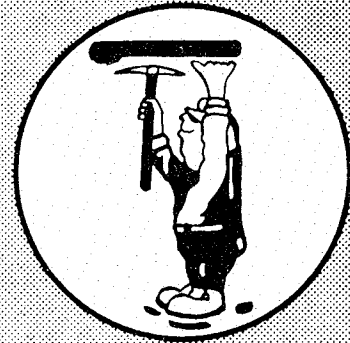


JUNE 1983



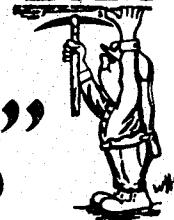
BULLETIN



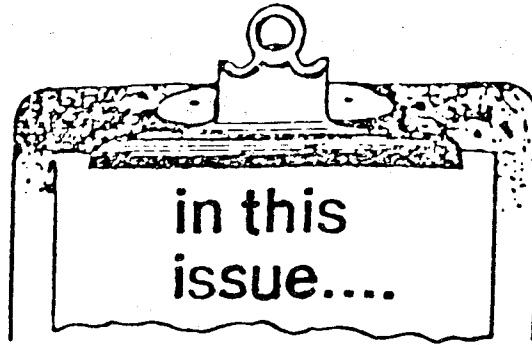
**BE ACCIDENT
FREE IN**



"83"



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



June 1983

1. Safety Topic, "Welcome New Members"
2. Safety Topic, "Roof Fall Fatalities"
3. Safety Topic, "Surface Grading Equipment Injuries
Metal/Nonmetal And Coal Mines
1978-1981"
4. Poster, "Fifth National Conference
Of Women Miners"
5. Safety Topic, "Winning Women In Mining"
6. Safety Topic, "Mine Rescue Training"
7. Safety Topic, "Don't Cheat Yourself"
8. Poster, "The Methane Test On The Job"
9. Safety Topic, "Vacation Time"
10. The Last Word
11. Meeting Report Form (chapters only)



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

June 1983



Road Side Coal Co Inc No. 2 Turkey Creek, Kentucky	H & A Coal Corporation H & A Coal Pikeville, Kentucky	Golden Chip Company No. 11 Haysi, Virginia
Coleman & Yates Coal Co No. 9 Haysi, Virginia	Peter White Coal Mining Corp Peter White Prep Plant Isaban, W Virginia	Bailey Brothers Coal Co Bailey Brothers Coal Vansant, Virginia
Cantrell Mining Co Inc No. 1 Pound, Virginia	C & J Coal Company C & J Coal Point Marion, W Virginia	Black Gold Coal Co No. 4 Prater, Virginia
M & S Coal Company M & S Coal Wise, Virginia	Kent Coal Mining Corp Kent Coal Indiana, Pennsylvania	CBS Coal Corporation CBS Coal Bee, Virginia
Arizona Department of Transportation-ADOT Phoenix, Arizona	Ballard Mining Company Ballard Mining Danville, W Virginia	Robinson-Phillips Coal Co Robinson-Phillips Coal Pineville, W Virginia
Arizona Department of Transportation-ADOT Tucson, Arizona	Jolaco Jolaco Loading Facility Morgantown, W Virginia	Elkhorn Eagle Coal Co Inc Eagle No. 3 Feds Creek, Kentucky
Arizona Department of Transportation-ADOT Prescott, Arizona	Bird Loading Co Inc Bird Loading Facility Maidsville, W Virginia	Cheyenne Elkhorn Coal Co Cheyenne Elkhorn Coal Mouthcard, Kentucky
Arizona Department of Transportation-ADOT Flagstaff, Arizona	James D Rehe James D Rehe Coal Masontown, W Virginia	Vermont Asbestos Group VAG/Asbestos Morrisville, Vermont
K W Carbon Coal Co Inc K W Carbon Coal Whitewood, Virginia	M L Fuels Corporation M L Fuels Granville, W Virginia	Pontorero & Sons Coal Co CMT Masontown, Pennsylvania
K & V Coal Co Inc No. 4 Vansant, Virginia	John (Joe) Gregg Excavating & Trucking Masontown, W Virginia	M & V Fuel Company M & V Fuel Uniontown, Pennsylvania
Virginia Dare Coal Corp No. 1 Patterson, Virginia	Concorde Corporation Concorde Prep Plant Morgantown, W Virginia	Mabo Coal Company Inc No. 4 Cedar Bluff, Virginia
C & R Energy Inc C & R Energy Oakwood, Virginia	S & M Coal Company No. 4 Royal City, Virginia	U.S. Steel Mining Co Inc Pinnacle Gary, W Virginia
Greasy Coal Company No.1 Rock-House, Kentucky	Owens Mining Co Inc No. 3 Vansant, Virginia	U.S. Steel Mining Co Inc Shawnee Gary, W Virginia
KYN Coal Company KYN Coal Vansant, Virginia	Mullins Coal Co Inc No. 2 Royal City, Virginia	U.S. Steel Mining Co Inc Alpheus Plant Gary, W Virginia
Angus Mining Company Angus Mining Caretta, W Virginia	Red Ash Smokeless Coal No. 1 Grundy, Virginia	U.S. Steel Mining Co Inc Gary No. 2 Gary, W Virginia



U.S. Steel Mining Co Inc
Gary No. 4
Gary, W Virginia

U.S. Steel Mining Co Inc
Gary No. 9
Gary, W Virginia

U.S. Steel Mining Co Inc
Gary No. 10
Gary, W Virginia

U.S. Steel Mining Co Inc
Gary No. 14
Gary, W Virginia

U.S. Steel Mining Co Inc
Gary No. 15
Gary, W Virginia

Mann & Addington Coal Co
Mann & Addington Coal
Elkhorn City, Kentucky

CDF Coal Company Inc
CDF Coal
Lebonon, Virginia

Coalfield Development Inc
Coalfield Development
Pikeville, Kentucky

Apache Coal Company
No. 1
Feds Creek, Kentucky

N & G Coal Company
No. 1
Richlands, Virginia

L & S Coal Company Inc
L & S Coal
Stacy, Virginia

Maggard Coal Company
Maggard Coal
Richland, Virginia

Rhonda Coal Co Inc
No. 4
Raven, Virginia

Jewell Ridge Coal Corp
Seaboard No. 1
Jewell Ridge, Virginia

Renee Coal Co of Virginia
No. 1
Oakwood, Virginia

Jewell Ridge Coal Corp
Big Creek Tiller Mine
Jewell Ridge Virginia

Jewell Ridge Coal Corp
Seaboard No. 2
Jewell Ridge, Virginia

B C Coal Company
B C Coal
Davenport, Virginia

Glamorgan Coal Corp
Glamorgan Coal
Wise, Virginia

Barnette Contractors
Barnette/Coal & Gravel
Wise, Virginia

Kelly Energy Co Inc
Kelly Energy
Clintwood, Virginia

Abraxis Coal Co
Abraxis Coal
Inez, Kentucky

Thelma Coal Co Inc
Thelma Coal
Warfield, Kentucky

Ashley Coal Co Inc
Ashley Coal II
Lovely, Kentucky

Dale & Tina Mining
"A" Mine
Mullens, W Virginia

Sullivan Brothers Coal Inc
Sullivan Brothers Coal
Mouthcard, Kentucky

Star Industries Inc
Star Industries
Beckley, W Virginia

Triangle Research Corp
TRC
Maxie, Virginia

Nat Independent Coal
Operators Assoc (NICOA)
Richlands, Virginia

Dravo Northern Aggregates
Aggregates/Concrete/Block
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

G & L Coal Company
G & L Coal
Bradley, W Virginia

Pocahontas Coal Sales Inc
Goldstar
Nallen, W Virginia

Carbon Coal Company
Carbon Coal
Mentmore, New Mexico

San Juan Coal Company
San Juan Coal
Waterflow, New Mexico

Sunbelt Mining Co Inc
Sunbelt Mining
Farmington, New Mexico

Hampton Coal Co Inc
Hampton Coal
Beckley, W Virginia

Morgan Mining Inc
Morgan Mining
Haysi, Virginia

Whitley Fork Mining Co Inc
Whitley Fork
East Stone Gap, Virginia

Chris-Ellen Coal Co Inc
No. 2
East Stone Gap, Virginia

M & C Mining Coal Co
Barlow
Millstone, Kentucky

Donna Kay Coal Co Inc
No. 7
Neon, Kentucky

Beargrass Coal Co
CE Coal
Neon, Kentucky



June 1983

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

ROOF FALL FATALITIES 1980-1982

Roof fall fatality rates have shown a general decrease over the past 25 years; however, 52 (63 percent) of the 83 underground fatalities in 1982 were from roof falls. This report gives a summation of roof fall fatalities for the past three years. The tables show where roof falls have occurred, what the causes were and the activities of the miners at the time of the accident. Accompanying illustrations graphically depict some of the various situations occurring when the roof falls occurred.

Roof Fall Fatalities Distribution of Falls in Coal Mines by Location

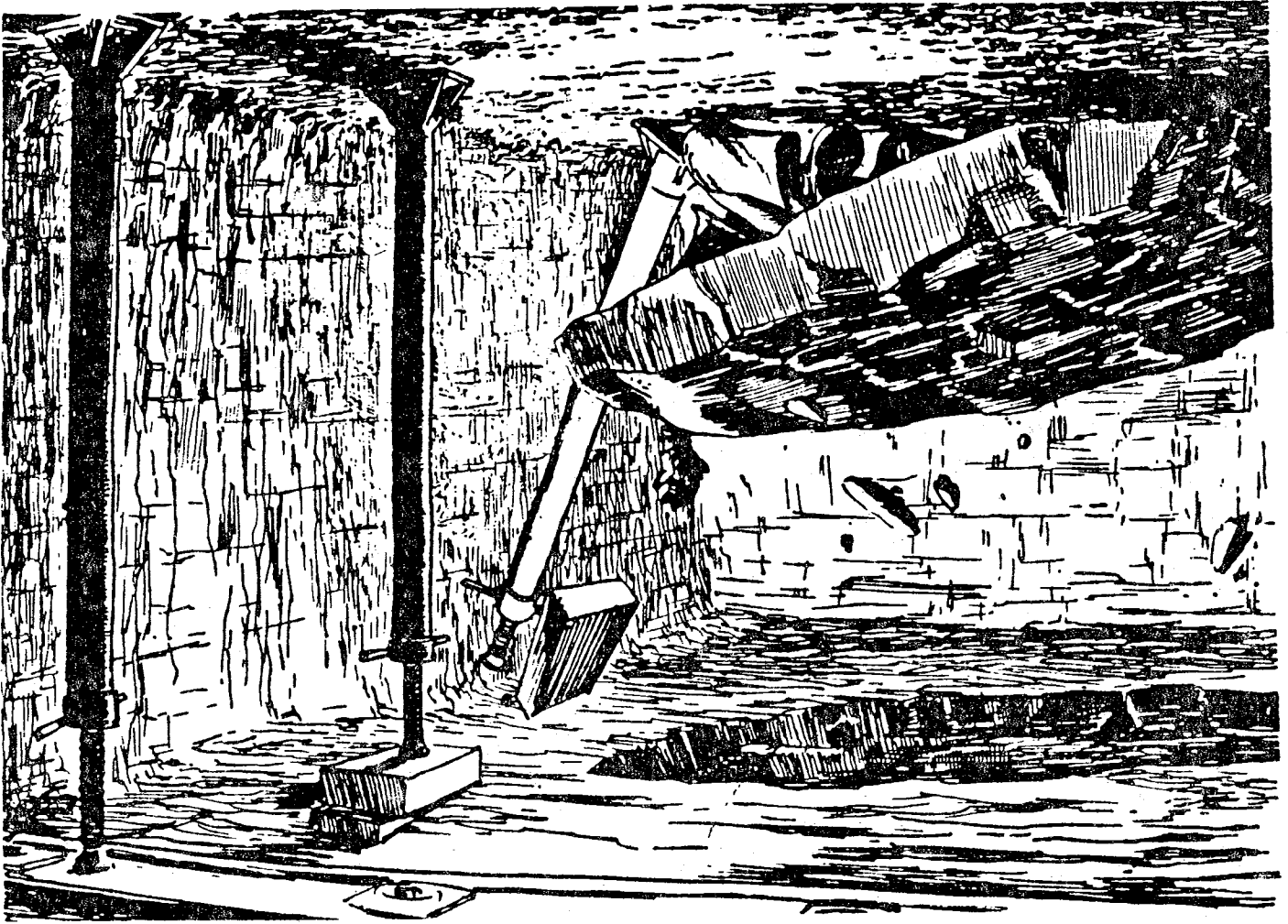
	1980	1981	1982	Total
Vertical shaft	-	-	-	-
Slope/inclined shaft	-	1	2	3
Face area	23	26	26	75
Intersection	9	4	12	25
Underground (not defined)	-	3	3	6
Other underground	-	7	9	16
Total	32	41	52	125

Roof Fall Fatalities In Coal Mines By Cause

Cause	Number	Percent
Failure to recognize bad roof and failure to provide adequate support	34	27
Inby last support	27	22
Failure to implement approved roof control plan	27	22
Undetected kettle bottom, slip or fault in roof	13	10
Failure to observe safe practices	5	4
Inadequate mining system	4	3
Inadequate rib test	3	3
Inadequate supervision	2	1
Inadequate roof support plan	2	1
Inadequate roof support	2	1
Miscellaneous (less than 1 percent each)	6	6
	<u>125</u>	<u>100</u>

Roof Fall Fatalities By Activity

	Fatalis		
	1980	1981	1982
<u>Supporting Roof & Scaling</u>	10	21	22
Roof bolting	5	8	9
Set/remove/relocate props/jacks	3	7	4
Timbering	2	4	5
Scaling Roof	-	2	4
<u>Production Activities</u>	13	10	14
Supervise	7	5	3
Operate continuous miner	4	1	5
Handling coal	1	1	4
Drill face	-	3	-
Operate cutting machine	-	-	2
Operate loading machine	1	-	-
<u>Production Support Activities</u>	8	9	14
Handling supplies	3	4	5
Clean up	2	2	2
Machine maintenance	1	-	2
Move cables	1	1	1
Set brattice or tubing	-	-	3
Inspect equipment	-	2	-
Operate rock duster	-	-	1
Inspect mine	1	-	-
<u>No Specific Activity</u>	1	1	2
TOTALS	<u>32</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>52</u>



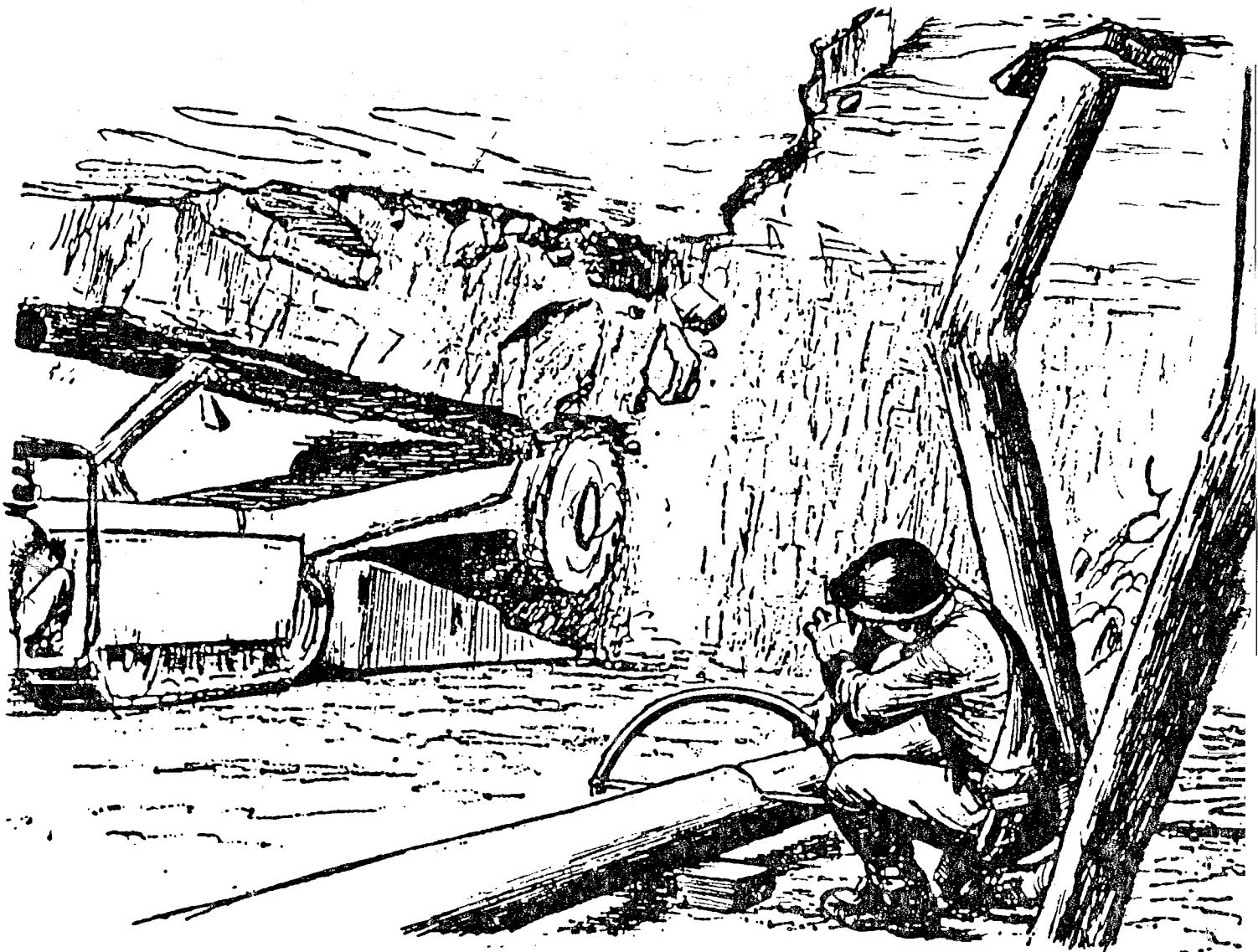
GET SMART - WORK SAFELY!!!

CHANCE TAKERS



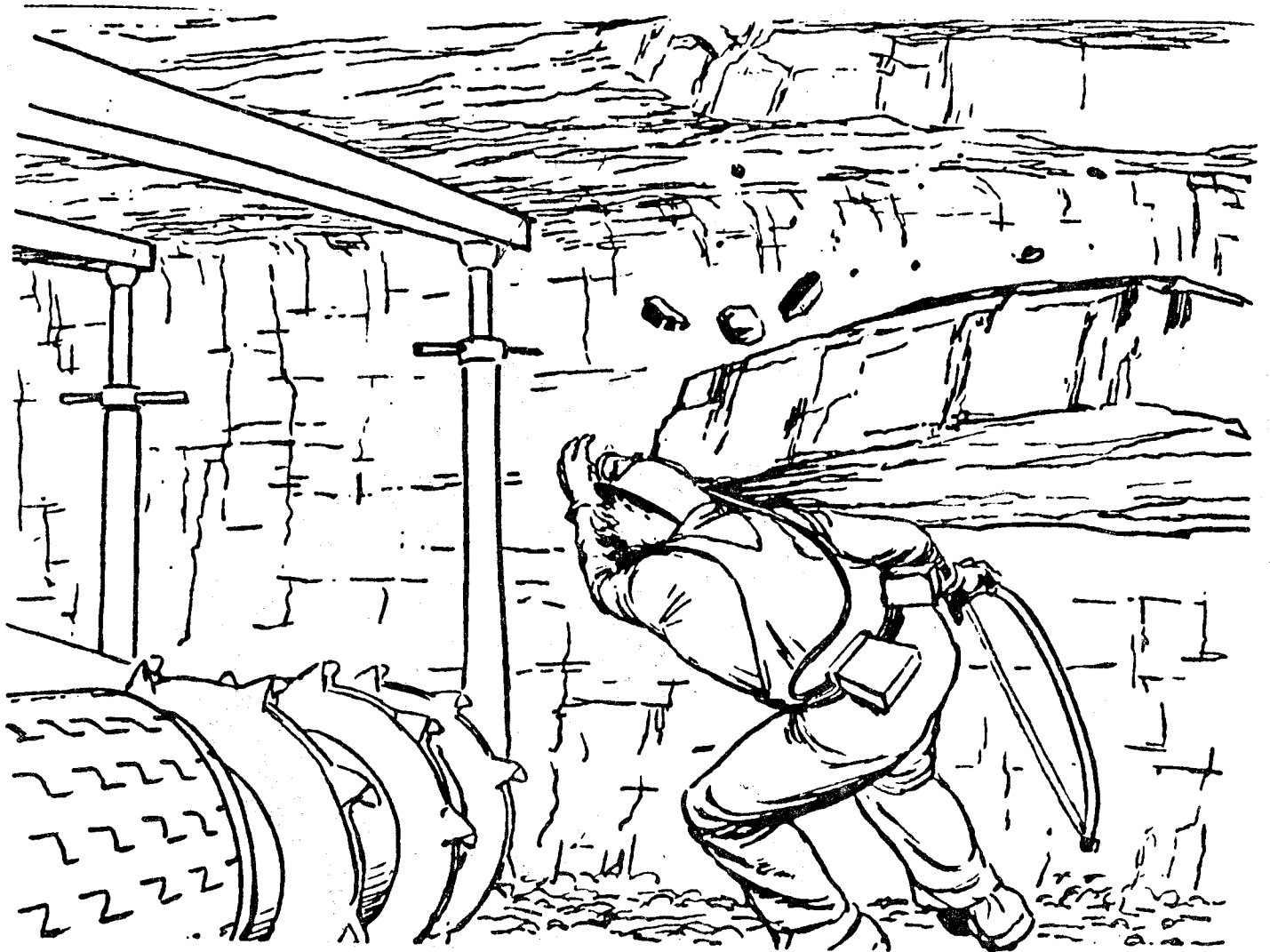
ARE ACCIDENT MAKERS

ALL ACCIDENTS ARE PREVENTABLE



WORK SAFELY

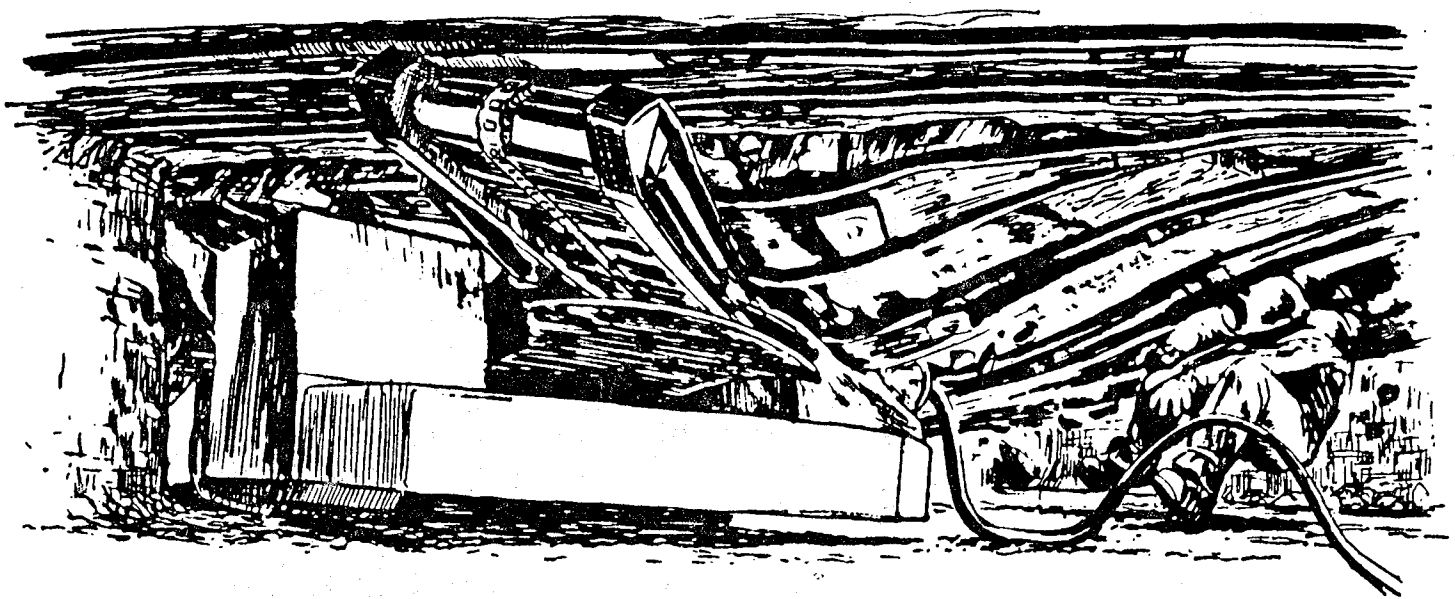
**TOMORROW IS
YOUR BEST REASON**



FOR SAFETY TODAY



The victim had proceeded beyond permanently supported bolted roof to install a temporary roof support when a slab fell without warning. **Failure to sound roof before proceeding beyond permanent roof supports.**



The victim was tramping the machine into the face to load coal when a roof fall occurred without warning, causing fatal injuries to both miners. **Failure to properly evaluate the roof conditions was the cause of the accident.**



June 1983



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

SURFACE GRADING EQUIPMENT INJURIES METAL/NONMETAL AND COAL MINES 1978-1981

There were 230 injuries involving grading equipment from 1978-1981. Of these, 173 injuries involved one of the following three general activities; falling from the grader while moving about the structure, injuries while performing maintenance on a grader, and injuries incurred while operating the grader and striking an object in the roadway. The remaining 57 injuries are distributed among various categories such as dust in the eye, controls kicking back, leaving the roadway, etc.

The intent of this report is to summarize the predominant hazards associated with graders and provide recommendations for reducing the number of associated injuries. Data for this study were obtained from accident reports on file at the Health and Safety Analysis Center, Denver, Colorado.

Analysis

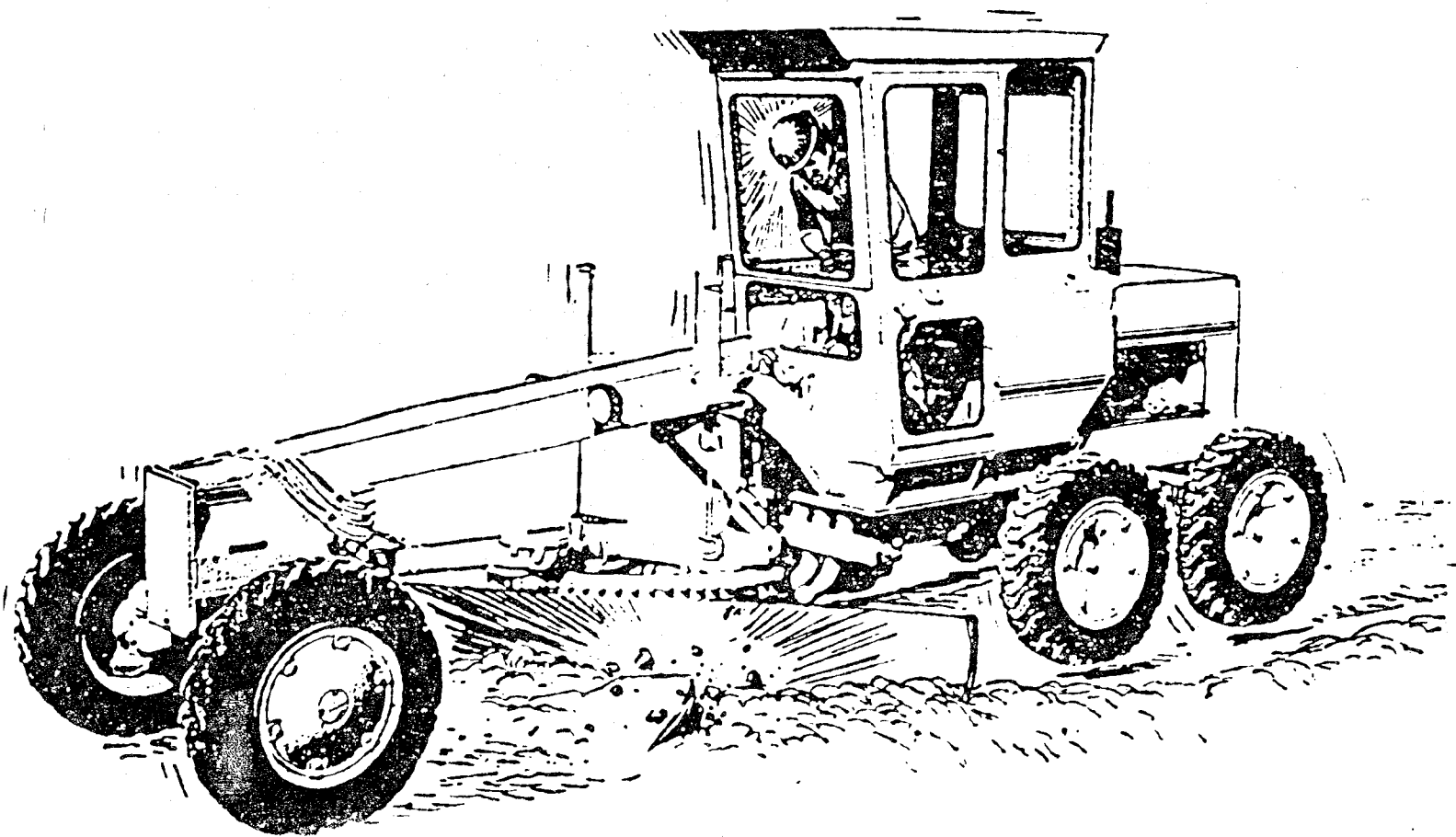
This analysis encompasses all reported injuries involving the operation and control of maintainers and motor patrol equipment within the mining industry. Between 1978-1981, 95 (41.3 percent) of the grader injuries involved falling from the equipment. (Table 1). Forty-three of these 95 injuries occurred while descending from the grader. The remaining 42 injuries involved falls while performing numerous tasks such as ascending to the grader cab and from various places on the grader while fueling or greasing. The injury data does not specifically state that the operators are unable to see the steps or handholds while descending; however, most graders do not provide a clear view of steps and handholds. A possible explanation for some of these injuries may be the lack of visibility of the steps and handholds.

Accidents occurring during maintenance activities accounted for 42 (18.3 percent) of all grader injuries. The dropping of material such as generators, handtools, axes, side panels, tires, etc., was the leading cause of these injuries. The remainder were caused by improper lifting, cuts from sharp edges or other body injuries caused by striking or bumping against the equipment.

In 36 instances (15.6 percent), the operators were thrown against some part of the grader cab during equipment operation when the blade struck an object in the roadway. These objects consisted of large rocks, bedrock, frozen mounds, culverts, paddle boards or other vehicles. While seat restraints are often provided on mobile equipment, visibility is limited when the operator is seated and the operator often stands in order to get a clear view of the grader blade.

Other accident types such as getting dust in the operators eyes while operating equipment, running off the roadway, hand injuries from controls kicking back, etc., are included in the miscellaneous category. While many of these have the potential to cause serious

injury, there were only a few occurrences of each type (less than 5 percent of the total) and insufficient data was available for an analysis.



36 Injuries
 Struck Rocks, Bedrock, Frozen Mounds
 Culverts, Paddle Boards and Other Vehicles

Table 1 -- Surface Grading Equipment Injuries by Accident Type
 Metal/Nonmetal and Coal
 1978-1981

<u>Accident Type</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Falling from vehicle	12	30	34	19	95	41.3
Struck by or against parts, equipment, during maintenance	10	11	14	7	42	18.3
Struck object in roadway	4	13	13	6	36	15.6
Miscellaneous	16	15	15	11	57	24.8
Total	42	69	76	43	230	100.0

Conclusions and Recommendations

Surface grader injuries have averaged about 43 per year. Most of the injuries were the result of falling from the grader. A large percentage of the falls occurred when the operator was leaving the grader, probably because visibility on descent is worse than ascent. Proper design and maintenance of handholds and steps should alleviate this problem. In addition, accumulations of mud, ice, snow and grease on walkways and ladders increases the probability of slipping and falling. Proper clean-up of accessways should further reduce these injuries.

Maintenance activities resulted in the second highest number of injuries. Most of these injuries involved handling parts of the equipment that were too heavy, i.e., generators, axles, tires, etc. The use of powered equipment to handle heavy or bulky materials would greatly reduce the incidence of these types of injuries.

Numerous grader operators were injured when the grader struck an object in the roadway. Equipment design or blade position requires the operator to stand to get a clear view of the blade which makes them vulnerable to being thrown around inside the cab. The installation and use of a shoulder harness that leaves the operator mobile would help prevent this type of injury.

FIFTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE



OF WOMEN MINERS

**JUNE 24-26, 1983
DAWSON, PENNSYLVANIA**

Sponsored by



Coal Employment Project

&

The Coal Mining Women's Support Team

For information contact the COAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECT, P.O. BOX 3403, OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37830 / (615) 482-3428 .

Male miners and their families and other supporters are welcome too!



June 1983



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Winning Women In Mining

The Holmes Safety Association salutes Pam Keller of the Carbon County Coal Corp. in Hanna, Wyoming for her safety conscious attitude.

Pam started as a construction worker in the mine and is currently a member of the longwall crew operation.

Pam received the miner of the month award from her company for her outstanding work record. She has never had a lost-time accident and is cited as an "excellent worker."



KNOW-HOW AND ENTHUSIASM CAN MEAN "SUCCESS"



June 1983



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Mine Rescue Training

A Miner's Life
May Depend On It



West Virginia University, Mining Extension Service, has a long history of interest in the safety and well-being of all those connected with the mining industry.

The University, in conjunction with the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Bureau of Mines, has mine rescue training materials available at reasonable costs. These materials are approved by MSHA and comply with Part 49 training requirements.

The mine rescue training package supplies graphs, charts and visuals to aide you in training or record-keeping.

Initial Training Module

Nine modules, in 882 pages, cover the initial training of a mine rescue team. These modules fulfill the requirement of 20 initial mine rescue training hours. The modules are sold either in a package or separately. They include:

- Instructors Manual
- Introduction to Mine Rescue
- Introduction to Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
- Dräger
- Aerorlox
- McCaa
- Scott
- Auxiliary Apparatus
- Chemox

Advanced/Refresher Training Modules

Eight training modules are offered to comply with Part 49's requirement of 40 hours of annual advanced/refresher training. These 445 pages cover:

- Surface Organization
- Mine Gases
- Ventilation
- Exploration
- Fires, Firefighting and Explosions
- Rescue of Survivors and Recovery of Bodies
- Mine Recovery
- Mine Rescue Activity Book

Slide Tape Program

This is a 16 minute program which will start off your training with an introductory level overview of federal mine regulations and the functions of a mine rescue team.

Separate training materials are available for coal and metal and nonmetal mining.

For further information on prices and ordering these materials contact:

William Moser
West Virginia University
Mining Extension Service
Mileground - Bicentennial House
Morgantown, WV 26506
(304) 293-4211



June 1983



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

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 mechanical condition, but many accidents and injuries result from unsafe acts of one kind or another. Accidents happen because of a combination of the two—an unsafe condition and an unsafe act.

About the worst possible combination that you can think of is a situation in which the one who gets hurt has created the unsafe condition. 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 person has decided that the job can be done faster by cheating on safety. It can be done, but it's like crime, it doesn't pay. Although the person isn't guilty of a crime, the punishment may be worse than a judge would give. Punishment could take the form of losing fingers or eyesight and perhaps even death.

The company should provide safe equipment. But, in spite of guards, button controls, or many other safety features, the equipment may not be perfect. You 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!

MEET ^{the} HAZARD

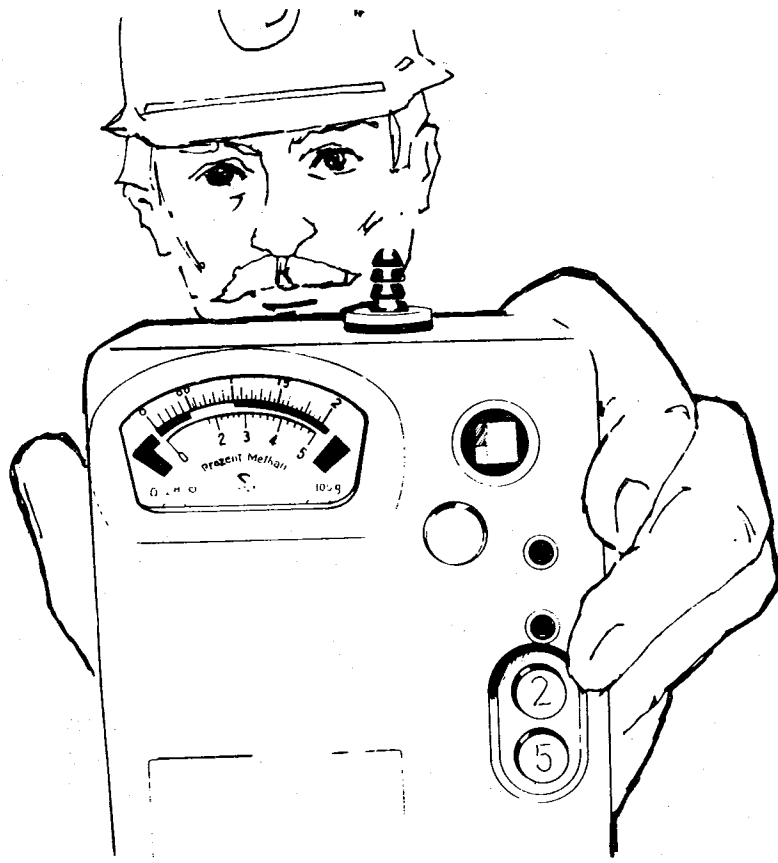
MORE THAN HALF
OF ALL GRINDING
WHEEL INJURIES
ARE EYE INJURIES



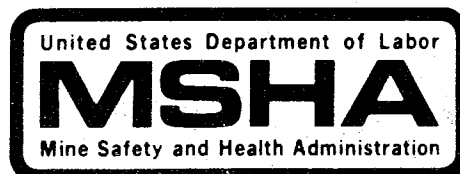
USE FACE SHIELD
or COVER GOGGLES!

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

The Methane Test On The Job Tomorrow May Save Your Family Some Grief And Sorrow



Keep Safety Free
In 83





June 1983



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Vacation-Time

Vacation time is a time to relax, enjoy yourself, your family and friends. 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 is 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 spare time hobbies.

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. Be sure to take along the same safety habits that you practice every day on the job. Don't take chances when motoring or playing. Have the car inspected for safety and insist that the family snap on their seat belts. You will be needed back on the job--safe, sound and refreshed.

DON'T LET AN ACCIDENT SPOIL YOUR VACATION

THE LAST WORD

The Value of A Smile

It costs nothing but creates much.

It enriches those who receive, without impoverishing those who give.

It happens in a flash and the memory of it can last forever.

None are so rich they can get along without it and none are so poor but are richer for its benefits.

It creates happiness in the home, fosters good will in a business and is the countersign of friends.

It is rest to the weary, daylight to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad, and nature's best antidote for trouble.

Yet it cannot be bought, begged, borrowed or stolen, for it is something that is no earthly good to anyone until it's given away.

And if in the last minute rush of the day some of us should be too tired to smile, may we ask you to leave one of yours.

For nobody needs a smile as much as those who have none left to give.

Too many of us blame fate for an accident but take all the credit when we make a hole in one.
**

Why worry about what others think of you unless you have more confidence in their opinion than your own.
**

There may be a destiny which shapes our ends, but our middles are of our own chewing.

"I didn't come to be told I'm burning the candle at both ends," said the patient to the doctor, "I came for more wax."
**

Keeping a secret from some people is like trying to smuggle daylight past a rooster.
**

There are several good protections against temptation, the surest of which is cowardice.
**

Conscience won't keep you from doing wrong, but it will keep you from enjoying it.
**

The president of a firm was traveling to a nearby city on an early morning train. Going into the dining car, he summoned the waiter and said, "I'd like to try that \$6 breakfast my employees always claim when they ride this train."
**

WORKING WOMEN

Nearly 80 percent of women in the work force in 1980 were in clerical, sales, service, factory or plant jobs. Here is a breakdown by occupation:

Clerical	33.7 percent
Service	18.8 percent
Prof/Technical	15.9 percent
Factory	10.7 percent
Sales	7.0 percent
Manager/Admin.	6.8 percent
Private household	3.0 percent
Underground coal	2.0 percent
Craft	1.8 percent
Nonfarm laborers	1.3 percent
Farm	1.0 percent



Source: U.S. Department of Labor