

JULY 1982



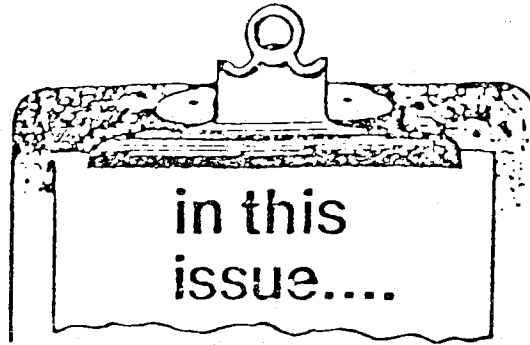
BULLETIN



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



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



July 1982

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2. Safety Topic "Press Highlights--Executive and Regular Meetings National Council Holmes Safety Association"
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"Swimming Pool Safety"
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10. Meeting Report Form (chapters only)



July 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

ATTENTION: BULLETIN READERS

Our second 1982 slogan decal is available. Again, we have a limited supply but will try to fill your requests.

Decals may be obtained by request to:

Linda M. Lofstead
MSHA, Holmes Safety Association
4800 Forbes Avenue, Room A273
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

**FOLLOW SAFETY
THRU in**



-82- **MSHA**



July 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

PRESS HIGHLIGHTS

Executive and Regular Meetings

National Council

Holmes Safety Association

The meetings were held at the Quality Inn/Central, 1190 North Courthouse Road, Arlington, Virginia, on May 25, 1982, with Thomas Shepich, deputy assistant secretary for MSHA and first vice president, HSA, presiding.

All official business was conducted and voted on by a quorum of 21 of the 38 executive members present at the executive meeting held at 9 a.m.

The regular meeting opened at 10 a.m., with an address by the Honorable Ford B. Ford, assistant secretary for MSHA.

Mr. Ford said that he is well acquainted with the Association and equally impressed with its potential to do still more in promoting the health and safety of the nation's miners. He stated that he came to MSHA last year with considerable experience both in management and in job safety and health. The same principles he learned from previous work years apply to mining.

Mr. Ford asked everyone to bear in mind that a safe, productive mine is equally in the interests of management and miners and by discussing our differences honestly and thoughtfully we can accomplish much for safety.

He stated that if every mine in the country had a safety chapter of the HSA and held meetings at the chapter and council levels, there is no question that we would see a nationwide improvement in mine safety.

Mr. Ford pledged his full support to the HSA and encouraged the Association to expand still further and involve more members of the mining community, especially in the labor sector. Under the reorganization, he said, participation and support of the HSA is a function of every MSHA district organization.

In closing he stated, "all it takes is dedication on everyone's part... I ask for nothing more, and I will not be satisfied with anything less."**

There were 50 delegates in attendance from 12 states representing the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, mineral-extractive and allied industries.

During consideration of an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, Article VI, Sec. 1 to include a fourth vice president, a motion was made and carried to represent insurance, manufacturers and suppliers. The amendment was passed during the third round of debate.

A special committee including Edward Onuscheck, chairman, William Parisi and John Miller, members, was empowered to review the Council's financial funds for investment.

After careful study by the Awards Committee, nine proposals were nominated for exceptional services in promoting the humanitarian objectives of the HSA. The following people were presented with the highest honor, the "Merit Award," by acting chair, Thomas Shepich:

Ronald Morse, safety director, Sahara Coal Company, Harrisburg, IL;

Lester Walker, coal mine inspector, MSHA, Kittanning, PA;

Raymond Arotin, safety director, Barnes & Tucker Coal Co.,
Barnesboro, PA;

Paul Lenyo, coal mine inspection supervisor, MSHA, Johnstown, PA;

Clayton Peters, planning engineer, Walker Coal Co., Bigler, PA;

John English, acting director of education and training, MSHA,
Arlington, VA;

Richard Flack, safety director, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Co.,
Indiana, PA;

Thomas Krolick, co-owner, Krolick Contracting Co., Inc., Clearfield, PA;

James Krolick, co-owner, Krolick Contracting Co., Inc., Clearfield, PA.

The following slate of officers for 1982-1983 was moved, carried and adopted:

Officers

President, C. William Parisi, representing management from Pennsylvania.
First vice president, Thomas Shepich, representing federal from Virginia.
Second vice president, Walter Vicinelly, representing state from Pennsylvania.

**See Ford's full text in the June Bulletin.

Third vice president, Joseph Taylor, representing labor from Washington, DC.

Fourth vice president, David E. Hazlett, representing insurance from Pennsylvania.

Secretary-Treasurer, William Hoover, representing federal from Arizona.

Executive Committee

Raymond Ashby, safety director, Island Creek Coal Company, Kentucky.

Ralph Banks, safety director, Inland Steel, Illinois.

Robert Barrett, president, Wilmore Coal Company, Pennsylvania.

James Clem, director of safety, Peabody Coal Company, Missouri.

Daniel Cronin, general sales manager, Mine Safety Appliance Company, Pennsylvania.

William Eastgate, director of safety, Kaiser Steel Corporation, California.

John English, acting director, education and training, MSHA, Virginia.

Willard Esselstyn, secretary-treasurer, U.M.W.A., Washington, DC.

George Fish, Jr., staff engineer, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, DC.

Ford B. Ford, assistant secretary, MSHA, Virginia.

Norman Gonder, safety coordinator, Duval Corporation, Arizona.

Kirk Harman, supervisory training specialist, MSHA, West Virginia.

Doug Huber, safety director, The Falkirk Mining Company, North Dakota.

Donald Huntley, district manager, MSHA, Pennsylvania.

Ronald Keaton, district manager, MSHA, West Virginia.

John Knisely, mine safety engineer, Fairmont Supply Company, Pennsylvania.

T. E. Kobrick, assistant manager of safety, Bethlehem Mines Corporation, Pennsylvania.

Emmett Lang, president, Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association, Pennsylvania.

Dave Lauriski, manager/industrial relations, Kaiser Steel Corporation, Utah.

Elmer Layne, safety director, Old Ben Coal Company, Illinois.

Ray Light, sales manager, Gates Industries, Pennsylvania.

John Miller, safety specialist, MSHA, Pennsylvania.

E. J. Onuscheck, assistant to president, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company, Pennsylvania.

Lanny E. P'Pool, president, Nemo Coal Company, Missouri.

Earle M. Rudolph, coal mine inspection supervisor, MSHA, Pennsylvania.

J. J. Shober, Jr., director of anthracite/deep mine safety, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Pennsylvania.
 John Shutack, district manager, MSHA, Pennsylvania.
 Ben Spears, director, Amax Coal Company, Indiana.
 John Takacs, coal mine inspector, MSHA, Pennsylvania.
 Harry Thompson, coal mine inspection supervisor, MSHA, Pennsylvania.
 Michael Trainor, district manager, MSHA, Pennsylvania.
 Harold Turner, coal mine inspector, MSHA, Virginia.
 Robert Vargo, general sales manager, National Mine Service, Pennsylvania.
 Robert Vines, safety director, Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, Washington, DC.
 Joseph Williams, inspector, Illinois Department of Mines & Minerals, Illinois.

Members-at-Large

Maurice Fowler, director of safety (ret.), Duquesne Light, Pennsylvania.
 W. Dennis Frailey, manager/corporate safety (ret.), Old Ben Coal Company, Illinois.
 Charles Jones, supervisory mine inspector (ret.), MSHA, Pennsylvania.

The following nominees, representing the Holmes Safety Association, were elected to serve with those previously elected to serve on the board of directors of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association:

Delegates to Board of Directors, Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association

<u>Term Expires 1983</u>	<u>Nominees 1982-1984</u>
Willard Esselstyn	Edward Onuscheck
James Clem	Walter Vicinelly
Robert Barrett	William Hoover

Committees Appointed by President-Elect C. William Parisi--1982-1983

<u>Finance-Auditing Committee</u>	<u>Merit Awards Committee</u>
John Miller (Chair)	Robert Barrett (Chair)
Herschel Potter	William Hoover
Robert Vines	John Miller

Nominating Committee
 Harry Thomspon (Chair)
 Earle Rudolph
 David Hazlett
 John Takacs

Incoming president, C. William Parisi presented the outgoing "President's Award" which was accepted by Joseph Taylor on behalf of Willard Esselstyn.

An outstanding and enlightening slide presentation of the mining operations of the Carbon County Coal Company, in Hanna, Wyoming, was presented by Steve Lipe, safety director.

Twelve delegates from various geographical areas were called upon for brief reports of HSA activities within their chapters and district councils.

Secretary Hoover was invited and accepted to address the U.S.W.A. and the U.M.W.A. at later dates by safety directors Harry Tuggle and Joseph Taylor.

A special thank you to the following sponsors of the hospitality room on Monday and Tuesday evenings:

Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, Arlington, Virginia;
Fairchild, Incorporated, Beckley, West Virginia;
National Mines Service, Indiana, Pennsylvania; and,
Pennsylvania Bituminous Council, Hastings, Pennsylvania.

Also to the Duval Corporation of Tucson, Arizona for the coffee provided during the sessions.

It was moved and carried that a contract be drawn up with management of the Quality Inn/Central to hold the 1983 annual meeting approximately the same time, date, and location.

Secretary's 1981 Progress Report

The Holmes Safety Association, in its 60th year of service to the industry, being noncommercial in character, is still expanding with the initial support of all five segments of the mineral extractive industries. The Association's responsibility to research, prepare and distribute monthly job-related safety topic materials to chapter mines for use at on-the-job safety meetings continues by demand to be one of the most important factors.

The 230 new safety chapters and two district councils, in Kemper, Kentucky, and New Iberia, Louisiana, established during 1981 again indicates the cooperation, hunger and concern for safety within the mineral extractive industries.

The National Council is now servicing four state councils, 46 district councils and 1,727 safety chapters, with more than 245,000 members, located within 44 mineral industry states, plus the provinces of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory of Canada.

The location for new chapters for 1981 are as follows: West Virginia, 108; Kentucky, 35; Virginia, 16; Colorado, 12; Wyoming, 10; Maryland, 7; California and North Carolina, 6 each; Pennsylvania, 5; and New Mexico and Alabama, 3 each. The remaining 19 chapters were formed within 14 other states.

Chapters reported to the Denver, Colorado, computer center 98,773 safety meetings with 1,305,501 members attending. State and district councils held 113 safety and/or safety dinner meetings with 5,804 industry members present.

The National Council officers and executive body wish to extend their appreciation to all in the industry for their outstanding and continuous participation in holding and reporting safety meetings.

The Holmes Safety Bulletin is unique in providing a regular source of readily available safety and health topics especially designed for use at on-the-job safety meetings.

The Holmes Safety Association has practically covered the four corners of this nation in its efforts to reach industry with its safety concepts. If we have not reached your mining operation, please let us know. We are only a telephone call away, ready to listen, and always open for suggestions.

It is very important to remember that the safety chapter is the heart and life of the Association, and only at this grass-roots level with the worker and supervisor can we succeed. This is where the danger and exposure exists and these are the most important people we must reach with safety training and educational programs.

We wish to express our appreciation to all in the industry for its initial support. Let's drive for a productive accident-free year. Follow safety through in 1982.

FOLLOW SAFETY

THRU in

-82-

MSHA





July 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Code of Federal Regulations Subchapter N--Metal and Nonmetallic Open-Pit Mines Part 55.16--Materials Storage and Handling

Our discussion today, will deal with the Federal standard for the storage and handling of materials in each open pit metal and non-metal mine which is subject to the Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Act of 1977. All of the standards listed below are mandatory standards and were taken from the Federal Code of Regulations, Part 55.16, dated January 1, 1980. These standards are for the purpose of promoting health and safety, and the prevention of accidents. The failure to comply with these mandatory standards will result in a citation being issued to the mine operator for each offense as required by section 8 of the Act.

55.16 Materials Storage and Handling

55.16-1 Supplies shall not be stacked or stored in a manner which creates tripping or fall-of-material hazards.

55.16-2 (a) Bins, hoppers, silos, tanks, and surge piles, where loose unconsolidated materials are stored, handled or transferred shall be--

(1) Equipped with mechanical devices or other effective means of handling materials so that during normal operations persons are not required to enter or work where they are exposed to entrapment by the caving or sliding of materials; and

(2) Equipped with supply and discharge operating controls. The controls shall be located so that spills or over-runs will not endanger persons,

(b) Where persons are required to move around or over any facility listed in this standard, suitable walkways or passageways shall be provided.

(c) Where persons are required to enter any facility listed in this standard for maintenance or inspection purposes, ladders, platforms, or staging shall be provided. No person shall enter the facility until the supply and discharge of materials have ceased and the supply and discharge equipment is locked out. Persons entering the facility shall wear a safety belt or harness equipped with lifeline suitably fastened. A second person similarly equipped, shall be stationed near where the lifeline is fastened and shall constantly adjust it or keep it tight as needed, with minimum slack.

55.16-3 Materials that can create hazards if accidentally liberated from their container shall be stored in a manner that minimizes the dangers.

55.16-4 Hazardous materials shall be stored in containers of a type approved for such use by recognized agencies; such containers shall be labeled appropriately.

55.16-5 Compressed and liquid gas cylinders shall be secured in a safe manner.

55.16-6 Valves on compressed gas cylinders shall be protected by covers when being transported or stored, and by a safe location when the cylinders are in use.

55.16-7 (a) Taglines shall be attached to loads that may require steadying or guidance while suspended.

(b) Hitches and slings used to hoist materials shall be suitable for the particular material handled.

55.16-8 (reserved)

55.16-9 All persons shall stay clear of suspended loads.

55.16-10 To protect personnel, material shall not be dropped from an overhead elevation until the drop area is first cleared of personnel and the area is then either guarded or a suitable warning is given.

55.16-11 Employees shall not ride on loads being moved by cranes or derricks, nor shall they ride the hoisting hooks unless such method eliminates a greater hazard.

55.16-12 Chemical substances, including concentrated acids and alkalis, shall be stored to prevent inadvertent contact with each other or with other substances, where such contact could cause a violent reaction or the liberation of harmful fumes or gases.

55.16-13 Suitable warning shall be given before molten metal is poured and before a container of molten metal is moved.

55.16-14 Operator-carrying overhead cranes shall be provided with:

- (a) Bumpers at each end of each rail;
- (b) Automatic switches to halt uptravel of the blocks before they strike the hoist;
- (c) Effective audible warning signals within easy reach of the operator;
- (d) A means to lock out the disconnect switch.

55.16-15 No person shall work from or travel on the bridge of an overhead crane unless the bridge is provided with substantial footwalks with toeboards and railings the length of the bridge.

55.16-16 Fork and other similar types of lift trucks shall be operated with the--

- (a) Upright tilted back to steady and secure the load;
- (b) Load in the upgrade position when ascending or descending grades in excess of 10 percent;
- (c) Load not raised or lowered enroute except for minor adjustments and

(d) Load-engaging device down-grade when traveling unloaded on all grades.

55.16-17 through 55.16-34 (reserved).

Clarification of 55.16-16 Operating Fork Lift and Similar Type Lift Trucks

This standard is intended to insure that safe lift truck operating procedures will be used at all times.

The requirement that load engaging devices be placed in a down-grade position when traveling on all grades reflects the accepted safety practice of traveling or tramping with the load-engaging mechanism as low as possible. This practice is set forth in Chapter 22, Powered Industrial Trucks, Industrial Safety, published by the National Safety Council and is also a requirement of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, standard 29 CFR 1910.178(n) (i), (ii), and (iii). In most situations when tramping without a load, the load-engaging mechanism should be kept as close to the ground as safety permits. However, in situations where adjustments will be necessary to facilitate safe operation of the vehicle (e.g., when traveling on inclines, declines or over rough terrain), the load-engaging mechanism may be adjusted enroute.

"SAFETY"

It's Up to You,

In '82

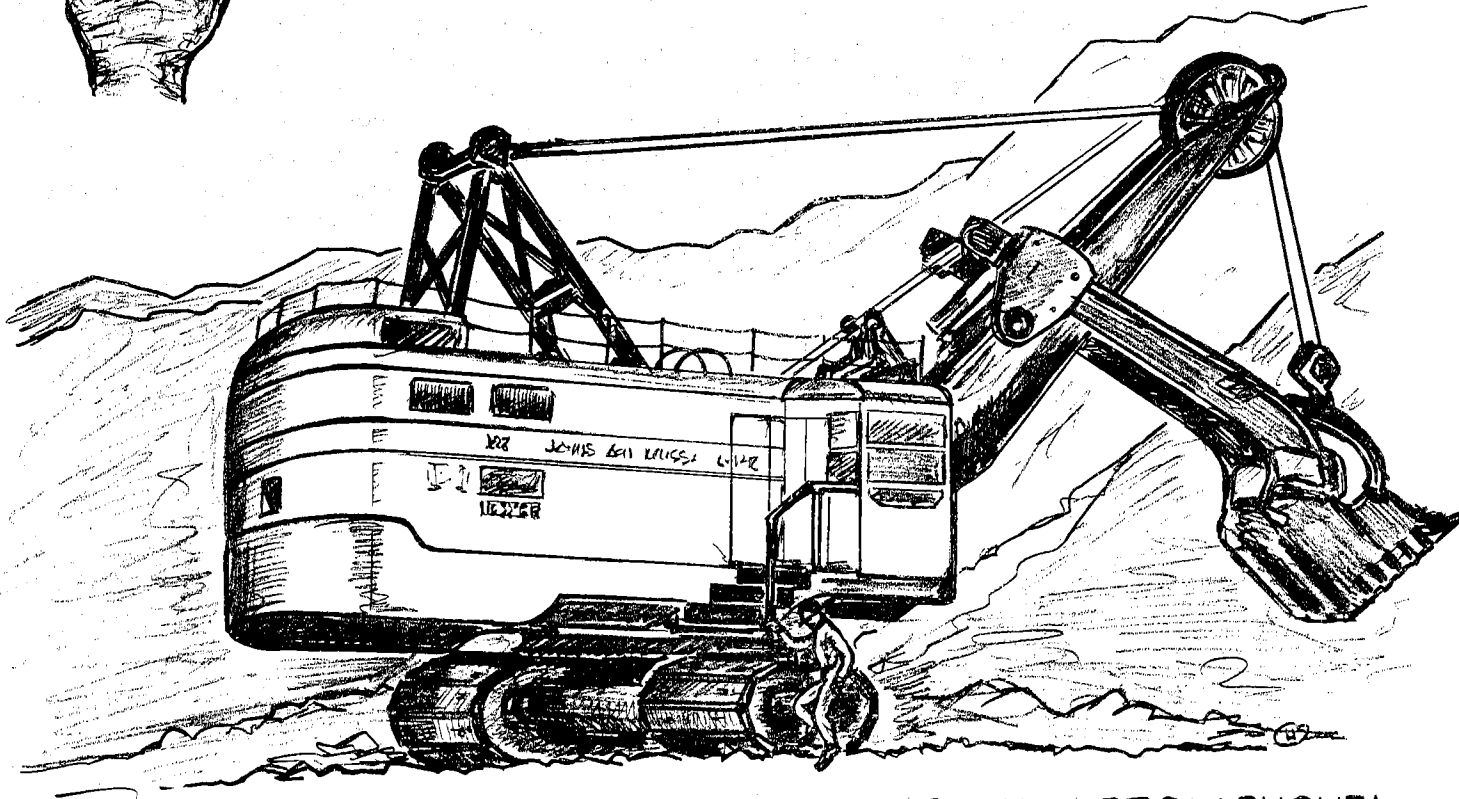
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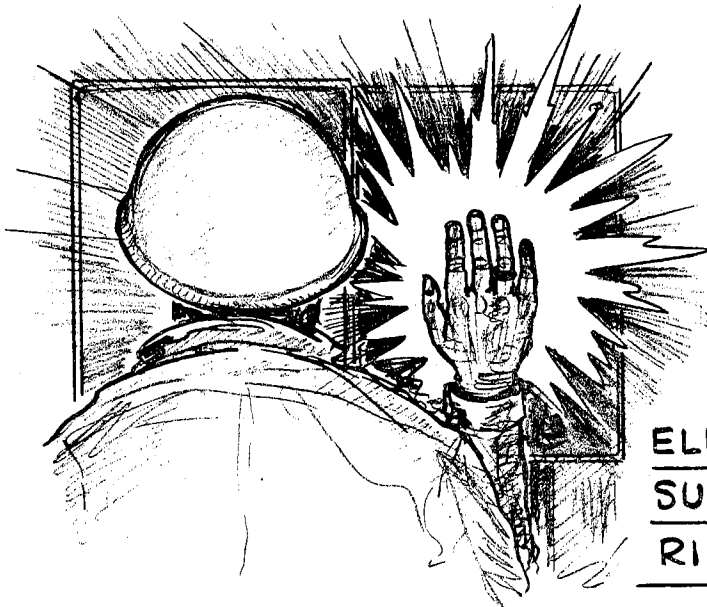
RINGS ARE A HAZARD AT WORK



MANY MINOR INJURIES TO FINGERS BECOME AN AMPUTATION DUE TO A RING BEING INVOLVED



IN CLIMBING DOWN FROM SHOVEL WORKMAN PLACED HAND ON BOTTOM STEP. RING CAUGHT ON EDGE OF STEP RESULTING IN AMPUTATION



ELECTRICIAN WORKING ON PANEL SUFFERED A SEVERE BURN WHEN HIS RING CAUSED A SHORT AND MELTED

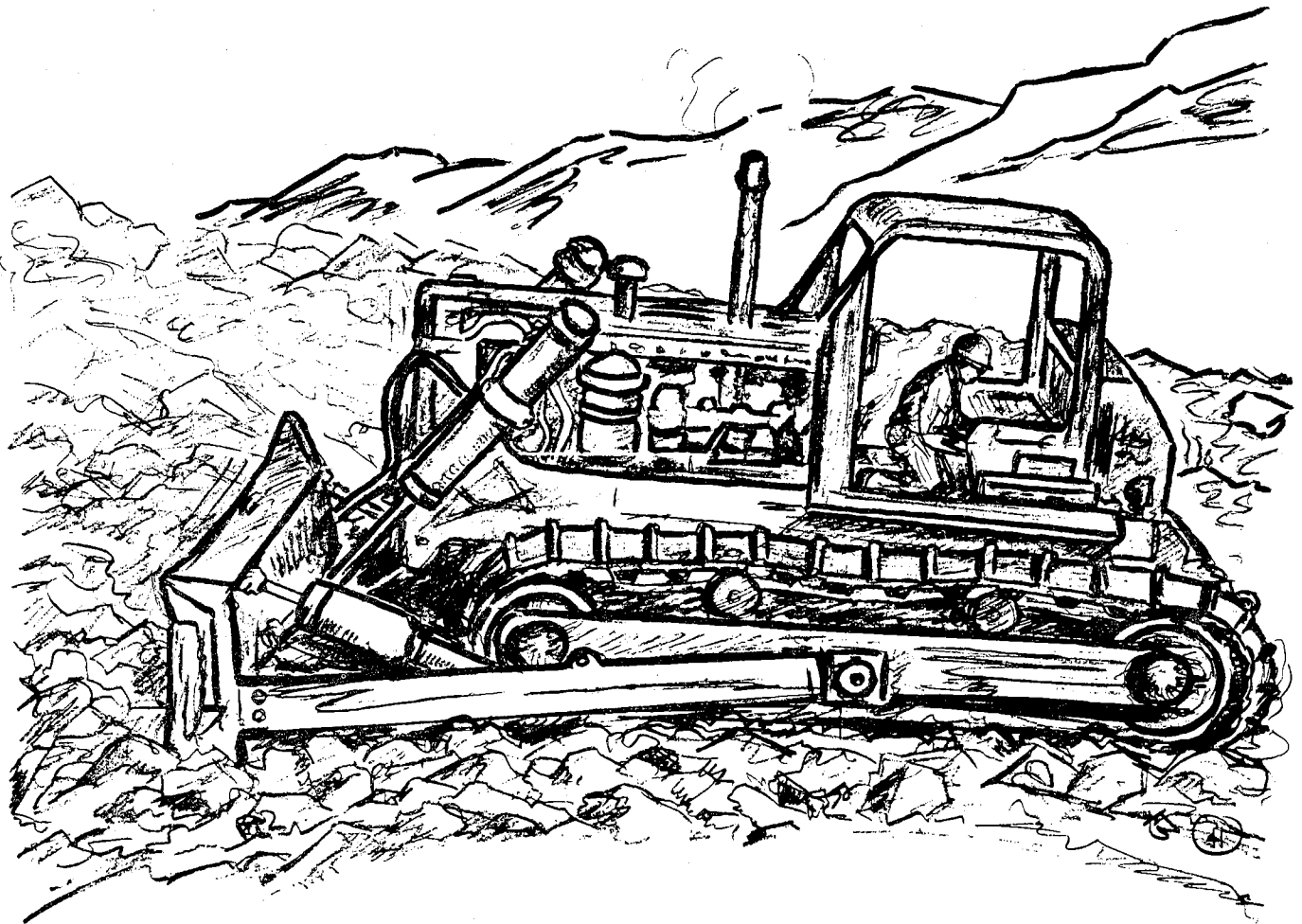
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NEVER WORK ON
RUNNING MACHINERY



**WARNING — ALWAYS TURN OFF MACHINERY TO
CHECK OR MAKE REPAIRS
NEVER PLACE YOUR HANDS IN UNLIT AREAS
WITHOUT FIRST CHECKING WITH A LIGHT TO
MAKE SURE YOU WON'T BE CAUGHT!**

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

July 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Machinery Accident



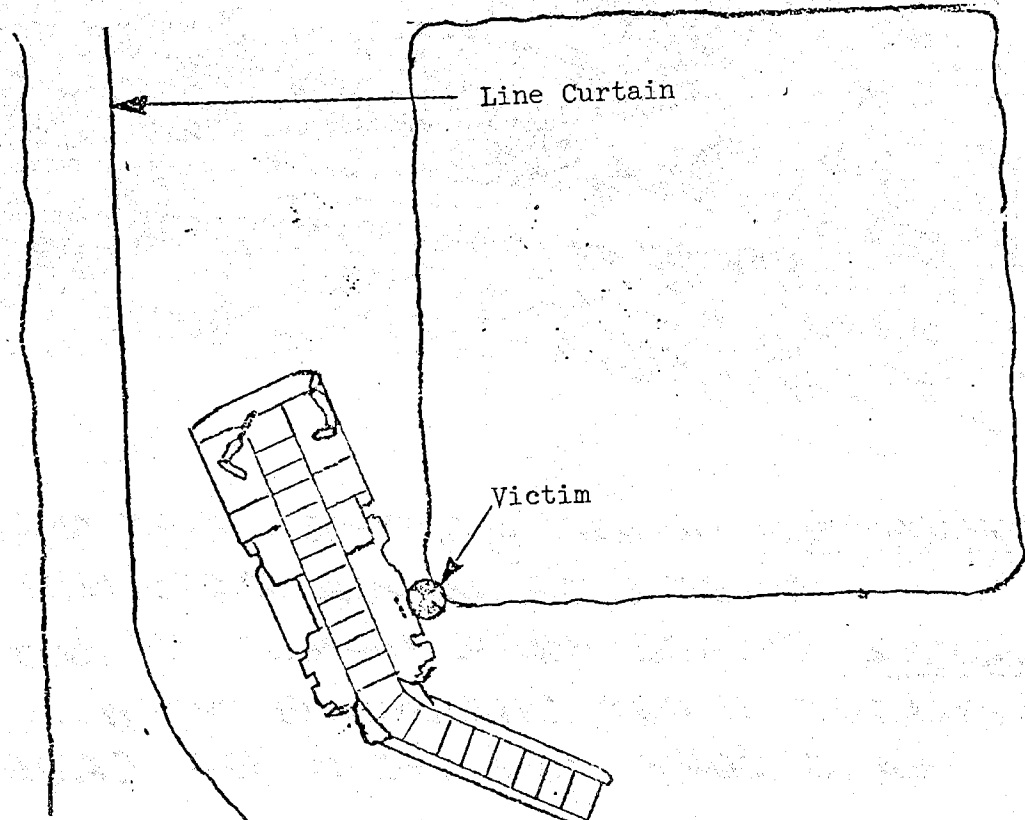
General Information: A loading-machine operator was fatally injured when he was crushed between the rib and the loading machine he was operating at the corner of the second open crosscut outby the face in an entry. The victim had over four years of experience.

Description of Accident: The victim loaded the coal in the entry and then started to tram the loading machine to another entry. Another loading-machine operator was sitting on the shuttle car just outby the crosscut through which the victim was tramping the loading machine.

This operator stated that as the loading machine was trammed around the corner, it stopped. After a few seconds this operator called to the victim several times but received no answer. He rushed to the loading machine and found the operator pinned between the machine and the rib. He tried to move the machine in an effort to free the victim but the power was off. He summoned help and the victim was removed to the hospital where he subsequently died.

Causes & Conclusions: The victim was considered by management to be a well qualified and competent loading-machine operator. The loading machine was examined by an electrical inspector and no defects were found.

It was the consensus of the miners in the accident area that the victim split the "cats" and lost control of the machine. The accident and fatality occurred due to the loader operator's failure to recognize and be alert to the inherent hazards of moving equipment.



ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

July 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Fall-of-Ground Accident



General Information: This mine, an underground copper mining operation used the vertical crater retreat mining method. The fall of ground occurred in the undercut intersection. This drift was approximately 8-feet high and 15-feet wide. The rock that fell was triangular shaped and measured 78 inches across the base and 62-inches high (see sketch). The thickness ranged from 14 inches on one side to 5 inches on the opposite side. The estimated weight of the rock was 1-1/2 tons. Ground support was used on each side of the rock fall. Five-foot-long friction rock stabilizers (split set rock bolts) with mats were used. A distance of about 20 feet was not bolted. The rock that fell was in the unbolted area and within 14 inches of the last bolt.

Description of Accident: The mine shaft foreman instructed two miners to drill a slash round in the undercut drift. They were instructed by the foreman as to how he wanted the holes spaced and drilled.

The foreman came back and helped the miners time the round and then walked down the drift to guard against anyone entering until after the blast. Afterwards, the men entered the area and found material that needed scaling on the ribs and back. The two miners each got a scaling bar and entered the area to scale it down.

As one miner turned around to scale the ribs, he heard the other say "Watch." He turned and saw his co-worker under the slab of rock.

Cause of Accident: The direct cause of the accident was failure of the mining crew and the supervisor to properly evaluate ground conditions in this work area.

Contributing factors to the accident were that the nearby blast probably caused material in the back to become loose and several weeks had elapsed between first mining and reopening of the area.

It was recommended that employees should not perform their work from an unsafe location.

FATAL FALL-OF-GROUND ACCIDENT





July 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Let's Not Kid Ourselves

Safety is--

---Any one who wants to continue successfully in the mining industry, whether a supervisor, machine operator, helper, bolter, or shuttle-car operator, today needs nerve, courage, rugged tenacity, tough-mindedness, and safety mindedness and plenty of each!

Mining with safety is like riding a bicycle: either you keep moving or you fall down. To stand still is to be overrun. You've got to be willing to accept your responsibilities with safety first to fight your way to the top, or you'll never get there.

I think you have the common sense to face these facts realistically --production and safety are definitely related. I think you are shrewd enough to know that you've got to pursue both with determination. This is not cynicism; it's realism... and you know it.

If I am wrong in my judgment of you, this industry has nothing to offer you. You alone are the only one regardless of all your training and experience that can help yourself.

That's right. A safety program that gets results is one that is aggressive and tough-minded with safety.

What do I mean by realistic? I mean that, even after several hours, set days of training, or years of experience, you should sway your thinking to ask: how am I going to do this job more safely?

There you have an example of realism. It's strong medicine, but it should be accepted by everyone. Yes, every one can profit from their job if he or she understands and accepts that production with safety go hand-in-hand.

You see them all around you, every day...smart, ambitious people who have no idea what it takes to make a real success of production with safety. They are content to be polite to the boss, master a few "operating skills" such as operating a piece of equipment, or to be a production leader, without concern for safety. They believe that these alone will win them recognition, with a higher paying job.

Well, it just doesn't work that way.

Equipment and job operating skills are important, true.. but safety must be your first consideration.

The stakes are high; the reward can be sweet. But it takes courage and boldness to work underground in this great advanced mechanical age. And, you must be capable to recognize the dangers and the hazards that are combined with this occupation.

You must be willing to learn not only your job position but how to make hard decisions when circumstances demand it. You must be willing to learn how to say "no" to just production, when it should be more comfortable to say production with safety "yes"?

The question is: Are you willing to seize every opportunity to say---safety should be my first consideration.



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Swimming Pool Safety

Do you like to sit in the backyard in your favorite chair next to a pool of water, basking under the sun and sipping a cool drink? If so, your family may be among the millions in this country who own either an in-ground, above-ground, or wading pool.

While for most families this luxury of backyard pools provides a new and delightful experience, for some it has unfortunately proved to be a disaster. Last year hundreds of people drowned in a neighbor's pool.

Many of the victims of swimming pool drownings are children under five years of age, yet anyone is a potential victim. A small amount of water caught in the windpipe can trigger a series of events which can lead to unconsciousness in less than a minute and death in less than five minutes. Because of this, not only swimming and wading pools are dangerous, but a bathtub, well, cistern or cesspool, pond, or bucket of water can be the site for a drowning.

Drowning accidents need never happen. They could be prevented in nearly all cases. There are several ways to prevent these accidents. First of all, make sure that the fence surrounding the pool is adequate to keep trespassers from your backyard water areas; secondly, provide qualified supervision for children; and thirdly, make sure all family members learn to swim and know some basic rescue techniques.

If you can afford a backyard pool, then you should make sure that it has adequate safeguards for your family and the neighbors. A fence that can't be hurdled or easily climbed should be constructed around in-ground, above-ground, and wading pools. Some fences are easy to climb, such as a basket weave fence, and are no deterrent for curious, energetic children. Gates and doors should have self-closing and self-latching mechanisms placed out of reach of children.

Other supplementary protection devices and safeguards are such items as pool cover, alarm systems to warn of intruders in the water, floatlines, depth markings, and rescue devices.

Qualified supervision is another factor necessary to prevention of home drownings, especially for children under five years of age and nonswimmers. Constant supervision is essential; sporadic spot checks on children swimming or playing near the water is not enough. When pools are not being used, their gates should be locked. Small plastic pools should be emptied and turned over when not in use. Even a few inches of collected rainwater in one of these pools could cause a drowning.

As many as possible in your family should learn mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. This method is the easiest to learn and the most effective method of revival for a drowning victim. The life of a person in nearly all cases is dependent upon the speed with which a family member, neighbor or bystander reacts to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Very seldom will there be a doctor near a home pool who could reach the drowning victim in time to save his/her life and, even then, the treatment method would be essentially the same unless special equipment is at hand.

If you use a public swimming facility you would expect it to have constant, qualified supervision, to be safely designed and to have rules enforced concerning safety. Your pool at home should be no different, but the safety of the users is your responsibility. Make it known that safety rules will be enforced at your pool, or otherwise the privilege of use will be withdrawn. You may be liable for the safety of anybody, invited or not, who uses your pool. You might help to discourage clandestine swimming and enhance neighborhood relations by setting regular hours for neighborhood swims, but make sure all minors are accompanied by a parent.

Drownings can happen anywhere, even at home. You may wish you never had a swimming or wading pool in your backyard--unless you take precautions and are aware of your responsibility for the safety of your pool. Make backyard swimming at your home a healthy, enjoyable, and safe pastime.



July 1982

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

A Meaning of Safety

- S - is for SOUND JUDGMENT. This is a must in any accident prevention program. Do not burn steel without wearing proper goggles. Do not work on moving equipment. Use good sound judgment, and you will come out on top.
- A - is for ALWAYS. You must think and keep safety with you always. This cannot be a part-time thought--it must be with you 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Letting it out of your mind for as little as 10 seconds could be fatal.
- F - is for FORESIGHT. You must think of what you are preparing to do; think the job through to the end. Check and be aware of possible hazards involved. No one takes a blueprint and starts building without studying it and understanding the end results. The same applies with any job and safety. You have to know where you are going, so use a little foresight, and do it safely.
- E - is for EXTREME CAUTION. You must use extreme caution all the time--both on and off the job. If you are not cautious when driving an automobile, you will not be around very long. If you do not use extreme caution while on the job, serious injury or even death may result.
- T - is for THINK. This one word is the answer. You must think. In some states years ago, signs were put along the highway where lives were lost in traffic accidents. These signs had one word on them--THINK. They were put there in an attempt to help reduce accidents, but the idea had to be abandoned due to the fact that some places became overcrowded with signs.
- Y - is for YOU. It is up to you. You are the one who has to use SOUND JUDGMENT. You have to keep safety with you ALWAYS. You have to use FORESIGHT. You must use EXTREME CAUTION in everything you do. You have to THINK. You do simply nothing without thinking, so why not think a little for safety. The Mine Manager, the Superintendent, and the Safety Director can only attempt to help you be safe. They cannot make YOU. When the time comes, it is up to you to act in a safe manner. Always remember--do it right, you win; wrong, you lose.

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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