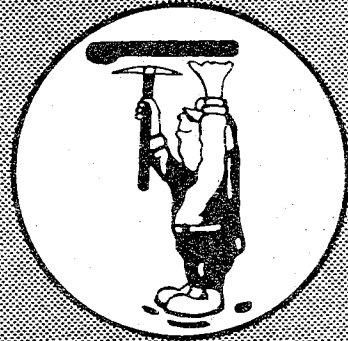
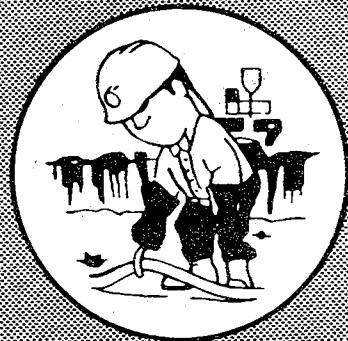


OCTOBER 1984



BULLETIN



**ACCIDENTS:
A GOOSE EGG**



SCORE '84

THIS SAFETY BULLETIN CONTAINS SAFETY ARTICLES ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS, FATAL ACCIDENT ABSTRACTS, STUDIES, POSTERS AND OTHER SAFETY INFORMATION FOR PRESENTATION TO GROUPS OF MINE AND PLANT WORKERS.

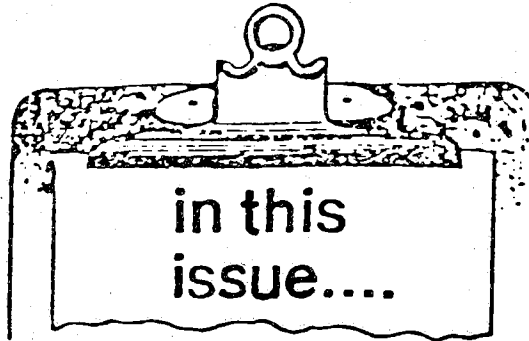
AS GROUP SPOKESPERSON, LEADER OR SUPERVISOR, YOU PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR YOUR COMPANY. THE WAY YOU TALK, THINK AND ACT ABOUT SAFETY DETERMINES, TO A GREAT EXTENT, THE ATTITUDE YOUR COWORKERS WILL HAVE ABOUT SAFETY.

THIS MATERIAL, FUNDED BY THE MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, IS PROVIDED FREE AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION AT ON-THE-JOB SAFETY MEETINGS. IT MAY BE USED AS IS OR TAILORED TO FIT LOCAL CONDITIONS IN ANY MANNER THAT IS APPROPRIATE.

PLEASE USE THE ENCLOSED GREEN MEETING REPORT FORM TO RECORD YOUR SAFETY MEETINGS AND RETURN TO THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION, POSTAGE-PAID.

"This publication has been reviewed and approved for distribution to the mining public by the office of the Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health."

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



October 1984

1. Safety Topic, "Welcome New Members"
2. Chart, "Coal Mining Fatalities January - July 1984"
3. Chart, "Metal/Nonmetal Mining Fatalities January - July 1984"
4. Chart, "Number of Fatal Injuries in the U.S. Mining Industries in Each Quarter of 1983, 1983 and January - March 1984"
5. Poster, "Holmes Safety Association---Come Grow With Us"
6. Safety Topic, "Analysis of Truck Haulage Related Fatalities at Surface Coal Mines 1973-1976" *
7. Abstract, "Powered Haulage"
8. Safety Topic, "Industry Ventilation Awareness Program"
9. Safety Topic, "Coal Mine Supervisor's Ventilation Checklist--Part I"
10. Poster, "Bolt--According to THE PLAN"
11. Poster, "Keep Work Areas Clean"
12. Safety Topic, "Sections 303(d) and 303(e)---Preshift and Onshift Examinations"
13. Poster, "Avoid Accidents With Good Housekeeping Techniques"
14. Safety Topic, "How Much Did You Know? RIGHTS"
15. Poster, "Happy Halloween"
16. Safety Topics, "Slips and Falls At Home"
"Water Heaters"
17. The Last Word
18. Meeting Report Form (Mine Chapters Only)



October 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



Canyon Rock Co. Inc. Canyon Rock Forestville, CA	Mid America Sand & Gravel Mid America Sand & Gravel Mahomet, IL	Black Mesa Pipeline, Inc. Black Mesa Pipeline Kayenta, AZ
Basalt-San Rafael Qy. Basalt-San Rafael Qy. San Rafael, CA	Metro-East Sand Inc. Metro-East Sand East St. Louis, IL	Cold Spring Granite Co. Cold Spring Granite-M.O. Cold Spring, MN
L. S. Hawley Corp. L. S. Hawley Irwindale, CA	Quality Lime Co. Quality Lime Marshall, IL	Lincoln Sand & Gravel Co. Lincoln Sand & Gravel Lincoln, IL
3M 3M Corona Corona, CA	Jones Co. Jones Quarry Olympia, WA	South River Sand Co. South River Sand East Brunswick, NJ
Worcester S & G Co. Inc. Worcester S & G Shrewsbury, MA	South Coast Asphalt Prods. Scapco Carlsbad, CA	Bandas Ind. Inc. Bandas Temple, TX
Central Oregon Pumice Co. Central Oregon Pumice Bend, OR	State of CA-Div of Occ S&H State of CA-Div of Occ S&H Concord, CA	Ash Grove Cement West Ash Grove Cement West Inkom, ID
Coos County Hwy. Dept. Coos County Hwy. Coquille, OR	Coast Rock Products, Inc. Coast Rock Garey, CA	Sum Resources Dengli Mining Sum Res. Valdez, AK
Austinville Limestone Co. Austinville Limestone Austinville, VA	Gold Fields Operating Co. Gold Fields - Mesquite Brawley, CA	Phoenix Cement Co. GiffHill Yavapai Clarkdale, AZ
James River Limestone Co. James River Limestone Buchanan, VA	Molycorp, Inc. Questa Operations Questa, NM	Southern Clay of CA Southern Clay Maricopa, CA
Acme Concrete Co. Acme Spokane, WA	Energy Inc. Energy Jacksboro, TN	Easy Coal Co., Inc. Easy Coal Phelps, KY
Redwood Empire Aggregates Redwood Empire Aggregates Arcata, CA	Peabody Coal Peabody Coal #9 Mine Twilight, WV	Ideal Cement Co. Ideal Trident, MT
C & S Sand & Gravel Corp. Bridgewater Bridgewater, MA	Boehm Bros., Inc. Bonucci Gravel Pit Spring Valley, IL	Marock, Inc. Marock Alvord, TX
C & S Sand & Gravel Corp. Assonet Assonet, MA	Midwest Sand & Gravel, Inc. Lacon Plant Lacon, IL	Southwestern Graphite Co. Southwestern Graphite Burnet, TX
Rockville Crushed Stone Rockville Crushed Stone Rockville, MD	Midwest Sand & Gravel, Inc. LaRose Plant LaRose, IL	Columbia Northwest Corp. Columbia Bellingham, WA
Tex Sand Gravel Prods. Tex Sand Hillsdale, TX	Midwest Sand & Gravel, Inc. Stadel Pit & Plant Henry, IL	Fontana Paving Inc. Fontana - Corona Fontana, CA
Meshberger Bros. Stone Meshberger Bros. Stone Linn Grove, IN	Midwest Sand & Gravel, Inc. Magnolia Pit Magnolia, IL	Andrada Marble Co. Andrada Tucson, AZ
Monticello Quality Sand Monticello Quality Sand Monticello, IL	Midwest Sand & Gravel, Inc. Midwest Sand & Gravel LaRose, IL	Sierra Amarillo Mining Sierra Amarillo Tonopah, AZ



R. C. Collet, Inc.
Yolo
Woodland, CA

State Line S & G Inc.
Fremont Pit
Fremont, IN

State Line S & G Inc.
Angola Pit
Angola, IN

Triple G Gravel
Triple G Gravel
Veedersburg, IN

Lehigh Portland Cement
Lehigh
Mitchell, IN

Cammac, Inc.
Cammac
Williamsburg, KY

Carlin Gold Mining Co.
Newmont Carlin
Carlin, NV

Boorhem-Fields, Inc.
Boorhem-Fields
Paris, TX

OMYA, Inc.
OMYA
Florence, VT

American Borate Co.
American Borate-Yermo
Yermo, CA

American Borate Co.
Death Valley
Death Valley, CA

American Borate Co.
Amargosa Valley
Amargosa Valley, NV

Tenneco Minerals
Borealis
Hawthorne, NV

Ramhed Mining Co.
Bagdad Pumice
Bagdad, AZ

Rockydale Quarries Corp.
Rockydale Quarries
Roanoke, VA

James River Limestone Co.
James River Limestone
Buchanan, VA

J & B Contractors
Warren Eagle No. 3J & B
Drennen, WV

North Dakota Safety Council
ND Mine Safety Advis. Comm.
Bismark, ND

Western Rock Products Corp.
Western Rock
St. George, UT

Big Foot Coal Co.
Aracoma
Bruno, WV

Barrenshe Coal Co.
Barrenshe
Caretta, WV

Rider Coal Co.
Rider Coal
Keystone, WV

Borger S & G Co. Inc.
Springcreek
Borger, TX

U.S. Steel Corp.
Keigley Quarry
Payson, UT

John A. Logan College
Wabash Valley
Cartersville, IL

Continental Granite Co.
Continental
Carlton, GA

Coggins Granite Co.
Coggins
Carlton, GA

Monsanto Company
Henry
Soda Springs, ID

Clouse Sand & Gravel
Darrell Clouse
Tremont, IL

M. M. Erb
M. M. Erb
Naperville, IL

Nelson Quarry Prods.
Nelson
Lanark, IL

Byron Materials, Inc.
McKnight
Rockford, IL

Heisler Stone Company
Heisler
Mt. Carroll, IL

Rieth-Riley Const. Co.
Hunt Lake Pit & Mill
Angola, IL

Rieth-Riley Const. Co.
Rice Pit
Angola, IL

Floit Sand & Gravel
Floit Sand & Gravel
Sycamore, IL

Reliable Sand & Gravel
Raven Pit
Island Lake, IL

Gauers Asphalt Paving
Gauers Pit & Mill
Woodstock, IL

Old Indian Materials
Old Indian Materials
Garrett, IN

Richard Klink S & G
Richard Klink S & G
Angola, IN

Viking Gravel Co., Inc.
Viking Gravel
Angola, IN

Hixson Sand & Gravel
Hixson Sand & Gravel
Garrett, IN

Christner Gravel Co., Inc.
Christner
Goshen, IN

Elkhart County Gravel Inc.
Elkhart County Gravel
New Paris, IN

Crisman Sand Co.
Crisman Sand
Portage, IN

Vulcan Materials Co.
Monon Stone
Monon, IN

Vulcan Materials Co.
Hanna
Hanna, IN

Cowles Sand & Gravel Inc.
Cowles Sand & Gravel
Rochester, IN

Rieth-Riley Const. Co.
Rieth-Riley Const.-Angola
Angola, IN

Rieth-Riley Const. Co.
Poysler Pit
Angola, IN

Rieth-Riley Const. Co.
Steenburg Pit
Angola, IN



Rieth-Riley Const. Co. Diehl Pit Angola, IN	Lone Star Industries Lone Star Hernando, MS	Vulcan Materials Co. Grayson Quarry Denison, TX
Rieth-Riley Const. Co. Replogle Pit Elkhart, IN	Action Sand & Gravel Action Sand & Gravel Tucson, AZ	J. R. Thompson, Inc. Campbell Quarry Gainesville, TX
Rieth-Riley Const. Co. Northside Realty Pit Angola, IN	Pantano Sand & Gravel Pantano Sand & Gravel Tucson, AZ	Gainesville S & G Co. Thompson Pit Gainesville, TX
Rieth-Riley Const. Co. Henschen Pit & Mill Elkhart, IN	W A Morris Sand & Gravel W A Morris Sand & Gravel Safford, AZ	Lattimore Materials Co. Ambrose Sand Plant Ambrose, TX
Rieth-Riley Const. Co. Lambright Pit Angola, IN	CKC Materials Division CKC Materials Division Safford, AZ	Lattimore Materials Co. Texas Rock Crusher Denison, TX
Rieth-Riley Const. Co. McClure Pit Angola, IN	Little River Little River Wilton, AR	Bucks Sand & Gravel Bucks Sand & Gravel Moss Hill, TX
Log Cabin Coal Co. Log Cabin Brazil, IN	Davidson Mineral Prop. D.M.P. Tyrone, GA	Barry & Barry Sand Co. Barry & Barry Sand Silsbee, TX
Comet Coal & Clay Co. Comet-Gregg Pit Lyons, IN	Turner Concrete, Inc. Broad River Elberton, GA	Lone Star Industries Woodlands Plant Woodlands, TX
Rebel S & G Co., Inc. Rebel S & G Denham Springs, LA	Colwell Construction Co. Colwell Blairsville, GA	Hallett Const. Co. Porter Plant & Pit Porter, TX
The Milwhite Co., Inc. Milwhite Morgan City, LA	Engineering Aggregates Logansport Logansport, IN	Ingram Enterprise Ingram Grandbury, TX
APAC-Mississippi, Inc. APAC-Mississippi Jackson, MS	NL Baroid/NL Indus. Inc. New Orleans Terminal & Mill New Orleans, LA	Texas Industries Hatton Sumner Arlington, TX
Insul Chem, Inc. Insul Chem Lehi, UT	Winn Rock, Inc. Winn Rock Winnfield, LA	Rainbow Agg. Inc. Cox Glen Rose, TX
Ed Kraemer & Sons Ed Kraemer & Sons Plain, WI	Leon W. Gray Contractor Leon W. Gray Contractor Sibley, LA	Harston Gravel Co. Lakeside Ft. Worth, TX
State of Wisconsin-DILHR State of Wisconsin-DILHR Madison, WI	Gifford Hill & Company Plant No. 27 Sibley, LA	Harston Gravel Co. Caloway Ft. Worth, TX
S & G Excavating S & G Clay City, IN	Tri State Concrete Co. Heflin Pit & Plant Heflin, LA	Featherlite Bldg. Prod. Featherlite Ranger Ranger, TX
Yates Energy & Development Yates Energy & Development Higbee, MO	Century Ready Mix Corp. Century Ready Mix Monroe, LA	H. B. Zachry Co. Richland Kerens, TX
Eisenman Chemical Company Eisenman Chemical Corpus Christi, TX	R. H. Huhtala Construction R. H. Huhtala Construction Lanse, MI	Texas Industries, Inc. Streetman Streetman, TX
Dalton Rock Products Co. Dalton Plant Dalton, GA	Texas Industries, Inc. Paradise Plant Paradise, TX	B.F.C. Co. Boorem-Fields-McDaniel Richland, TX

STATE	Electrical	Entrapment	Exploding vessel under pressure	Explosives and breaking agent	Falling, rolling, sliding material	Fall of face, rib, side, highwall	Fall of roof	Fire	Handling material	Handtools	Nonpowered haulage	Powered haulage	Hoisting	Ignition/explosion of gas or dust	Impoundment	Inundation	Machinery	Slip or fall	Stepping/kneeling	Other	TOTAL	
Alabama												1									1	
Alaska																						
Arizona																						
Arkansas																						
California																						
Colorado					1																	1
Connec.																						
Delaware																						
Florida																						
Georgia																						
Hawaii																						
Idaho																						
Illinois						1																1
Indiana	1					2																3
Iowa				1																		1
Kansas																						
Kentucky	1				1		8				6					2			1		19	
Louisiana																						
Maine																						
Maryland						1																1
Massachu.																						
Michigan																						
Minnesota																						
Mississ.																						
Missouri																						
Montana																						
Nebraska																						
Nevada																						
New Hamp.																						
New Jersey																						
New Mexico																						
New York																						
North Caro																						
North Dak.																						
Ohio												2							1			3
Oklahoma																						
Oregon																						
Pennsylv.												1	3				1	1				6
Puerto R.																						
Rhode Is.																						
South Caro																						
South Dak.																						
Tennessee												1										1
Texas																						
Utah							1					1										2
Vermont																						
Virgin Is.																						
Virginia							5					3						1				9
Washington																						
W. Virg.	2				1	2	1	1			7						1					14
Wisconsin																						
Wyoming																						
TOTALS	4			1	2	5	16	1			22		3			4	2		2		62	

October 1984

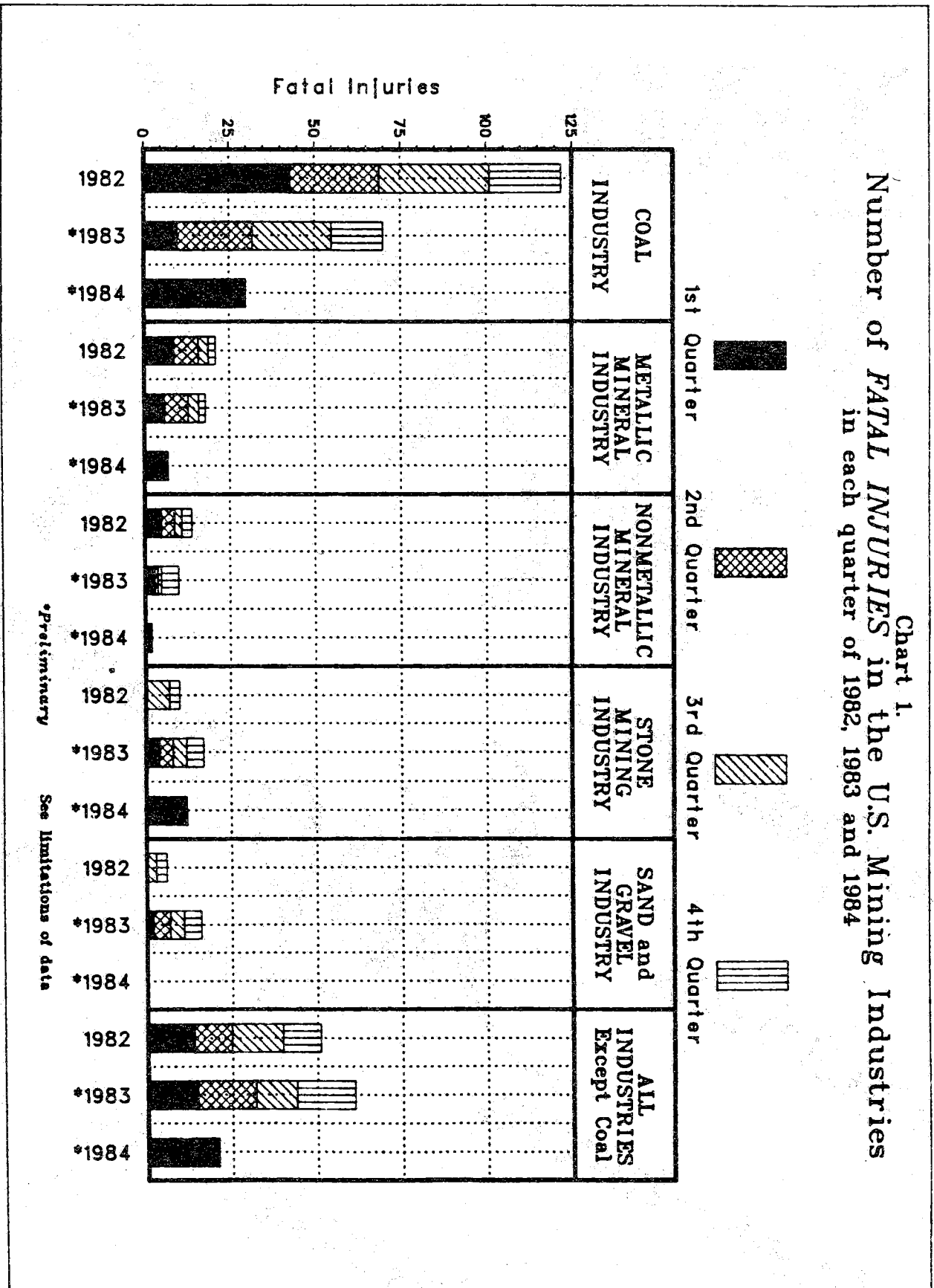
STATE	Electrical Entrapment	Expanding Vessels Under Pressure	Explosives and breaking agents	Falling, rolling, sliding material	Fall of face, rib, side, highwall	Fall of roof	Fire	Handling material	Handtools	Nonpowered haulage	Powered haulage	Hoisting	Ignition/explosion of gas or dust	Impoundment	Inundation	Machinery	Slip or fall	Stepping/kneeling	Striking/bumping	Other	TOTAL	
Alabama											2										2	
Alaska																1						1
Arizona																						
Arkansas																						
California			1					1		1					1							4
Colorado			1							1												2
Connec.																						
Delaware																						
Florida										1												1
Georgia			1							1												2
Hawaii															1							1
Idaho					1										1							2
Illinois	1		1							1					1							3
Indiana																						
Iowa										1												1
Kansas										2												2
Kentucky																						
Louisiana																1						1
Maine																						
Maryland																						
Massachu.																						
Michigan																						
Minnesota										1												1
Mississ.																						
Missouri										1												1
Montana										1												1
Nebraska																						
Nevada										2					1							3
New Hamp.															1							1
New Jersey																						
New Mexico	1																					1
New York																						
N. Caro.										2												2
N. Dakota																						
Ohio															1							1
Oklahoma															1							1
Oregon																						
Pennsylv.				1	1																	2
Puerto R.			1																			1
Rhode Is.																						
S. Caro.					1																	1
S. Dakota																1						1
Tennessee						1				2												3
Texas										1												1
Utah				1												1						2
Vermont																						
Virgin Is.																						
Virginia			1																			1
Washington																						
W. Virg.																						
Wisconsin																						
Wyoming																						
TOTALS	2		1	5	2	3	1		1	20					8	3					46	

METAL/NONMETAL MINING FATALITIES

JANUARY - JULY 1984

January through March 1984

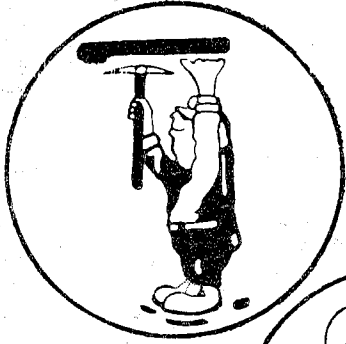
Chart 1.
Number of **FATAL INJURIES** in the U.S. Mining Industries
in each quarter of 1982, 1983 and 1984



*Preliminary See Limitations of data

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

COME



grow

WITH US

accidents

injuries

lost-time

Stop

waste
misery

fatalities



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

ANALYSIS OF TRUCK HAULAGE RELATED FATALITIES
AT SURFACE COAL MINES
1973-1976*

Truck haulage fatalities at surface coal mines comprised 25 of the 135 haulage fatalities that occurred during 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976. Of those 25 fatalities, two occurred in 1973, three occurred in 1974, ten occurred in 1975 and ten occurred in 1976. Truck drivers accounted for 13 of the victims, with eight separate occupations represented among the other 12 fatalities. Investigation reports indicated six of the 25 victims were not doing their regular jobs at the time of the accidents.

The most frequent direct causes of the accidents were the driver losing control of the vehicle and the victim's inexperience. The most prominent contributing cause was the victim not using the seat belt.

Two critical areas of concern have been identified involving the victim's total job experience and total years at the mine where the accident occurred. Eleven fatalities occurred where the victim had less than one year of job experience and 11 fatalities occurred where the victim's time at the mine was less than one year.

Data in table 1 represent a breakdown of truck haulage related fatalities by the direct cause of the accident. Seven of the 25 fatalities were directly caused by the driver losing control and on six occasions the victim's lack of experience was the direct cause of the fatality. Hazardous mining conditions, including insufficient coal bin construction, unmarked soft shoulder, unsafe ramp facility and unsafe brakes accounted for six fatalities during the period 1973 through 1976.

*Although this analysis is eight years old, it is indicative of the fatalities that have occurred from 1981 through 1984.

TABLE 1. - Truck haulage related fatalities by accident cause

<u>Direct Cause</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
Driver lost control	1	1	3	2	7
Victim's inexperience	0	0	4	2	6
Unsuitable coal bin construction	1	1	0	0	2
Unmarked soft shoulder	0	1	0	0	1
Unsafe ramp facility	0	0	1	0	1
Unsafe brakes	0	0	1	1	2
Could not be determined	0	0	1	2	3
Failed to yield to train	0	0	0	2	2
Inadequate back-up alarm	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	3	10	10	25

Table 2 reflects the contributing causes of the 25 truck haulage related fatalities. On five occasions either there was no seat belt installed or the driver had a seat belt but did not use it, thereby contributing to the seriousness of the accident. The lack of a berm or guardrail, an insufficient berm and poor road conditions contributed to five other fatalities.

TABLE 2. - Truck haulage related fatalities by contributing cause

<u>Contributing Cause</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
No berm or guard rail	1	0	2	2	5
Seat belt not used	1	1	2	0	4
Poor road conditions	0	1	1	1	3
Driver's limited visibility	0	0	1	2	3
Traffic rules not posted	0	1	1	0	2
No seat belt	0	1	0	0	1
No back-up alarm	0	0	1	0	1

NOTE: The total is less than 25 because some fatalities had multiple contributing causes while others had none.

Data in Table 3 show the occupations of the victims of the 25 truck haulage related fatalities for 1973-1976. Truck drivers were the victims in 13 of the accidents, representing 52 percent of the total. The other 12 fatalities involved five separate occupations, ranging from a summer trainee to a mine co-owner.

TABLE 3. - Truck haulage related fatalities by occupation of victim

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
Truck driver	0	1	7	5	13
Management and supervision	2	2	0	2	6
General laborer	0	0	1	1	2
Mechanic	0	0	1	1	2
Summer trainee	0	0	1	0	1
Greaser	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	3	10	10	25

Table 4 represents data reflecting whether or not the victim was working a regular job. Only six victims were not on their regular jobs. Four of these six victims were mine management - superintendent, vice president, co-owner and foreman.

TABLE 4. - Truck haulage related fatalities, on or off regular job

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
On	0	2	9	8	19
Off	2	1	1	2	6
Total	2	3	10	10	25

Table 5 does not indicate any significant information regarding the total mining experience of the victim. The fatalities are distributed among all the yearly categories, with the largest number, five, representing the less-than-one year category.

TABLE 5. - Truck haulage related fatalities by total mining experience

<u>Years</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	0	0	3	2	5
1 - 5	0	0	2	1	3
6 - 10	0	0	1	3	4
11 - 15	0	1	1	1	3
16 - 20	0	0	1	2	3
21 - 25	0	1	0	0	1
26 - 30	2	0	0	0	2
31 - 35	0	0	1	1	2
Unknown	0	1	1	0	2
Totals	2	3	10	10	25

-MORE-

Information in table 6 indicates that the victim's familiarity with the mine environment could have been an important factor in 20 of the truck haulage related fatalities for 1973-76. The victim had less than one year of experience at the mine in 11 fatalities and between one and five years experience in nine other fatalities.

TABLE 6. - Truck haulage related fatalities by years at mine

<u>Years</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
< 1	0	1	6	4	11
1 - 5	2	1	2	4	9
6 - 10	0	1	0	1	2
11 - 15	0	0	1	0	1
15 - 20	0	0	0	0	0
> 20	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	1	2
Total	2	3	10	10	25

Data in table 7 show that the victim's experience at a regular job could be of some significance, as 18 of the fatalities involved victims with five years job experience or less. Eleven of the victims had less than one year job experience. A major factor in these 11 fatalities could have been the lack of adequate training.

TABLE 7. - Truck haulage related fatalities by job experience

<u>Years</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
< 1	0	1	5	5	11
1 - 5	1	1	3	2	7
6 - 10	0	1	0	1	2
11 - 15	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 20	0	0	0	0	0
> 20	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	2	2	5
Total	2	3	10	10	25

-MORE-

Table 8 represents the distribution of truck haulage related fatalities by the age of the victims. The areas of concern occur in the 41-to-45, 46-to-50 and 51-to-55 age groups. These groups account for 14 fatalities, representing over one-half of the total. This could be explained by older miners changing jobs or just slower reflex actions. In fact, five of the victims in these age groups represented mine management, a vice president, co-owner, owner and two foremen.

Table 8. - Truck haulage related fatalities by age

<u>Age</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
< 21	0	0	1	0	1
21 - 25	0	0	1	1	2
26 - 30	0	0	0	2	2
31 - 35	0	0	1	0	1
36 - 40	0	1	1	0	2
41 - 45	0	0	1	5	6
46 - 50	1	1	2	0	4
51 - 55	1	1	2	0	4
> 55	0	0	1	2	3
Total	2	3	10	10	25

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

October 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



POWERED HAULAGE

Ten fatal injuries due to "powered haulage" accidents have occurred in metal and nonmetal mining operations since the beginning of 1984.

January 12, 1984 The bottom lip on the pan of a CAT-633 paddlewheel scraper had been bent. The victim/owner, was trying to straighten the lip. He had inserted a piece of angle iron between the lip and the scraper operator was applying pressure with the paddlewheel by putting it in reverse motion. When pressure was applied, the angle iron kicked out and struck the victim on the head.

January 25, 1984 The victim was passing between two parked railcars at the loading dock. The two railcars had been uncoupled and were approximately 6 to 10 feet apart. The victim was crushed between the couplings when the railcars were struck by four other cars rolling down an incline to the loading dock. The brakes had been set on the four cars which had been parked approximately 200 feet away on the incline the previous day.

February 3, 1984 The victim was performing clean up duties and was hauling waste flume dust from the lime plant approximately 1/2 mile to the waste material dump. The dump site was along the top of the old quarry wall. Apparently the victim backed the R-35 Euclid dump truck over a 3-foot high berm and the truck fell approximately 50 feet to the quarry floor level where it submerged under water. The victim was drowned in the cab.

February 10, 1984 The victim was operating a 12 ton motor on the outgoing graveyard shift mantrip. He drove the motor through a closed air door 400 feet outby his regular work area. He suffered internal crushing injuries and massive bleeding which resulted in his death.

February 23, 1984 The victim was operating a diesel powered tractor equipped with a front end loader bucket. Rollover protection equipment was not installed on the tractor. The victim was lifting a small wooden headframe into position over the collar of an inclined shaft. When the headframe was in the vertical position the hook of the chain used to hold the headframes slipped and the upper part of the headframe fell. The victim was struck on the head and pinned in the seat of the tractor by the headframe.

-MORE-

March 8, 1984 The victim was operating a front end loader that rolled backwards down a ramp, jumped the berm and landed in 60 feet of water. The victim surfaced once, submerged and did not reappear.

March 19, 1984 The victim was driving a haulage truck. After dumping a load at the crusher he proceeded to the mine entrance. The bed of the truck was in the raised position which struck the brow at the mine entrance causing the victim to strike the truck dashboard and windshield. X-rays revealed a cracked sternum and the victim died the next day.

April 26, 1984 The victim was observing a customer's truck move under a surge bin conveyor for loading when he was struck by a quarry stockpile truck. The stockpile truck was backing to turn around in order to move under another surge bin conveyor. The victim was run over by the left rear tandem dual wheel and the right front wheel.

June 11, 1984 The victim was driving a Euclid bottom dump truck. He was bringing a load of material down the grade on a road that was being widened. The truck went off the road. Apparently the victim tried to downshift and inadvertently put the truck into reverse killing the engine. The driver jumped and was caught by the truck wheel. The truck was found in reverse gear.

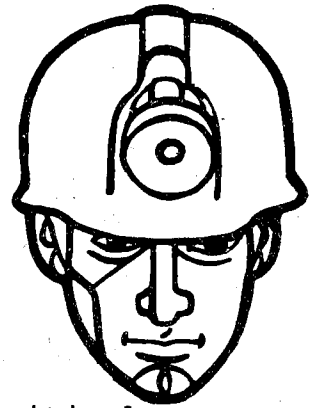
June 11, 1984 The victim was stockpiling clay in the pit with a pan scraper. He started down the slope to dump a load of material. He hit ruts in the material that had been made on previous trips. The pan scraper began to bounce. The victim could not bring it under control because it had no brakes. The victim was thrown off the driver's side and went under the left front drive wheel.

June 14, 1984 The victim was inspecting the brakes on a front-end loader at the beginning of the shift when the operator got into the loader and drove over him. The operator did not know the victim was there.



October 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC
INDUSTRY VENTILATION AWARENESS PROGRAM



The period from October through the end of March is a critical time in underground coal mines. The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) conducts a Winter Alert Program to emphasize the hazards that exist in underground mines during that time of the year. However, it should not be assumed by anyone that this means safety precautions can be relaxed in the spring and summer months. Just last summer two fatal explosions occurred.

To help keep us aware of underground coal mining hazards, MSHA has developed an Industry Ventilation Awareness Program. The objective of this program is to emphasize good ventilation practices in the mining industry by developing and disseminating teaching materials, conducting training classes and providing industry with technical literature. Some of the specific items include:

1. A ventilation training course that is available, upon request, from the National Mine Health and Safety Academy in Beckley, West Virginia.
2. MSHA-conducted ventilation training classes and seminars for personnel in the mining community, State agencies, schools and representatives of the miners.
3. The publication of ventilation problem areas and newly developed technology and research in the MSHA quarterly magazine and the monthly Holmes Safety Bulletin.
4. MSHA will provide schools and colleges that are currently conducting training required by 30 CFR Parts 48 and 75 with new miner, experienced miner and supervisory training modules on mine ventilation.
5. The development of a "Do's and Don'ts" pamphlet for safe ventilation policies and procedures. This handout will be distributed to all underground coal mine operators.

Through this program, each participant will be aware of good ventilation practices and procedures and equipped to apply these principles to everyday mining conditions.

Joseph A. Lamonica
Administrator for Coal Mine Safety and Health



October 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC
COAL MINE SUPERVISOR'S VENTILATION CHECKLIST--PART I*

(CHECK ONE)

A. ALL AREAS (GENERAL)

YES NO

1. Are all active workings ventilated by an air current that contains sufficient oxygen? _____
2. Have all active workings had the required pre-shift examination? _____
3. Are tests made to determine that air is travelling in its proper course with normal volume and velocity? _____
4. Are the required weekly examinations for hazardous conditions and for ventilation being made? _____
5. Are methane examinations being made immediately before blasting and again after blasting? _____
6. Are tests for methane being made immediately before and continuously during welding, cutting or soldering operations? _____
7. Are methane tests being performed before intentional roof falls? _____
8. Are the ventilation and methane control plan, fan stoppage plan and escapeway and evacuation program up-to-date, approved and followed? _____
9. Are approved flame safety lamps and methane detectors properly maintained? _____

B. FACE AREA

1. Is methane concentration less than 1 percent? _____
2. Is 3,000 cfm (or more if required) reaching each working face, even when line brattice or tubing is extended to the maximum length? _____

*Part II will be released in the November Bulletin.

-MORE-

(CHECK ONE)

B. FACE AREA--(continued)

YES NO

3. Is mean entry air velocity at least 60 fpm (or other approved velocity) in all faces where coal is cut, mined or loaded (and other faces if required)? NOTE: Does not apply where blowing face ventilation is used.

4. Is line brattice or ventilation tubing maintained no more than 10 feet (or other approved distance) outby the deepest penetration of the face?

5. Are working places ventilated with an air current which has not passed through abandoned workings?

6. Is each working face receiving the required on-shift examinations?

7. Are methane tests made in each working place before electrical equipment is energized and immediately prior to the entry of electrical equipment?

8. Are methane tests made at least every 20 minutes (or more often if required) in every working place where electrical equipment is being operated?

9. Are methane monitors operative and properly maintained?

10. Are properly installed and adequately maintained line brattice or other approved devices used in each working place?

11. Is there sufficient space, free of obstructions, available between the rib and the line brattice?

12. Is line brattice repaired immediately when damaged?

13. Is line brattice framed (where required)?

14. Is brattice cloth made from flame-resistant material?

15. Are water sprays operative?

16. Are diffuser and spray fan systems (where installed) properly maintained and used when cutting coal?

-MORE-

(CHECK ONE)

B. FACE AREA--(continued)

YES NO

17. Are boreholes drilled in advance of the working faces (where required)?

18. Does air, passing through auxiliary fans and tubing, contain less than 1 percent methane?

19. Are auxiliary fans installed so as to prevent recirculation?

20. Are auxiliary fans in permissible condition?

21. Is line brattice installed in the working places when auxiliary fans are not operating?

22. Are auxiliary fans stopped if the main fan stops and is line brattice used to remove methane before the auxiliary fan is restarted?

C. WORKING SECTIONS

1. Is methane concentration in the section return less than 1 percent?

2. If intake air passes by an opening of an abandoned area, does it contain less than 0.25 percent methane?

3. Is 9,000 cfm (or more if required) reaching the last open crosscut, the intake end of the pillar line, or the intake end of the longwall face?

4. Is belt entry separated from intake and return airways?

5. Is belt air being prevented from entering the face (unless the mine has a 101(c) petition)?

6. Are battery charging stations, electrical installations and permanent pumps ventilated to the return?

7. Are effective bleeder systems established and maintained during retreat mining?

8. Are all working sections receiving the required on-shift examination?

(CHECK ONE)

C. WORKING SECTIONS--(continued)

YES NO

9. Are required weekly examinations of escapeways being made? _____

10. Does each miner travel the section escapeway at least once every 90 days? _____

11. Are main escapeways traveled by at least two miners (including the supervisor) at least every six weeks? _____

12. Is a map which shows escapeways posted on the section? _____

13. Are check curtains installed to minimize air leakage and permit traffic to pass through without adversely affecting face ventilation? _____

14. Are check curtains repaired immediately if damaged? _____

15. Are check curtains made of flame-resistant material? _____

16. Are permanent stoppings between intake and return airways maintained to and including the third crosscut outby the faces (or other location as required by the ventilation plan)? _____

17. Are section regulators properly adjusted? _____

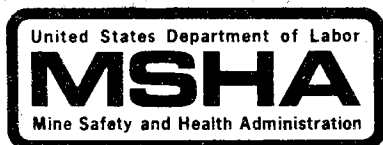
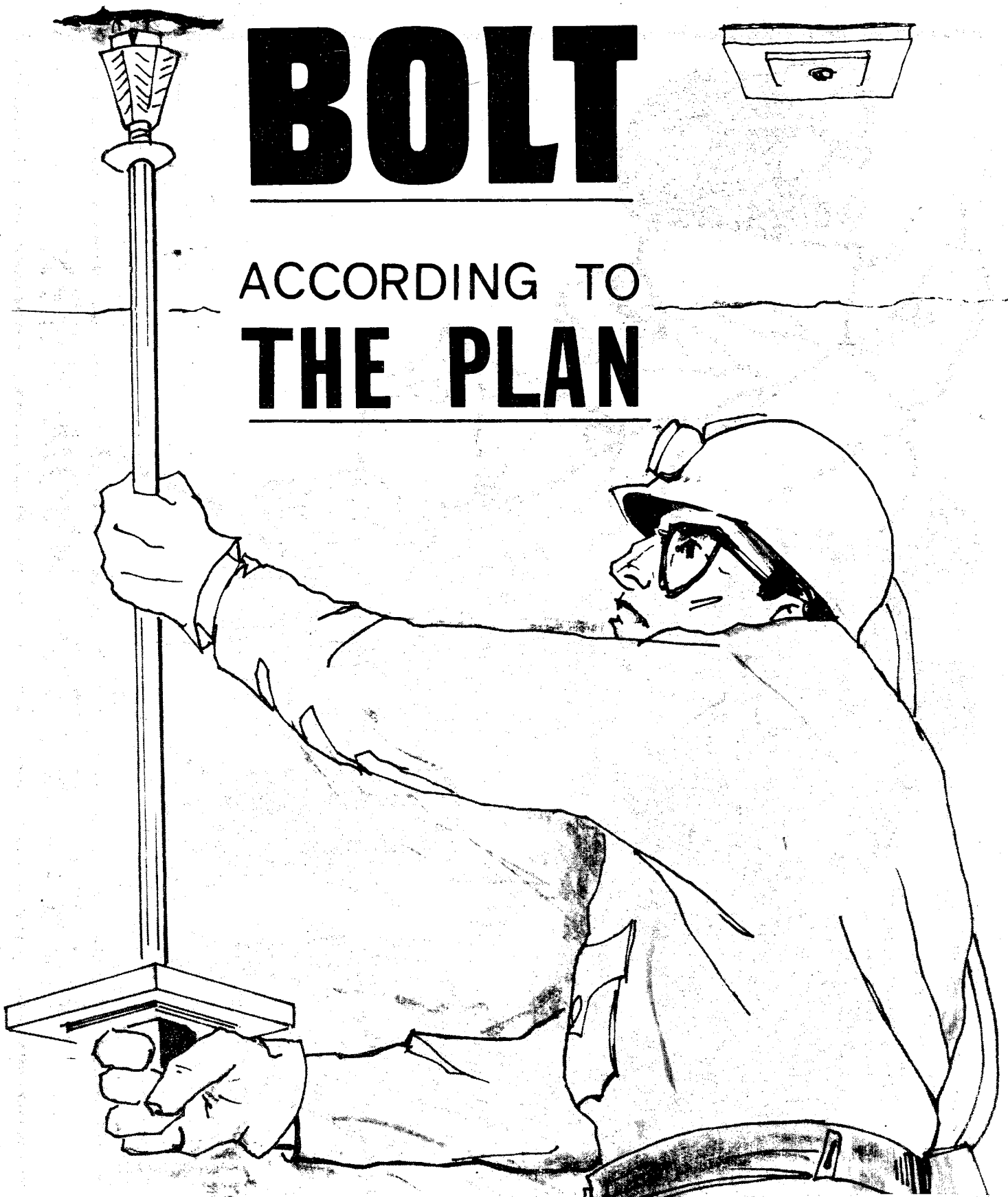
18. Are measures taken (markings, signs, training, etc) to prevent unauthorized changes in regulators? _____

19. Are adequate supplies of materials available for installation of ventilation controls? _____

BOLT



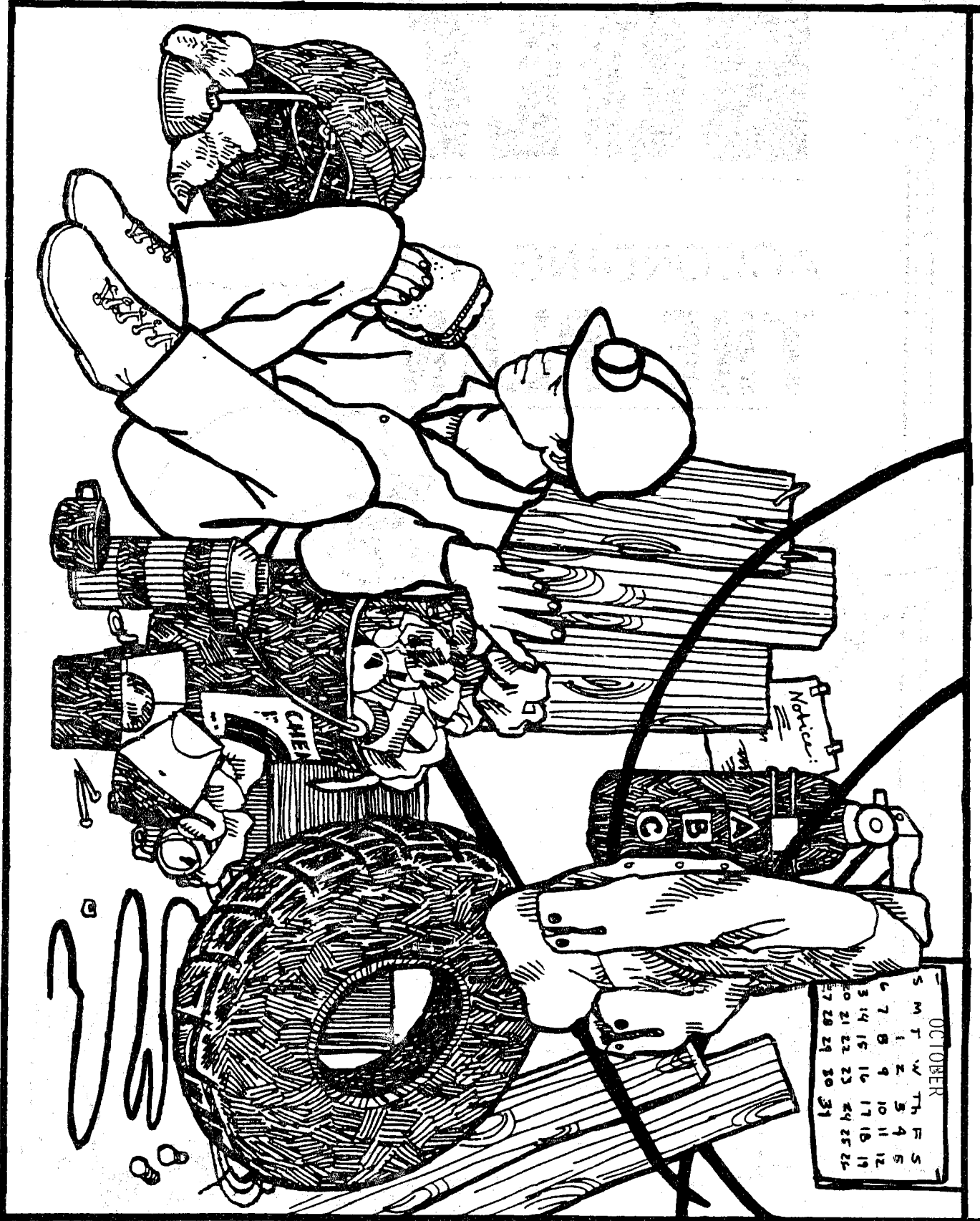
ACCORDING TO
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HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

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Pittsburgh, PA 15213
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KEEP WORK AREAS CLEAN





October 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1977

SECTIONS 303(d) and 303(e)

PRESHIFT AND ONSHIFT EXAMINATIONS

During this session we would like to discuss Sections 303(d) and 303(e) of the Act, Subpart D, or Sections 75.303, 75.304 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which deals with preshift and onshift examinations.

The preshift section contains detailed requirements which must be made within 3 hours immediately preceding the beginning of any shift and before any miner in such shift enters the active working of a coal mine; certified persons designated by the operator of the mine shall examine such workings and any other underground area of the mine.

This is one of the most important parts of the Law, in that you can be reasonably assured that before you enter your work area, a proper examination has been made. The mine examiner (fire boss, section supervisor, etc.) is required to examine every working section in the workings and shall make tests in each working section for accumulations of methane and also make tests for oxygen deficiency. The examiner shall examine seals and doors, examine and test the roof, face and rib conditions in the working section; examine active roadways, travelways and belt conveyors on which miners are carried, approaches to abandoned areas and accessible falls in such section for hazards; tests by means of an anemometer or other approved device to determine whether the air in each split is traveling in its proper course and in normal volume and velocity; and examine for other hazards and violations of the mandatory health or safety standards.

Belt conveyors on which coal is carried shall be examined after each coal-producing shift has begun. If such examiner finds a condition which constitutes a violation of a mandatory health or safety standard or any condition which is hazardous to persons who may enter or be in such area, the examiner shall indicate such hazardous place by posting a "Danger" sign conspicuously at all points which persons entering such hazardous place would be required to pass and shall notify the operator of the mine. Upon completing the examination, the mine examiner shall report the results of the examination to a person designated by the operator to receive such reports at a designated station on the surface before other persons enter

-MORE-

the underground areas of such mine work in such shift. Each examiner shall also record the results of the examination with ink or indelible pencil in a book approved for such purpose.

Another equally important section of the Law concerns the onshift examination. The Act requires that at least once during each coal-producing shift, or more often if necessary for safety, each working section must be examined for hazardous conditions by a certified person. All unsafe conditions that are found are to be corrected immediately. If a condition creates an imminent danger, all persons are to be withdrawn from the affected area until the danger is abated (except those persons necessary to correct the condition). The examination shall include tests for methane and oxygen deficiency.

The examinations required by this provision are intended to protect you from hazardous conditions which may develop during any coal-producing shift. The term "coal-producing shift" means any shift during which one or more of the following operations are performed: cutting, blasting, loading or the hauling of coal from the face areas, regardless of whether the coal is dumped at a tipple.

The following criteria are to be followed when a proper onshift examination is made:

1. The examination as required by this provision should be made by a certified person.
2. Tests for methane should be made with a permissible methane detector and tests for oxygen deficiency should be made with a permissible flame safety lamp or other approved device.
3. Areas to be examined should include all roadways, travelways, working places, approaches to be abandoned areas and pillar lines; machinery and enough of the surrounding areas to assure the safety of the miners.
4. If, during an examination, conditions indicate that hazards exist and are imminent or a violation of the mandatory health and safety standards exists and if the hazard cannot be eliminated immediately, production activities should cease until such hazard is abated.
5. If a condition exists that creates an imminent danger, all persons shall be withdrawn from the area affected, except those necessary to correct the hazard.
6. The results of these examinations shall be recorded in a book on the surface.

This examination is very important in that frequent examinations and test are necessitated due to rapid changes in your work area. You should inform your supervisor if any hazards or law violations are observed. Hazards and violations of the Law can lead to an accident.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



Ouch!

**Avoid Accidents With Good
Housekeeping Techniques**



October 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

How Much Did You Know? Rights

Bills introduced in Congress by senators and congress members may originate in various ways. They may be introduced by the legislators themselves on their own initiative; they may be recommended by the president to party leaders or to Congress; they may be framed by congressional committees; or they may be the result of proposals from citizens, lobbyists and special-interest groups. Public opinion can be so powerful that discussions at social gatherings or club meetings can influence members of Congress.

Essentially, public support is the key, but it must be sufficiently effective to guide the bill through a series of tedious steps before it is enacted into law: (1) bill is introduced in the House, (2) first reading, (3) speaker assigns bill to committee, (4) House committee considers, (5) bill filed and placed on calendar where House Rules Committee may push bill ahead, (6) second reading, (7) third reading and House vote, (8) speaker signs bill (9) bill introduced to Senate, (10) first reading in Senate, (11) vice president assigns bill to committee, (12) Senate committee considers, (13) bill placed on calendar and Senate majority leaders may push bill ahead, (14) second reading, (15) third reading and Senate vote, (16) House debate on amendments, (17) conference committee reconciles differences (18) amended bill approved, (19) speaker and vice president sign bill, (20) bill goes to president for signature, (21) president signs bill and it becomes law or (22) it becomes law without president's signature if he holds it for ten days without signing or vetoing it or (23) bill is vetoed and returned to Congress with objections (to become law, a bill must pass both houses of Congress again, with two thirds majority vote), (24) if bill reaches president fewer than ten days before Congress adjourns, it cannot become law without his signature (if the president fails to sign within that period, the action is referred to as a "pocket veto" and the bill is killed). Finally, a bill first introduced in the Senate follows the same procedure as a bill introduced in the House.



HAPPY HALLOWEEN



October 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

SLIPS AND FALLS AT HOME

Falls are the greatest cause of home accidents. They can cause injury to any member of the family. But they can be reduced or eliminated if you apply the principles of accident-prevention learned at work.

We recommend that you check your home for conditions that may cause falls and then discuss with your family the best ways to eliminate those conditions.

Previous editions of the Safety Bulletin have discussed ladder and stairway safety at home. Here are some additional suggestions for preventing falls at home.

The use of chairs, tables and boxes for climbing causes many falls. For climbing, provide a steady stool or ladder in good condition.

Toys are fun for children and pets but they can cause accidents. Teach children to put toys away after each play period. Playthings should not be left scattered around where they create tripping hazards.

Rugs have a tendency to curl at the ends. If necessary, fasten them down to keep them flat. Your home will look neater and it will be safer.

Arrange the furniture so that your family can move about without tripping over footstools, tables, etc. Arrange the lighting so that it can be turned on or off when a person enters or leaves a room. Make sure electrical cords are so placed that they do not create a tripping hazard.

If you have young children, provide the windows of their rooms with sturdy screens and install gates at the tops and bottoms of stairways to guard against falls. If you have an infant, keep the sides of the crib raised to protect the baby from a bad tumble.

Linoleum and similar floor coverings can become slippery if grease, water or food is spilled on the floor. Wipe up spills immediately. When floors are waxed, the wax should be spread in an even, thin coat and rubbed in thoroughly. It will look better when so applied, will better preserve the floor material and will be less slippery.

-MORE-

Soap and water makes surfaces slippery and this is particularly true in a bathroom. To prevent slips and falls, install a rubber mat in the bottom of each bathtub and in each shower stall. Place a sturdy metal grip on the wall next to the tub. Keep soap in soap containers when not in use.

Finally, outside your home, provide good lighting for porch and steps and be sure they are in good repair. Keep your yard, porch and walks clear of toys, garden tools and debris.

The foregoing suggestions are developed from principles which are basic in industrial accident-prevention, namely, the practice of good housekeeping and the constant search for and elimination of potential hazards.

* * * * *

Water Heaters

Few water heaters explode these days, but when they do, it's a disaster. They have been known to explode with enough force to sail through the roof of a two-story house. Most water heaters are installed with safety valves to let off excess heat and steam in case the thermostat fails. But in rare cases, the valves can become stuck. It's a good idea to check them periodically. And by all means, don't join the few foolish home owners who, instead of replacing them, block off the valves to keep water from dripping on the floor.

In short, there are any number of ways to accidentally create an explosion at home, and any of them can mean a stay in the hospital or worse. That's why you should always keep the bomb squad on alert. And the bomb squad is you.

The Last Word

Anyone who tells you that he enjoys a cold shower in the morning will lie about other things also.

* * * * *



* * * * *

Some peoples' mouths work faster than their brains. They say things they haven't even thought of yet.

* * * * *

Civilization is a condition in which one generation pays the last generation's debts by issuing bonds for the next generation to pay.

* * * * *

QUIPS

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

* * * * *

Accident prevention is not a contest between individuals, nor is it between employees and management; it is between an individual and PAIN!

ACCIDENTS DON'T PAY

Law enforcement authorities say that a criminal frequently returns to the scene of the crime.

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 record will come in safer working conditions for yourself and your co-workers.



NEW WONDER DRUG

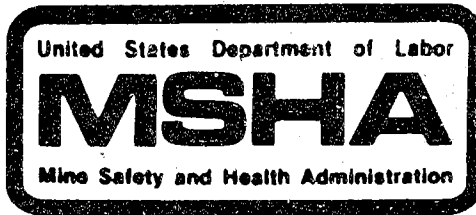
Of all the wonder drugs today, there is one which is 100 percent effective. It develops no allergy in the user and it provides instantaneous relief if applied. Unlike other drugs, it does not build up an immunity to itself if used daily, but rather has a tendency to make one rely upon it for it is a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

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(Rev. 12-78)



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MEETING REPORT FORM

For the month of _____

TOTAL meetings held this month _____

TOTAL attendance this month _____

Chapter Number _____ (See address label, if incorrect, please indicate change.)

(Telephone No.)

(Signature)

(Title)

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