

DECEMBER 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.

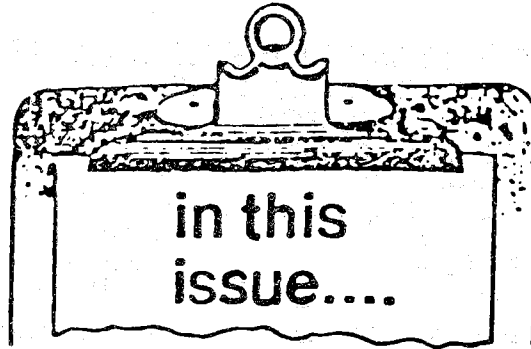
AS GROUP SPOKESPERSON, LEADER OR SUPERVISOR, YOU PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR YOUR COMPANY. THE WAY YOU TALK, THINK AND ACT ABOUT SAFETY DETERMINES, TO A GREAT EXTENT, THE ATTITUDE YOUR COWORKERS WILL HAVE ABOUT SAFETY.

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



December 1984

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December 1984

## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



Utah Fuel Co.  
Utah Fuel  
Eccles Canyon, UT

Yogi Mining Co.  
Yogi Mining-No. 3 Mine  
Grundy, VA

P & J Mining Co., Inc.  
P & J Mining-No. 1  
Grundy, VA

Gordie Coal Co.  
Gordie Coal  
Bishop, VA

Muncy Mining  
Yukon No. 2  
Big Creek, WV

Muncy Mining  
Big Creek No. 2  
Big Creek, WV

Dean Company  
Dean  
Princeton, WV

Ruth Trace Minerals  
Ruth Trace Minerals  
Nolan, WV

Pompano-Dade Holding Co.  
DBA Davie Sand  
Miami, FL

Austin White Lime Co.  
Austin White Lime  
McNeil, TX

Gold Bond Bldg. Prods.  
Kaufman George  
Fort Dodge, IA

Vigo Coal Co., Inc.  
Vigo #6  
Chandler, IN

Peabody Coal Co.  
Alston Surface  
Centertown, KY

El Paso Products  
El Paso Sands  
El Paso, TX

Charleston Stone Co.  
Charleston Stone  
Charleston, IL

Swearingen Sand & Gravel  
Swearingen Sand & Gravel  
Greenup, IL

G. W. Prosser Co.  
G. W. Prosser  
Shelbyville, IL

Chieftain  
Chieftain  
Riley, IN

Queens Ridge Energy  
Queens Ridge Energy-Auger #1  
Dunlow, WV

Anacoco Corp.  
Anacoco  
Merryville Jct., LA

MD - VA Sand Co.-Monrovia  
MD - VA Sand  
Monrovia, MD

Art Wilson Co.  
Art Wilson  
Carson City, NV

Haubiel & Sons Asphalt Mat'l  
Chillicothe  
Chillicothe, OH

Oconee County Rock Crusher  
Oconee  
Walhalla, SC

Sayers Sand Co.  
Sayers Sand  
Marion, VA

Shady Spring  
Shady Spring  
Shady Spring, WV

Mazzella Quarries, Inc.  
Mazzella  
Charleston, WV

Akers Supply Inc.  
Akers Supply  
North Matewan, WV

Ferrell Excavating Co.  
Ferrell  
Mellville, WV

Tony Pacifico Stone Oy.  
Tony Pacifico Stone Oy.  
Charleston, WV

Don Clark Coal Co.  
Don Clark Coal  
Mt. Storm, WV

Southern Pacific Milling  
Southern Pacific Milling  
Oxnard, CA

E. L. Gardner, Inc.  
E. L. Gardner  
Gambrills, MD

Blue Mount Quarry, Inc.  
Blue Mount Quarry  
White Hall, MD

MD-VA Sand Co.-Jessup  
MD-VA Sand  
Jessup, MD

T. Brown Constructors  
T. Brown Constructors  
Albuquerque, NM

Moody Products Co., Inc.  
Moody  
Enoree, SC

Int. Union of Oper. Engs.  
Local 537  
Rock Island, IL

Adams Stone & Materials  
Adams Stone & Materials  
Quincy, IL

Louisville Cement Co.  
Louisville Cement-Logansport  
Logansport, IN

Davidson Mineral Properties  
Davidson Mineral Properties  
Lithonia, GA

Missouri Gravel Co.  
Barry Plant #8  
Barry, IL

Missouri Portland Cement  
MPC  
Joppa, IL

Hagerstown Gravel & Const.  
Hagerstown Gravel & Const.  
Hagerstown, IN

Hutchens Gravel Inc.  
Hutchens Gravel  
Fountain City, IN

Yellow Banks Clay Prod.  
Yellow Banks  
Huntingburg, IN

Princess Polly Coal Co.  
Princess Polly Anna  
Rupert, WV

Silica Products Company  
Guion  
Guion, AR

Kerr Coal Co.  
Kerr Coal  
Walden, CO

TDA Industries, Inc.  
TDA Industries  
Middlesboro, KY

A & B Co., LTD  
A & B  
Mechanicsville, MD



Stancills Inc. Stancill Perryville, MD	Martin Marietta Aggregates Red Hill Quarry North Garden, VA	Fort Calhoun Stone Co. F.C.S.C. Blair, NE
B & L Excavation Bolt Mt. Bolt, WV	Culpeper Stone Co., Inc. Stevensburg Quarry Culpeper, VA	L. B. J. Coal Co. L. B. J. Coal-#2 Mine Rowe, VA
Kinkaid Stone Co. Kinkaid Stone Ava, IL	Beckley Stone Co. Raleigh Stone Beckley, WV	Silica Mining Corp. Silica Mining-#3 Mine Oakwood, VA
WV Institute of Tech. WV Institute of Tech. Montgomery, WV	Beckley Stone Co. Beckley Stone Beckley, WV	Chad Coal Corp. Chad Coal-#1 Mine Honaker, VA
P.A.L. Coal, Inc. P.A.L. Coal Mine #3 Kermit, WV	Quality Coal Co. Jaymar Pits Hamden, OH	Wallach Concrete Prods. Eunice Eunice, NM
Denny & Simpson Stone Denny & Simpson Stone Cave-in-Rock, IL	Milton Mining Co. Inc. Greasy No. 1 Jackson, OH	Mid-South Stone, Inc. Gordonsville Plant Gordonsville, TN
Galloway Limestone Co. Galloway Bowling Green, MO	Walden Coal Co. Walden Walden, CO	Rogers Group, Inc. Giles County Quarry Pulaski, TN
Limited Leasing Co. Limited Leasing Hazelwood, MO	Mountaineer, Inc. Mountaineer Beckley, WV	Rogers Group, Inc. Sparta Quarry Sparta, TN
Benafuels Inc. Benafuels McComas, WV	Henry County Engineer Henry County Mt. Pleasant, IA	Rogers Group, Inc. Algood Quarry Algood, TN
Middlestates Resources Mon Valley Morgantown, WV	Paisano Concrete Co. Paisano El Paso, TX	Rogers Group, Inc. Oak Ridge Quarry Oak Ridge, TN
Griesemer Stone Co. Griesemer Stone Springfield, MO	Black Hollow Coal Co. Inc. Black Hollow Coal Grundy, VA	Rogers Group, Inc. Ewing Quarry Ewing, TN
U. S. Steel Corp. Research Lab Coleraine, MN	J. and K. Coal Company, Inc. J. and K. Coal Hurley, VA	Rogers Group, Inc. Jellico Quarry Jellico, TN
Wedron Silica Co. Wedron Wedron, IL	Unimin Corp. Unimin Bridgman, MI	Rogers Group, Inc. Oliver Springs Quarry Oliver Springs, TN
NW State Portland Cement NW State Portland Cement Mason City, IA	Pioneer Talc Co. Pioneer Van Horn, TX	Rogers Group, Inc. Boyd Pit Covington, TN
The Monarch Cement Co. Monarch Des Moines, IA	Belville Mining Co. Inc. Belville Mining Wheelerburg, OH	Rogers Group, Inc. Hillsboro Quarry Manchester, TN
McCormick Sand Corp. McCormick Sand Muskegon, MI	Dudden Redi-Mix Dudden Bridgeport, NE	Rogers Group, Inc. Gallatin Quarry Gallatin, TN
Loveless & Loveless, Inc. Loveless & Loveless Columbia, SC	Pittsburg & Midway Coal Pleasant Hill White Plains, KY	Consolidated Sand & Gravel Consolidated Fairbury, NE



Independent Salt Co.  
Independent Salt  
Kanopolis, KS

Richland Coal Co.  
M K Coal  
Bryant Store, KY

The Hoke Co.  
Centertown Mine  
Centertown, KY

The Hoke Co.  
Anne Mine  
Prentice, KY

The Hoke Co.  
Steward Mine  
Horton, KY

General Portland Inc.  
Trinity  
Ft. Worth, TX

Wash-Tex Minerals  
Wash-Tex Minerals  
Colville, WA

Rogers Group, Inc.  
Tuscumbia Quarry  
Tuscumbia, AL

Crystal Hill Mining Co.  
Crystal Hill Mining  
LaGarita, CO

Rein, Schultz & Dahl  
Rein, Schultz & Dahl  
Rockford, IL

B & S Enterprise  
B & S Enterprise  
Meta, KY

Montgomery Processing  
Montgomery Processing  
Phelps, KY

Crosley Sand & Gravel  
Crosley  
Crofton, NE

Consolidation Coal Co.  
Velva  
Velva, AL

Woodside Construction  
Woodside  
Muskogee, OK

Double S. Coal Co. Inc.  
Double S. Coal  
Grundy, VA

Cumberland Coal Co. Inc.  
Cumberland Coal  
Big Rock, VA

Coal Management  
Coal Management  
Lory, WV

Unimin Corp.  
Unimin  
Lugoff, SC

Brazos Point Inc.  
Brazos Point  
Brazos Point, TX

Cooke & Stoke Company  
Cooke & Stoke  
Bowie, AZ

Byron Materials, Inc.  
Ashelford Quarry  
Byron, IL

Conco Western Stone Co.  
Conco Western  
North Aurora, IL

Galena Road Gravel, Inc.  
Iriions Pit  
Chillicothe, IL

R. A. Cullinan & Son  
McKnight Pit  
Dunlap, IL

Ash Grove Cement Co.  
Ash Grove  
Chanute, KS

Southern Aggregates  
Southern Aggregates  
Staley, NC

Sweetwater Coal Co.  
Sweetwater Coal  
Claremore, OK

City of Weatherford  
City of Weatherford  
Weatherford, OK

Micron Filler Corporation  
Micron Filler  
White Oak, WV

G & A Sand & Gravel, Inc.  
G & A  
Haachuca City, AZ

Jackson County Mining  
Jackson County Mining  
Trenton, GA

Gray Quarries, Inc.  
Gray Quarries  
Hamilton, IL

Irving Gravel Co. Inc.  
Irving Gravel-Spencerville  
Spencerville, IN

Irving Gravel Co. Inc.  
Irving Gravel-Garrett  
Garrett, IN

Angola Sand & Gravel  
Angola Sand & Gravel  
Angola, IN

Flegal Construction Co.  
Flegal Construction  
Hamilton, IN

Double Eagle Coal Co.  
Double Eagle Coal  
Meta, KY

King James Coal Co. Inc.  
King James Coal  
Sidney, KY

Triple C Coal Company  
Triple C Coal-No. 1 Surface  
Williamsburg, KY

Goodwin Sand & Gravel, Inc.  
Goodwin  
Glen Wild, NY

Harrison Gypsum Co.  
Harrison  
Cement, OK

H. D. Youngman Construction  
H. D. Youngman  
Eufaula, OK

General Materials, Inc.  
GMI  
Oklahoma City, OK

Job Construction Co.  
Job Construction  
Poteau, OK

Freeman Branch Mining  
Short Branch Mine No. 991  
Leewood, WV

Boadie L. Anderson  
Mill Creek  
Mill.Creek, OK

Mears Enterprises, Inc.  
No. 1 Mine  
Clymer, PA

Lone Star Industries, Inc.  
Lone Star Industries  
Greencastle, IN

Zelanko Coal Co.  
Zelanko  
Six Mile Run, PA

Evans Quarries Inc.  
Evans Quarries  
Bedford, IN

Gex Kentucky, Inc.  
Gex  
Hatfield, KY

Hempt Bros., Inc.  
Hempt Bros.  
Camp Hill, PA

D & H Coal Company  
D & H Coal  
Jewell Ridge, VA



**"Merry Christmas"**

**From all of us on the HSA staff.**

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL NEWS

The Eighteenth Annual Ladies' Night Safety Dinner Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Council, H.S.A., was a tremendous success. Thanks to management, labor, chapter and district council officers, state and federal inspectors, and committee members. Special thanks to the many donors and suppliers for their support.

There was a total of 777 in attendance, the largest ever served by the Omni Restaurant.



Holmes Safety Dinner Held - The 18th annual Ladies' Night Dinner Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Council, Holmes Safety Association, was held recently at the Omni with more than 750 persons in attendance. From left to right are: William Hoover, national secretary of the Holmes Safety Association; Ed Onuscheck, vice president of the R & P Coal Company and first vice president of the safety council; Earl Lamont, president of the safety council; Walter Vicinelly, national president of the Holmes Safety Association; and Don Huntley, second vice president of the safety council. (Gazette photo by Fisher)



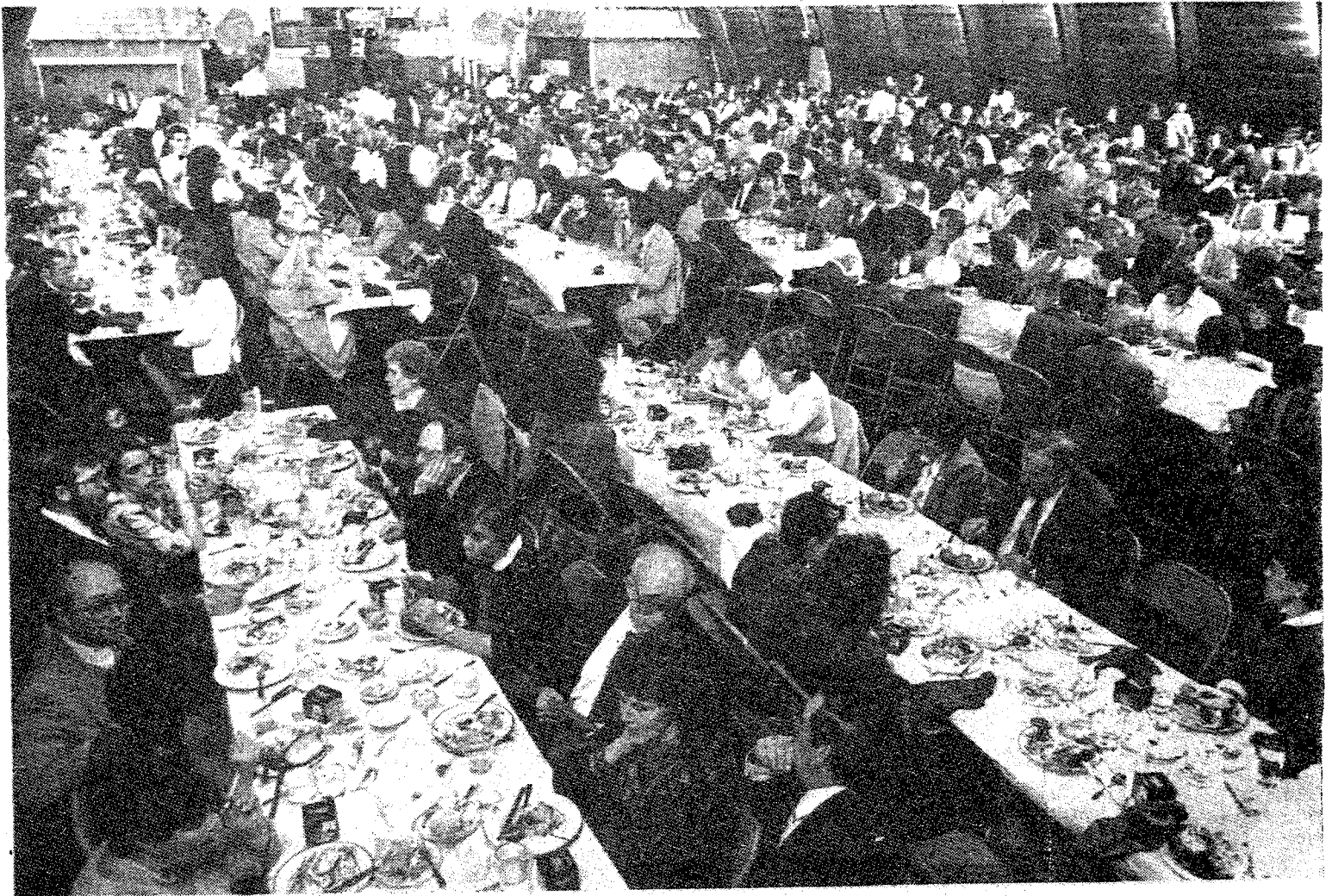


December 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

# Maybe You Were There



***The 18th annual ladies night safety dinner of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Council, Holmes Safety Association, was held recently at The Omni Civic Center near Indiana. Sponsors say 750 people attended the event and had an enjoyable evening. Family Leisure photographer Tim Fisher snapped part of the crowd for this photo.***

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## News You Can Use

### FIRST ANNUAL REAP REPORT TO INDUSTRY

Coal Mine Safety and Health in conjunction with the Academy will be conducting a nationwide seminar on REAP activities on December 20, 1984. This one-day program is designed to bring the participants; up-to-date on the Reap program and discuss future plans. Cecil Lester, head of MSHA's REAP program, is directing the seminar. Housing in the Academy will be filled on a first-come first-served basis. If you are interested in this program, please contact Fran Rhodes at 304-256-3313.

\* \* \* \* \*

### BUCKLE-UP PROGRAM

The recent "Make it Click--Buckle-Up" petitions were posted at the Arlington, Virginia, headquarters and Coal Mine Safety and Health district and subdistrict offices. The returned signed sheets were counted towards MSHA'S total participation during the 1984 "Make It Click--Buckle-Up" Program. John English, Director of Educational Policy and Development, his staff, and district and subdistrict offices, thank all who promised to begin using safety belts and those who promised to continue using them.

MSHA'S coordinator, for the Buckle-Up Program, George Wilson, was presented an "Outstanding Effort Award in Occupant Protection" on October 13, 1984. The award was given during the National Safety Council's Congress by T.C. Gilcrest, President, at the awards luncheon sponsored by the Women's Division.

\* \* \* \* \*

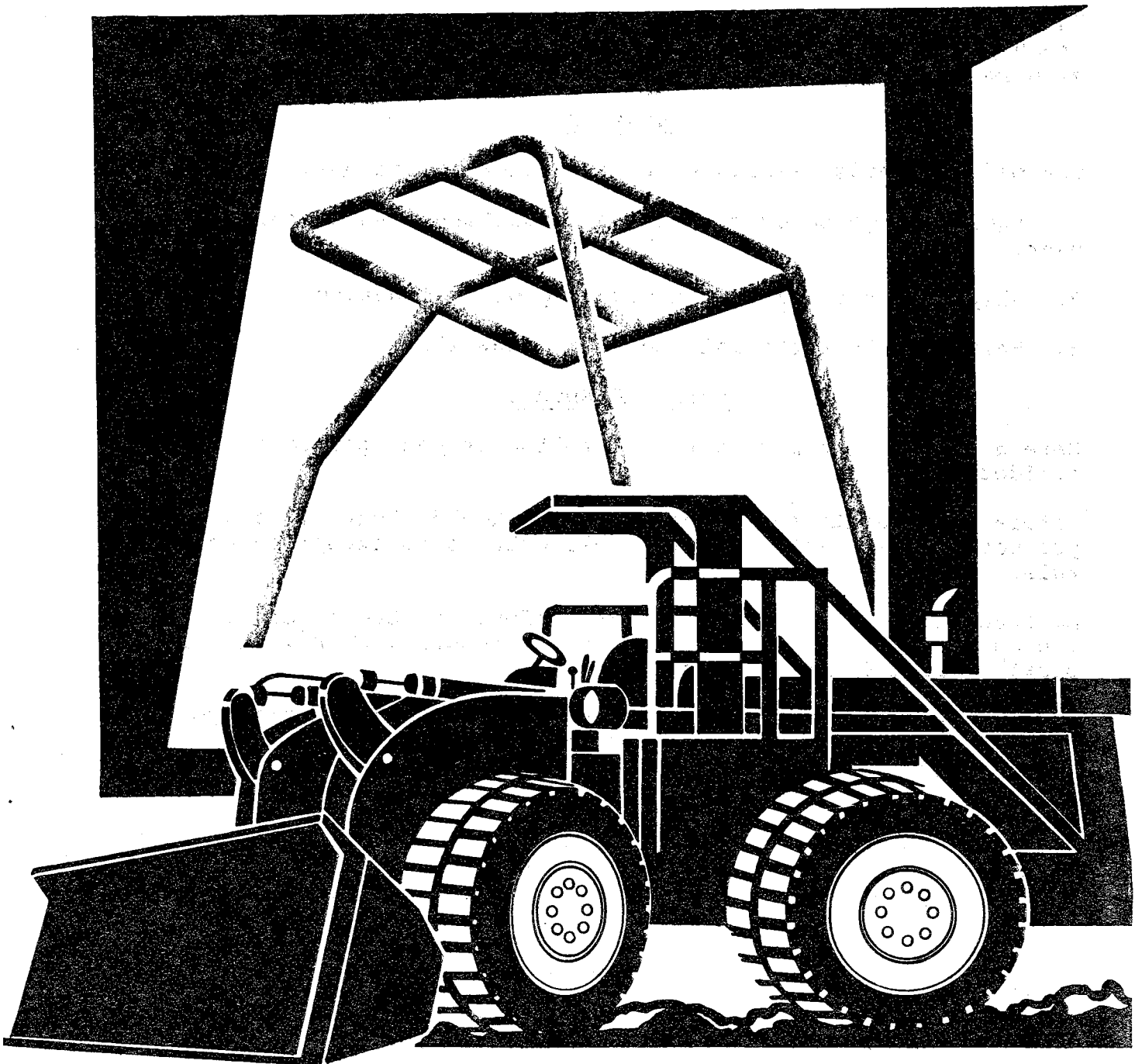
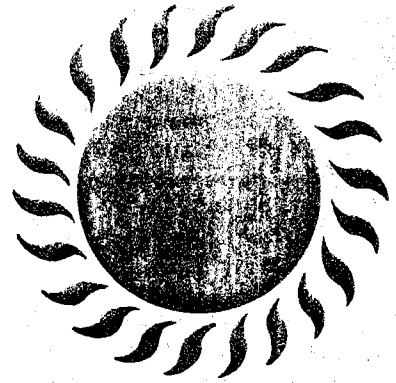
### **MSHA Begins Winter Alert Program** ***Warns Operators of Increased Explosion Risks***

The Mine Safety and Health Administration has started its "Winter Alert" program to call special attention to the potential for increased hazards in coal mining over winter months. The agency said more than 70 percent of the major mine accidents that have occurred in the U.S. since 1957 happened between Oct. 1 and March 31.

Mining personnel are reminded of special problems affecting mining conditions when temperatures fall and barometric pressure changes, such as increased risk of mine explosions.

MSHA warns operators to provide adequate rock dusting to make explosive coal dust inert, to pay particular attention to normally wet areas of the mine that have become dry due to cold weather, and to emphasize the safe use of explosives. In addition, hoists, elevators, slope haulage and other mantrip equipment should be examined thoroughly for ice buildup, MSHA said.

**ALWAYS WORK  
UNDER A CANOPY**





December 1984



## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### BULLDOZERS, FRONT-END LOADERS AND PROTECTIVE DEVICES

A piece of equipment commonly found in surface mines is the bulldozer. Many of you have probably seen bulldozers used as earthmovers at construction sites.

In surface mines, bulldozers are used first to clear trees and brush and later to remove overburden. They are often used along with pans, scrapers, or front-end loaders.

#### HAZARDS

The major hazards associated with bulldozers include:

1. Equipment going over a hill or embankment and/or rolling over.
2. Slipping or falling when mounting or dismounting.
3. Being hit by rocks falling from highwall.

#### SAFE PROCEDURES

Here are some safe procedures to follow if you operate a bulldozer.

Before you operate any machinery, you should always make a preoperational check - and the bulldozer is no exception to the rule.

So check it for mechanical defects before you begin work and if you do spot a problem, make sure it is logged (noted in the log book), reported and corrected.

Before you begin work, take a good, hard look at the area you will be working in. Be aware of the locations of any embankments that could cause problems if the dozer gets too near the edge.

While you're at work, keep on the lookout for other hazards such as loose soil or rocks near these embankments that could give way under pressure and send you and your machine crashing over the hill.

As you work, keep alert to your surroundings. Keep in mind that as the day wears on, the terrain you work on will be constantly changing, so the landmarks you established initially may be gone later in the day.

When you mount and dismount from the bulldozer, use grousers and handholds and follow approved procedure.

Here is a mounting and/or dismounting procedure that applies to most larger dozers:

Approach from the rear, grab the handholds, step on the grouser cleats and pull yourself up. Walk up the track by stepping on the grousers and using the handholds. Then walk along the track to the cab.

When dismounting, use the same procedure in reverse.

Remember: No matter what type of machinery you are getting on (or getting off), it's always best to face the machine and climb up or down slowly.

### PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES

One of the hazards associated with this type of equipment is that it may roll over.

In a rollover, what usually happens is that the equipment goes over the edge of an embankment, tips on uneven ground, or otherwise gets off-balance and rolls over.

If you're in the equipment when it rolls over, you stand a chance of being pinned under it and crushed by the weight of the machine.

However, in order to protect you from injuries caused by rollovers, the Federal government has established standards for special protective devices to be used on all mobile equipment built since 1969.

These devices are called ROPS (for rollover protective structures). The ROPS is a frame on the equipment which is designed to keep the machinery from pinning the operator beneath it in a rollover.

Remember: ROPS are of little use if seat belts are not used.

You'll also find another protective device, called FOPS (falling-object protective structure) on many kinds of machinery used at the mine.

The FOPS is a canopy-like structure that shields the operator from harm caused by falling rock and other material.

Although both of these structures are very helpful in reducing injuries that occur during rockslides, rollovers or other accidents, they're no substitute for commonsense.

Even if your equipment has one or both of these protective structures on it, you can still get hurt.

So keep alert and stay away from embankments and spoil piles that present hazards.

### FRONT-END LOADERS

One of the most versatile pieces of equipment found in the strip mine is the front-end loader.

Front-end loaders, which are also often referred to as "high lifts," have hydraulically operated buckets on their front ends--hence the name "front-end loader."

Front-end loaders are often used to dig at the over-burden material and then load it into trucks which haul the material to the spoil pile for dumping.

Front-end loaders can do a wide variety of other jobs, too.

For example, they can also be used to load coal out of the pit, to construct access and haul roads and to maintain roads and spoil piles at the mine.

They're also often used to build dikes, to tow disabled vehicles or even to boost trucks from the pit.

Because the front-end loader can do so many different jobs, it also poses many different hazards to those who are not familiar with it.

### HAZARDS

As with most of the other equipment we have talked about today, there is always the danger of slips and falls while you're working on and around the front-end loader--especially when you're getting on and off.

Like the bulldozer and many other types of equipment, the front-end loader may slide over embankments and/or roll over if you aren't careful.

There are also the dangers of sliding and slipping on wet, swampy or soft terrain and the possibility of rock falls or a cave-in when you're working near a highwall with a front-end loader.

-MORE-

Those who work near the front-end loader while it's at work are in danger of being hit by coal, rocks or other material.

Finally, there's always the danger of running into other vehicles when you're operating the loader, or of running into someone.

#### SAFE PROCEDURES

As you probably know by now, knowing and using safe working procedures can help you eliminate or reduce accidents. Let's take a look at some rules that apply to working on and around the front-end loader.

Always begin by making a safety check of your vehicle. If hazards or problems exist, don't operate the loader until they're corrected.

Use available handrails, ladders or safety straps when you mount or dismount.

Before you begin work with the loader or before you shift from forward to reverse, always make sure that everyone around you is in the clear.

Keep the loader's speed in line with weather and road conditions. Take extra precaution when you have a full load.

When you're operating the loader, keep it away from the edges of embankments or spoil pits and never undercut a highwall. That's a sure way to cause a cave-in.

Always wear your hard hat, safety-toed shoes with no-skid soles and safety glasses or other protection, along with snug-fitting gloves while you work.

As you do when you're working on or around other moving equipment, wear snug-fitting clothing and if you have long hair, tie it up.

**DID YOU VOTE FOR  
NO ACCIDENT TICKET?**



December 1984



## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### SIMPLICITY, KEY TO SAFETY

The art of simplicity is to simplify. Simplicity avoids the superficial, penetrates the complex, goes to the heart of the problem and pinpoints the key factors.

Simplicity does not beat around the bush; it does not take wandering detours. It follows a straight line to the objective. Simplicity is the shortest distance between two points.

Simplicity does not elucidate the obscure; it emphasizes the obvious.

Simplicity solves problems. Listen to the testimonial of Charles Kettering, genius of modern research, "The problem, when solved, will be simple."

Simplicity discovers great ideas. A swinging cathedral lamp inspired the pendulum. Watching a tea kettle led to the steam engine. A falling apple revealed the law of gravitation.

Simplicity is a mark of greatness. "To be simple is to be great," wrote Emerson.

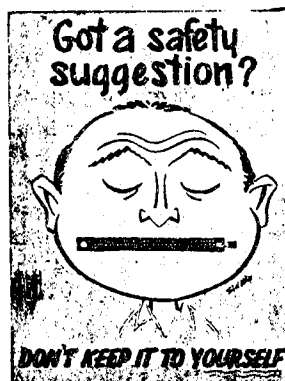
Simplicity has given all the big things little names--dawn, day, hope, love, home, peace, life, death.

Simplicity is eloquent; it is the twenty-third Psalm and the Gettysburg Address.

Simplicity uses little words. It practices the wisdom of Lincoln who said, "Make it so simple a child will understand; then no one will misunderstand."

Simplicity deepens life. It magnifies the simple virtues on which survival depends: humility, faith, courage, serenity, honesty, patience, justice, tolerance, thrift.

Simplicity is the arrow of the spirit!







Coal Mine Ventilation Awareness Program

To assist in the National effort to prevent coal mine fires and explosions, MSHA has prepared a training materials package to assist in the training of coal mine supervisors in the critical area of coal mine ventilation.

The materials have been modularized for clarity and individualized application. Module titles include; Ventilation Related Law, Mine Gasses, Gas Testing/Gas Examinations, Air Measurements, Ventilation Basics, Ventilation Plans, Ventilation Accidents, and Ventilation Related Check Lists.

Materials are varied and extensive enough to assist in training both inexperienced and experienced personnel involved with mine ventilation.

The materials package is available free of charge from the National Mine Health and Safety Academy.

Cut Along This Line

-----  
Please Send The Following  
Training Materials  
Indicated Below:

Mail To: National Mine Health  
& Safety Academy  
P. O. Box 1166  
Beckley, WV 25801

Nos.  
Requested

\_\_\_\_\_ Coal Mine Ventilation Awareness Program.

\_\_\_\_\_ Individual Miner Handouts.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



Industry Supervisory Training Instructional Materials

Supervisors and foremen in underground coal mines suffer from a disproportionately high fatality rate. In the years 1978 through 1982, individuals in these positions incurred about 15% of the fatalities.

In response to this need, MSHA has prepared a training materials package, for voluntary use by the mining community, that can be used by mine operators, states, and training institutions to prepare supervisors to perform their responsibilities in a safe and efficient manner. The package is divided into modules entitled Trainer References, Defining the Problem, Supervisory Responsibilities for Safe Performance and Hazard Analysis Through the Use of Citation/Order History. The package can be used as a complete training program or individual modules, exercises, and materials can be used in an on-going system. The package contains a tailoring guide and sufficient support materials to individualize the training for specific regional or mine needs.

The instructional packages are available in instructor and student volumes. Both volumes are available free of charge from the MSHA office for your geographical area or from the National Mine Health and Safety Academy.

Cut Along This Line

-----  
Please Send The Following  
Training Materials  
Indicated Below:

Mail To: National Mine Health  
& Safety Academy  
P. O. Box 1166  
Beckley, WV 25801

Nos.  
Requested

\_\_\_\_\_ Industry Supervisory Training; Instructor's Training  
Guide

\_\_\_\_\_ Industry Supervisory Training; Participant's Handbook

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## ACTIVITIES OF JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

### COMMENTS

At the annual meetings of the Holmes Safety Association and Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association held in Arlington, Virginia, May 22-23, 1984, three Medals of Honor were approved for heroic acts and 357 safety awards were awarded to companies, mines and individuals who made records clearly reflecting the value of safety.

Type B-1 awards were approved for 52 individuals working 40 years or more without sustaining a single reported disabling injury. Type B-2 awards were approved for four officials for safety records achieved with employees under their supervision. Fourteen Type C awards were awarded to companies for outstanding work achievements and 13 special awards were given to small mine operators with 25 or less employees.

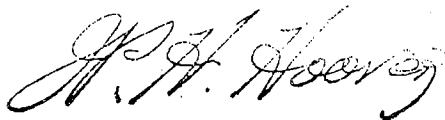
Other Awards - Workers who completed 10, 20, or 30 years without an injury with lost workdays are eligible to receive Association awards. From April 1, 1983, to March 31, 1984, 242 applications for 10-year awards, 52 applications for 20-year awards and 80 applications for 30-year awards were approved and issued.

The Holmes Safety Association presented its highest honor, the merit award, to six members in appreciation of their exceptional services in promoting the humanitarian objectives of the Association.

It is very difficult for this secretary to accept the lack of enthusiasm creeping into this great nationwide mineral industry as indicated by the overall steady decrease in applications for awards for heroic acts, mine safety records and years of industry service time that are available.

How does your company's accident frequency compare? Are you entitled to some of these awards? If so, let us know, and we will aid you in applying for an award. "Good records always deserve recognition."

William H. Hoover, Secretary  
National Council



David A. Zegeer  
President

Patricia Kuhn  
Secretary-Treasurer



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

Phone: (703) 235-1400

Application  
(please type or print)

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

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

extractive or allied industries. For the period of time:

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

Employed by \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
(company name) (mine or plant name)

\_\_\_\_\_ (location of mine or plant)

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

Recommended by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

MSHA Mine I.D. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Brief details of previous employment, if any: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City or Town \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Official Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION AWARDS ISSUED

Type of Honor	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Type A (Heroism) Medal of Honor Certificates of Honor	5 0	8 6	5 0	3 0	LET'S
Type B-1 (40 Year Awards)	81	70	134	52	SEE
Type B-2 (Individual Officials)	5	2	1	4	SOME
Type C (Safety Records)	81	80	74	14	MORE
Special Awards for Small Operators	367	56	15	13	ACTION
10-Year Awards	1,584	931	1,077	242	LET'S
20-Year Awards	1,473	310	219	52	MOVE
30-Year Awards	556	352	310	80	IT
TOTAL	4,160	1,815	1,837	460	OUT



December 1984



## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

# Motivate for Safety!

MOTIVATION can be defined as an inner drive that causes us to do something or act in a certain way to attain a goal.

The goal of an employee safety program is to motivate employees to work safely, thus reducing the number of accidents and, accordingly, the frequency and severity of injuries.

Why do we have to be motivated to work safely? Surely the instinct of self-preservation should be reason enough to work safely. However, it doesn't always happen that way, because the instinct of self-preservation has a few enemies, in the form of negative instincts and attitudes, which are sometimes overriding. Here are some of them:

1. Gambling instinct; the thrill of taking a chance.
2. The attitude that "It can't happen to me, only to the other person."
3. The attitude that using safety measures takes too much time.
4. The he-man approach of "I can do it myself."
5. The, "I've-done-it-this-way-for-years-and-nothing-has-happened" attitude.

What motivates top management to take a positive approach to our employee safety program? First of all, they do not want to see anyone injured or killed. Secondly, they are interested in the economic loss to the department. When employees are off work due to accidents, productivity is decreased and workers' compensation insurance costs increase.

That leaves us with the reasons why we should want to motivate ourselves and our coworkers to work safely.

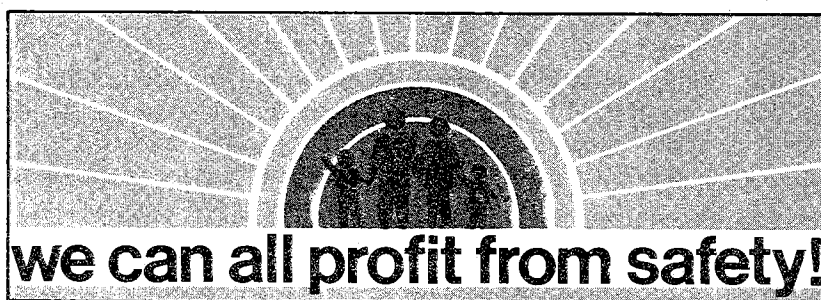
One of the basic reasons for self-motivation in safety is love of family and those dear to us. We must have enough love for them to realize that we could impose financial and physical burdens on them if we were disabled or killed. A second reason is love of self. We have to love (or like) ourselves enough to want to avoid pain of an accident and all it can entail.

-MORE-

We can motivate our coworkers by reminding them to work safely by pointing out hazards and unsafe work practices and by using the team approach when planning a job for safety.

Motivation, when used in the positive vein by us as individuals and as a team, can do much to overcome the negative instincts and attitudes which contribute so greatly to the cause of accidents.

A team sport requires individual effort and coordination with team members to make a winning combination. Similarly our efforts to avoid accidents on the job require individual and team effort. With such an approach we can make positive progress toward our goal of an accident-free work environment.



\* \* \* \* \*

As we approach the holiday season and the end of the year, let's work with a more determined effort to overcome unsafe practices and conditions. It is never too late to practice good safety measures that will eliminate the majority of lost-time and fatal injuries.

Jack Safety says: "Play it safe miners, it's nice to be with your family on the holidays."

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NOTICE

When plumbers makes a mistake, they try to fix them...  
When lawyers make mistakes, they try it over again...  
When carpenters make mistakes, its just as they expected...  
When doctors make mistakes, they bury them.  
When judges make a mistake, it becomes the law of the land...  
When dentists make mistakes, they pull them out...  
When preachers make mistakes, no one knows it, but ---  
But when miners make mistakes, it can be fatal.

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION EXPLOSION SEASON

Warning

Warning

We are now in the most hazardous season of the year. Almost every major explosion that has occurred in a bituminous coal mine has been in the late fall, winter, or early spring months. No one seems to have clear-cut, logical answers on why coal mine explosions occur much more frequently during these particular months.

Of course, everyone who works in coal mines knows that we are now in the "drying out" season for our mines. In the spring and summer months, the outside air is about the same or of a higher temperature than that of our mine; therefore, the outside air during these months usually contains large amounts of moisture. As the warm air passes through the mine, it is cooled and loses moisture, which is deposited on the mine surfaces, and we have a situation commonly known as "sweating."

However, in the late fall, winter and early spring seasons, cool air enters the mine and is warmed as it travels through the underground workings. The changing of the air from cold to warm causes it to "pick up" or gather moisture as it passes through the mine. The absorbing of the moisture by the warmed air as it travels through the mine causes the mine to "dry out."

Although we all agree that it is better to work in a dry area than a wet one, I think we also know that dry areas create greater explosion hazards than wet areas unless precautions are taken. Areas that are too wet to require rock-dusting during summer months often become bone dry during the winter months and require rock dusting. Often such rock dust had not been applied in the wet areas. Dust that was too wet to enter into an explosion during the summer season becomes bone dry, is easy to place in suspension and thus enters strongly into an explosion. Drying out of our mine surfaces during winter months, therefore, requires that we be very thorough in rock dusting all parts of the mine. Because of the drying out of a mine during the winter season, we know exactly why some explosions spread as rapidly and as far as they do. Dry dust enters into the explosion easier and permits it to spread more rapidly; however, no one has a good, logical reason for why methane appears to accumulate more easily and in greater quantities during the winter months than in the summer months. With or without logical reasons, methane does seem to be liberated more freely and accumulate in larger quantities more frequently during the winter months.



Investigators of the widespread explosions that have occurred in bituminous coal mines have found that the disasters resulted from the accumulation of large quantities of methane. They have found further that the gas was ignited by electrical equipment not maintained in permissible condition and that the explosion spread into other parts of the mine because coal dust entered into the explosion. Investigation of these explosions has shown further that the gas accumulated because of a ventilation interruption and the gas was not detected even in the face areas. Now that we are in the mine-explosion season, it is absolutely necessary that we do all things that we know must be done to prevent such disasters. This means that we must at all times have adequate volumes of air at the working faces. Our gas testing must be thorough, complete and regular. Areas that are difficult to keep reasonably free of coal dust and adequately rock dusted are the areas from the loading points to the working face and these areas need special attention during the winter season.

Let's all resolve to make sure that we do not short circuit the air by hanging or typing up a check curtain or a line curtain. Let's keep our permanent stoppings up. Let's make all of our gas tests thoroughly and regularly. Let's keep our electrical face equipment in as good condition as possible and let's try to eliminate dust accumulations and maintain our rock dusting to within reasonable distances of the faces. Let's not be responsible, even indirectly, for an injury, a death, or an explosion caused by a gas ignition.

## **SEASONAL CHANGES**

## **IN COAL MINES CAN**

## **TRIGGER ACCIDENTS**

# **SAFETY TIPS**

# ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

December 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION  
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



## FATAL ROOF FALL ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A roof fall accident occurred at crosscut No. 22, 1 Right entry, resulting in the death of a roof bolter operator. He had about 23 months mining experience, with nine months as a roof bolter operator.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: Prior to the accident, the crew loaded and shot the last round of explosives in the belt overcast and performed regular maintenance and cleanup work. The crew then prepared to shoot the last two rounds of explosives in the return overcast. The foreman instructed the crew to remove the roof bolts from the area to be shot in this overcast. The victim and the roof bolter helper used the Lee Norse, single boom, roof bolter to remove about four or five rows of roof bolts from the area. After the bolts were removed they installed four or five temporary support posts across the lip in the roof, at the front of the area to be shot. A row of timbers had been previously installed at the rear of the area and a row of timbers had been placed across the 1 Right entry on either side of the No. 22 crosscut intersection. After installing the temporary support timbers the crew loaded the explosives for the final two blasting rounds in the return overcast. To load these holes, the crew worked throughout the area where the roof bolts had been removed. After the holes were loaded, the victim removed the temporary support timbers which they had previously installed. While the final timber was being removed, the shuttle car operator and the operator of the scoop arrived from the belt overcast. While positioned under the lip in the roof, the victim dislodged the final timber. Almost immediately the roof fall occurred striking the victim. Just prior to the accident the shuttle car operator had told the victim to step out from under the lip in the roof but the roof fall occurred before he could move. The crew members immediately assisted the victim and removed him from under the fall within a matter of seconds. No signs of life could be detected at that time.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The crew, performing the overcast construction work, regularly worked on a coal producing section and had limited experience in blasting overcasts. The accident was caused when management permitted miners to work under unsupported roof. The removal of permanent roof support, without an approved method or procedure, was a contributing factor.

# ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

December 1984

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION  
MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC



## MACHINERY

Seven fatal "machinery" accidents have occurred at metal and nonmetal mining operations since the beginning of 1984.

January 5, 1984 The victim was attempting to place a sling under a 6' x 6' x 12' sandstone block which was to be hoisted out of the quarry. One end of the block was lifted by a Derrick Crane for placement of the sling. The sandstone block broke at a bedding plan and a piece of the block about 2' x 4' x 11' struck the victim.

January 10, 1984 Miners were working at the face of the quarry removing slabs of granite. One piece came loose from a previous hoisting. The loose piece was snagged under another piece of granite so they put it down and proceeded to pick up the piece that was holding it. The block of granite weighed 10 tons and was 16' x 5' x 17-1/2'. A 1201 Lima Crane with a 40 ton capability and an 80 foot boom was used to lift the slab. When the pressure was relieved and the victim was on his way to a safe position, the slab tipped over and pinned him.

January 27, 1984 The victim's clothing became caught on the drill steel while the drill was running. His body became twisted around the drill steel and he was dead when found by his supervisor.

March 13, 1984 The victim was working on the roll crusher and the crusher was not locked out. Someone turned the switch on and the victim was pulled through the crusher.

March 13, 1984 The victim was assigned to loosen material in the pit with a bulldozer. The victim backed the bulldozer off the bench into the open pit. The bulldozer rolled and the victim was crushed.

March 29, 1984 The victim, who was the quarry superintendant and several other persons were standing around a drill rig which was in operation. A section of drill steel fell from the holding back on the drill mast and struck the victim on the head.

April 2, 1984 The victim had just finished making adjustments on a jaw crusher when he stood up and backed into an unguarded sprocket on the hydraulic feed shaft. His shirttail which was hanging out became entangled in the sprocket and wrapped around the sprocket causing instant death apparently due to a broken neck.



December 1984



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

# Happy or Sad Holidays?

We look forward to holidays. We plan for them in advance -- for weeks or even for months, sometimes. We like to have them come so we can enjoy a long weekend. That's the way it should be.

There's a catch though. The holiday we looked forward to can prove to be a dud. Many things can happen to ruin the day but the worst is a bad accident -- the kind that seriously hurts someone or, worse still, kills.

We are all aware of the terrible holiday traffic fatalities. It isn't all caused by wild drivers, however, or by the heavy drinkers, though liquor plays an awful part in many of the worst crackups.

Many accidents are by ordinary everyday drivers who simply don't take driving seriously enough. This shows up on weekends and particularly on long holiday weekends.

Just when everyone should put safety first, lots of drivers seem to think that getting there fast is more important. They drive at speeds too high for conditions. They take chances in passing. They cut curves. They crowd stop lights and pass stop signs, when they think they can get away with it.

Every one of them knows better -- or did. Such a driver's big mistake was leaving safety mindedness behind.

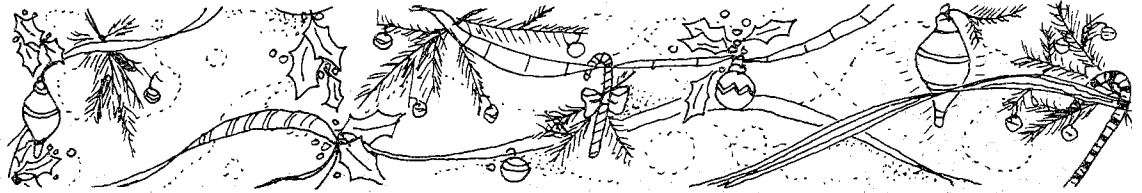
Traffic accidents aren't the only way people get injured or killed.

During every hunting season, there are always reports of hunters shooting themselves or others because they've never learned how to use and handle guns safely.

Others pour gasoline or kerosene on a fire to make it burn better. It does burn bigger - sometimes too big and too fierce.

Most of these accidents have one thing in common -- a little safety mindedness and the use of good common sense would have prevented them.

Very few people carry on activities on their holidays that are really dangerous, like skiing or mountain climbing. But everyone does things that can cause injury if there is no thought to safety. Over and over again, the accidents prove it.



## WINTER DRIVING POSES HAZARDS TO MOTORISTS

It's time to review some of the common hazards associated with winter driving. Two of the problems faced by motorists in all sections of the country are carbon monoxide poisoning and batteries that are too weak to start a vehicle in cold weather.

### CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas. There is no way to detect its presence, except by drowsiness or a headache. To avoid becoming a victim of carbon monoxide, check your vehicle's exhaust system. Always leave one window open slightly to allow an exchange of air. Do not park the vehicle for extended periods with the engine running, as carbon monoxide may seep inside.

### JUMPING BATTERIES

Boosting from a live battery to one that is discharged is extremely hazardous. It is fairly common to see this procedure during winter months. The following procedure should be used to boost a discharged battery:

1. Both vehicles should, if possible, be out of traffic. They should not touch one another, and all electrical switches should be off.
2. Open the hoods of both vehicles and loosen the caps of both batteries to allow any excessive hydrogen gas to escape harmlessly.
3. Do not smoke. Do not create sparks on the terminals.
4. Make a connection with the jumper cable between the positive post of the donor battery and the discharged battery.
5. Make a connection with the jumper cable of the donor battery to a good ground on the engine of the disabled vehicle. Do not attach the ground clamp to thin metal parts, such as the air filter cover. It must be a good solid ground, at least 12 inches from the battery.
6. Start the disabled vehicle.
7. Remove cables in reverse order.
8. Replace battery caps.



December 1984



## HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

### NO PLACE LIKE (A SAFE) HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS

"There's no place like home for the holidays"...until an accident happens. Each year thousands of families have their holidays marred by accidents. Plan ahead and keep your holiday happy by keeping it safe. A few safety reminders for the holidays and every day, are:

TREES - Don't rely only on chemical coatings to flame-proof your tree. For added protection choose a fresh, green tree, with a trunk butt sticky with resin. Cut off the trunk about 2 inches. Mount in a sturdy, water-holding stand. Don't string lights on a metallic tree.

CANDLES - Keep lighted candles away from evergreens. Use nonflammable holders. Keep away from other decorations such as wrapping paper. Place where they cannot be knocked down or blown over.

TRIMMINGS - Use only noncombustible or flame-retardant materials. Remember that leaded materials (some tinsels) are hazardous if ingested by children and pets. Keep trimmings with small removable parts out of reach of children. Pieces could be swallowed or inhaled. Avoid trimmings that resemble candy or food - a child could eat them!

FIRES - Before lighting any fire, remove all greens, papers and other decorations including stockings, from fireplace area. Check to see that flue is open. Keep a screen before the fire all the time.

PAPER - When making paper decorations, look for materials labelled "flame proof." Remove all wrapping papers from tree and fireplace area immediately after presents are opened. Don't burn in fireplace. Roaring flames can ignite soot and resins inside the chimney and cause a serious fire.

COOKING - Avoid wearing loose flowing clothes near the stove or candle-lit table. Beware of instructions telling you that oil is ready when it bubbles. Oil may smoke or blaze before it bubbles and may only appear to bubble when food is dipped into it. When fonduing, do not use a ceramic fondue pot for making beef fondue. Only metal pots with sloping sides should be used. Ceramic pots are not designed to withstand the high temperatures required for beef fondue. Make sure stand sits on a secure holder to avoid its being overturned.

-MORE-

GIVING - Choose any gift with safety in mind - especially for children. Any electrical gift - toys, appliances, hair dyes, razors - should have the U.L. label. Try to select flame-retardant clothing.

CELEBRATING - If your're imbibing and then driving, follow the "one-for-one" rule. That's one drink an hour or one hour before driving for each drink. That's the time it takes for the body to eliminate the alcohol in one drink. Or better yet, whenever you go out, select someone as the driver and have that person stick to soft drinks for the evening.

So, why not sit down with your family and make plans for safety. Before a fire breaks out see that each member knows what to do. Plan for safety by looking for and eliminating potential danger spots in your home and have a Happy Holiday!

## Slogan of the Month..

**Just a Spoonful of Safety  
Helps the Accidents Go Down**



# The Last Word

## ISN'T IT ODD?

When other people take a long time to do something, they are slow.  
 But when I take a long time to do something, I am thorough.  
 When other people don't do it, they are too lazy.  
 But when I don't do it, I'm too busy.

\* \* \* \* \*

A famous philosopher once asked, "Why is there never time to do things right, yet always time to do them over?"

\* \* \* \* \*

Successful managers derive satisfaction from achieving with people. They take real pride in being surrounded with strong people and in helping them achieve. They recognize that in a world which is changing economically and socially and which is accumulating technical knowledge rapidly, everyone is confronted with the need to cope skillfully with these changes. To keep business competitive in an ever-changing society, managers hold very strategic positions. Helping people grow with the times is an opportunity and a challenge to the manager.



Smith, the contractor, brushed his teeth twice a day. The doctor examined him twice a year. He slept with the window open. He followed a strict diet with plenty of fresh vegetables. He golfed, but never more than eighteen holes. He neither drank alcoholic beverages, smoked, nor lost his temper. He was careful to get at least 8 hours sleep every night. The funeral will be held next Thursday. Smith is survived by 18 specialists, 4 health institutes, 6 gymnasias and numerous manufacturers of health foods and antiseptics.

## HE FORGOT ABOUT TRAINS AT GRADE CROSSINGS.

\* \* \* \* \*



Tact is changing the subject without changing your mind.

\* \* \* \* \*

The amount of sleep required by the average person is five minutes more.