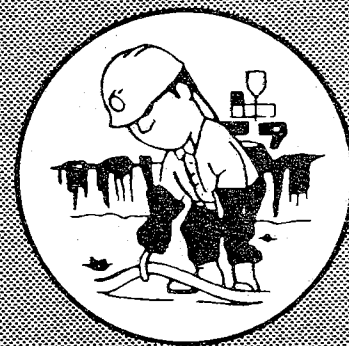


NOVEMBER 1984



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.

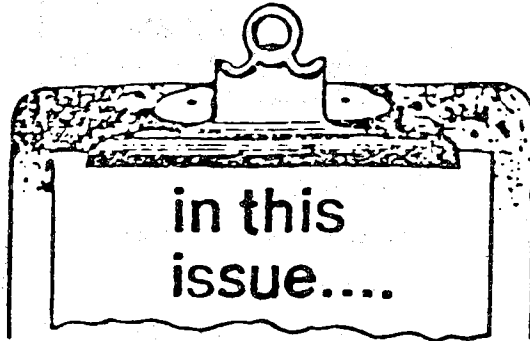
AS GROUP SPOKESPERSON, LEADER OR SUPERVISOR, YOU PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR YOUR COMPANY. THE WAY YOU TALK, THINK AND ACT ABOUT SAFETY DETERMINES, TO A GREAT EXTENT, THE ATTITUDE YOUR COWORKERS WILL HAVE ABOUT SAFETY.

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



November 1984

1. Safety Topic, "Welcome New Members"
2. Poster, "We Give Thanks"
3. Council News, "Excellent Example of a Council Meeting Announcement"
4. Abstract, "Fatal Surface Haulage Accident"
5. Abstract, "Fatal Roof Fall Accident"
6. Safety Topics, "REAP...Roof Evaluation - Accident Prevention"
"Election Time is Growing Near....District Council Officers"
7. Safety Topic, "Safety Tips"
8. Safety Topic, "Injuries During Installation, Removal, and Handling of
Temporary Roof Supports in Underground Coal Mines
1979 - 1982"
9. Safety Topic, "Safety Symbols Recommended by Mines Bureau"
10. Safety Topic, "Eye Safety is Full Time"
11. Poster, "Beware of Flying Particles...Be Sure - and Wear Your
Goggles"
12. Safety Topic, "Coal Mine Supervisor's Ventilation Checklist--Part II"
13. Safety Topic, "Going Hunting? Take SAFETY with You and Come Back Alive"
14. Safety Topic, "How Safe Are You at Home?"
15. Poster, "Enroll Now"
16. The Last Word
17. Meeting Report Form (Mine Chapters Only)



November 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

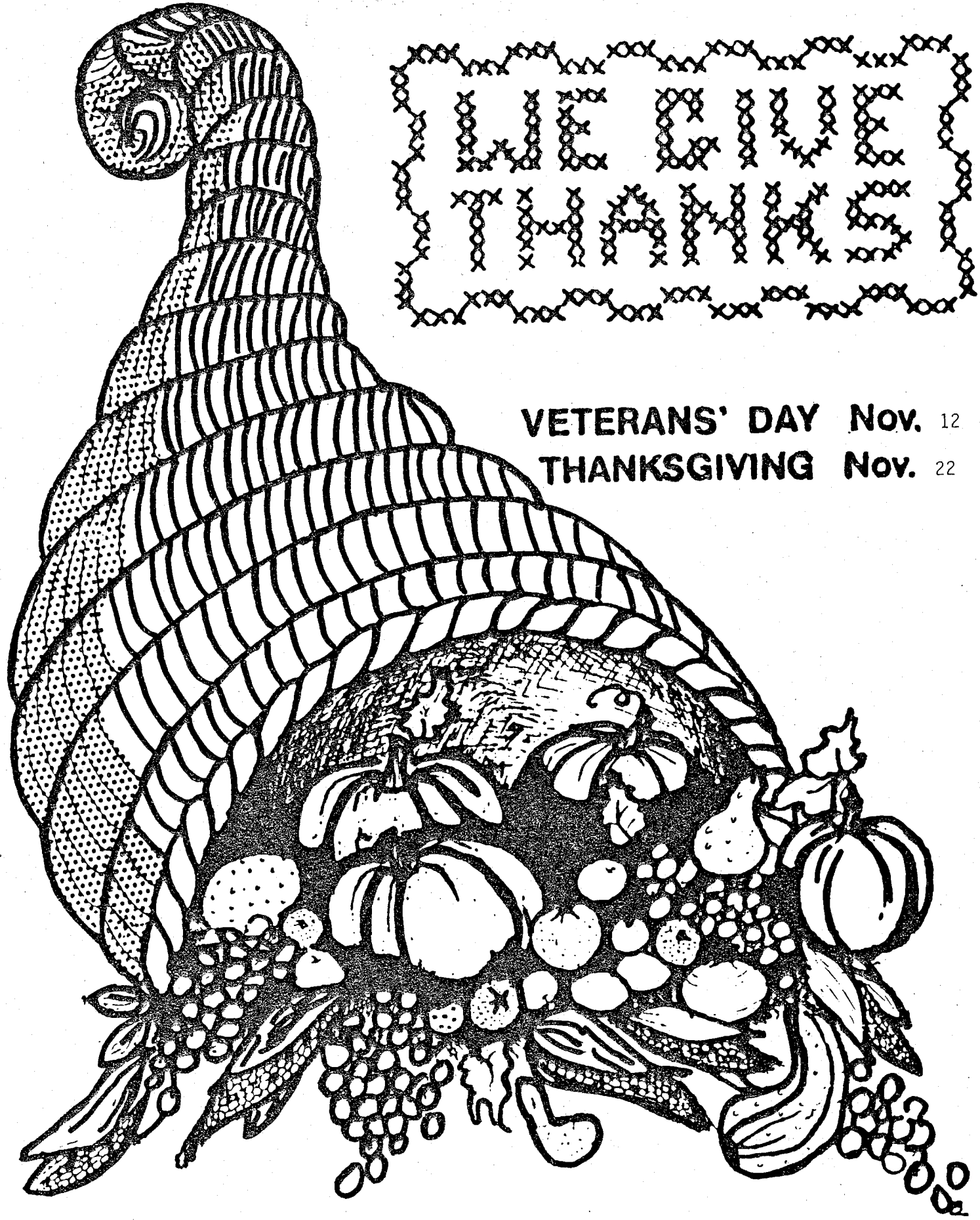


Stewart Stone Stewart Stone Bridgeport, TX	MSHA Cowboys & Cowgirls Dallas, TX	Rockford Sand & Gravel Nimtz Loves Park, IL
General Portland Inc. Plant 57 Chico, TX	Chico Crushed Stone Inc. Chico Bridgeport, TX	Rockford Sand & Gravel North Shore Roscoe, IL
Pioneer Aggregate Pioneer Aggregate Bridgeport, TX	Gifford-Hill & Co., Inc. Gifford-Hill Plant #74 Bridgeport, TX	Rockford Sand & Gravel Mulford Rockford, IL
Metroplex Stone Co. Metroplex Stone Bridgeport, TX	Ideal Basic Ind. Devils Slide Devils Slide, UT	Alligator Ridge Mine Alligator Ridge Ely, NV
Lee Holsey Sand & Gravel Lee Holsey Sand & Gravel Kemp, TX	General Shale Prods. Corp. General Shale Prods. Pl. #6 Marion, VA	Atascosa Mining Co. Atascosa Mining Christine, TX
East Texas Material East Texas Material Malakoff, TX	H & H Stone Co. H & H Stone Rural Retreat, VA	SW Portland Cement Southwestern Leamington, UT
Norton Sand Co. Norton Sand Malakoff, TX	Castle Sands Co. Castle Sands New Castle, VA	Ziegler Chemical & Mineral Ziegler Vernal, UT
Texas Clay Industries Texas Clay Industries Malakoff, TX	F & M Construction Corp. F & M Construction Poplar Camp, VA	C. S. Mundy Quarries, Inc. Broadway Plant Broadway, VA
Athens Brick Co. Athens Brick Athens, TX	Clinch Valley Limestone Clinch Valley Limestone Raven, VA	C. S. Mundy Quarries, Inc. Flatrock Plant Timberville, VA
Hudson Bros. Mining Co. Hudson Bros. Mining Rusk, TX	Salem Stone Corp. Salem Stone Hillsville, VA	Rapoca Energy Company Blackwatch Division Grundy, VA
Big Sandy Sand Co. Big Sandy Sand Hawkins, TX	Dolcito Quarry Co., Inc. Dolcito Tarrant, AL	Friday Harbor S & G Friday Harbor S & G Friday Harbor, WA
Tyler Sand Co. Tyler Sand Big Sandy, TX	Georgia Crushed Stone Georgia Crushed Stone Atlanta, GA	Lonestar FL Pennsuco Inc. Lonestar FL/Pennsuco Medley, FL
Mathis & Mathis Mining Mathis & Mathis Mining Linden, TX	Wabash Valley Gravel Wabash Valley Gravel Williamsport, IN	Jim Walter Resources Inc. Bessie Graysville, AL
Tri State Stone Co. Tri State Stone Wills Point, TX	Fowlkes Contracting Co. Fowlkes Contracting Aberdeen, MS	The Clarks Company Clarkson - Mine #1 Jasper, IN
Boorhem-Fields, Inc. Terrell Operations Wills Point, TX	Getty Mining Company Mercur Tooele, UT	Coral Aggregates Corp. Coral Aggregates Miami, FL
A & T Sand & Gravel, Inc. A & T Sand & Gravel Longview, TX	Howard Thomas Gravel Co. Younggreen Pit Paxton, IL	Gold Bond Bldg. Prods. Gold Bond Arizona Phoenix, AZ
Bell Sand Co. Bell Sand Tyler, TX	Rockford Sand & Gravel Airport Rockford, IL	Tenneco Minerals Co. Manhattan Manhattan, NV

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

WE GIVE
THANKS

VETERANS' DAY Nov. 12
THANKSGIVING Nov. 22



COUNCIL NEWS

Here is an excellent example of a council meeting announcement. The National Council compliments President Mel Remington and Secretary Linda Chambers for their fine efforts.

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT



William "Scotty" Groves
District Council

place: Hugo's Restaurant
Rte. 40, Centerville

date & time: Sept. 13th
6:30pm

sponsor: Gateway Mine

program: Dr. M. L. Webb, Jr., D.C.

"Low Back Pain and Leg Pain -
What It Is and How It's Treated"

future program sponsors

Oct. 11~ Cumberland Nov. 8~ Shannopin

Dec. 13 ~ Emerald

Please Note

Dinner reservations are mandatory and must be made no later than 3:00pm on the Wednesday preceding the meeting. To reserve dinners, call one of the persons listed below.

All meetings are scheduled to be held on the second Thursday of the month unless notified otherwise.

Linda Chambers
Gateway Mine
R.D.#2 Box 107
Prosperity, Pa. 15329
412-852-1022

Mel Remington
Shannopin Mining Co.
Box 364
Scotown, Pa. 15315
412-839-7111

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

November 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



FATAL SURFACE HAULAGE ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: The same day he was hired an accident took the life of a driver of a R-50 Euclid rock truck. The victim received initial new experience miner training and became familiar with the R-50 Euclid rock truck. The R-50 Euclid rock truck was delivered by the distributor to the job site on the same day. A thorough inspection of the brakes, steering, lighting and warning devices on the truck were made and they were found to be adequate and functioning properly.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The crew was working on the overburden which was blasted on the upper bench to clean it up and then started stripping topsoil and trucking it to the storage area. The topsoil stockpile ramp was approximately 160 feet long and 30 feet wide with a grade of approximately 10 percent. The R-50 Euclid rock truck is approximately 13 feet 4 inches wide which gave the drivers ample room for movement. The victim backed his load of material to the top of the ramp and cut his truck slightly to the right, which put the rear wheel on the extreme edge and over. The rear wheel immediately buried deeply in the soft material but the truck stayed upright and on a slight angle, the front wheel also began to sink in the soft material.

The dozer operator working on the topsoil ramp saw the truck sink in the soft material. When he arrived the driver was standing on the walkway of the R-50 Euclid truck which was in an upright position. The dozer operator told the driver not to move the truck and he would go and get a pull cable and pull him out. The driver was last seen standing on the walkway of the rock truck by the dozer operator as he left for the dragline.

Another truck driver saw the lights of the victim's truck on the edge of the topsoil stockpile. He was approximately 40 feet from his truck when he saw the victim's truck overturn completely down the 21 foot embankment.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: It is the concensus of the investigating committee that the victim was unaware of the potential hazard that existed when he was standing on the walkway of the R-50 Euclid rock truck. The victim had ample time to remove himself from the vehicle before it overturned.

Berms were not provided to restrain vehicles along the outer banks of the elevated roadway or ramp on the topsoil storage area, a distance of 160 feet long and 30 feet wide and a 10 percent grade, a violation of Section 77.1605(k).

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

November 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC
FATAL ROOF FALL ACCIDENT



GENERAL INFORMATION: A roof fall accident occurred in the last open crosscut between No. 4 and No. 5 entry in the 1 right working section off the mains and resulted in the death of a loading machine operator. The victim had 15 years of mining experience, the last 18 months of which was at this mine as a loading machine operator.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: Upon arrival on the section, the section foreman began an examination of the working areas for hazardous conditions. After completing the examination, he assigned duties to the crew. The loading machine operator was instructed to start producing coal in the left crosscut off No. 5 entry where the day shift had ceased mining. He was further instructed that upon completion of loading in the crosscut, to park the loading machine and start rock-dusting the last line of crosscuts. The foreman proceeded with the mining machine and coal drilling machine operators to the No. 1 entry to assist them in starting five rooms off No. 1 entry. The roof-bolting machine operator and the only eyewitness, stated that he started his shift by installing roof bolts in the inby crosscut between No. 2 and No. 3 entries. After he had finished installing roof bolts in the crosscut he walked into No. 4 entry at the intersection where the crosscut the victim was loading coal from had mined through. All that remained to load out of the place was a few scraps of scattered coal and some draw slate that had fallen. He saw the victim get out from under the canopy and walk toward the head of the loading machine but he did not realize that the victim was inby the last row of roof bolts. The victim got on the head of the loader and with a hammer started breaking lumps of coal and rock. They heard a shuttle car returning to the crosscut. The victim turned, took one or two steps toward the controls of the loading machine and the roof collapsed. The roof bolter immediately went to the victim's aid. He instructed the shuttle car operator to notify the foreman and the rest of the crew of the incident. Recovery operations were started promptly and the victim was recovered in about 15 minutes. The foreman who is also an emergency medical technician, examined the victim for signs of life but none were detected.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The victim proceeded into an area of unsupported roof for reasons other than installing temporary roof supports--a violation of Section 75.200 CFR. The roof control plan was not being complied with in that the operating controls to the loading machine were advanced approximately 2 feet inby the last row of permanent supports in the No. 5 entry crosscut left--a violation of Section 75.200 CFR.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

REAP

Roof Evaluation - Accident Prevention

More than 50 percent of all fatalities in the mining industry each year are caused by fall-of-roof face or ribs. This waste of human values -- not to mention the economic waste -- is needless. We have the know-how to control hazards -- all we need to do is apply it. The roof evaluation-accident prevention (REAP) campaign is designed to focus attention on the number one enemy of all underground mines -- "falls of roof".

The goal of this campaign is a reduction up 50 percent or more in the frequency of roof fall injuries and fatalities. The ultimate goal is to eliminate all injuries from this cause.

Secretary, Holmes Safety Association

ELECTION TIME IS GROWING NEAR

District Councils are urged to report promptly to the National Council the officers elected for 1985. All district council committees, except the executive committee, are appointed by the president. Experience has indicated that three committees are necessary for the success of any council; namely, program, attendance and accident-prevention (accident clinic). Let's get off to a good start. When the final accounting is made at year's end, the greatest reward possible would be the personal satisfaction of contributing to a no accident year.

November 1984

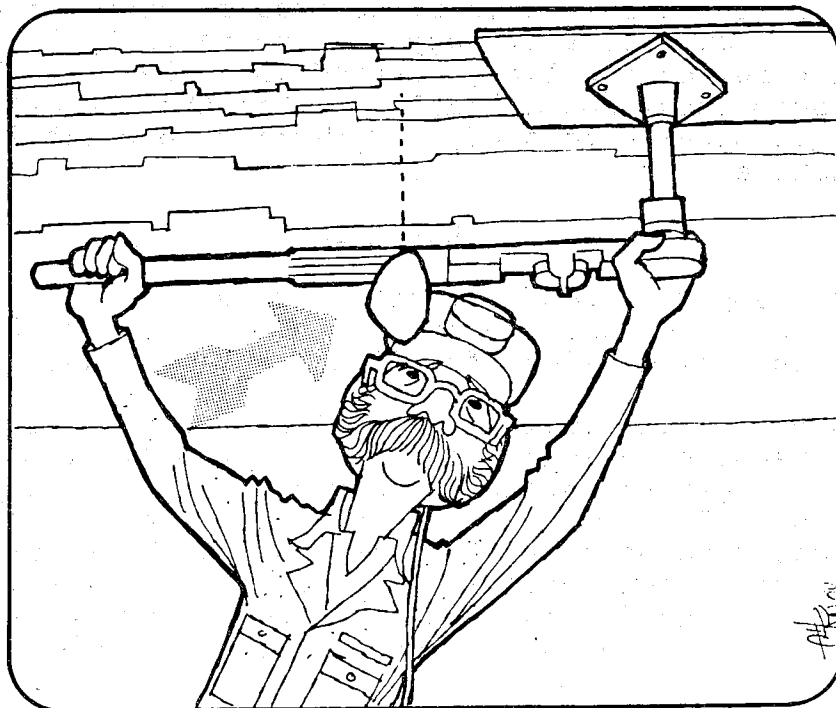


HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Safety Tips

In the course of performing inspection duties, employees have suffered numerous injuries resulting while torquing roof bolts. Injuries have included strains and sprains to the back, legs and shoulders, contusions to various parts of the body because of falling material, and eye injuries. These injuries may be prevented while carrying out this task if each employee:

1. Is aware of the dangers;
2. Surveys the work area for hazards prior to beginning the task;
3. Tests surrounding roof area;
4. Assumes a comfortable, safe position when pulling on the wrench;
5. Wears proper protection equipment.



Knowledge is Power



November 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

Injuries During Installation, Removal, and Handling of Temporary Roof Supports in Underground Coal Mines

1979 - 1982

Temporary roof supports are used in underground coal mines to support or stabilize unsupported or adverse mine roof where miners are required to work. A temporary roof support could be a mechanical or hydraulic jack, or a wooden post/timber. To install a temporary roof support, the miner advances in by the last installed roof support, usually into an unsupported mine roof area, stands the support upright, and then secures the support between the mine roof and floor. With jacks this is accomplished by mechanically or hydraulically extending the unit until tight. Posts are installed by positioning a cap wedge combination over the top of the post and the wedge is then driven in until the support is vertical and properly tightened.

Various types and sizes of temporary roof supports are used in the mining industry. Most of the supports that are lightweight and can be installed easily and quickly have limited support capacities. Other supports that have greater support capacities are usually bulky, heavy, hard to handle, slow to extend, and can increase miner exposure time by several minutes for each support installed. Temporary roof supports are manually lifted, usually from a machine, or rib line, carried into the area where the roof is to be supported, and installed. When the support is no longer needed it is usually removed, and carried to a rib line or loaded onto a machine.

ANALYSIS

Of the 490 temporary roof support injuries, falls of roof or rib during installation and removal of the supports accounted for 299 injuries, including all 23 fatalities. (Table 1).

Rib falls caused only six of the 299 injuries. The majority of the fatal reports indicated failure to properly test and examine the mine roof before advancing in by the last roof support, or advancing over 5 feet in by the last roof support. These injuries may have occurred because of miners taking short cuts such as failing to test roof conditions, traveling too far in by supports or disregarding roof conditions as a result of the repeated daily activity of installing and removing temporary roof supports.

-MORE-

Table 1. - Falls of Roof or Rib Injuries

Activity	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total
Installing jack	35 (3) <u>1</u>	39 (1)	29 (3)	29 (3)	132 (10)
Installing prop/timber	16 (1)	15 (2)	13 (3)	15 (2)	59 (8)
Installing support (type not specified)	10	8	14	2	34
Removing jack	12 (2)	12	17	10	51 (2)
Removing prop/timber	5	6 (2)	1	3 (1)	15 (3)
Removing support (type not specified)	1	3	3	1	8
Total	79 (6)	83 (5)	77 (6)	60 (6)	299 (23)

1/ Numbers in parenthesis indicate fatalities and are included in associated number.

The sound and vibration method used to determine roof conditions is not accurate for some roof conditions. Some of the fatal reports indicate miners could not detect the adverse roof which indicates that even alert miners can unknowingly work under extremely dangerous roof when depending on this method of testing roof. The seriousness of this problem is magnified when using supports which cannot be quickly set in place such as extremely heavy supports with a slow actuating cycle or when attempting to set posts under uneven roof.

Ninety injuries resulted from the temporary roof support falling and hitting the miner during installation and removal. The temporary roof support falling during installation caused 52 of these injuries and 38 occurred during removal. The majority of these injuries were the direct result of the miner not holding or guiding the support. Of the 52 injuries, 17 were caused by a previously installed temporary support falling while the miner was installing an adjacent temporary roof support. The temporary support being installed apparently raised the mine roof.

The handling of temporary roof supports such as loading/unloading and carrying or moving were reported in 75 incidents. Thirty-six of the injuries occurred while loading or unloading temporary supports, causing injuries to fingers, hands, legs, feet and back. Most of these injuries appeared to be the result of restricted work areas, restricted space to place support on the machine, the design and/or structure of the support, including its weight or bulk. The carrying or moving injuries accounted for 39 injuries and generally involved slips, falls, and lifting problems. Factors contributing to the injuries are usually the size and weight of the support.

Handtools used during the installation and removal of temporary roof support were involved in 26 injuries. The handtools included axes, sledgehammers, hammers, and jack handles. The ax and hammer injuries generally occurred when the miner struck a hand or fingers on temporary roof support or mine roof. Factors contributing to these injuries could be cramped working space due to low roof, uneven footing conditions, or high roof conditions. Injuries involving jack handles could be the result of using a tool that does not fit the receptacle on the jack, or worn or damaged jack handles.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Temporary roof support injuries involving falls of roof could be greatly reduced by retro-fitting existing roof bolting machines with an automated temporary roof support (ATRS) system or insuring that all new bolters come equipped with an ATRS system. An alternative would be to develop a temporary support system that could be operated from a remote location under roof supports. In lieu of using ATRS systems, the following recommendations are provided. Mine operators should provide miners with a lightweight, easy to install temporary roof support which could reduce miner exposure time under unsupported roof and injuries due to weight and bulk of the support. One example is a lightweight hydraulic roof support jack that can support 22 tons which was developed under a U.S. Bureau of Mines contract.

These supports are constructed of high-strength aluminum resulting in 10- to 12-foot jack weighing 120 pounds, a 6- to 8-foot jack weighing 55 pounds and a 4-1/2 to 6-foot jack weighing 43 pounds.

Almost every roof control plan permits miners to advance 5 feet in by the last roof support to install temporary roof support which may be a contributing factor to temporary-roof-support injuries. Consideration should be given to revising those roof control plans to reduce the 5 foot allowance in areas where known hazardous roof conditions exist.



November 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

SAFETY SYMBOLS RECOMMENDED BY MINES BUREAU

The first pictorial hazard-warning and safety signs expressly recommended for the minerals industry are presented in a new report from the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines.

Such signs are more conspicuous, more visible at given distances and receive more attention than signs that convey messages with words alone. Because of their demonstrated effectiveness on the Nation's highways, pictorial warning and advisory signs were investigated for possible use in mining operations. Mining and mineral processing present a unique range of hazards that includes fire, falling rock, moving machinery, high-voltage electrical cables and dangerous chemicals.

The evaluation began with a review of national and international "safety symbol" standards. Existing signs and common hazards at mines, mills, shops and construction sites were also documented. Based on the review, 267 miners at 10 sites throughout the U.S. were asked to evaluate a collection of pictorial signs representing about 40 different messages, ranging from "Head Protection Required" to "Laser Hazard." After a three-month in-mine test at two working mines, a final set of 35 signs was chosen.

Among them are the familiar first-aid and no-smoking signs; others warn of electrical hazards, possible entanglement in machinery, the location of eyewashes and the need for safety shoes or hard hats. Although the signs were developed specifically for the minerals industry, the Bureau says the symbols might also be useful in other industrial applications.

Along with the set of signs, the Bureau compiled a handbook intended to help mine safety personnel decide when to use them, how to fabricate appropriate signs and where to place them. Although use of the signs is not required by law, the Bureau recommends them as an effective and low-cost way to promote health and safety.



Exit



Pinch Point



No Admittance



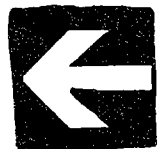
Falling Objects



No Smoking



Hot Surface



This Way

-MORE-

Mine safety officers and others interested in the Bureau's safety symbols and handbook can obtain additional information from "Use of Hazard Pictorials/Symbols in the Minerals Industry." Copies of the report have been placed on open file (OFR 44-84) and are available for public inspection at the Interior Department's library, 18th and C Streets, NW., Washington, D.C.; the Office of Surface Mining, Washington, D.C.; and at the following Bureau of Mines offices: 1450 Queen Ave., SW., Albany, Oreg.; 4900 La Salle Rd., Avondale, Md.; Building 20, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo.; 4800 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1605 Evans Ave., Reno, Nev.; 1300 Bishop Ave., Rolla, Mo.; 729 Arapeen Dr., Salt Lake City, Utah; East 315 Montgomery Ave., Spokane, Wash.; Capstone Drive on the University of Alabama campus, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; and 5629 Minnehaha Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Safety Is No Coincidence--
It's A Consequence**



November 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

EYE SAFETY IS FULL TIME

How would the sudden loss of your eyesight change your mode of living? Try to enumerate the things that you now do that would be impossible if you could not see. Are you surprised? Did you think of everything?

Try to visualize a typical day without sight. When you get out of bed, you could probably feel your way to the bathroom. Could you shave? Comb your hair? Now feel your way back to the bedroom. Can you find your clothing? Now feel your way to the breakfast table. Can you select the food and fill your plate?

You are now beginning to get the picture. Now that breakfast, rather messy, is over, you can't go to work. What now? Go for a walk with someone to lead you? You can't drive the car, read the paper, or watch television.

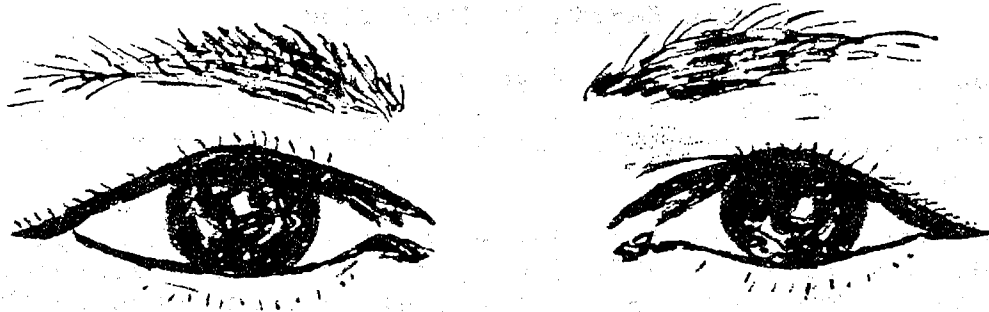
Do you remember how your children look? They will change but you will not see the difference.

How about recreation? Can you go fishing, hunting, play any kind of a game? No -- not even a game of solitaire.

I am sure that there are many other things that you would miss. Would you chance the loss of all this just because goggles are troublesome? Eye injuries occur suddenly and when least expected. Safety goggles will not restore your sight but they will preserve it.

LET'S ALL VOTE FOR THE NO ACCIDENT TICKET

You're allowed only two



**Beware of Flying
Particles**

**Be sure - and wear
your goggles**

Holmes Safety Association



November 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

COAL MINE SUPERVISOR'S VENTILATION CHECKLIST--PART II

(CHECK ONE)

YES NO

D. OUTBY AREAS

1. If intake air passes by an opening of an abandoned area, does it contain less than 0.25 percent methane? _____
2. Is methane content of the air in the main returns less than 2 percent? _____
3. Is methane content in the bleeder split less than 2 percent where the bleeder air enters another split of air? _____
4. Are airways open to maintain adequate ventilation? _____
5. Are major air adjustments being made only when the mine is idle? _____
6. Is air velocity in trolley entries limited to no more than 250 fpm (unless a higher velocity is approved)? _____
7. Is each section being ventilated with a separate split of intake air? _____
8. Are intake escapeways separated from belt entries and trolley entries? _____
9. Are belt entries separated from intake and return airways? _____
10. Is a positive flow of air maintained in all belt and track entries? _____
11. Are battery charging stations, electrical installations and permanent pumps ventilated to the return? _____
12. Are required examinations of escapeways being made? _____

(CHECK ONE)

YES NO

D. OUTBY AREAS--(continued)

13. Are idle mining sections being adequately ventilated and examined for gas accumulations?

14. Are required examinations of idle and abandoned areas being made before other persons are permitted to enter these areas?

15. Are at least two designated, separate and distinct escapeways, at least one of which is ventilated with intake air, maintained from each section to the surface?

16. Are all areas of the mine ventilated or sealed in an approved manner?

17. Are effective bleeder systems established and maintained for ventilating abandoned or pillared areas?

18. Are seals (where used) constructed according to an approved plan?

19. Are escapeways being maintained to the proper height and width, and not obstructed by water or roof falls?

20. Are escapeways properly marked?

21. Are stoppings and overcasts maintained to prevent excessive leakage?

22. Are ventilation doors being kept closed?

23. Do man doors close properly?

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

25. Are regulators properly adjusted?

MAIN FAN(S)

26. Is airflow maintained in all intake or return entries?

(CHECK ONE)

YES NO

MAIN FAN(S)--(continued)

27. Is fan located on the surface? _____
28. Is fan installed in fireproof housing with fireproof connecting ducts? _____
29. Does fan have a pressure recording gage? _____
30. If fan does not have a pressure recording gage, is there a permit to use a water gage? _____
31. Does fan have an automatic signal device? _____
32. Is the automatic signal device operative? _____
33. Is signal installed where it will be seen or heard by a responsible person (who is on duty at all times persons are underground)? _____
34. Is fan offset at least 15 feet from the nearest side of the mine opening or is fan installed with a diversion entry? _____
35. Does fan or the pressure relief entry have explosion doors or weak walls? _____
36. Is fan inspected by a trained person each day? _____
37. Is fan pressure recording gage (if required) examined daily and fan charts changed after each revolution? _____
38. Are the fan inspection records and fan charts maintained and available for inspection by interested persons for at least one year? _____
39. Are required automatic closing doors inspected monthly (at no greater than 31 day intervals)? _____
40. Is fan provided with guards to prevent persons from contacting moving machine parts? _____
41. If fan is powered by an electric motor, does the motor have a separate power circuit independent of any other mine circuit? _____

-MORE-

(CHECK ONE)

YES NO

MAIN FAN(S)--(continued)

42. If fan is powered by an internal combustion engine, is the fan located so as to be protected from fuel line fires or explosions? _____

43. If fan is powered by an internal combustion engine, are engine and exhaust located in a manner which prevents exhaust gases from contaminating intake air or enclosures? _____

44. In mines ventilated by more than one main fan, is each fan equipped with fireproof doors which close automatically to prevent air reversal through the fan in the event of fan failure? _____

45. Is the area surrounding fan kept free of flammable materials for at least 100 feet in all directions? _____

46. Is fan kept in continuous operation, except for scheduled maintenance, uncontrolled stoppage or fan failure? _____

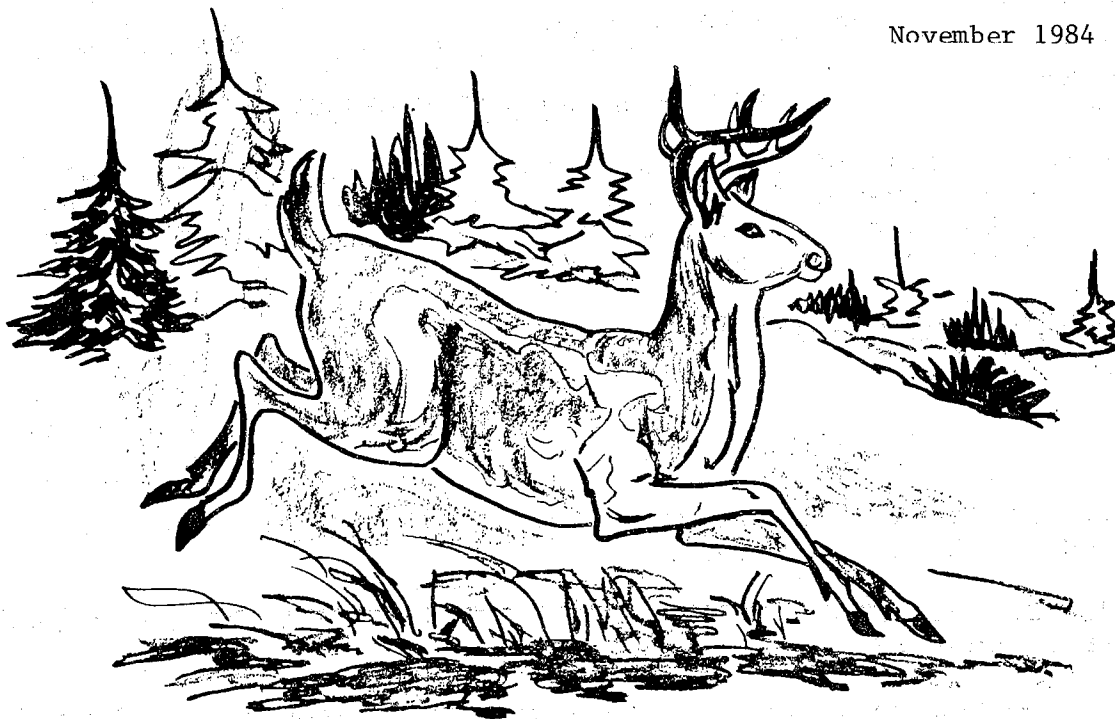
47. If fan is not operated continuously, has written permission been granted to stop the fan? _____

48. Are scheduled fan maintenance or adjustments performed only on idle days when all other persons are withdrawn from mine and mine power is cut off? _____

49. If an unusual variance is detected in fan performance, is the mine superintendent, or the assistant mine superintendent, or the mine foreman informed immediately and action taken promptly? _____

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

November 1984



Going hunting? Take SAFETY with you and come back ALIVE!

1. Wear bright, blaze-orange hat and vest so you can be seen easily by other hunters.
2. When crossing fence alone, unload the gun and lay it down. Get over fence, then retrieve gun, stock first.
3. When crossing fence with a companion, have one person hold both guns with muzzle up while the other gets over the fence.
4. Unload the gun or open the action before you cross or jump a ditch or small stream.
5. Keep muzzle pointed forward, either up or down, not horizontal, while carrying a gun.
6. Constantly check area for other people, houses and livestock.
7. Keep gun barrel free of snow, mud or other restrictions.
8. Know the location of your companions at all times.
9. Be sure it's game before you aim.



November 1984

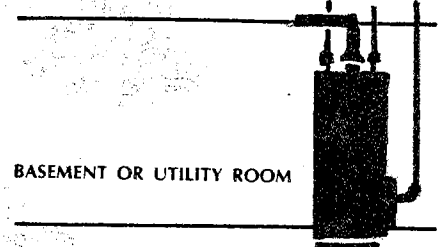


HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

HOW SAFE ARE YOU AT HOME?

Here's a list of safety questions for selected areas at home. If you can't answer "yes" to all of the following questions that apply to your situation at home, you're taking unnecessary risks that should be corrected immediately.

BASEMENT OR UTILITY ROOM

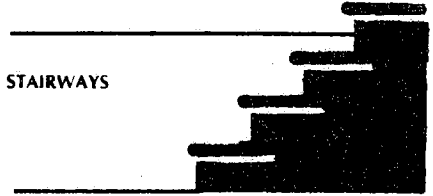


1. Do you know where your main gas and water valves are located and how to close them?
2. Do you know how to light the pilot light on your furnace and water heater?
3. Do you call the gas company if you suspect a leaky valve or pipe?
4. Do you know where your main electric switch is and how to turn it off?
5. Do you know the proper fuse ratings for your electrical circuits?
6. Are fuses or circuit breakers labeled to identify outlets and fixtures they protect?
7. Do you determine what has caused a fuse to blow and eliminate the cause before replacing the fuse?
8. Do you have extra fuses on hand and pull the main switch before changing a fuse?
9. Are the washer and dryer electrically grounded?
10. Are combustibles such as clothes in closets kept away from light bulbs?
11. Are cleaning fluids, drain openers, ammonia and similar items locked up or out of reach of small children?
12. Do you avoid piling rags, newspapers, and other combustibles in your attic, basement or utility room?

-MORE-

STAIRWAYS

STAIRWAYS



1. Are stairs well-lighted with switches at top and bottom?
2. Are there sturdy handrails for outside steps and inside stairways?
3. Are there sturdy bannisters on open stairs, stairwells and balconies?
4. Do you avoid using stairways as temporary storage areas?
5. Are children's toys kept off stairs?
6. Are treads, nosing and carpeting in good repair?
7. Do you avoid carrying vision-blocking loads on stairs so that you can see where you're going?

BATHROOM

BATHROOM



1. Are there nonskid mats, decals or textured surfaces in tubs and showers?
2. Do you make sure that electrical appliances are never used near the bathtub?
3. Do you have medicines clearly labeled and read the label before taking any medicine?
4. Are medicines locked up or safely stored out of reach of small children?
5. Are there night lights in bathrooms for children and elderly persons?
6. Do you avoid using aerosols near open flame or when smoking?

-MORE-

KITCHEN

KITCHEN



1. Do you look for the UL (Underwriters Laboratories) or AGA (American Gas Association) label whenever you buy appliances?
2. Are your stove and sink areas well-lighted?
3. Do you wipe up spills immediately?
4. Has your kitchen adequate wiring to carry the heavy load needed to operate electrical appliances such as toasters, waffle irons, dishwashers and grills?
5. Do you make sure your hands are dry before operating electrical appliances?
6. Are you in the habit of using a step stool or utility ladder when reaching into high cupboards?
7. Do you turn pot handles away from the stove front but not over another burner?
8. Have you a special rack, compartment or tray for storing knives?
9. Do you use potholders and make sure they are dry?
10. Are emergency phone numbers-police, fire, doctor, utilities kept handy by your telephone? (Can you dial 911 in your community?)
11. Do you replace cracked or frayed electrical appliance and extension cords?
12. Are household cleaners, disinfectants and insecticides kept in their original containers and separate from food and out of reach of children?
13. Do you know that water should not be poured on a grease fire?
14. Do you shield yourself from hot steam when removing covers from hot pans by lifting the far side first?
15. Do you avoid wearing loose, flimsy garments around sources of flame?

-MORE-

LIVING ROOM, FAMILY ROOM AND BEDROOM

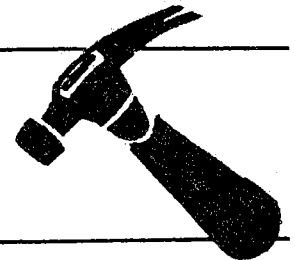
LIVING ROOM,
FAMILY ROOM,
AND BEDROOM



1. Is there good lighting in heavy traffic areas and night lights in bedrooms of children and elderly persons?
2. Do you keep traffic areas and exits clear of furniture, obstructions and tripping hazards?
3. Is there a lamp within easy reach of each bed?
4. Do you have nonskid backing on small rugs and avoid using them at the top of stairs?
5. Is there a screen in front of your fireplace?
6. Are there plenty of wall outlets for lamps and appliances to avoid octopus connections?
7. Do you use large, deep ashtrays and never smoke in bed or where you're likely to doze off?
8. Are firearms secure in a locked rack or cabinet and ammunition stored separately?
9. Do you have smoke detectors to alert occupants in case of fire?
10. Do you have a family escape plan in case of a fire?
11. Are all glass doors taped or otherwise made obvious?

WORKSHOP

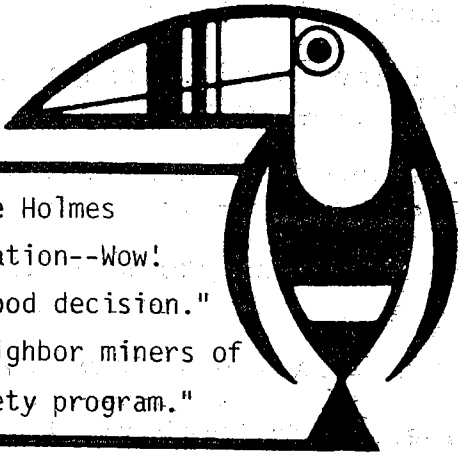
WORKSHOP



1. Is the workshop well-ventilated and are work areas well-lighted?
2. Are paint thinners and solvents kept in closed metal cans?
3. Do you keep tools out of reach of children?
4. Are all tool heads firmly and safely in place on the handle?

5. Do you make sure extension cords are the right capacity for the wattage of the tool on which they are used?
6. Are tools properly grounded if they are not of the double-insulated type?
7. Are power tools disconnected or switches locked when not in use?
8. Are power tool guards kept in place?
9. Do you use safety glasses when drilling, sanding or doing eye-threatening work?

**A Little Bird
Told Me...**



You joined the Holmes
Safety Association--Wow!
"You made a good decision."
"Tell your neighbor miners of
this free safety program."

Holmes Safety Association

Improve Safety and Efficiency

at your mine through the Holmes Safety Assn.

ENROLL NOW!

The Holmes Safety Association engages in a humanitarian effort and is noncommercial in character. Its sole objectives are to prevent fatalities and injuries and to improve health and safety among officials and employees in all phases of the mineral industries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL OR WRITE TO:

William H. Hoover, Chief
Office of Holmes Safety
Association, MSHA
301 West Congress
Room 7K Box FB-53
Tucson, Arizona 85701
Phone : 602/762-6631
FTS/762-6631

Linda M. Lofstead
Training Technician
Holmes Safety Association, MSHA
4800 Forbes Avenue Room A268
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213
Phone : 412/621-4500 ext.
649 or 650
FTS/721-8649 or 8650

THE LAST WORD

November

In the old Roman calendar, November was the ninth month, as its name indicates but it is now the eleventh, owing to the change of the year's beginning from March to January. At the same time, the number of days was increased from 29 to 30. It is said that the Roman Senate proposed to rename the month in honor of Tiberius, who succeeded Augustus as emperor; but he declined, saying, "What will you do, Conscript Fathers, if you have thirteen Caesars?"

Thanksgiving, our harvest festival, is celebrated during this month on the fourth Thursday. During this celebration, we give thanks to Nature's annual bounty and other marks of God. The prevention of accidents requires considerable know-how, which is attained through education and experience. This know-how is indeed a mark of God's favor.

* * * * *

Early to bed and early to rise and your neighbors will wonder why you can't get a job with better hours.

* * * * *

Before television no one ever knew what a headache looked like.



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

* * * * *

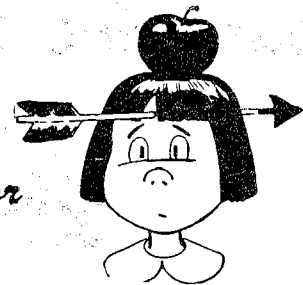
Anytime you get to thinking how hard it is to meet new people, just try picking up the wrong golf ball.

* * * * *

Every accident is a notice that something is wrong with men, methods and/or materials.

* * * * *

Humor



In today's tension-filled times a sense of humor is a good thing. We need laughter to help us get away from our troubles. But the time for fun-making isn't on the job.

Practical jokes that can cause bodily harm are more foolish than funny. They often result in pain and hardship, feuds and disability, even court troubles and death and lifetime remorse.

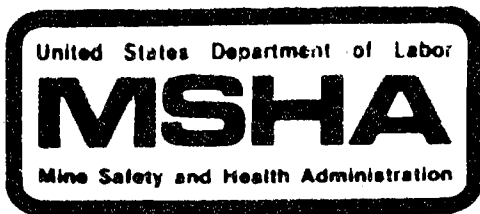
You can't laugh away the results of an accident but you can use some sense with your sense of humor.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor

LAB 441

MSHA, Office of Holmes
Safety Association
Educational Policy & Development
P.O. Box 25367
Denver, Colorado 80225

5000-22
(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)

 FILL OUT - FOLD AND STAPLE - FREE MAIL-IN
NOTE: BE SURE OUR ADDRESS SHOWS

For uninterrupted delivery, please include any change of address below: