a full crew to show best results.

Records on vacation accidents are not complete, but we can correctly assume from what is available that the injury rate is much higher than for any good mine. This doesn't have to be though, for in nearly every case the person who was injured took a chance, or didn't take the time to think.

There are numerous ways to get hurt while on vacation. The opportunity of being injured rides along with you and your family on every vacation trip. It is your silent, unwanted partner all the way, but it can be held in check by being safety-minded in all your activities, whether driving or at play. Use your head, and you will have a safe vacation and come back whole and hearty.

Another point that we must not overlook is the interval between the present and the start of your vacation. Naturally, your minds may want to wander to the scheduled events you have planned, but in order to fulfill the happy events you have scheduled, you will need to give your work duties your undivided attention. I can think of nothing that would ruin someone's vacation plans more than for the person to have an accident just before the scheduled event. Can you imagine the feeling of a person who is forced to spend his vacation with an arm or leg in a cast or maybe confined to a hospital with a more serious injury? Recall in your minds the safe work practices we have discussed during the past year and use them unflinching so that you and the rest of our crew will be able to enjoy a safe and happy vacation.

Thought for the week: Don't let an accident ruin your vacation plans.

HURRY...HURRY.....



HURRY!

LAST CALL TO THE



**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLMES
SAFETY ASSN., WILL BE HELD AT
QUALITY INN/CENTRAL, 1190 COURT-
HOUSE ROAD, ARLINGTON, VA. 22201
TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1982, 10:am**

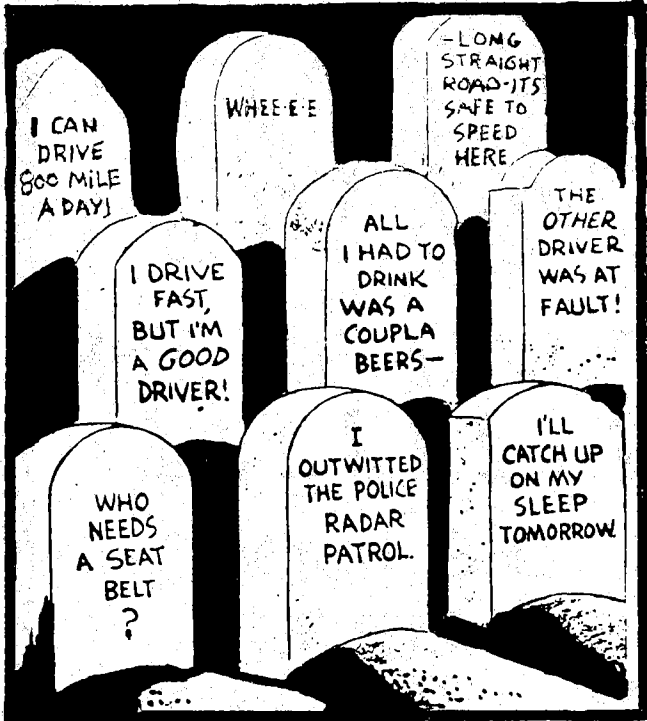
**LODGING. FOOD. DRINKS. MEETING
ROOM ALL AT ONE LOCATION
4 BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY.**

**THERE WILL BE A
HOSPITALITY BAR
MONDAY, MAY 24, 1982
7 — 10 P.M.**

SECRETARY

THE LAST WORD

Last Words--On Safety



Remember: Your reaction time is not what it was before you had those drinks.

Your stopping distance: from eye to brain to foot to wheel to road involves thinking distance plus braking distance.

Your stopping distance:

at 25 mph	--	61.4 feet
at 35 mph	--	105.0 feet
at 45 mph	--	159.0 feet
at 55 mph	--	225.0 feet
at 65 mph	--	302.0 feet

Did you know that--

1. Even before the arrival of police, it is permissible to move cars if they are a traffic hazard?
2. You are required to tell only your name and address and show your driver's license and vehicle registration. The law recognizes that you may be in a condition of shock and not competent to make a statement.
3. You do not have to sign anything for anyone.

BELTS

Belts are useful--they have many purposes:

Belts hold up pants.
Belts help wheels turn.
Some people give "belts" - the recipient gets belted.

There is the "cotton belt," "corn belt," "sugar belt," and people who hit "below the belt."

But, the very best of all belts, used by intelligent people, are called seat belts! This kind of belt keeps you from being "belted" by the dashboard, steering wheel, windshield, or pavement when there is a motor vehicle accident. When cinched up snug, it gives the driver more positive control of the vehicle.

Seat belts have already prevented millions of injuries and saved thousands of lives. I suggest that we all get "Belted."

ALERT IS THE WORD!

Don't let your mind wander when performing any job that involves hazards...because a momentary lapse can lead to a permanent injury.

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association was founded in 1916 by 24 leading National organizations of the mining industries.

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association is named to commemorate the first director of the Bureau of Mines for his efforts in reducing accidents and illness throughout the mineral industries.

The following is the different award criteria:

Type "A" Awards - For Acts of Heroism

The awards are medals with Medal of Honor Certificate.

Type "A" - For Acts of Heroic Assistance

The awards are Certificates of Honor.

Type B-1 Awards - For Individual Workers

(40 years continuous work experience without injury that resulted in lost workdays)

The awards are Certificate of Honor, Gold Pins and Gold Decal.

Type B-2 Awards - For Individual Officials

(For record of group working under their supervision)

The awards are Certificate of Honor.

Type C Awards - For Safety Records

(For all segments of the mineral extractive industries, meeting adopted criteria)

The awards are Certificate of Honor.

Other Awards - For Individual Workers

(For 10, 20, or 30 years without injury resulting in lost workdays)

The awards are 30 years-Silver Pin and Decal, 20 years-Bronze Pin and Decal, 10 years-Decal bearing insignia.

Special Awards - For Small Operators

(Mine operators with 25 employees or less with outstanding safety records)

The awards are Certificate of Honor!

Contact: HSA Office

Department of Labor
MSHA, Holmes Safety Association
4800 Forbes Avenue, Room A268
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

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