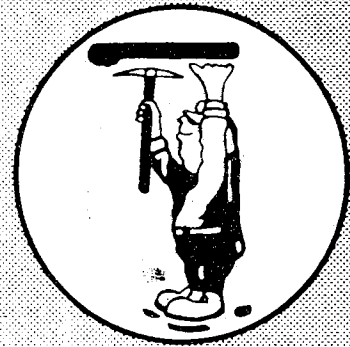


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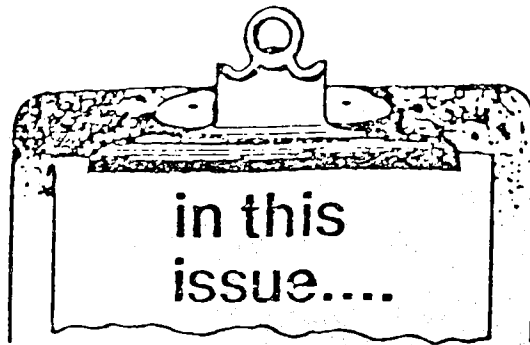
BULLETIN



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



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



June 1982

1. Poster "Alive and Well Coal Company"
2. Safety Topic "Remarks by Ford B. Ford at the 1982 Annual Meeting of Holmes Safety Association"
3. Safety Topic "Listen for Accidents"
4. Table 4 "Accident Classification"
5. Safety Topic "Part 75.501--Subpart F--Electrical Equipment"
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8. Safety Topic "Part 55.15--Personal Protection"
9. Safety Creed
10. Don't Cheat Yourself
11. Safety Topic "Self-Preservation"
"He Should Know Better"
"Ouch"
12. Guard Your Health
13. Safety Topic "Start With You"
"Second Sight"
14. Safety Topic "You're Never Too Old"
15. Have a Happy Vacation
16. The Last Word
17. Meeting Report Form (chapters only)

ALIVE & WELL COAL CO.

1982

A & W
COAL CO.

- ENTER REMEMBERING THE KNOWLEDGE YOU HAVE LEARNED.
- PRACTICE THE SAFETY COMMON SENSE HAS TAUGHT YOU.
- WORK WITH A WILLING AND RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE.
- EXIT WITH A FEELING OF ACCOMPLISHMENT AND THE GOOD HEALTH TO ENJOY YOUR GAINS.



June 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Remarks by Ford B. Ford
at the 1982 Annual Meeting of
the Holmes Safety Association
Arlington, Virginia, May 25, 1982

Good Morning:

I am pleased and honored to have the opportunity to welcome all of you to the 1982 Annual Meeting of the Holmes Safety Association. In the several months since I have been with Mine Safety and Health Administration I have become well acquainted with this association and impressed with its history and work, and equally impressed with its potential to do still more in promoting the health and safety of the nation's miners.

As you may know, I came to MSHA last year with considerable experience both in management and in job safety and health. Although my mining experience was minimal, I have found that the same principles I learned from my previous workyears also apply to mining. But, I've also learned that many things make mining different and unique.

Mining has unique hazards. It has unique environments, unique equipment, and a unique language. But, that's not all. There is also a unique spirit, I've learned, that makes mining people a special breed.

A Kentucky coal miner, who was quoted in a recent report on the American Coal Industry, said it this way: "The bond between coal miners is stronger than (between) most working people," he said. "It has to be. You let something happen in the coal mines and everybody would die together. So coal miners stick together. You can stand there and cuss a man," he said, "--Call him everything in the world. But, if you get hurt, he's right there by your side They'll risk their lives to get you out of there...."

Since joining MSHA, I've seen this spirit at work in many ways. I've seen it in the commitment of so many MSHA personnel to their work of protecting miners' safety and health. I saw it vividly in the dedicated efforts of the mine rescue teams and many others during the three tragic mine explosions that occurred this past winter.

This spirit of concern and commitment has been the foundation for much of the progress in mine safety and health during this century. It was in this spirit that labor and industry, united by their concern over the enormous toll of mining disasters and other accidents, and with the leadership of Joseph A. Holmes, persuaded congress in 1910 to create the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Holmes was himself an outstanding example of this spirit; and it was under

his guidance that the first great strides were taken towards making the mines safer places to work--the first systematic training in mine rescue and first aid, the first scientific research into the causes of mine disasters and other accidents, the first safety testing of mine equipment. And, it was in this spirit that the Holmes Safety Association was founded, to honor his memory, to spread the Gospel of Safety, and to bring together the grassroots organizations that were springing up wherever this gospel spread, cutting across geographical boundaries, across mineral industries, and joining all the sectors of the mining community--Industry, Labor and Government.

It is my hope that in coming months and years, we will see a rededication to this spirit of commitment and cooperation among all of us who have a concern for mine safety, whether in management, labor or government.

It is my hope that the mining community will come increasingly to realize that, when it comes to safety, none of us are adversaries. For years, the top managers of mining companies and engineers in the universities have been telling us, "A safe mine is a productive mine." There is no tradeoff between safety and production. True, we may sometimes disagree about the best way to achieve safety. But, if we bear in mind that a safe, productive mine is equally in the interest of management and miners, then by discussing our differences honestly and thoughtfully we can do more for safety than by working in opposition.

To promote this attitude of commitment and cooperation is one of the main goals of the reorganization which, as you may know, is now under way at MSHA. To accomplish this goal, we are bringing to bear within each district manager's authority the many different tools that MSHA has available--enforcement, technical assistance, conferences, and education. I feel that one of the most effective tools will be the Holmes Safety Association.

I've discussed the matter at length with Bill Hoover, here, and I have told him what I know this organization will be able to do as its part in this total safety effort.

It is my hope that the Holmes Safety Association will do still more to spread the gospel that a safe mine is a productive mine, and that measures taken to improve safety can pay off in a smoother-running operation as well as in human lives and health.

Holmes Safety Association meetings can be a forum where management can make it clear to supervisors and miners that it is fully committed to safety and health, and that safety practices are equal in importance with production.

It will be a means of bringing home to supervisors their responsibilities for safety--not only in supervising other miners but also in practicing what they preach.

I hope that it will, increasingly, be a forum for two-way communication from miners to management as well as from management to miners, so that management can learn of safety issues and concerns

that may be causing problems in the operation.

Its sessions can provide a chance to spread the word about new developments in safety and health, as well as reminding the members to keep safety constantly in mind.

And above all, I hope that it will be a forum for workers, supervisors, inspectors and others to meet and discuss safety issues in an atmosphere of mutual respect and concern, to talk together and work together to keep the mining operation a safe and healthy place for all to work.

As the Holmes Safety Association meetings accomplish these things, they will play an important part in each mine's safety and health efforts. Experience has shown that, where management is committed to safety and health, where this commitment is well-known at all levels, where supervisors understand their responsibilities for safety as well as production, where individual miners are committed to working safely, and where there is two-way communication on safety questions--these are the mines that most often have outstanding safety records. If every mine in the country had its chapter of the Holmes Safety Association, and used the meetings to accomplish these goals, I think there is no question we would see an improvement in mine safety nationwide.

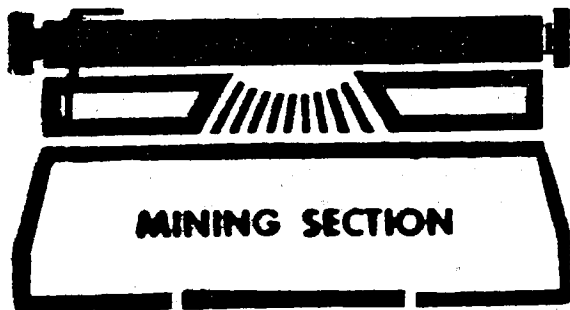
Accordingly, as I've told Bill, the Holmes Safety Association has my full support. I'm encouraging the Association to expand still further, and to involve still more members of the mining community, especially those in the labor sector. And, under the reorganization, I have made participation and support of the Holmes Safety Association a function of every MSHA district organization. I know that everyone in this association will continue the good work and strive to promote still more effectively the cause of cooperation in mine safety and health.

The president of a local coal mining union put it well in a recent letter to the United Mine Workers Journal. He said, "Everyone working together has proven at many of our mines that coal can be mined without a lost time accident, let alone a fatality, and I firmly believe that when working together, if we can mine coal safely at any of our mines, we can mine coal safely at all of our mines. All it takes is dedication on everyone's part...."

".... I ask for nothing more, and I will not be satisfied with anything less."

Neither should we.

Thank you.



June 1982

Listen For Accidents

What would be your first reaction to a sign with the following wording: "Accidents--Contagious Disease--Keep out."

This warning sign is not as absurd as it may first seem after giving it a little thought. Competent people connected with various safety organizations have evidence that there are such things as "accident carriers" who infect others, just as there are, for example, smallpox carriers. There is also proof that there are symptoms that we can listen for and use to fight the accident carriers.

In an effort to overcome the accident infection, physical safeguards have been introduced as a form of vaccine or serum, and, as a result, less than 10 percent of our injuries in industry result from mechanical failures.

The medical profession recognizes that there are psychological and emotional components in all diseases. The emotional factors of illness are treated along with the physical--and the accident disease is no different.

Physical guarding, elimination of physical hazards, use of personal protective devices, safer working conditions--all have paid off handsomely in reducing injuries, but still people are being injured. We need to study the symptoms of the accident disease. What are they? Perhaps you have guessed that one of the more important symptoms is attitude. Attitude is as much a symptom as a sore throat, skin rash, or elevated temperature. Numerous reliable studies have shown that as an individual employee's safety attitude worsens, the number of injuries increases. These studies further showed that persons suffering lost-time injuries knew how to work safely, but, as the familiar expression states, "knowing was not enough."

The following are some of the symptoms of the accident disease that you and I should be looking for in order to detect accidents in the making:

1. Errors in performing work duties.
2. Changes in routine behavior and manners.
3. Near accidents.
4. Inability of the individual to concentrate.
5. Violations of safe working practices.
6. A sulky, surly attitude.

These accident symptoms do not mean that an accident is immediate or pending, but we cannot ignore them, for, if we did, we would be missing an opportunity to offset possible accidents.

TABLE 4. - NUMBER OF INJURIES BY MINERAL INDUSTRY, WORK LOCATION, AND ACCIDENT CLASSIFICATION, JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1981 - CONTINUED
(PRELIMINARY DATA - REFER TO NARRATIVE FOR LIMITATIONS AND SCOPE OF DATA)

ACCIDENT CLASSIFICATION	NON METAL						STONE						SAND AND GRAVEL							
	UNDERGROUND			SURFACE			SURFACE			MILLS			SURFACE							
	FATAL	MFPL	MBL	FATAL	MFPL	MBL	FATAL	MFPL	MBL	FATAL	MFPL	MBL	FATAL	MFPL	MBL					
ELECTRICAL-----	1	5	4	1	1	1	3	7	-	-	1	1	14	2	-	18	4	-	15	-
ENTRAPMENT-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
EXPLODING VESSELS	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	2
EXPLOSIVES AND BREAKING AGENTS-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
FALLING, ROLLING, OR SLIDING MATERIAL	1	9	2	-	4	1	-	6	3	-	-	3	10	3	1	22	13	1	5	1
FALL OF FACE, RIB, SIDE OR HIGHWALL-----	-	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
FALL OF ROOF (UNDERGROUND MINES ONLY)	-	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRE-----	-	123	66	-	79	51	1	415	152	-	-	22	4	324	121	1	450	267	215	93
HANDLING MATERIAL-----	-	40	53	-	22	30	-	80	98	-	-	13	3	97	81	-	155	126	68	57
HAND TOOLS-----	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	-	15	2	1	-
NONPOWERED HAULAGE-----	1	71	18	3	25	6	2	83	21	7	2	3	102	32	-	87	18	4	61	17
POWERED HAULAGE-----	-	10	4	1	10	1	-	8	3	1	2	2	42	13	-	27	5	-	11	8
HAULAGE TRUCKS-----	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	12	4	-	-	1	24	7	-	7	1	3	21	3
FRONT-END LOADERS-----	-	60	12	2	11	5	2	63	14	3	1	-	36	12	-	53	12	1	29	6
ALL OTHER POWERED HAULAGE-----	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
HOISTING-----	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	8	3	3	1
IGNITION OR EXPLOSION OF GAS OR DUST-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMPONDMENT-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INUNDATION-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY-----	-	88	38	-	35	21	1	94	52	18	4	3	124	78	6	192	105	2	87	58
DOZER-----	-	2	7	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	2	-	2	3	-	7	6
DRILL-----	-	86	31	-	25	21	1	94	49	17	3	1	17	8	-	189	104	2	79	52
ALL OTHER MACHINERY-----	-	95	19	-	62	13	-	205	53	17	3	1	243	46	-	297	75	1	145	33
SLIPS OR FALLS OF PERSON-----	-	34	3	-	12	2	-	33	5	1	-	-	26	7	-	58	9	-	18	7
STEPPING OR KNEELING ON OBJECT-----	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	3	4	-	15	5	-	1	4
STRIKING OR BUMPING-----	-	6	2	-	4	5	-	23	22	2	-	-	23	11	-	32	30	-	9	11
OTHER-----	-	3	523	229	4	250	133	970	420	97	19	10	986	389	9	1,358	666	9	636	289
TOTAL-----	3	523	229	4	250	133	7	970	420	97	19	10	986	389	9	1,358	666	9	636	289

TABLE 4. - NUMBER OF INJURIES BY MINERAL INDUSTRY, WORK LOCATION, AND ACCIDENT CLASSIFICATION, JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1961
(PRELIMINARY DATA - REFER TO NARRATIVE FOR LIMITATIONS AND SCOPE OF DATA)

ACCIDENT CLASSIFICATION	COAL						METAL					
	UNDERGROUND		SURFACE		PREPARATION PLANTS		UNDERGROUND		SURFACE		MILLS	
	FATAL	MPOD	FATAL	MPOD	FATAL	MPOD	FATAL	MPOD	FATAL	MPOD	FATAL	MPOD
ELECTRICAL-----	9	222	2	25	6	9	3	3	1	18	1	11
ENTRAPMENT-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXPLODING VESSELS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDER PRESSURE---	-	17	4	6	2	4	-	4	-	5	4	2
EXPLOSIVES AND BREAKING	3	24	3	7	2	1	-	9	2	2	2	-
AGENTS-----	-	69	28	4	3	8	2	41	23	7	2	18
FALLING, ROLLING, OR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLIDING MATERIAL---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALL OF FACE, RIB, SIDE	4	305	20	12	5	-	-	82	40	3	2	1
FALL OF ROOF (UNDER-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROUND MINES ONLY)	37	753	106	-	-	-	-	146	122	-	-	-
FIRE-----	18	4	4	12	5	3	3	3	2	3	-	4
HANDLING MATERIAL---	1	3,975	526	703	280	328	108	575	420	282	182	451
HAND TOOLS-----	-	857	351	210	184	105	63	178	256	88	124	135
NONPOWERED HAULAGE---	23	1	1	3	-	3	4	8	4	1	-	12
POWERED HAULAGE---	20	1,605	164	227	98	6	19	217	69	106	27	50
HAULAGE TRUCKS-----	-	9	3	152	34	4	2	25	6	74	15	14
FRONT-END LOADERS---	4	6	1	28	14	9	4	8	5	1	5	4
ALL OTHER POWERED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAULAGE-----	16	1,590	160	47	10	2	43	184	58	1	27	32
HOISTING-----	1	12	2	-	-	-	-	15	8	-	-	-
IGNITION OR EXPLOSION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OF GAS OR DUST-----	36	10	1	9	3	3	2	-	1	3	1	2
IMPLOSION-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INUNDATION-----	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY-----	6	1,569	256	293	107	1	59	40	313	1	93	138
DOZER-----	1	4	2	1	8	3	1	8	59	2	9	2
DRILL-----	1	4	2	26	9	1	13	2	2	-	14	2
ALL OTHER MACHINERY---	5	1,561	254	208	90	1	55	376	311	1	70	135
SLIPS OR FALLS OF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERSON-----	1	1,541	117	625	135	2	238	387	162	1	220	324
STEPPING OR KNEELING	-	340	29	85	12	21	2	64	18	-	32	4
ON OBJECT-----	-	219	41	7	5	6	7	7	10	-	3	6
STRIKING OR BUMPIING-	-	96	14	29	23	14	8	22	17	-	28	6
OTHER-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL-----	121	11,655	1,687	2,267	830	10	969	28	2,192	1,481	10	483
							299				4	1,224

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LET'S STOP THAT NUMBER 1 KILLER
WATCH THAT ROOF



June 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Excerpts from Code of Federal Regulations Subpart F--Electrical Equipment

Part 75.501 deals with permissible electric face equipment and coal seams above the water table.

On and after March 30, 1974, all electric face equipment, other than equipment referred to in paragraph (b) of Section 75.500, which is taken into and used in by the last open crosscut of any coal mine which is operated entirely in coal seams located above the water table and which has not been classified under any provision of law as a gassy mine prior to March 30, 1970, and in which one or more openings were made prior to December 30, 1969, shall be permissible.

Part 75.501-1 is concerned with coal seams above the water table. As used in Part 75.501, the phrase "coal seams above the water table" means coal seams in a mine which are located at an elevation above a river or the tributary of a river into which a local surface water system naturally drains.

Part 75.501-2 discusses permissible electric face equipment.

(a) On and after March 30, 1971, in mines operated entirely in coal seams which are located at elevations above the water table:

(1) All junction or distribution boxes used for making multiple power connections in by the last open crosscut shall be permissible; and

(2) All handheld electric drills, blower and exhaust fans, electric pumps, and all other electric-driven mine equipment, except low horsepower rock dusting equipment, that employs an electric current supplied by either a power conductor or battery and consumes not more than 2,250 watts of electricity, which is taken into or used in by the last open crosscut shall be permissible.

(b) On and after March 30, 1974, in mines operated entirely in coal seams which are located at elevations above the water table, all electric face equipment which is taken into or used in by the last crosscut shall be permissible.

Part 75.501-3--New openings; mines above water table and never classed gassy.

(a) Where a new opening(s) is proposed to be developed by shaft, slope, or drift from the surface to, or in, any coalbed and the operator considers such proposed new opening(s) to be a part of a mine coming under section 305(a)(2) of the Act and Part 75.501 the

operator shall so notify the District Manager for the District in which the mine is located in writing prior to the date any actual development (in coal) through such opening(s) is undertaken. Such notification shall include the following information:

- (1) Name and address and identification number of the existing mine.
- (2) A current map of the existing mine clearly setting out the proposed new opening(s), mining plan and planned interconnection, in any, with existing workings.
- (3) A statement as to when the operator obtained the right to mine the coal which the proposed new opening(s) will traverse.
- (4) The name of the coalbeds currently being mined and those which the new opening(s) will traverse.
- (5) The expected life of the mine.
- (6) The reason(s) for the proposed new opening(s) (for example, haulage, ventilation, drainage, to avoid bad roof, escapeway).

The District Manager shall require submission of any additional information he/she considers pertinent.

(b) The District Manager shall make a determination based on all of the information submitted by the operator as to whether the proposed new opening(s) will be considered as a part of the existing mine or as a new mine. The following guidelines and criteria shall be used by the District Manager in making his/her determination:

- (1) The effect that the proposed new opening(s) will have on the safety of the miners working in the existing mine shall be considered of primary importance.
- (2) Whether the operator had a right to mine the coal which the proposed new openings will traverse prior to the date of enactment of the Act (December 30, 1969) and whether the original mining plan included mining such coal.
- (3) Whether, in accordance with the usual mining practices common to the particular district, the proposed new openings would have been considered a new mine or part of the existing mine. A number of factors will be considered including, but not limited to:
 - (i) The relationship between the coalbeds currently being mined, and those proposed to be mined;
 - (ii) The distance between existing openings and the proposed new opening(s);
 - (iii) The projected time elapsing between the start of the new opening(s) and planned interconnection, if any, with the existing mine; and

(iv) The projected tonnage of coal which is expected to be mined prior to interconnection where interconnection is planned.

The District Manager shall notify the operator in writing within 30 days of receiving all of the information, required and requested, of the determination. No informal notification shall be given.

(c) All new opening(s) shall be operated as a new mine prior to receiving a written notification from the District Manager that such new opening(s) will be considered part of an existing mine coming under section 305(a)(2) of the Act and Part 75.501.

(d) Nothing in this Part 75.501-3 shall be construed to relieve the operator from compliance with any of the mandatory standards contained in this Part 75.



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

Part 77.1708--Safety program; instruction of persons employed at the mine.

On or before September 30, 1971, each operator of a surface coal mine shall establish and maintain a program of instruction with respect to the safety regulations and procedures to be followed at the mine and shall publish and distribute to each employee, and post in conspicuous places throughout the mine, all such safety regulations and procedures established in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Part 77.1709--Safety training; inexperienced employees.

New employees shall be indoctrinated in safety rules and safe work procedures and inexperienced employees shall not be assigned to work duties until they have been trained thoroughly in safe work procedures related to the assigned work duties.

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

June 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Electrical Accident



General Information: A chief electrician was electrocuted while disconnecting energized motor leads inside a motor control center. The victim had nine years of electrical experience with this company, the last year as chief electrician.

The mine was an open-pit phosphate operation. Excavation of the phosphate was essentially a strip-mining operation in which the overburden was removed and placed in adjacent mined-out areas. The underlying matrix was excavated by large draglines and deposited in shallow sumps to wells where hydraulic guns broke up the material. The resulting slurry was pumped through large diameter pipelines to the beneficiation plant for washing, screening, sizing, and flotation. Electricity was used extensively for motive power throughout the mine and plant.

Description of Accident: On the evening preceding the accident, a power outage occurred at the drier plant and hydraulic station. An electrical flash was observed in one of the 4,160-volt pump motors and the ground fault protection opened the main circuit breaker at the control center. An electrician was called from home for the purpose of restoring power to the control center so that operation of the other pumps could resume. He locked out the line starter for the faulty motor, reset the control center breaker, and left the property.

The electrician returned to the control center the following morning to disconnect the faulty motor so that it could be removed and repaired or replaced. After making certain the starter was still locked out, he went to the motor and removed the junction box cover. Upon cutting the insulation, the electrician received an electrical shock. Being puzzled about the source of the power in the circuit, he called the chief electrician (the victim) and explained the problem to him. The chief electrician advised him to stay away from the area until he arrived.

After physically comparing the starter for the faulted motor to another exactly like it, the chief electrician concluded that the voltage involved must be coming from the capacitor. He attempted to bleed off the charge by shorting a motor lead connection to the frame of the cubicle with a screwdriver. A small arc was observed but he was unable to discharge the capacitor. He then decided to disconnect the motor leads at the starter in spite of the circuit being energized. He wrapped the handle of an adjustable wrench with high-voltage tape, and using the taped wrench and water pump pliers, began to remove the motor leads from the stand-off insulators inside

the cubicle. By holding the bolt head with the pliers and loosening the cap screw with the wrench, he and the electrician removed two of the three leads without incident. The electrician was wearing high-voltage gloves and would remove the bolts by hand after the chief electrician had loosened them with the tools.

When the chief electrician attempted to remove the third lead which was more difficult to reach, his hand apparently slipped onto the bare ends of the pliers, which preceded his electrocution. There was a buzzing sound, a flash, and the chief electrician seemed to be drawn further into the cubicle.

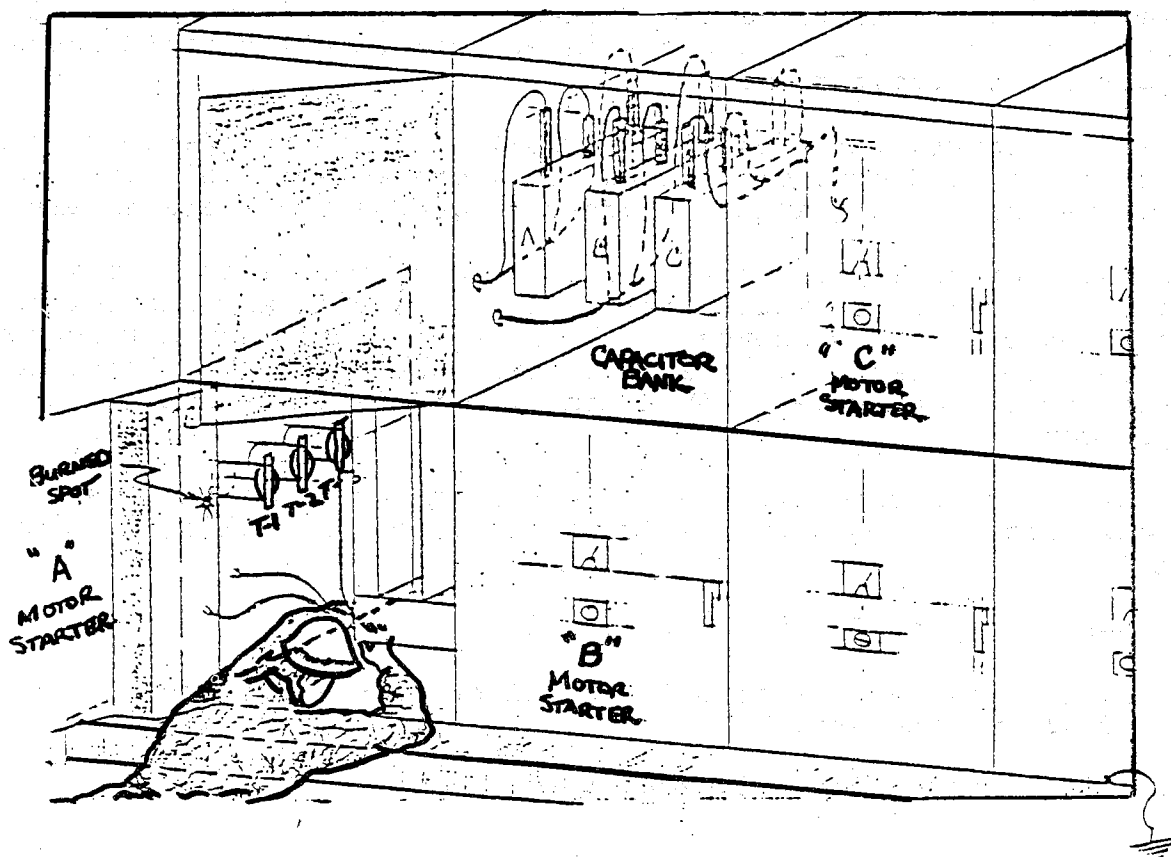
He was pulled out immediately with a hot stick and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and CPR were administered. Burns on the victim indicated the current initially entered his body through the little finger of his right hand and exited at his left side where it contacted the cubicle frame.

Cause of Accident: The accident was caused by an unsafe act on the part of the victim by attempting to remove the motor leads knowing they were energized.

Recommendations:

Part 55.12-29--Cross wiring of the capacitors should have been detected through inspection immediately after installation was made.

Part 55.14-36--Tools and equipment should be used only for the purpose and within the capacity for which they were intended and designed.





June 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Code of Federal Regulations
Subchapter N--Metal and Nonmetallic
Open-Pit Mines
Part 55.15--Personal Protection

At this time, we shall discuss Section 55.15 "Personal Protection" standards from the Federal Code of Regulations which pertain to all open pit metal and non-metal mines. The standards in this section are for the purpose of health and safety, and the prevention of accidents in surface mines which are subject to the Act. All of the standards are mandatory and the failure to comply shall result in a citation being issued to the mine operator.

55.15 Personal Protection

55.15-1 Adequate first aid materials, including stretchers and blankets, shall be provided at places convenient to all working areas. Water or neutralizing agents shall be available where corrosive chemicals or other harmful substances are stored, handled, or used

55.15-2 All persons shall wear suitable hard hats when in or around a mine or plant where falling objects may create a hazard.

55.15-3 All persons shall wear suitable protective footwear when in or around an area of a mine or plant where a hazard exists which could cause an injury to the feet.

55.15-4 All persons shall wear safety glasses, goggles, or face shields or other suitable protective devices when in or around an area of a mine or plant where a hazard exists which could cause injury to unprotected eyes.

55.15-5 Safety belts and lines shall be worn when persons work where there is danger of falling; a second person shall tend the lifeline when bins, tanks, or other dangerous areas are entered.

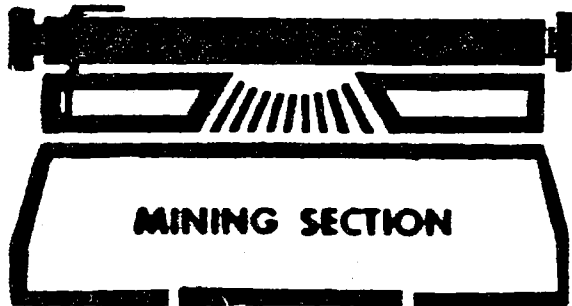
55.15-6 Special protective equipment and special protective clothing shall be provided, maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition and used whenever (1) hazards of process or environment, (2) chemical hazards, (3) radiological hazards, or (4) mechanical irritants are encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment.

55.15-7 Protective clothing or equipment and face-shields or goggles shall be worn when welding, cutting, or working with molten metal.

55.15-8 through 55.15-19 (reserved)

55.15-20 Life jackets or belts shall be worn where there is danger from falling into water.

55.15-21 through 55.15-29 (reserved)



Safety Creed

All of us bear the unalterable responsibility for keeping out of harm's way as we go about our jobs.

It is believed that accidents are conceived in improper attitudes and born in moments of action without thought. They will cease only when the proper attitude is strong enough to precede the act--when the right attitude creates awareness that controls the act.

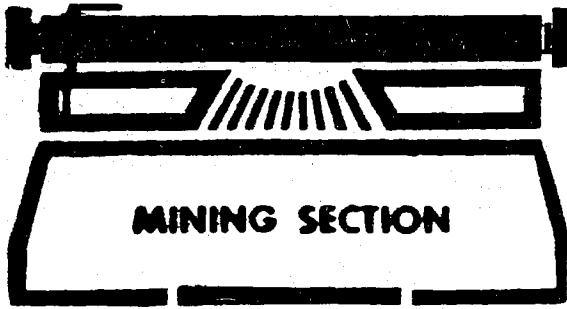
This seems to pinpoint the solution to accident prevention--personal responsibility. The philosophy of personal responsibility isn't anything new to us; it's an essential part of our American way of life. We should want to do these things; it's the opposite of dictatorship, which implies blind, passive obedience to orders one does not understand or want to understand.

Voluntary cooperation and individual initiative based on a strong sense of personal responsibility are far more effective in getting results than coercion, compulsion, or fear. Freedom from harm is not a privilege, but a goal to be achieved and perpetuated.

How we "measure up" in safety this day, week, month, or year depends a great deal on how much knowledge we gain from the accident experiences of yesterday, last week, last month, or last year. Improvement will depend on more acceptance of personal responsibility greater consideration of others, and--most of all--on our being both a "buyer" and a "seller."

Since there is nothing in this world as inexpensive as the expression of safety, purchase all you can, then try selling it to others. It's an open market with untold dividends for all parties.

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*   LET'S STOP THAT NUMBER 1 KILLER
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*   WATCH THAT ROOF
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Don't Cheat Yourself

There are two common causes of work injuries, conditions and behavior. Thousands of people have been injured because of an unsafe condition, but many accidents and injuries result from unsafe acts of one kind or another. Accidents can also happen because of a combination of the two--an unsafe condition and an unsafe act.

The worst possible combination that you can think of is a situation in which the employee, who gets hurt has created the unsafe condition. This type of accident happens because some foolhardy individual decides not to use a safety device. Many people have been hurt because they removed a guard from a machine, or figured out a way to cheat a safety device.

When this situation develops, the worker has decided to do the job faster by cheating on safety. It can be done, but like crime, it doesn't pay. Although no crime was committed, the punishment may be worse than a judge would give. It could take the form of losing fingers or being injured in some other way, perhaps even being killed.

You have the right to expect the company to have safe equipment. However, in spite of guards, button controls, or other safety features, the equipment may not be perfect. You should realize, of course, that there is no such thing as a foolproof machine.

When a piece of machinery is equipped with a safeguard of some kind, you're expected to use it. You may think it's only to the company's advantage, but you have a bigger stake in it than the company. You are the individual who can get hurt and who will suffer the pain and other problems that accompany an injury.

A safety device, whether it is a form of eye protection or an installed temporary roof support, should never be bypassed or short-changed. Don't be guilty of cheating yourself. Use safety know-how to good advantage--YOURS!

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HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Self-Preservation

When we preserve something--whether it be fruit, vegetables, fish, or fowl, our purpose is to protect it against decay or damage. But preserve also means to protect against injury or destruction. While different methods may be used to preserve different things, the objective is the same. We want to protect whatever it is we intend to preserve.

So it is with self preservation. When we attend safety meetings, discuss accidents and injuries, read safety literature or watch safety movies, we begin to develop an awareness of the hazards that surround us and we automatically take the necessary precautions to guard against them. In so doing, we protect (or preserve) ourselves against accidents and possible injuries. That is self preservation.

Sometimes we may have many things on our minds. We may not stop to think about the hazards of the job and may forget to take the necessary precautions only to find out too late what should have been done to preserve ourselves from accidental injury.

Aren't we all interested in self preservation? Our lives are precious. If fruits and other food commodities are worth the time and effort it takes to preserve them, how much more time and effort should we devote to the task of self preservation?

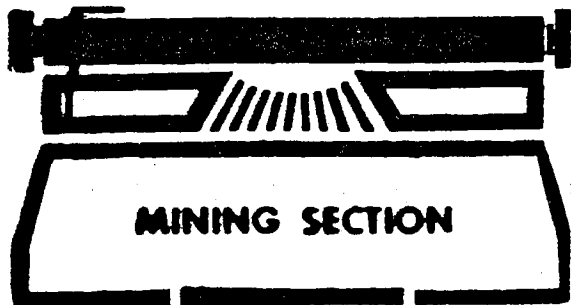
It should be a full time around the clock job.

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.

OUCH!!

Hands and fingers account for a large percentage of occupational injuries to the different parts of the body. That's why gloves or other hand protection is so important.



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

June 1982

Guard Your Health

Good health is just about the most precious thing a man or woman can own. Strength of body, clearness of eye, quickness of motion --these are the things we all want.

Sometimes we take these things for granted. We haven't been sick much in our lives so we think that health is something that is going to be with us always. Health is made up of a lot of things: good rest, good eating habits, temperance, exercise and sensible protection against disease. All contribute greatly to good health.

But all the care we take of our health and all the skill of the doctors in healing us can be meaningless if we let accidents destroy in a second the fruits of a lifetime of good, healthful living.

It doesn't matter how good your health is if you try to oil a piece of machinery in motion and have your hand torn to shreds. A set of strong muscles isn't much protection if you step out in front of a taxicab or truck. Even the professional weightlifters with the bulging muscles know that they can tear those muscles if they try to lift their loads with their backs instead of their legs.

We can't be so healthy that we are protected against infection if we let even a small cut go without getting first aid.

Years ago there was a very popular song which went something like this: "Button up your overcoat when the wind blows free; take good care of yourself, you belong to me."

Well, we all belong to someone so wear your safety equipment and follow good safety practices. Take good care of yourself, keep healthy, keep happy, and don't let an unnecessary accident destroy your healthy life.

June 1982



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Start With You

Where the purpose is meaningful and the consequences are clear, risk-taking is a characteristic which human beings generally regard as a virtue.

On the other hand, safety is something we all believe in. We are certainly aware of the hazards involved in our daily existence. We don't knowingly take chances where the safety of our families is concerned. We hear the "warning bell" sound in our minds many times each day and when danger is clear and present, we respond.

And yet, too often we hear that warning bell in our minds and fail to respond, largely because the consequences are seemingly remote and unclear.

We are creatures of habit, so we accept these risks as a part of the game of life. Nothing has happened so far, so we ignore the warning signals.

Is this risk-taking where the purpose is meaningful? Is there bravery involved here or courage? Is there a principle involved? Of course not. In essence, our failure to respond is an act of negligence, a risk-taking without meaning or purpose.

How close do you have to come...and how often...before you really listen to that bell...and act on it when it rings.

The choice is yours.

Second Sight

How much do you really see? Only what your eyes look at, or do you also see with your imagination, knowledge and experience?

Suppose you're about to sharpen a tool on a grinding wheel. You see that the protection eye shield on the grinder has loosened and is out of place. Is that all you see? If you're looking with your mind's eye, then you will also see:

- the possibility of a tiny chip striking your eye;
- the need for wearing safety goggles as well as having the shield fixed;
- an image of yourself with a black patch over one eye;
- the difficulty of working or driving your car when one eye is sightless.

When you are tempted to risk your future, take a second look into the twilight zone of what could happen. Use your second sight.



June 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

You're Never Too Old

Some people may 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 those who have been on the job for a short time. Usually, a new worker, being unfamiliar with the surroundings, is cautious. After being on the job a short time, however, that attitude may change and the "new employee" could become complacent and "throw caution to the wind."

When a person has been doing the same work for many years without an accident, the job may become so routine that the employee's attitude becomes casual. I am sure there are many reasons for this. Perhaps as the employee gains experience, a tendency develops to take chances or the employee may become bored. Maybe the employee becomes so familiar with the job that the worker lets his/her mind wander and thinks about personal affairs while working.

Whatever the reason, it's poor practice to feel that you have been on your job for so long that you can't get hurt. Some of the worst accidents have happened to people with long service. When an accident does happen to a long-term employee, the problem is usually felt more because of the additional obligations which come as we grow older.

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 for the new miner.

Traffic Safety--is a very, if not the most important safety issue there is. Traffic safety is widely misused, often due to carelessness. Drive carefully! Don't insist upon your Rites.

IT'S TRUE--safety is no coincidence, it's a consequence.

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* HOLIDAYS *
* AHEAD- *
* DRIVE SAFELY *
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HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

June 1982



Have A Happy Vacation

Vacations and holidays are a personal thing. No one can tell you how to spend them. The suggestions that follow are meant only to help you avoid a few of the pitfalls that face all vacationers.

The temptation to pack 36 hours of activity into 24 hours is promptly ignored by the wise vacationer. A few days of playing 27 holes of golf, long swims, and other strenuous activity can lead to such exhaustion that the vacationer may not be able to fully enjoy the remainder of the vacation.

Vacations represent pay for time not worked. The wise vacationer believes it's a shame to cancel out the leisure they should bring with a solid schedule of remodeling, landscaping, or other projects. When nothing definite is planned, the vacationer can use part of the time to develop interests that can be carried over into retirement.

Getting away from it all does not necessarily mean you must cover 500 miles a day in your automobile. Don't overlook the excellent attractions in your own state or region--the same attractions that others travel miles to see. The Chamber of Commerce can point out hundreds of fascinating areas within a relatively few miles of your home.

Credit buying can too often carry over, with disturbing results, into vacation planning. Avoid excessive vacation spending that would put you over a financial barrel the remainder of the year.

Of necessity, workday tasks are governed by clocks and deadlines. Vacations are meant to provide a change of pace from this routine. Although you may plan your vacation well, be sure to allow plenty of time to do the unexpected.

The exuberance that accompanies vacations can lead to extended and unwelcome vacations. Don't take chances when motoring or playing. Have the car inspected for safety and insist that the family snaps on the seat belts. You will be needed back on the job where your coworkers look forward to seeing you--safe, sound and refreshed.

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June 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

THE LAST WORD

In Control

Computer people have a saying, "garbage in, garbage out." In other words, the computer will only respond to the information you feed it.

This holds true for all types of machines whether they are run by combustion, electricity, or atomic energy. They have no will of their own; they can only carry out the will of the operator.

Machines cannot make decisions; they do not learn from experience. The results are either productive or destructive, depending on the understanding of the operator.

New Wonder Drug

Of all the wonder drugs today, there is one which is 100 percent effective. It develops no allergy in the user and it provides instantaneous relief if applied. Unlike other drugs it does not build up an immunity to itself if used daily, but rather has a tendency to make one rely upon it for it is a panacea of the first water. It can prevent broken bones, twisted backs, loss of sight, even death. It is cheaper than aspirin, but not enough people buy it. It is not a narcotic, but people generally agree that we would all be better off if we became addicts. It is called SAFETY-MYCIN.

The Good Motorist's Prayer

Dear Lord, before I take my place
Today behind the wheel,
Please let me come with humble heart
Before thy throne and kneel.
And pray that I am fit to drive
Each busy thoroughfare,
And that I keep a watchful eye
Lest some small child be there.

And keep me thinking constantly
About the Golden Rule,
When driving past the playground
Or by some busy school.
Then when I stop to give someone
The right to cross the street,
Let me my neighbor's keeper be,
And spare a life that's sweet.

Please let me feel this car I drive
You gave me to enjoy,
And that its purpose is to serve
Our lives, and not destroy.



Even the woodpecker owes its success to the fact that it uses its head!!

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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