

FEBRUARY 1984



BULLETIN

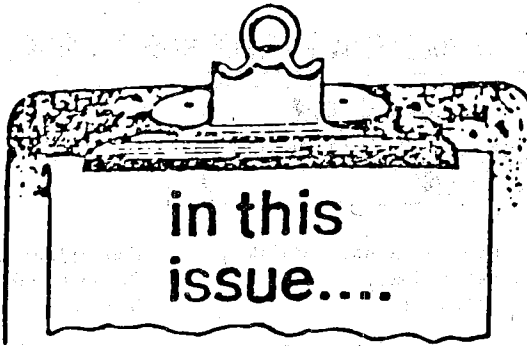


**ACCIDENTS:
A GOOSE EGG**



SCORE '84

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



February 1984

1. Safety Topic, "Welcome New Members"
2. Safety Topic, "HSA Welcomes David A. Zegeer"
3. Abstract, "Fatal Fall-Of-Person Accident"
4. Abstract, "Fatal Fall-Of-Highwall Accident"
5. Safety Topic, "Snow Falls-People Shouldn't"
6. Safety Topic, "Where Are Your Safety Meetings?"
7. Poster, "Flash---Twelve Ways To Destroy An Organization"
8. Safety Topic, "Part 77.1708--1711, Subpart R, Miscellaneous"
9. Safety Topics, "To All Members--1984 Decals"
"Council News"
10. Safety Topic, "Snowbound"
11. Safety Topic, "Where Is The Fire?"
12. Safety Topic, "Don't Be A Didn't Thinker"
13. Safety Topics, "Knowing Is Not Enough"
"Accidents Don't Pay"
14. Safety Topic, "Forethought"
15. Safety Topic, "Drugs"
16. Safety Topic, "Safety Is Common Sense"
17. Safety Topic, "Analysis Of Shovel And Dragline
Accidents--Coal Mines 1979 - 1982"
18. For Your Information, "Metals--Gold"
19. The Last Word
20. Meeting Report Form (Mine Chapters Only)



February 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



Mullins Coal Co. Mullins No. 2 Welch, WV	Martin County Coal Corp. Black Bear Inez, KY	Consolidation Coal Co. Crane Creek Prep Plant Bluefield, VA
San Gravl Co. Inc. San Gravl New Johnsonville, TN	Martin County Coal Corp. Raccoon Inez, KY	Consolidation Coal Co. Jenkinjone #4 Bluefield, VA
Macconnico Macconnico 4th of July Kingman, AZ	Omega Coal Co. Inc. Omega Coal #2 Mine Pounding Mills, VA	Consolidation Coal Co. Jenkinjones Prep Plt. Bluefield, VA
Garden Mining Inc. Garden Mining No. 1 Red Ash, VA	Drennen Enterprises Inc. Drennen Enterprises Princeton, WV	Consolidation Coal Co. Maitland Mine Bluefield, VA
Bill Pack Land Corp. Bill Pack Land Oak Hill, WV	Coal Cave Inc. Coal Cave Glen Jean, WV	Consolidation Coal Co. Horsepen Strip #3 Bluefield, VA 24605
Illinois Cement Co. Illinois Cement LaSalle, IL	Spencer Coal Corp. Spencer Coal Dale, IN	Consolidation Coal Co. Shawnee Surface Bluefield, VA
Raleigh Commercial Dev. Raleigh Commercial Dev. Beckley, WV	Battle Ridge Co. Battle Ridge Charleston, WV	Consolidation Coal Co. Rowland #3 Bluefield, VA
Bearing Distributors Inc. Bearing Distributors Dunbar, WV	Mid-Point Corp. Mid-Point Pennington Gap, VA	Consolidation Coal Co. Rowland #9 Bluefield, VA
Bituminous-Laurel Bituminous-Laurel #3 London, KY	Consolidation Coal Co. Southern App. #31 Mine Bluefield, VA	Consolidation Coal Co. Rowland #11 Bluefield, VA
Reed Crushed Stone Co. Reed Crushed Stone Gilbertsville, KY	Consolidation Coal Co. Southern App. Amonate Bluefield, VA	Consolidation Coal Co. Rowland #14 Bluefield, VA
Antco Inc. Antco Fairmont, WV	Bishop Coal Co. Southern App. #33-37 Bluefield, VA	Consolidation Coal Co. Rowland Prep Plt. Bluefield, VA
Ken-Lan Energy Co. Inc. Ken-Lan Energy Bridgeport, WV	Bishop Coal Co. Southern App. #34 Mine Bluefield, VA	Consolidation Coal Co. Modoc Mine Bluefield, VA
Vandyke Bros. Coal Co. Vandyke Bros. Coal Vansant, VA	Bishop Coal Co. Southern App. #36 Mine Bluefield, VA	Consolidation Coal Co. Turkey Gap Mine Bluefield, VA
O K Coal Co. Inc. O K Coal Grundy, VA	Bishop Coal Co. Bishop Prep Plant Bluefield, VA	Consolidation Coal Co. Turkey Gap Prep Plant. Bluefield, VA
Martin Marietta Refractories Martin Marietta Hunt Valley, MO	Bishop Coal Co. Southern App. Bishop Shop Bluefield, VA	Ven Black Inc. Ven Black Tams, WV
Walter C. Best Inc. Walter C. Best Charden, OH	Consolidation Coal Co. Crane Creek No. 6 Bluefield, VA	J & J Land Co. J & J Land Chapmanville, WV
SME Inc. SME Limestone Poland, OH	Consolidation Coal Co. Crane Creek No. 12 Bluefield, VA 24605	Jacky Ray Coal Co. Inc. Jacky Ray Coal No.1 Swords Creek, VA

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

February 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



FATAL FALL-OF-PERSON ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: This fatality occurred at a taconite pit operation when two welders were welding a crack on the stick of a shovel. The victim had over 22 years of welding experience.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The two welders were assigned by their foreman to weld a crack approximately 14-inches long on the stick of a shovel. They were instructed by their foreman to build a platform on the shovel bucket approximately 8-feet high from which to weld. Two pieces of angle iron were used for the platform. Each was welded in two places, the welds being about 2-1/2 inches long. The welding rod used was #308 stainless steel.

Support knees were not used to stabilize the angle irons. While welding one angle iron broke loose and the men fell to the ground. One of the welders later died from injuries received from the fall.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: During the investigation, it was reported that #308 stainless steel welding rod was not the proper rod to use when welding mild steel to magnesium. It was also determined that knee braces should have been used to reinforce the angle iron platform and that the length of the beads used to weld the angle irons to the bucket should have been much longer.

The direct cause of the accident was the use of an improperly constructed temporary platform during the welding operation.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 55.11-27 Scaffolds and working platforms shall be of substantial construction and provided with handrails and maintained in good condition. Floorboards shall be laid properly and the scaffolds and working platform shall not be overloaded.



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

HSA WELCOMES DAVID A. ZEGEER

The Holmes Safety Association welcomes David A. Zegeer as the new assistant secretary for the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Mr. Zegeer, of Lexington, KY., has worked in the coal mining business for 31 years.

A native of Charleston, W.Va., Zegeer received his bachelor's degree from the West Virginia University School of Mines, and served with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1944 to 1946. Zegeer then went to work as a rodman on a surveying crew for Consolidation Coal Co. mines near Jenkins, Ky. He steadily rose through the ranks shifting, at one point, from the engineering department to production, becoming foreman of a mine crew. By 1954, Zegeer had risen to assistant to the president of Consolidation Coal's Kentucky division and two years later, when Bethlehem Steel Corp. bought the Consol mines, Zegeer was put in charge of the new Beth-Elkorn division.

Zegeer's career covered a highly innovative period in the mining industry, and he participated in early development and use of new technology. Consol, for example, was an early user of continuous mining equipment, roof bolts and conveyors and also built an air-powered rock duster.

While supervising the use of state-of-the-art equipment in mines he ran, Zegeer also emphasized training and safety and the operations he headed achieved exceptional performance in those areas. Zegeer insisted that his miners and foreman meet briefly each Monday morning to discuss causes of accidents in their own mines and nearby mines and how to prevent them. In 1969, Zegeer was honored for supervising a mine which worked without a disabling accident for 10 years.

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

February 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



FATAL FALL OF HIGHWALL ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A blaster was fatally injured when struck by a loose, unconsolidated sandstone boulder that fell from the highwall of a surface coal mine. The victim had five years of mining experience.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The blaster and his helper were instructed to blast down some dangerous rocks on the highwall. While they were placing the charges, a sandstone boulder located above the highwall slid off striking the blaster.

CAUSES OF THE ACCIDENT: The following violations were observed:

1. Loose hazardous materials were present on and above the highwall leading into and including the active pit, a violation of Section 77.1001.
2. The ground control plan for the safe control of all highwalls, pits and spoilbanks were not followed to insure the control of loose hazardous materials, a violation of Section 77.1000.
3. Preparation for the removal of hazardous materials from the highwall in the pit was not being performed from a safe location in that workers were performing work below materials that were known to be hazardous, a violation of Section 77.1005(b).

CONCLUSION: The accident occurred because management allowed the victim to work in an unsafe location (under loose material present over and along the highwall).



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

SNOW FALLS-PEOPLE SHOULDN'T

Even though winter snows fall several times, you should not fall the first time! Don't practice winter sports on your front steps or icy sidewalks.

Snow falls gently, people don't.

Sprinkle icy steps and walkways with salt, sand or ashes from your fireplace.

Slush on the bottom of shoes can cause a fall. Be sure to clean them carefully on entering a building. Watch carefully in entranceways-they may be slippery with slush tracked in by others.

When walking on icy walkways, keep your body position slightly forward and put your feet down flat. Take short steps.

Be extra careful when crossing over streetside snow or ice. Oncoming traffic may not be able to stop in time if you slip into the street.

If you should fall, don't tense up. Go limp and try to roll as you land.





February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

WHERE ARE YOUR SAFETY MEETINGS?

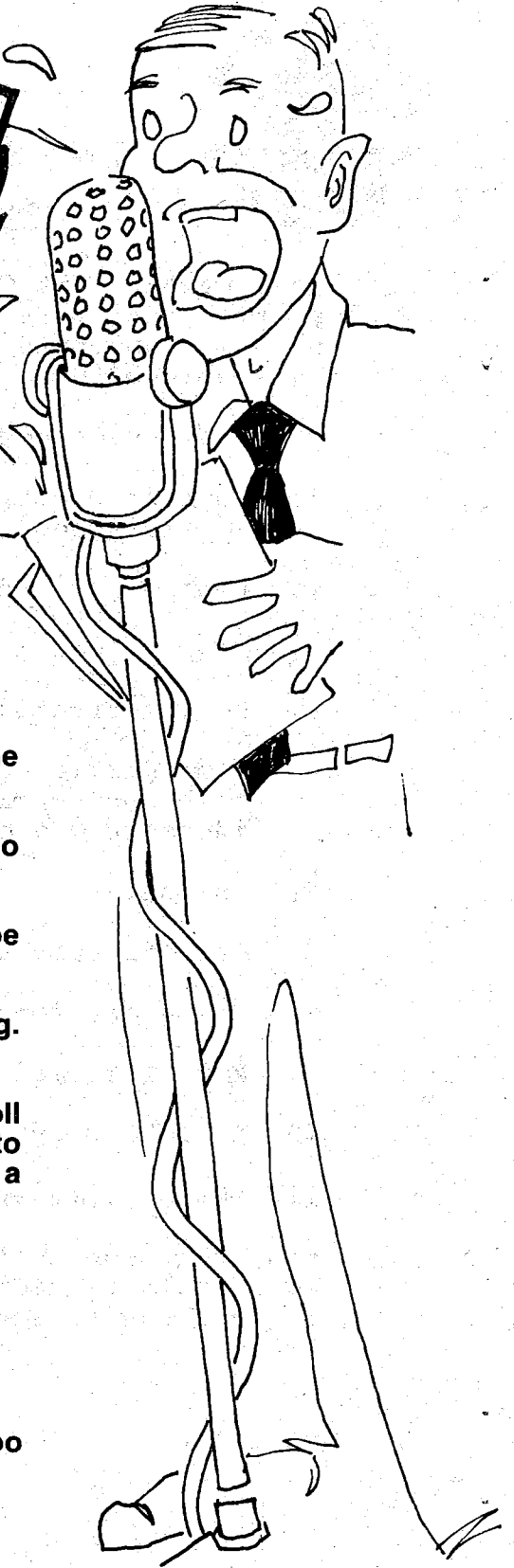
In a recent West Coast survey on the subject of safety meetings, participants were asked what they considered to be the greatest weakness observed in safety meetings. The responses constitute a veritable blueprint on how not to conduct a safety meeting.

The weaknesses most often mentioned were:

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

Many respondents felt that safety meetings were a useful tool if they could be made to work better. The safety director is the logical one to accomplish this. How about it?

FLASH



TWELVE WAYS TO DESTROY AN ORGANIZATION

1. Don't go to any of the meetings.
2. If you do, go late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of going.
4. If you should happen to attend, find fault with the work of the officers and members.
5. Never accept an office. It is much easier to criticize than to do things.
6. Get hurt if you are not appointed to a committee. Should you be appointed, don't attend any of the committee meetings.
7. When asked to give your opinion on some matter, offer nothing. After the meeting, tell everyone how it should be done.
8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary. When others roll up their sleeves and willingly and unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, complain that the organization is run by a clique.
9. Hold back your dues as long as possible, or don't pay at all.
10. Make no effort to recruit new members.
11. Don't be sociable, either during or after the meeting.
12. If you SHOULD get a good idea, smother it. It might take too much effort to get it organized.



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

MANDATORY SAFETY STANDARDS, SURFACE COAL MINES AND SURFACE WORK AREAS OF UNDERGROUND COAL MINES

SUBPART R

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTIONS 77.1708 - 77.1711

This discussion concerns the safety standards as they apply to safety training, protective clothing and smoking prohibited requirements. The new worker's training must be complete and accurate. The safe way of doing each job and each operation must be shown. Safety must be worked into each step of the operation as a part of the work procedure. Inexperienced and untrained persons performing any operation, regardless of its nature, are a menace to themselves and to everyone around them. For the sake of everyone's safety we can do nothing less than give the new worker assistance and guidance in safety rules and hazards involved in the total job.

Section 77.1708 Safety program; instruction of persons employed at the mine. On or before September 30, 1971, each operator of a surface coal mine shall establish and maintain a program of instruction with respect to the safety regulations and procedures to be followed at the mine and shall publish and distribute to each employee and post in conspicuous places throughout the mine, all such safety regulations and procedures established in accordance with the provisions of this section. Section 77.1709 Safety training; inexperienced employees. New employees shall be indoctrinated in safety rules and safe work procedures and inexperienced employees shall not be assigned to work duties until they have been trained thoroughly in safe work procedures related to the assigned work duties.

Section 77.1710 Protective clothing; requirements. Each employee working in a surface coal mine or in the surface work areas of an underground coal mine shall be required to wear protective clothing and devices as indicated below:

(a) Protective clothing or equipment and face-shields or goggles shall be worn when welding, cutting, or working with molten metal or when other hazards to the eyes exist.

(b) Suitable protective clothing to cover the entire body when handling corrosive or toxic substances or other materials which might cause injury to the skin.

(c) Protective gloves when handling materials or performing work which might cause injury to the hands; however, gloves shall not be worn where they would create a greater hazard by becoming entangled in the moving parts of equipment.

(d) A suitable hard hat or hard cap when in or around a mine or plant where falling objects may create a hazard. If a hard hat or hard cap is painted, nonmetallic based paint shall be used.

(e) Suitable protective footwear.

(f) Snug-fitting clothing when working around moving machinery or equipment.

(g) Safety belts and lines where there is danger of falling; a second person shall tend the lifeline when bins, tanks or other dangerous areas are entered.

(h) Lifejackets or belts where there is danger from falling into water.

(i) Seatbelts in a vehicle where there is a danger of overturning and where roll protection is provided.

Section 77.1710 does not require operators of service vehicles making visits to surface mines or surface work areas of underground mines to wear the protective clothing required by this section.

Section 77.1710-1 Distinctively colored hard hats or hard caps; identification for newly employed, inexperienced miners.

Hard hats or hard caps distinctively different in color from those worn by experienced miners shall be worn at all times by each newly employed, inexperienced miner when working in or around a mine or plant for at least one year from the date of initial employment as a miner or until qualification or certification as a miner by the state in which employed.

Section 77.1711 Smoking prohibition. No person shall smoke or use an open flame where such practice may cause a fire or explosion.

Section 77.1102 requires that areas shall be posted with warning signs where fire or explosion hazards exist.



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

TO ALL MEMBERS

THE 1984 SLOGAN DECAL IS NOW AVAILABLE IN LIMITED SUPPLY. SEND REQUESTS TO:

MSHA, HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
4800 FORBES AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15213

**ACCIDENTS:
A GOOSE EGG
SCORE '84**



* * * * *

COUNCIL NEWS

OFFER YOUR SUPPORT

The records made by your council last year are yesterday's achievements along the pathway to safety; but, they are today's stepping stones toward tomorrow's successes.

(Keep in mind, records were made to be broken)

Give your council presidents and secretaries a feeling of confidence and enthusiasm by calling them personally and offering your support.

Also, take a look at the membership list of the council. If there is anyone on the list that you know, take a moment to telephone this member. You will be doing him or her a favor by encouraging safety awareness by council attendance. It will also give your council a boost for the year.

Let's all work together for a safer and more productive year.



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

SNOWBOUND

For the wolf-wind is wailing at the doorways
And the snow drifts deep along the road,
And the ice-gnomes are marching from their Norways,
And the great white cold walks abroad.

The Winter Song





February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

WHERE IS THE FIRE?

Fire, when under control, is a "friendly" fire. It supplies warmth to our homes and serves us usefully. Fire which gets out of control, or is carelessly allowed to start where it should not, is not only "unfriendly" but ten times more disastrous.

Fire can happen in your home, at your place of employment, under the hood of your vehicle, or at your cabin in the woods. An unfriendly fire is no respecter of life or property; therefore, no one is immune to the effects of a fire.

How are unfriendly fires born? The answer is simple--simple acts of carelessness. Consider for a moment these causes which contribute to the majority of fires:

1. Matches and careless smoking
2. Defective heating plants
3. Misuse of electricity and defective wiring
4. Poor housekeeping and accumulation of combustibles
5. Mishandling of flammable liquids

Fires don't just happen. They are caused when someone violates a basic rule of fire safety.

Knowing how to prevent fire is our prime concern but we must also know how to fight it when we must. When fires occur they can usually be brought under control and extinguished if detection is early and prompt action is taken with proper fire-fighting equipment. An individual who has learned the proper use of a portable fire extinguisher can often cope with a fire in its early stages and prevent its spread.



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

DON'T BE A "DIDN'T THINKER"

"I didn't think," is one of the most common of all excuses for accidents and one of the weakest.

It's used for all kinds of accidents--including those at work.

Those who throw oily rags in the corner or behind lockers instead of depositing them in an approved container for such storage may burn up everyone's job.

The person who removes a guard on the piece of equipment to make necessary repairs, or still worse to oil moving gears, then does not replace the guard when repairs are completed has set the stage for a possible serious injury.

A worker who uses a grinding wheel without wearing safety goggles is in line for a serious eye injury.

There are those self-appointed doctors who dig a splinter out of a finger or remove particles from a co-worker's eye with a dirty handkerchief.

Thoughtlessness can be a habit. However, thinking about safe methods is a good habit--a better habit. A lot of grief can fill the blank described by "I DIDN'T THINK."

Think
safety belts
are confining?

Not half as
confining as
wheelchairs.

What's your excuse?

About that
excuse for not
wearing your
safety belts:

It isn't
good enough.

What's your excuse?

If all the
excuses
for not wearing
safety belts
were laid out
end to end,
we wouldn't be
surprised.

What's your excuse?



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

KNOWING IS NOT ENOUGH

Safety can sometimes be compared to golf or fishing. As weekend golfers know, just knowing how to play the game and occasionally doing it is not enough to "break 80". One must practice to be perfect.

And so it is with safety. To be consistently safe and avoid those minor injuries that inevitably lead to a major one, you must practice safety everywhere--all the time.

No, knowing is not enough and never will be. To be perfect in safety, as in any other endeavor, you must practice. And when it comes to your safety, can you afford to be anything less than perfect?

ACCIDENTS DON'T PAY

Law enforcement authorities say that a criminal frequently returns to the scene of the crime. And that often leads to capture.

An accident has a similar characteristic. It'll come back to strike again and again unless someone puts it out of circulation for good.

An uncorrected hazard, when it isn't routed out and eliminated is a killer at large--just as dangerous as any criminal with a knife or gun.

When you spot any hazard or potential accident situation, correct it if you can and if you can't, report it immediately. Your reward will come in safer working conditions for yourself and your co-workers.



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

FORETHOUGHT

A disaster or a dramatic individual emergency brings out our sympathy and whatever heroism is in us if we are near the scene.

Have you ever witnessed a motor vehicle collision or other mishap? Have you ever driven by right after an accident happened? Certainly you have read about them and heard them described. You know that any serious vehicle accident is dramatic, shocking, sobering. That is, it is sobering at the time and perhaps for a while afterward. But drama loses force, shock is absorbed and sober thought wears down into the same old unsafe driving habits.

People at the scene of an accident usually rise to the occasion as far as aid is concerned. And most drivers who witness a crash or view the results are more watchful and careful for a short while thereafter.

But what about preventing those accidents? It seems that too many people can't learn from their experiences and others that a few extra ounces of forethought can prevent the need for sympathy and aid we are so willing to give afterward.

You can't by yourself keep all those big disasters from happening...but you can prevent most accidents by thinking you can.

SAVE A LIFE-

FRIENDS DON'T LET

FRIENDS DRIVE DRUNK



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

DRUGS

When drugs are administered under proper supervision, they can have positive effects in relieving pain and suffering, combating disease and saving lives. However, these same drugs can be deadly when abused and misused. Drugs can be divided into four major categories:

- NARCOTICS
- STIMULANTS
- DEPRESSANTS
- HALLUCINOGENS

Narcotics are a class of drugs which induces sleep or stupor and relieve pain. They include opium, morphine, heroin, codeine and methadone.

A stimulant is a substance which increases the reaction of the central nervous system. The most widely known and used stimulant is caffeine which is found in coffee, tea, cola and other beverages. Amphetamines and cocaine are two other types of stimulants.

Depressants also affect the central nervous systems and are used to induce sleep or as mild sedatives or tranquilizers. Barbiturates fall into this category.

Hallucinogens are substances that produce hallucinations. These include marijuana, LSD, and mescaline.

First aid care for a drug overdose is as follows:

Maintain an open airway and administer artificial ventilation or CPR.

Treat for shock.

Place an unconscious victim in a three-quarters prone position so that any secretions may drool from the mouth.

Protect the person from injury.

It may be necessary to calm a person who has taken a hallucinogen. This person may need careful attention, reassurance and protection from bodily harm or harming others.

Get the victim to a physician or hospital as soon as possible. Any drug samples found around the victim should be taken to the hospital.

COMMONLY USED DRUGS

	Drugs and slang terms	Method of use	Signs and symptoms	Effects of overdose	Withdrawal syndrome
NARCOTICS	Opium—"Pen Yan," "hop," "tar," "black stuff"	Oral, smoked	Scars (tracks) on the arm or back of hands. Pupils constricted & fixed. Scratches self frequently. Loss of appetite, frequently eats candy, cookies, and drinks sweet liquids. May have sniffles, red, watering eyes, and a cough which disappears when the user gets a "fix." Often leaves syringes, bent spoons, cotton, needles, metal bottle caps, etc., in locker or desk drawers. May be lethargic, drowsy and may go on the nod.	Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death.	Watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, chills and sweating, cramps, nausea.
	Morphine—"white stuff," "hard stuff," "M," "morpho," "unkie," "Miss Emma"	Injected, oral			
	Heroin—"H," "junk," "Harry," "joy powder," "white stuff," "horse," "snow," "sugar," "smack"	Injected, oral			
	Codeine—"school boy"	Oral, injected			
	Methadone	Oral, injected			
DEPRESSANTS	Barbiturates—"goof ball," "goofers," "barbs"	Oral, injected	Slurred speech, disorientation, behavior like that of alcohol intoxication, but without the odor of alcohol on breath	Shallow respiration, cold and clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma possible death.	Anxiety, insomnia tremors, delirium, convulsions possible death.
	Chloral Hydrate—"Mickey Finn," "Mickey," "Peter," "knockout drops"	Oral			
	Tranquilizers	Oral			
	Other depressants	Oral			
STIMULANTS	Amphetamines—"bennies," "pep pills," "peaches," "roses," "heart," "cart wheels," "dexies," "oranges," "football"	Oral, injected	Increased alertness, excitement, euphoria, dilated pupils, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite.	Agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death.	Apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression disorientation.
	Cocaine—"coke," "snow," "happy dust," "C," "flake," "speedballs," "snowbirds," "Cecil," "stardust," "Bernice gold dust"	Sniffed, injected			
HALLUCINOGENS	Other Stimulants	Oral	Illusions and hallucinations, poor perception of time and distance.	Longer, more intense "trip" episodes, psychosis, possible death.	None
	LSD—"acid," "cubes," "sugar," "25," "the big D"	Oral			
	Mescaline—"peyote," "plants," "buttons"	Oral, injected	Euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, disoriented behavior.	Fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis.	Insomnia, hyperactivity and decreased appetite reported in a limited number of individuals.
	Other Hallucinogens	Oral, injected, sniffed			
	Marihuana—"pot," "tea," "grass," "weed," "stuff," "hay," "joints," "Mary Jane," "reefers," Acapulco Gold"	Oral			
	Hashish	Smoked			



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

SAFETY IS COMMON SENSE

Human emotions aren't solids that can be dropped on one's toes, or jabbed with a pin but they are real! All humans possess them. A sigh, cry, smile, or sneer are emotional manifestations.

Safety consciousness is like that. We are born with a natural desire to survive. From the first lusty howls of infancy for breath, to a matured effort to escape a dangerous predicament--we want to live! But, do we allow this instinct to influence our thoughts, acts, and decisions? For many, safety is a negative quality.

For instance, a man lacking safety consciousness walks thoughtlessly under bad roof. To the observer, something happened! Another man cautiously approaches the same area, calculates the risk and hazards involved, acts accordingly and safely completes his shift. To the same observer, nothing happened! The significance of the caution (or common sense) that kept the man safe and averted an accident is completely disregarded.

While it may be normal to be impressed by dramatic effects, we must not overlook the fundamental benefits of common sense.

* * * *

THE HSA IS WANTED IN 4 STATES:

CT

DE

MA

RI

WHATS THE HOLD-UP?



February 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC
ANALYSIS OF SHOVEL AND DRAGLINE ACCIDENTS
COAL MINES 1979 - 1982

There were 1,097 injuries, 6 of which were fatal, involving shovels and draglines reported during the years 1979 - 1982. The majority of these injuries, (419) were from slips or falls. The second highest group (175) involved wire rope and chains. The remaining 503 injuries were distributed among eleven additional categories as illustrated in Table 1.

Three fatal injuries occurred in 1981 and three in 1982. They were caused by the following: failure to de-energize and lockout; failure to prevent spoil from falling into the pit; failure to shut the dragline down with miners in the pit; failure to shut the dragline down with miners in the work area; failure to avoid a hazardous location by stepping into a loop of wire rope; being struck by a fragment of a broken wire rope and failure to avoid a hazardous location resulting in being run over by the dragline.

This analysis includes all reported injuries involving shovels and draglines within the coal mining industry for the years 1979 - 1982. Table 1 shows that 38.2 percent of these injuries resulted from slips or falls. Sixteen percent of the total injuries occurred when the employees were removing or installing wire rope or chains.

Handtools were involved in 5.7 percent of the accidents. Cuts, bruises and strains were the most prevalent injuries from the use of handtools.

A small percentage, (3.1 percent) of the total accidents was caused by lifting bucket teeth and by flying chips from striking the teeth. Table 2 shows that 26.0 percent of the slips or falls occur while using the flat surface of the machine such as a working surface or for access to and from various areas on the machine. The second most hazardous area is at the track or shoe where 23.2 percent of the injuries occurred. The remaining 50.8 percent of the slip/fall injuries occurred at various sites on and around the machine, such as ladders, ground, steps, boom/bucket and the tub. Figure 1 illustrates the area and percentage of accidents.

Most of the wire rope and chain injuries occurred when personnel were changing the wire rope on the equipment. The victims were struck or cut by the rope or incurred a back or muscle strain while pulling the rope. Hand tool injuries primarily involved maintenance personnel striking themselves with hammers and wrenches when the tool slipped either from their hands or from

the machine part. Failure to clean the work area of excessive accumulations of grease, mud, ice and water before maintenance work was started probably contributed to the occurrence of these accidents. Injuries involving bucket teeth are closely related to hand tool injuries. These injuries generally involved pounding on the tooth with a hammer causing a chip of metal to hit the person or over-exertion while removing or installing the heavy tooth.

The intent of this analysis is to summarize the primary hazards related to shovels and draglines and to provide some recommendations for reducing these hazards. Data for this study were obtained from accident reports on file at the Health and Safety Analysis Center, Denver, Colorado.

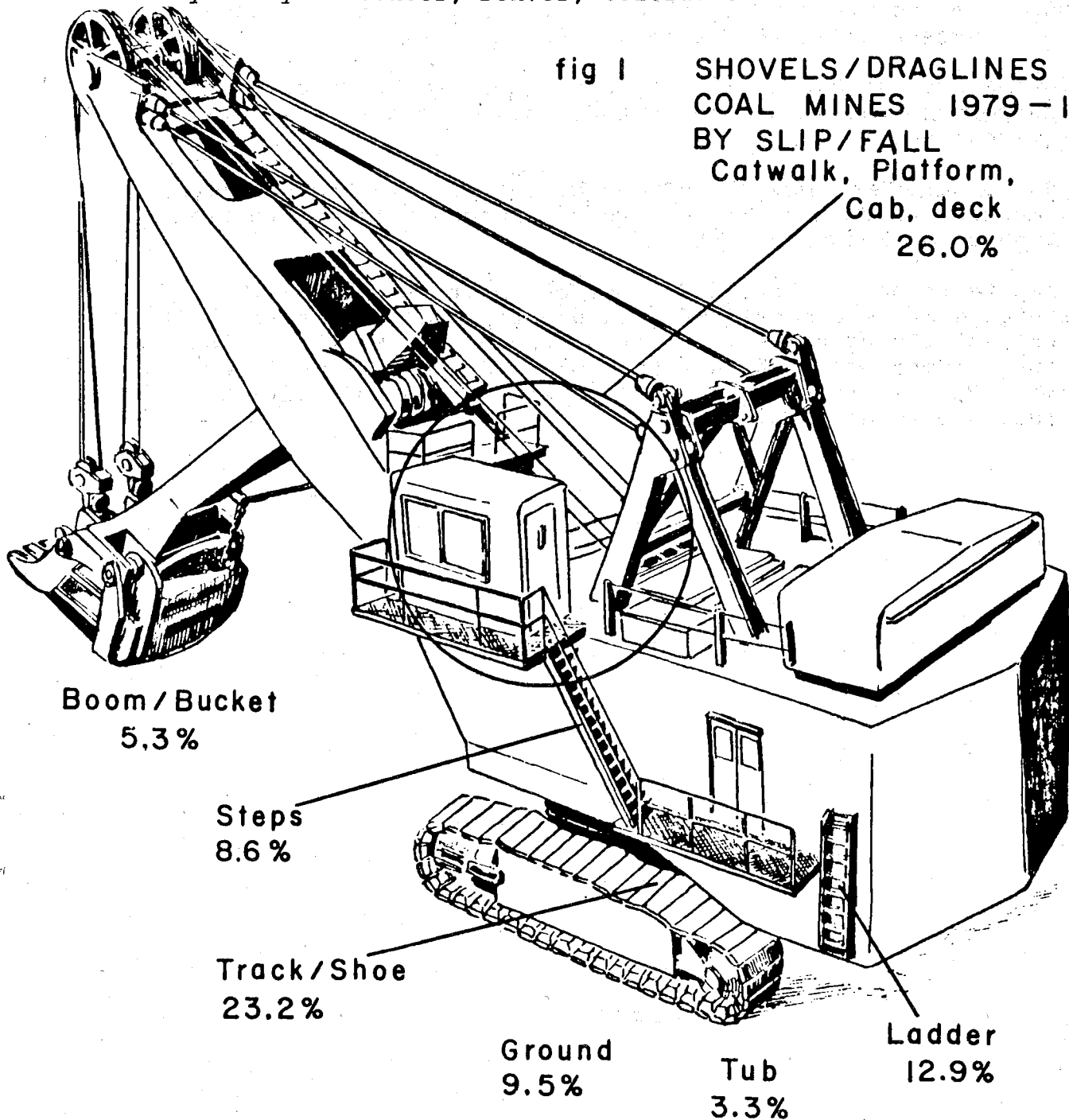


fig 1 SHOVELS / DRAGLINES
COAL MINES 1979 - 1982
BY SLIP / FALL
Catwalk, Platform,

Cab, deck
26.0%

Boom / Bucket
5.3%

Steps
8.6%

Track / Shoe
23.2%

Ground
9.5%

Tub
3.3%

Ladder
12.9%

Shovel/dragline injuries have averaged 274 per year during the period covered by this study. Most of these injuries resulted from slips or falls on or from the machine and occurred on a flat part of the machine; i.e., catwalks, platforms, cabs or decks. The data show that personnel are also being injured from slips and falls from the tracks and ladders of the equipment. Non-skid self-cleaning surfacing should be considered for all walkways. All areas subject to foot traffic should be checked frequently for hazards such as ice, water, oil, grease and debris. Slips and falls from the truck and ladder may be caused by unsafe mounting or dismounting practices such as carrying lunch pail, tools and not facing the equipment. Defective ladders and improper ladder angle and improper rung distance may also be involved. In addition, keeping personal footwear in good repair and reasonably free of slippery substances such as mud and grease will prevent many slips and falls.

Injuries involving handling the wire rope may be reduced by using powered equipment and suitable grips to assist in pulling the wire rope.

Hand tool problems may be reduced by insuring that hands, tools and machine parts are free of grease and mud before attempting to tighten or loosen a part.

Bucket teeth have a hard and sometimes brittle surface. Soft-faced hammers should be used when pounding on these teeth to prevent flying chips from either the hammer or the teeth. An adequate number of persons should be used when lifting shovel teeth. The use of carrying dollies and mechanical lifting devices should be considered.

**TABLE 1. - SHOVELS/DRAGLINES
COAL MINES 1979 - 1982
SOURCE OF INJURY**

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Slip/fall	107	100	104	108	419	38.2
Wire rope/ chain	45	48	43	39(2)	175	16.0
Hand tool	11	15	15	21	62	5.7
Bucket tooth	9	8	10	7	34	3.1
Power cable	9	11	6	8	34	3.1
Rock from high- wall/spoil	7	3	6(1)	8	24	2.2
Door/cover/lid	4	3	3	9	19	1.7
Debris (in eye)	1	10	4	3	18	1.6
Revolving frame	4	5	3(1)	6	18	1.6
Fan/pulley	4	4	3	4	15	1.4
Electrical	5	3	2(1)	3	13	1.2
All others	62	69	46	35(1)	212	19.3
Unspecified	<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Total	288	293	258(3)	258(3)	1097	100.0

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate fatalities and are included in totals.

-MORE-

**TABLE 2. - SHOVELS/DRAGLINES
COAL MINES 1979 - 1982
LOCATION OF SLIP/FALL**

<u>Location</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Catwalk, platform, cab, deck	30	24	27	28	109	26.0
Track/shoe	24	17	26	30	97	23.2
Ladder	16	13	11	14	54	12.9
Ground	12	11	14	3	40	9.5
Steps	10	8	10	8	36	8.6
Boom/bucket	0	10	6	6	22	5.3
In tub	3	1	1	9	14	3.3
Unknown	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>11.2</u>
Total	107	100	104	108	419	100.0

"FOR YOUR INFORMATION"

METALS

GOLD IN JEWELRY

(Source: Consolidated Gold Fields)

Country	Metric tons of gold used in karat jewelry* (including scrap)
Italy	172.0
Germany	30.5
Rest of Europe	79.9
U.S.A.	64.5
Canada	11.8
Egypt	33.0
Iraq/Syria/Jordan	30.5
Turkey	30.0
Saudi Arabia/Yemen	26.0
Kuwait	25.5
Arab Gulf States	20.5
Other Middle East	9.9
India	60.4
Other Indian sub-continent	9.0
Japan	34.2
Indonesia	25.0
Hong Kong	17.0
Other Far East	29.5
Brazil	17.0
Mexico	5.0
Other Latin America	5.5
Morocco	8.0
Libya	2.5
Other African	5.7
Australia	3.5
Total	756.4

*Western world

U.S. EXPORTS OF GOLD BULLION—1982 AND 1981

(Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines)

Country of destination	Troy ounces	
	1982	1981
Canada	996,510	1,186,744
United Kingdom	326,785	3,645,677
Switzerland	145,435	88,808
Uruguay	131,656	*
Israel	12,507	*
Brazil	10,450	*
All others	13,841	316,356
Total	1,637,184	5,237,585

*Included in "all others" in 1981

U.S. IMPORTS OF GOLD BULLION—1982 AND 1981

(Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines)

Country of origin	Troy ounces	
	1982	1981
Canada	2,724,811	2,682,009
Uruguay	396,075	127,884
Switzerland	285,300	281,353
Mexico	186,467	12,759
Chile	121,241	97,733
Brazil	119,770	143,532
South Africa	90,623	446,645
Peru	59,539	49,290
Japan	46,445	117,289
United Kingdom	46,175	12,329
Argentina	39,860	72,266
Yugoslavia	32,666	33,493
Netherlands	16,030	*
Hong Kong	12,163	*
Korea	11,540	*
Belgium-Lux.	11,341	*
All others	37,623	87,894
Total	4,237,669	4,164,476

*Included in "all others" in 1981

U.S. GOLD SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION—1980-1982

(Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines)

	Troy ounces		
	1982*	1981	1980
Supply:			
U.S. refinery production:			
Primary	718,000	805,000	787,000
Secondary (old scrap)	1,422,000	1,590,000	2,184,000
Imports (refined only) ¹	4,238,000	4,164,000	4,090,000
Deliveries from foreign accounts ²	3,406,000	4,023,000	2,397,000
Deliveries, IMF auctions	—	—	2,215,000
Deliveries, Treasury Department sales	—	—	—
Stocks decrease	—	2,791,000	—
Total supply	9,784,000	13,373,000	11,673,000
Distribution:			
Consumption in arts and industry	3,412,000	2,793,000	3,215,000
Exports (includes unrefined) ¹	2,970,000	6,437,000	6,119,000
Deliveries to foreign accounts ²	2,076,000	2,842,000	503,000
Stocks increase	5,000	—	2,529,000
Total distribution	8,463,000	12,072,000	12,366,000
Apparent surplus (+), deficit (-)	+ 1,321,000	+ 1,301,000	- 693,000
Other statistics:			
Mine production	1,227,000	1,378,000	951,000
Gold in coin imports ³	2,908,000	2,612,000	3,081,000
Sales, Treasury Department medallions	63,000	189,000	338,000
Commercial stocks, end of period ⁴	3,084,000	3,079,000	5,870,000

WORLD GOLD RESERVES*

(Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines)

	Million Troy ounces	
	Reserves	Reserve base
North America:		
United States	85 ²	100
Canada	40 ²	40
Other	30	30
Total	155	170
South America:		
Brazil	23	30
Other	17	30
Total	40	60
Europe:		
U.S.S.R.	200	250
Other	10	10
Total	210	260
Africa:		
Ghana	4	5
Zimbabwe	15	20
South Africa	580 ²	700
Other	10	15
Total	610	740
Asia:		
Japan	7	10
Philippines	20	20
Other	17	20
Total	40	50
Oceania:		
Australia	18	20
Other	25	30
Total	45	50
World total	1,100	1,300

WORLD MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD

(Source: The Gold Institute)

Country	Thousand Troy ounces	
	1982e	1981
South Africa	21,380	21,143
Soviet Union	9,867	9,645
Canada	1,840	1,413
China	1,770	1,690
United States	1,422	1,378
Brazil	1,159	1,068
Others	6,039	5,509
Total	43,477	41,846
Total—metric tons	1,352	1,305

e—estimated

U.S. GOLD MINING—1982 AND 1981

(Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines)

State	Troy ounces	
	1982*	1981
Nevada	592,564	524,802
South Dakota	185,038	278,162
Utah	175,792	227,706
Arizona	59,366	100,339
Montana	50,286	54,267
New Mexico	47,407	65,749
Alaska	17,138	25,316
Colorado	W	51,069
All others	98,942	50,536
Total	1,226,533	1,377,946

THE LAST WORD

Sign on office bulletin board:
"In case of fire, simply flee
building with same reckless
abandon that occurs each day
at quitting time."

"Don't drive as if you owned
the road, drive as if you owned
the car."

Judge: "Have you ever earned a
dollar in your life?"
Bum: "Yes your honor, I voted
for you in the last election."

Political conventions mainly
consist of a donkey, an
elephant and a lot of bull.

Farmer: "I have a horse that
sometimes walks normally and
sometimes limps. What shall I
do?"

Veterinarian: "The next time
he's normal, sell him."

Anytime you get to thinking
how hard it is to meet new
people, just try picking up
the wrong golf ball.

Anxious wife, as she observed
him fishing in a bucket in
the living room: "I would
take him to a psychiatrist,
but we need the fish."

Love your enemies and they
will wonder what kind of a
deal you are trying to pull.

There is nothing wrong with a
good political joke--unless he
gets elected.

Mary: "I thought the doctor
told you to stop all drinks?"
Roger: "Well, you don't see
any getting past me, do you?"

**FIND THE SAFE WAY,
THEN STICK TO IT!**

MSHA, Holmes Safety Association
P.O. Box 25367
Denver, Colorado 80225

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

THIRD-CLASS BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DOL
PERMIT NO. G-59

CHAPTER NO. 9394 OA
NATIONAL MINE HEALTH & SAFETY ACADEMY
LIBRARIAN
P.O. BOX 1166
BECKLEY WV 25801