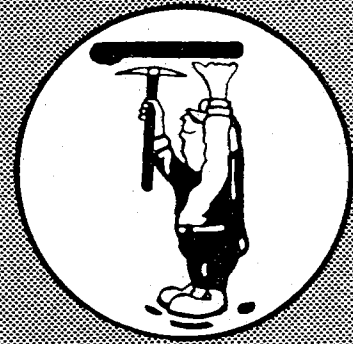


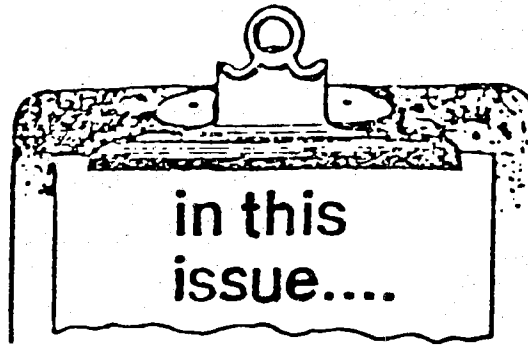
January 1984



BULLETIN



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



January 1984

1. Safety Topic, "Welcome New Members"
2. Safety Topic, "Prayer For The Year"
3. Safety Topics, "Toy Safety Is No Accident"
"Put The Safety Topic To Use"
4. Safety Topic, "A Sense Of Pride"
5. Abstract, "Fatal Machinery Accident"
6. Abstract, "Fatal Electrical Accident"
7. Safety Topic, "Joseph A. Holmes Awards
Criteria/Application"
8. Safety Topics, "Eye Injuries In The Coal Mining Industry
1978 - 1981"
"Youth Takes Interest In Safety"
9. The Last Word
10. Meeting Report Form (Mine Chapters Only)



January 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



Wolfpen Mining Corp. Wolfpen Mining Grundy, Virginia	J. R. and R. Coal Co. J. R. and R. Coal Cedar Bluff, Virginia	Eastside Coal Co. Inc. Eastside Mine Silt, Colorado
R & R Coal Inc. R & R Coal No. 1 Mine Raven, Virginia	Jet Coal Co., Inc. Jet Coal Cedar Bluff, VA	Trinidad Company Animas Mine Trinidad, Colorado
Smoot Coal Co. Inc. Smoot Mine Bolair, WV	Westbury Coal Mining Westbury Coal Partnership Cedar Bluff, Virginia	M-Earth of Alabama, Inc. M-Earth of Alabama Anniston, Alabama
Fork Lick Coal Inc. Gauley #1 Tipple Bolair, WV	Kincer & Bentley Coal Co. Kincer & Bentley Jenkins, Kentucky	Olivine Corp. Olivine Bellingham, WA
Fork Lick Coal Inc. Beaver Run Mine Bolair, WV	Four Suns Coal Co. Inc. Four Suns Mayking, Kentucky	M.S.H.A. M.S.H.A. Paintsville, KY
Pioneer Coal Sales Zero Tipple Tunnelton, WV	Kaminski Brothers Inc. Kaminski Brothers Pittston, PA	Kreutzer Coals Inc. Kreutzer Coals Pikeville, KY
Mack Coal Co. Inc. Mack Coal Davins, WV	Splashdam Mining Inc. Splashdam Mining No. 5 Vansant, Virginia	Prosperity Mining Prosperity Mining MeadowBridge, WV
Majestic Mining Inc. Majestic No. 7 Widen, WV	Triple E. Coal Corp. Triple E. Coal No. 3 Grundy, Virginia	Duke Mining Inc. Duke Mining Rodes Siding, WV
Majestic Mining Inc. Majestic No. 6 Widen, WV	Peabody Coal Co. Alston Central Shop Centertown, Kentucky	Virginia Iron Coal & Coke Virginia Iron Coal & Coke Coeburn, Virginia
Majestic Mining Inc. Majestic Mining Plt. Widen, WV	Peabody Coal Co. Center Prep Plant Centertown, Kentucky	Black Hollow Coal Co. Black Hollow Coal Haysi, Virginia
Elma Coal Co. Inc. Elma Coal Beckley, WV	Blue Ribbon Coal Co. Grand Mesa Delta, Colorado	Sher-Mel Coal Co., Inc. Sher-Mel Coal Big Rock, Virginia
Anixter Beckley Co. Anixter-Beckley Beckley, WV	Blue Ribbon Coal Co. Blue Ribbon Delta, Colorado	Vesta Mining Co., Inc. Vesta Mining Hurley, Virginia
Liberty Bell Fuel Peach Tree #2 Oceana, WV	NERCO Metals Candelaria/Silver Hawthorne, NV	Little Francis Little Francis #2 Clear Creek, WV
Morris Coker Inc. Morris Coker Beckley, WV	McGinnis Coal Co. McGinnis Coal No.2 Sidney, Kentucky	Rebel Mines Rebel Mines Clear Creek, WV
Gunther-Nash Mining Co. Gunther-Nash Const. Fairdale, WV	J. W. Coal Co. J. W. Coal Harold, Kentucky	Celtite Inc. Celtite Clear Creek, WV
Dupont Company Dupont Beckley Div. Beckley, WV	Elk Run Coal Co. King Mine Sylvester, WV	S & E Coal Co. Algoma No. 12 Algoma, WV
Four D Coal Co. Inc. Four D Coal N. Tazewell, VA	Layland Sewell Coal Layland Sewell Coal Bevry Mt., WV	Freeport Mining Freeport Mining Primer, WV



January 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

PRAYER FOR THE YEAR

Oh, Lord, we who have dedicated our lives to the prevention of human suffering, ask Thy blessing on each individual employee in our respective units.

Prepare our minds to accept the rules of safety--to recognize the hazards of employment, to heed the advice of older and more experienced workers, to closely follow instructions.

Prepare our hearts to consider the safety of our co-workers in all our actions.

Prepare our egos to accept the restrictions of safety and to wear the protective equipment selected for our welfare.

Prepare our eyes to see with wisdom and to recognize the hazards of our occupations.

Prepare our ears to hear and absorb the facts of safety.

Prepare our fingers and hands to handle the tools of industry safely.

Prepare our five natural senses to accept the sixth and most important - COMMON SENSE.

And finally, Lord, enable all of us as safety engineers to effectively administer the safety programs which have been placed in our hands.

AMEN.

SAFETY IS EVERYONE'S BUSINESS



January 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Toy Safety is no Accident

Last year, 123,000 children were injured and 17 killed while playing with unsafe toys. Don't let your child be injured this year. Use the following guidelines to check those Christmas toys...

SHARP EDGES: Toys for children under 8 years should be free of sharp glass and metal edges.

SMALL PARTS: Make sure there are no small parts in toys for children under 3. This includes small, removable eyes and noses on stuffed toys and dolls and small, removable squeakers on squeeze toys.

CORDS AND STRINGS: A toy with long strings or cords may cause strangulation if it becomes wrapped around an infant's neck. Never hang these toys in cribs or playpens.

SHARP POINTS: Stuffed toys may have wires inside, which could cut or stab if exposed.

PROPELLED OBJECTS: Projectiles - guided missiles and similar flying toys - can be turned into weapons and can injure eyes in particular.

PUT THE SAFETY TOPIC TO USE

The National Council tries to cover all types of mining in the mineral-extractive and allied industries by selecting subjects to bring new, revised and improved methods in dealing with our assigned duties and the prevention of accidents.

The safety topics are aimed at our eventual goal of zero accident frequency, by putting the published information into use at all mines and plants.

Adopt a regularly-timed program for conducting on-the-job safety meetings with selected safety subjects from the H.S.A. monthly Bulletin.

If you follow through we will all be a step closer to our goal. Do not wait until tomorrow. **LETS START TODAY!**



January 1984



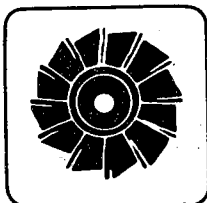
HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

A SENSE OF PRIDE

All of us possess pride in varying degrees concerning different things since we are individualists. One thing we each have in common, or should, if we consider ourselves loyal employees, is the feeling of pride in our work and our company. Each of us must feel a sense of accomplishment and that we are serving a useful purpose. As miners, our product is a useful one, and evidence of its many uses can be seen almost everywhere. It has been reported that in one of the large automobile plants in Detroit the following sign is displayed along the assembly line, "MAKE THIS ONE AS THOUGH YOU WERE GOING TO OWN IT." This slogan would be a good thought to keep in mind when we are performing our jobs even though we are not in the business of manufacturing automobiles. The pride that we have for our jobs and our company can, of course, take many forms, such as our attitude toward top management, our production rate and certainly our efforts to reduce injuries at our mine.

As indicated to you in a previous message, our principal responsibility is producing and working in the safest possible manner. Be assured that even more important than having the best producing section, we all want a safety record that we can all be proud of and even boast about if the occasion ever arises. This is the reason that we are constantly looking for ways to improve both our production and safety records. Working without having injuries is humane, improves production and costs and helps improve our morale and public relations.

We all hope, if this is not already true, that each of us will develop a strong sense of pride in our job, our crew, our company, and our safety record. People with strong pride make our best citizens as well as the most efficient and safest workers.



**WINTER
ALERT!**

maintain
adequate
ventilation

Mine Safety and Health Administration



**WINTER
ALERT!**

apply
rock dust
liberally

Mine Safety and Health Administration

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

January 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



FATAL MACHINERY ACCIDENT

General Information: A millwright apprentice was fatally injured when the right front wheel of his forklift struck a curb and overturned, crushing his head between the roadway and the overhead guard of the machine. The victim had 11 months total experience, all as a millwright apprentice at this cement plant.

Description of the Accident: The victim was a member of a four-man crew which was assigned to overhaul the No. 1 finish mill.

The victim was to transport a new pump assembly to the job site. The new bearing barrel assembly was attached to the boom hook with a 1/2-inch cable sling.

As he passed two employees who had just exited the finish mill building, they advised the victim that he should transport the bearing barrel by pallet because the load was swinging too much. He told them he knew what he was doing and continued looking back over his right shoulder as he proceeded down the driveway.

Approximately 36 feet past the two employees, the right front wheel of the forklift truck ran up onto the 12-inch curb causing the vehicle to turn over on its left side. It appeared to the witnesses that the victim tried to jump free or grab the overhead guard before the vehicle turned over. The victim was caught between the overhead guard of the forklift truck and the concrete driveway.

Cause of Accident: The direct cause of the accident was the victim's failure to pay attention to what he was doing and where he was going. Contributing factors were the improper use of equipment and seat belt not being provided.

Recommendations: Compliance with the following recommendations may prevent an accident of a similar nature in the future:

When transporting loads with a forklift, load should be placed on a pallet and lifted with the fork.

The 12-inch curb should be removed or a guardrail should be installed around it so that mobile equipment could not inadvertently drive onto the curb.

Seat belts should be installed and worn on all mobile equipment.

56.9-24 (M) Mobile equipment operators shall have full control of the equipment while it is in motion.

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

January 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC
FATAL ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT



GENERAL INFORMATION: An electrical accident occurred on the 001 section of the mine, which resulted in the death of an electrician helper. The victim had about 13 months mining experience, including 6 months as an electrician helper.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The day-shift production crew started work under the supervision of the mine foreman. Maintenance reports indicated that the loading machine, the cutting machine and the No. 5 shuttle car were "down" for repairs. The section electrician stated that he and the victim went directly to the section and started working on the No. 5 shuttle car (machine involved in the accident). He stated that he assumed that the problem with the shuttle car was in a splice in the trailing cable. The electrician made all the necessary checks on the shuttle car and could not solve the problem.

Because of the amount of time needed to repair the shuttle car and the fact that the other shuttle car was operable the electrician decided to work on the other equipment. He then went directly to the coal drill while the victim did some welding on the cutting machine. The electrician explained that when he completed repairs on the coal drill, he went to the loading machine and repaired it.

At this time, the shuttle car driver testified that he detected the odor of burnt hair and that he saw the victim slumped forward over the shuttle car cable reel with smoke rising from his body, indicating that the circuit was energized to the shuttle car. The shuttle car operator stated that he immediately yelled for someone to knock the power because the victim was getting electrocuted.

The power was removed from the No. 5 shuttle car by the emergency stop switch on the section power center. The victim was apparently dead as a result of the electrical shock. He was removed from the mine, placed in an ambulance, and transported to the hospital where he was pronounced dead-on-arrival.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The victim was not a qualified electrician and was performing electrical work without the direct supervision of a qualified electrician.

The victim was not properly testing or trouble-shooting an energized circuit or was performing electrical work on a circuit that was not disconnected from its source of power and locked out or tagged.



January 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORS:

THE H.S.A. IS AGAIN PUBLISHING THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES AWARDS CRITERIA FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

PLEASE NOTE:

1. DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS - FEB. 15, 1984.
2. TYPE C AWARDS CRITERIA.
3. SPECIAL AWARDS FOR SMALL OPERATORS.

WE HOPE YOU WILL TAKE THE TIME TO REVIEW THE CRITERIA FOR SMALL MINE OPERATIONS ACKNOWLEDGING 25 EMPLOYEES OR LESS FOR DESERVING AWARDS AND OUTSTANDING RECORDS.

DECISION MAKING



FORD B. FORD
PRESIDENT

Pat Kuhn
SECRETARY-TREASURER



ADDRESS

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
BALLSTON TOWERS #3, RM. 512
4015 WILSON BLVD.
ARLINGTON, VA 22203

PHONE: (703) 235-1400

January 1984

NOTICE

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association is interested in obtaining award nominations for outstanding safety records attained by individual workers and groups of workers in any branch of the mining, quarrying and petroleum industries including metallurgical plants but excluding petrochemical plants. The Association also grants awards to individuals for personal heroism by risking their own lives while saving or attempting to save the life of another.

Specific awards include individual acts of heroism; 40, 30, 20, and 10 year individual safety records; individual supervisors; company safety records; and special awards for small operators.

A copy of the criteria for granting awards of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association and applications are available from the Regional Mine Safety and Health District Office.

Applications should be mailed as promptly as possible and will be accepted until February 15, 1984. Applications received after that date will not be considered for this year's awards. They should be mailed to the address shown on the first page of the criteria booklets.

Sincerely,

Ford B. Ford
President
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association

THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION AND ITS AWARDS

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 minerals industries.

Applications for all of the awards should be mailed to:

Ms. Pat Kuhn
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association
Mine Safety and Health Administration
Ballston Tower #3
4015 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22203

The following is the different award criteria:

TYPE "A" AWARDS--FOR ACTS OF HEROISM

The awards are medals, with Medal of Honor Certificates and Certificates of Honor. These awards for personal heroism for distinguished services in the saving of a life are given regardless of whether the act was performed in the line of duty, or elsewhere, by an active or inactive employee of any branch of mining, quarrying, and mineral industries.

The committee may also recommend awards for individuals who commit heroic acts while temporarily associated with the mineral extractive industries. Applications must be submitted within two years of the date the incident occurred.

Individuals involved in group action who displayed extraordinary courage may be singled out for a Medal of Honor Award with the others receiving Certificates of Honor.

Medal of Honor Awards are given for any one or combination of the following actions:

1. In the performance of an act to save life, the individual loses his own life.
2. In the performance of an act, the individual seriously risks his own life, but saves the lives of one or more persons.
3. Attempting at serious risk of his own life to save the life of one or more persons without success.

Certificates of Honor are given for any one or combination of the following actions:

1. Assisting in saving a life, at some personal risk, while working under the direction of another person.
2. Removing or assisting in removing the subject from an electrified circuit at some personal risk.
3. Exhibiting skill in modern life-saving methods and practices in an effort to save life, while also taking some personal risk.
4. Giving warning at personal risk of impending danger to other.
5. Directing individuals to a place of safety while exposed to some personal danger.
6. Staying at his post of duty in presence of impending danger to self and others.
7. Assisting with others collectively at personal risk to save the lives of one or more persons.

The work of trained mine rescue teams does not normally constitute eligibility for Type A Awards. Extraordinary cases will receive consideration.

The following information is required on applications and must be submitted in time to reach the Secretary of the Association by February 15:

1. Name and occupation of each person recommended for an award.
2. Name and address of employer.
3. MSHA mine identification number.
4. Place and date of the incident.
5. Name of other person or persons involved.
6. Complete details of occurrence and degree of risk involved.

TYPE B-1 AWARDS -- FOR INDIVIDUAL WORKERS

A minimum of 40 years of continuous work experience in the mineral extractive industries without incurring an injury that resulted in lost workdays is required for eligibility; this does not include clerical or office work. Applications for individuals who have been retired must be submitted within two years after their retirement date.

Awards are Certificates of Honor, gold pins and gold decals bearing the insignia of the Association.

Upon retirement, former recipients are eligible for an individual award, provided they have added five or more years to their previous work record without incurring an injury with lost workdays.

The following information is required on applications and must be submitted in time to reach the Secretary of the Association by February 15.

1. Name and occupation of person recommended.
2. Name and location of mine or plant where employed.
3. Name and address of employer or employers and MSHA identification number.
4. Type of industry in which the person has worked, such as copper smelter, quarry cement plant, petroleum refinery, coal mine or metal mine (underground or surface).
5. Principal product.
6. The record period (dates of beginning and end, month, day, and year).
7. If the record is continuing, the date of the beginning of the record and some recent date, such as the date of submitting record with notations "and continuing".
8. Any other information which might aid in considering the case. State whether work experience was underground, surface, or both.
9. The application must be signed by a responsible official.

Newspaper items are not acceptable proof of records being achieved without incurring an injury with lost workdays.

TYPE B-2 AWARDS--FOR INDIVIDUAL OFFICIALS
(for record of group working under their supervision)

Awards are Certificates of Honor.

Supervisors are eligible for this award if their crews have achieved a safety record of no lost time accidents in excess of 250,000 man-hours underground or 350,000 man-hours surface mineral extractive work: Lesser man-hour achievements are considered if the record spans more than five years. Safety records greater than 20 years are recommended without regard to man-hours totals.

Officials in policy making capacity, such as some superintendents, general superintendents, safety directors, managers, vice presidents, and presidents are not considered for awards. The intent of the Association in awarding a Certificate of Honor to officials is to recognize the safety achievement of those supervisors who are directly responsible for work performance.

Only one award is made for a single record. For example, both a shift boss and a mine supervisor will not receive an award for the same cited record.

Additional awards are considered for officials whose achievements have exceeded their previous records by 50,000 man-hours or more.

The following information is required on applications, which must be submitted in time to reach the Secretary of the Association by February 15:

1. Name and occupational title of officials recommended.
2. Name and address of the employer and MSHA identification number.
3. The type of industry, such as copper smelter, quarry, cement plant, petroleum refinery, coal mine, or metal mine (underground or surface), and the department in which the record was made. If the record was made at a mine or quarry, state whether the record was achieved underground or on the surface.
4. The date of the last injury with lost workdays.
5. The period covered by the record, with the date of the beginning and end of record (month, day, year). If the record is continuing, give the date of beginning and some recent date, such as the date of submittal of application with notation "and continuing".
6. Total man-hours of exposure in the period covered by the record. The application will not be considered without this figure.
7. The average number of employees supervised by the official during the period covered by the record.

TYPE C AWARDS -- FOR SAFETY RECORDS

Awards are Certificates of Honor.

This group includes safety records of companies, safety organizations, mines, quarries, groups of mines, quarries or plants (when the grouping includes all the mine or plants in the area or district), and any operating department, except clerical (office), of a mine, quarry, or plant. To qualify for an award in this group, the record must be compiled in the mineral extractive industries and may not include any manufacturing operations. For example, mining and all operations contributing to the reduction of ores to metals are eligible to the point where metal is cast into molds. Blast furnace operations to the casting of pig iron are eligible. Further processing is classified as manufacturing. In oil and gas fields and at petroleum plants and refineries, all operations contributing to the petroleum of crude oil and natural gas and to the extraction of petroleum products are eligible. Petrochemical processing operations are not eligible. At mineral processing plants (such as phosphate plants, cement plants, or lime plants), all concentrating, crushing, washing, grinding, drying, and storage operations are eligible. In short, all explorations, mining, quarrying, concentrating and mineral extraction operations are eligible for Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Awards.

The following criteria, adopted at the May 28, 1981, annual meeting of the Association, will be used for consideration for Type C Awards:

The following minimum man-hours worked without a fatality or permanent total disability, providing the record exceeds six calendar months of operation, were adopted:

4,000,000 man-hours for all underground mining operations, opencut mining, open quarrying, petroleum drilling operations and all other operations such as plant and surface operations, mills, concentrators, petroleum industry, smelters, and reduction works.

The following minimum man-hours worked without an injury with lost workdays, providing the record exceeds six calendar months of operations, were adopted:

600,000 for all underground mining operations, opencut mining, open quarrying, petroleum drilling operations and all other operations such as plant and surface operations, mills, concentrators, petroleum industry, smelters, and reduction works.

The Association will consider, for underground mines, proposals combining injury-free records with no fatality or permanent total disability records. However, when the no fatality or permanent total disability records exceeds 3,000,000 man-hours, separate awards will be made.

The Association also recognizes improvements by injury rates, either incidence or severity measures or both. Type C Award requirements for this category involve steady notable improvements of rates over an extended period of several years. Improvements for one year compared to the previous year or average of several previous years will not be considered.

The following information is required on all applications for Type C Awards and must be submitted in time to reach the Secretary by February 15. Applications received after February 15 will not be considered for that year.

1. Name and address of the mine, quarry, plant, or other mineral extractive operation.
2. Principal product.
3. Name and address of the company and MSHA identification number.
4. Type of operation (U.G., Surface, Preparation Plant, etc.).
5. Name of the supervisor under whose immediate direction the record was accomplished where mention of his name is desired in the award citation. A separate award will not be granted for the official for the same record given herein.
6. The date of the last fatality or permanent total disability if the record is on a no-fatality (including permanent total disability) basis.
7. The date of the last injury with lost workdays if the record is on the basis of injury with lost workdays.
8. The date of the beginning and end of the record (month, day, and year). If the record is a continuous one, close at some recent date such as December 31, or date of submitting record.
9. The average number of employees in the group who achieved the record during period covered.
10. Total man-hours of exposure in the period covered in foregoing Item 8. Applications without this figure will not be considered. Where record is submitted for steady and notable improvement of injury rate over an extended period of several years, the following data for each year should be submitted in the form shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Man-hours worked</u>	<u>No. of injuries (lost-time injuries)</u>	<u>No. of lost workdays</u>	<u>Incidence</u>	<u>Severity measure</u>
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OTHER AWARDS

Workers who complete 10, 20, or 30, years without an injury with lost workdays are eligible to receive Association awards. The awards are as follows: 30 years--silver pin and decal bearing the insignia of the Association; 20 years--similar bronze pin and decal; 10 years--a decal bearing the insignia of the Association.

Worker performing clerical or office work are not eligible for 10-, 20-, or 30-year awards.

The Association will arrange for the purchase of the pins and decals (a replica of the pin of a luminous decal that can be worn on hardtop hats) at cost to employers submitting proper applications. Only one award of each class (10-year, 20-year and 30-year awards) will be approved for an individual. The awards are presented by the employer. The employer is responsible for the accuracy of the Safety records submitted; The employer may, however, consult records of other producers, mining institutes, State departments of mines, local or district unions, or any other reliable source. Newspaper accounts will not be considered.

Applications for 10-, 20-, and 30-year awards may be submitted at any time during the year to the Secretary of the Association. The Secretary is empowered to screen and process these applications. Forms to be used in applying for these awards may be obtained from the Secretary. The information desired on these applications is given below:

1. Type (10-, 20-, 30-year) award.
2. Name of individual.
3. Period of work without an injury with lost workdays. Give dates of beginning and end of period covered (month day, and year).
4. Occupation of individual.
5. Name of mine, plant, or other mineral operation of present employment, and location, and MSHA mine identification number.
6. Type of operation (U.G., Surface, Preparation Plant, etc.).
7. Principal product.
8. Brief details of previous employment, if any.
9. Name and address of company presently employing individual and MSHA mine identification number.

10. Signature and title of responsible company official submitting the record.
11. Date of application.

Special Award

(For small operators)

One of the functions of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association is to give recognition to everyone with an excellent safety record. This special award is to acknowledge the small operators with 25 employees or less in recognition of their outstanding safety records.

Many safety departments have used the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Awards as a means of rewarding their employees for their group and personal contributions to safety. The awards inform the community that industry does care about the welfare of its employees.

The JHSA has revised the present system and developed a reduced number of man-hours so the smaller operations can be recognized for their safety efforts.

Awards are Certificates of Honor.

The following are the criteria and guidelines to follow when applying for this special award:

The minimum man-hours worked without a fatality or permanent total disability, providing the record exceeds six calendar months of operation, are as follows:

100,000 for all underground mining operations, opencut mining, open quarrying, petroleum drilling operations, and other such as plant and surface operations, mills, concentrators, petroleum industry, smelters and reduction works.

The minimum man-hours worked without an injury with lost workdays, providing the record exceeds six calendar months of operations, are as follows:

50,000 for all underground mining operations, open mining, open quarrying, petroleum drilling operations, and other operations such as plant and surface operations, mills, concentrators, petroleum industry, smelters, and reduction works.

The following information is required on all applications for Type C Awards and must be submitted in time to reach the Secretary by February 15. Applications received after February 15 will not be considered for that year.

1. Name and address of the mine, quarry, plant or other mineral extractive operations.
2. Principal product.
3. Name and address of the company and MSHA identification number.
4. Type of operation (U. G., Surface, Preparation Plant, etc.).
5. Name of the supervisor under whose immediate direction the record was accomplished where mention of his name is desired in the award citation. A separate award will not be granted for the official and the company for the same record.
6. The date of the last fatality or permanent total disability if the record is on a no-fatality (including permanent total disability) basis.
7. The date of the last injury with lost workdays if the record is on the basis of injury with lost workdays.
8. The beginning and ending date of the award period (month, day, and year). If the record is a continuous one, close at some recent date such as December 31, or date of submitting record.
9. The average number of employees in the group who achieved the record during period covered.

All Awards

On receipt, the Secretary will process each application, prepare the wording for the awards, and mail a copy of the application to each of the five members of the appropriate awards committee. The Hero or Safety Awards Committee will review each case and submit their recommendations to the Board of Directors and the Council for final action at the annual meeting held in April or May.

Award application forms can be reproduced locally.

Ford B. Ford
President

Pat Kuhn
Secretary-Treasurer



ADDRESS
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
BALLSTON TOWER # 3, RM. 512
4015 WILSON BLVD.
ARLINGTON, VA 22203

Phone: (703) 235-1400

Application
(please type or print)

_____ is recommended for
(last name, first, middle initial) (occupation)

_____ year award for injury-free non-office employment in the mineral
(10, 20, 30 or 40)

extractive or allied industries. For the period of time:

from _____ to _____
(month, day, year injury-free work) (month, day, year injury-free work)

Employed by _____ at _____
(company name) (mine or plant name)

_____ (location of mine or plant)

Principal Product _____ Type of Operation _____
(UG, surface, prep plant, etc.)

Recommended by _____ Date _____

MSHA Mine I.D. No. _____

Brief details of previous employment, if any: _____

We certify that _____ is presently employed by _____
_____ ; and to the best of our ability we have
verified that the service shown above has been injury-free.

Company _____
Address _____
City or Town _____
State _____ Zip Code _____
Official Signature _____
Title _____

It is understood that upon approval of this application, the awards will be furnished to the employer or other sponsor at a cost as follows:

10-year decal	\$0.90
20-year pin and decal (bronze) . . .	\$4.00
30-year pin and decal (silver)	\$7.50
40-year pin and decal (gold)	\$10.00

All charges will be billed directly to your organization by the supplier. All prices are subject to change without notice.



January 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

EYE INJURIES IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY 1978 - 1981

HEALTH AND SAFETY ANALYSIS CENTER

Disabling work injuries throughout the entire U.S. totalled approximately 2,100,000 in 1981. Injuries to the eyes alone totalled 100,000 comprising about 5 percent of all industrial injuries.

In the mining industry during 1978 through 1981, there were 9,563 reported injury accidents involving the eye, including 25 permanent-partial disability injuries (loss of sight). This report has been prepared to present the findings of a study covering such accidents that occurred in the coal mining industry for this four-year period.

Information was obtained from injury and accident reports submitted to the Health and Safety Analysis Center, Denver, CO. During this time, the coal mining industry reported a total of 97,618 injury accidents to HSAC. Injury to the eye accounted for 4 percent (3,988) of the injuries, including 13 permanent-partial disability injuries (loss of sight). Over 60 percent (2,449) of the injuries resulted in either days away from work or days of restricted work with the remaining cases receiving local medical treatment allowing the employee to immediately return to regularly assigned duties.

Sufficient information was not available to determine usage/nonusage or specific type of eye protective equipment for most of the reported injuries. However, from the data available it can be ascertained that 8.4 percent (334) were wearing some type of protective eye equipment when the injury occurred. Of these injuries, 253 injuries resulted from objects entering the eye from the edge of the protection, 18 injuries resulted from lens breakage, 8 workers received flash burns due to an undetected crack in the welding hood lens and 6 workers were injured when the protective device was pushed into the face or eye. Misuse of the equipment provided (improper shield placement, raised safety glasses, etc.) accounted for 31 of the injuries.

Protective equipment must be kept in a satisfactory state of repair and all workers should wear their own individually fitted and properly maintained protective devices. The training program should include training in why this type of protection is necessary, its proper usage and care and the training should include instruction in recognizing when replacement items are needed.

TABLE 1 - EYE INJURIES

by

TYPE OF ACCIDENT

Accident Type	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total	%
<u>Flying/falling objects</u> <u>in eye</u>						
Larger objects (metal/ rock chips, nails, etc.)	342(4)	321(1)	300(2)	233(3)	1196	30.0
Smaller objects (saw- dust, airborne dusts, etc.)	360	339	249	193	1141	28.6
Tool slipped	<u>32</u>	<u>26(1)</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>14(1)</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Subtotal					2434	16.0
<u>Burns</u>						
Chemicals	114	131	113	83	441	11.1
Molten metal	70	65	71	53	259	6.5
Scald/steam	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Subtotal					713	17.9
<u>Radiation exposure</u>						
Welders flash	79	71	61	36	247	6.2
Electrical arc	<u>44</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Subtotal					456	11.4
<u>Struck non-moving Object</u> (roof, header board, parked machinery, etc.)	51	41	53	69(1)	214	5.4
<u>Not available</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total	1157	1103	956	772	3988	100.0

*NOTE: Numbers in parenthesis indicate loss of sight injuries

Accident forms indicate that 109 workers were not using eye protection at the time of the injury.

As shown in Table I, 2,434 of the reported eye injuries were the result of flying or falling objects. Of these, 21 percent occurred while working underneath equipment; 18 percent the result of striking an object or hammering; 16 percent occurred during welding/cutting operations; 13 percent involved dust or debris while working in a windy environment; 8 percent from equipment thrown rocks; 7 percent during grinding operations; and 7 percent occurred when a hose or holding band broke loose and hurled about.



Burns to the eyes accounted for 1,169 of the reported injuries. Of these, 39 percent were due to flashburn; 38 percent due to burn from acids or alkalis; 22 percent due to sparks or hot metal.

In 214 instances, the employee walked into a stationary object: door, parked machinery, roof, header board, etc.

Table II shows the activity of the worker at the time of injury. The largest number, 2,025 (50 percent), of the workers were involved in some type of repair or maintenance activity (welding/cutting, grinding, drilling, etc.), and 785 injuries (19 percent) occurred while operating machinery (shuttle car, haulage truck, continuous miner, roof bolter, etc.).

TABLE 2 - EYE INJURIES**by Worker Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1978-81</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Repair/Maintenance</u>		
Equipment/machinery (activities other than grinding, drilling, welding/cutting)	1150	28.8
Cutting and welding	607	15.2
Grinding	180	4.5
Drilling (not roof/rib bolt activities)	88	2.2
Subtotal	<u>2025</u>	<u>50.8</u>
<u>Operating Machinery</u>		
(Shuttle/ram car, locomotive, haulage truck, continuous miner, dozer, etc.)	<u>479</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Subtotal	479	12.0
<u>Safety Precautions</u>		
Clean-up work area (sweep, shovel, etc.)	141	3.6
Put up stopping/brattice/vent tubing)	125	3.1
Inspect area/equipment	45	1.1
Rock dusting	45	1.1
Subtotal	<u>356</u>	<u>8.9</u>
<u>Ground Control</u>		
Roof/rib bolting	206	5.2
Timbering	69	1.7
Scaling	18	0.5
Subtotal	<u>293</u>	<u>7.4</u>
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Walk/ride to/from work site	190	4.9
Handling materials	178	4.5
Sit/stand near working area	125	3.1
Others	342	8.5
Subtotal	<u>835</u>	<u>20.9</u>
Totals	<u>3988</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Numerous injuries occurred to bystanders. Many of the flashburn injuries were to welder's helpers and others working in close proximity to welding activities. Proper screening techniques aid in reducing this type of injury. Other bystanders received projectile type injury resulting from striking or struck tools. Equipment should be regularly inspected and defective or excessively worn tools should not be used.

Other employees were injured while working near grinding operations, an activity which causes particles to be thrown off in all directions. Protective equipment should be required for nearby workers as well as those traveling through the area to reduce the chances of this type injury. Airborne dusts and small particles, tire-thrown mud and rocks, splashing water, etc. accounted for many of the injuries to operators of and riders in moving equipment (shuttle car, dozer, haulage truck, etc.).

Table 3 shows job experience of those injured. Nearly 40 percent of the workers had 1 year or less job experience. Of these, 25 percent were 25 years of age or less; 41 percent were between 25 and 30 years of age; and 54 percent were between 30 and 35 years of age.

TABLE 3 - EYE INJURIES

by Job Experience of Worker

1978 - 1981

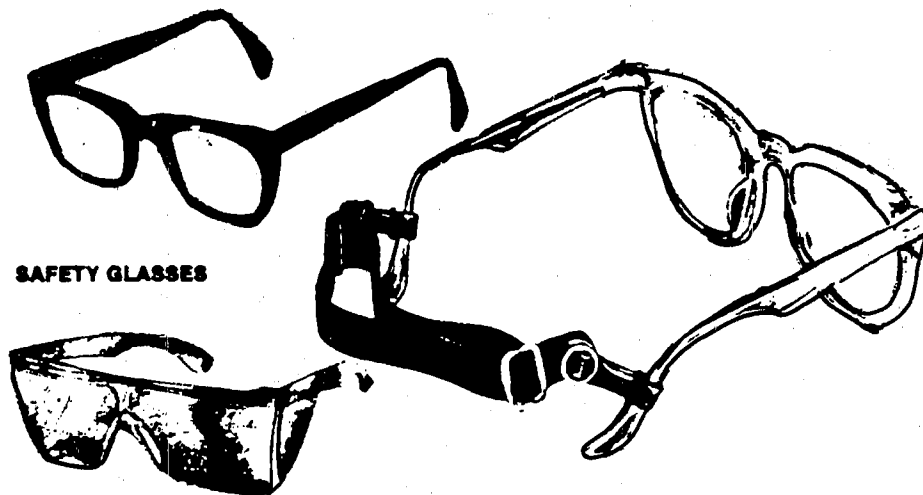
Job Experience	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total	Percent
<1 year	295	286	198	158	937	23.5
1 - 5 years	557	550	500	386	1993	50.0
6 - 10 years	134	121	134	119	508	12.7
11 - 15 years	38	36	46	29	149	3.7
16 - 20 years	20	11	11	16	58	1.5
>20 years	16	17	15	8	56	1.4
Not available	97	82	52	56	287	7.2
Totals	1157	1103	956	772	3988	100.0



Workers with 5 years or less job experience account for more than 73 percent of the reported injuries.

Although these data are not normalized, the age and experience distribution may be due in part to older and therefore more likely experienced employees requiring corrective eyeglasses. Persons requiring eyeglasses to see properly are more likely to wear safety glasses all of the time.

Eye injuries can occur in any work area, and during any work operation. Dust, metal-rock and wood-chips, molten metal, chemicals, heat, brilliant glare, radiation and the opportunity for sudden impacts from all types of materials and objects are present in most mine work environments. Only through the recognition that potentially hazardous conditions exist, educating employees in the need for proper eye protection and assuring that it is worn properly, can this type of injury be reduced.



SAFETY GLASSES

VISITOR'S GLASSES

The choice of the particular eye protection necessary for adequate protection is contingent upon the severity of the hazard due to the working conditions and materials used. For moderate impact hazards, spectacles with clear hardened glass, plastic or wire mesh lenses and approved frames offer adequate protection.

Caution must be exercised in supplying the correct protection for not only the task involved, but also for the environment encountered; i.e., metal frames should not be used at high voltage electrical installations or near open electrical devices such as exposed trolley wires.

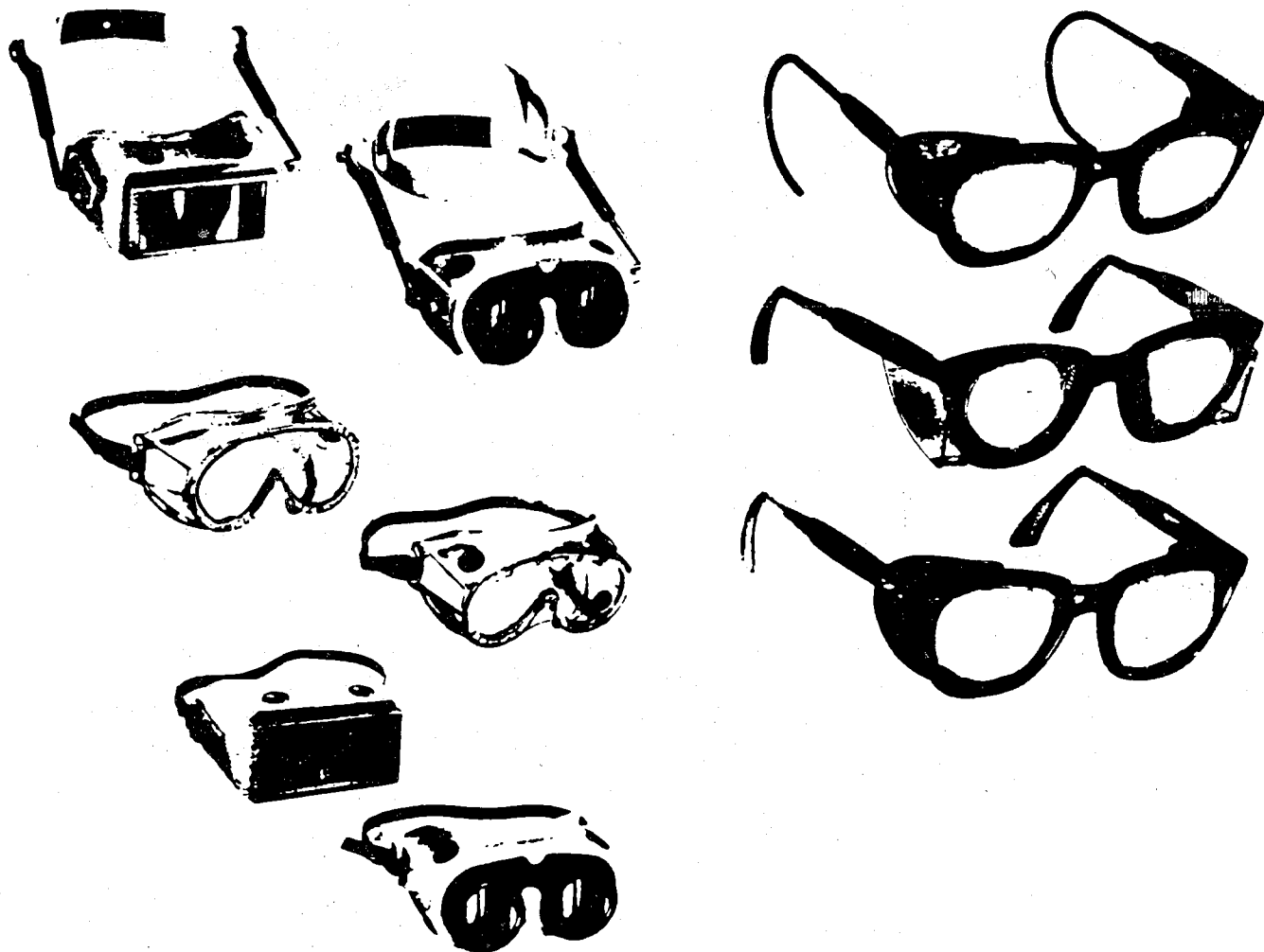
A Food and Drug Administration ruling, which became effective January 1, 1972, requires all prescription eyeglass and sunglass lenses be impact-resistant. However, such lenses are not the equivalent of industrial-quality safety lenses and they should not be used in an industrial environment where extra protection is needed. Combinations of street-wear frames with safety lenses meeting ANSI Z87.1 are not in compliance. Only safety eyewear that meets or exceeds the requirements of ANSI Z87.1 is approved for full-time use by industrial workers.

¹American National Standard, Z87.1, 1979, "Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection", American National Standard Institute.

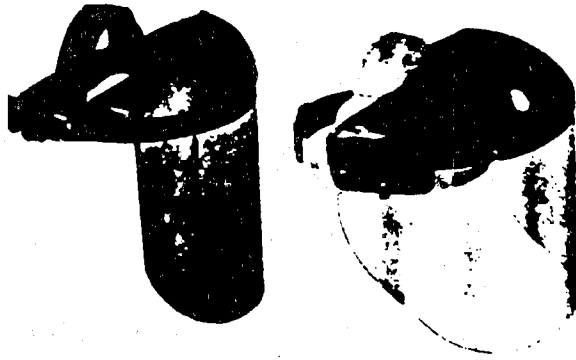
For additional protection where particles or dust could enter from the side of the worker--in windy atmospheres (ventilation air course, dry road/climates, etc.), light grinding, chipping, etc. -- spectacles should have appropriate side shields.

Goggles provide protection from more severe impact hazards; sparks, chemical splash, etc.

Goggles and spectacles with filter lenses are necessary for protection against injurious radiation for welder's helpers or others who are exposed to reflected or direct welding radiations.



For protection against chemical splash and even more severe impact hazards, a face shield should be worn over impact spectacles or goggles.



In areas where chemicals are handled, the eye protection program should be supplemented with first-aid equipment. Emergency eye wash stations must be placed within quick walking distance of hazardous areas, must be highly visible and must always work. First-aid treatment must be prompt, followed as soon as possible with examination by qualified medical personnel.

Welding helmets are designed to provide protection against infrared/ultraviolet burns, flying sparks, hot metal splatter and chips.

In most cases, the welding filter lens is so dark that the welder has difficulty seeing the work in ordinary light. Welding helmets or welder's goggles may have dual lenses with the outer dark lens hinged so that it can be flipped up temporarily leaving a hardened safety lens below for protection during chipping operations. Another alternative is for the welder to wear regular safety spectacles or goggles under the welding helmet.

The design, construction, testing and use of eye protective devices must be in accordance with ANSI Z87.1 "Standard for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection" which sets forth detailed specifications for eye and face protection items. This standard provides requirements on the following:

- Rigid welding helmets
- Welding hand shields
- Nonrigid welding helmets
- Attachments and auxiliary equipment
- Flammability
- Face shields
- Goggles
- Spectacles

According to this standard, industrial safety glass or plastic lenses must be:

- Minimum - 3.0 mm thick
- Drop ball tested with a 1-inch steel ball from 50 inches
- Heat treated
- Monogrammed legibly and permanently by the manufacturer

Industrial frames must be:

- Manufactured of metal, plastic, or a combination of metal and plastic
- Made, if plastic or metal and plastic, of a slow burning material
- Made in such a way to support the lens around its periphery
- Marked clearly with the manufacturer's identification on both the front and temples
- Made to withstand the fracture resistant test for lenses without breakage and dislodging the lens

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YOUTH TAKES INTEREST IN SAFETY

The following slogan was submitted by 11 year old Chris Davinroy of Belleville, Illinois:

"Safety was up to thee in '83
But let's do more in '84"

Chris' dad works at Peabody Coal Company's River King Mine in Freeburg, Illinois.

His thoughts show that safety concerns are reaching home as well as on-the-job.

January 1984

THE LAST WORD

DEMOGRAPHICS

TAKING THE BYTE OUT OF COMPUTERS

You walk into a computer store to see what's available for your business and within five minutes you're utterly confused by what sounds like English but is a whole different language.

"Floppies," "bytes," "modems" - what's the salesperson talking about?

Here's a short glossary of "computerese," the new dialect of automation that millions are learning:

APPLICATION SOFTWARE Coded programs written to do specific functions, such as inventory control or payroll.

BACK-UP Duplicate copies of files (such as floppies, hard disks or cassettes) stored separately in case of damage or loss of the originals.

BIT The smallest piece of information which a computer handles.

BYTE Eight bits equal a byte. A byte is the minimal amount of space on a program for a single character, such as a letter, numeral or symbol. Descriptions of computer memory capacity are written in bytes, in abbreviated format. For instance, 64,000 bytes is referred to as 64K (for kilo" or thousand bytes).

COMPUTER A high-speed machine which processes data following programs or instructions written in special symbolic code or "languages," and which can store data for recall and reuse.

COMPUTER LANGUAGES Symbolic codes in which computer programs or "software" are written. The two most common languages for business computer use are "COBAL" and "BASIC."

COMPUTER SYSTEM The computer equipment, including the main computer, software (programs) and accessories.

CONFIGURATION The pieces of equipment that make up the hardware part of a computer system.

CPU Central processing unit, the "brain" of a computer, which does the computing and processing of data, as instructed by the "software" or programming. Also called the "central processor."

CRT Cathode ray tube, the video screen and typewriter-style keyboard where information is displayed.

DEBUGGING The process of testing a computer program to get it to follow its software instructions correctly and give results without "bugs" or errors.

DOCUMENTATION Written information which describes the content and use of software (programming) and hardware.

FLOPPY DISK An inexpensive data storage unit, which looks like a square 45-rpm phonograph record, on which software is written. Floppies are slower and have less storage capacity for data than hard disks.

HARD DISK Larger, more expensive, inflexible data storage unit which is faster and has far more storage room than floppies. They come in two forms: Packs of several platters or cartridges.

HARDWARE The equipment, the machinery of a computer system.

INTERACTIVE SYSTEM One giving immediate results and, therefore, allowing ongoing exchanges between user and machine.

K Kilobytes, a measure of memory capacity, standing for 1,000. The more K, the more memory (i.e. 48K is 48,000 kilobytes, 64K is 64,000 kilobytes.)

LOAD Inserting the software into the computer.

MEGABYTES A measure of memory capacity, standing for one million bytes. The more M, the more memory (i.e. 2M is two million bytes).

MEMORY The part of the computer where information and instructions are temporarily stored while a program is being done.

MICROCOMPUTER A small computer whose computing ability resides in a silicon chip.

MINICOMPUTER A small computer whose computing ability resides in a printed circuit board.

MODEMS Devices connecting the computer to telephone lines which tie into data bases and computer sources outside the store.

PERIPHERALS Computer accessories, such as a printer, disk drives, extra terminals.

RAM "Random access memory," the main memory of a computer where all information is stored temporarily until used.

ROM "Read only memory," the data, provided by the manufacturer, that are permanently stored in the computer and which tell a computer how to operate.

SOFTWARE The coded instructions or programs that tell the computer what to do and how to do it. Systems software is written by the manufacturer and inserted by him to control the computer's operations. Applications software is written for specific functions, like payroll and inserted by the user.

STORAGE Not memory, but the devices that hold both software and data, such as disks.

SUPPORT Serving the computer and software, provided by the vendor.

SYSTEMS SOFTWARE Coded programming inserted into the computer by the manufacturer which tells the machine how to operate.

TURNKEY SYSTEM An entire computer system, including hardware and software, installation and support, sold as a package by the vendor. In effect, the system is supposed to be complete and do everything once it's given to the user and he "turns the key" on.

USER FRIENDLY Easy to use, referring to both software and equipment.

