

APRIL 1985



BULLETIN



**Make A
Safety Drive
In "85"**

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.



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April 1985

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
TCI Trap Rock, Inc.	5863	Dresser, WI
Hobbs & Oberg Mining Co., Inc.	5864	Porter, OK
Frantz Bros. Inc.	5865	Whitehall, PA
D. P. Frost Const. Co., Inc.	5866	Mexia, TX
D. P. Frost Const. Co., Inc.	5867	Mexia, TX
D. P. Frost Const. Co., Inc.	5868	Mexia, TX
Owsley Limestone Co. Inc.	5869	Campellsburg, IN
Chestnut Coal	5870	Trevorton, PA
Putnam County Stone Company	5871	Cloverdale, IN
Century Materials, Inc.	5872	Tempe, AZ
Fort McDowell Sand & Gravel	5873	Ft. McDowell, AZ
Cordroy Bros.	5874	Belvidere, IL
Central Limestone Co., Inc.	5875	Central, IL
South East Coal Company	5876	Irvine, KY
Savitski Bros. Coal Co.	5877	Atlas, PA
Placer U. S. Inc.	5878	Ely, NV
Williams & Sons Slate & Tile Inc.	5879	Wind Gap, PA
Smith's Blacktop Paving Inc.	5880	Derry, PA
Laurel Land Development, Inc.	5881	Carrolltown, PA
Unimin Corporation	5882	Byron, CA
Fatlan Trucking & Excavating	5883	Braidwood, IL
Elmhurst Chicago Stone Company	5884	Bolingbrook, IL
Petersen Sand & Gravel Inc.	5885	McHenry, IL
Joliet Sand & Gravel Company	5886	Rochdale, IL
Clise Coal Co.	5887	Frostburg, MD
Schoolcraft County Road Comm.	5888	Manistique, MI
Manistique Rentals, Inc.	5889	Manistique, MI
Bark River Concrete Prods.	5890	Bark River, MI
Prairie Lane Corp.	5891	Wooster, OH
Lite Coal Co.	5892	Enterprise, WV
Brown & Root Const. Inc.	5893	Foreman, AR
Fayas & Sons, Inc.	5894	Kingsford, MI
Fox Valley Const. Co.	5895	Appleton, WI
Cold Spring Granite Co.	5896	Wausau, WI



<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Boughton Trucking & Material	5897	Plainfield, IL
Avery Gravel Company Inc.	5898	Plainfield, IL
General Purpose Rock Company	5899	Rushville, IL
Blaze Coal & Construction Co.	5900	Salisbury, PA
Pioneer Const. Materials Co.	5901	Tacoma, WA
B D & T Mining Co., Inc.	5902	Roderfield, WV
Benwood Limestone Co. Inc.	5903	Benwood, WV
Windsor Minerals Inc.	5904	Windsor, VT
Scurfield Coal Inc.	5905	Berlin, PA
Black Earth Coal Co., Inc.	5906	Horse Branch, KY
Owensboro River Sand & Gravel	5907	Owensboro, KY
Owensboro River Sand & Gravel	5908	Owensboro, KY
Owensboro River Sand & Gravel	5909	Wolfe Creek, KY
A. D. Coal Co.	5910	Treverton, PA
Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters	5911	Rock Island, IL
Prosperity Mining, Inc.	5912	Summerlee, WV
Tee Pee Sand & Gravel	5913	Casa Grande, AZ
Ideal Cement Co.	5914	Florence, CO
Rock Products, Inc.	5915	Encino, NM
Carter Roag Coal Co.	5916	Beverly, WV
Cowdon Development	5917	Rivesville, WV
Fox Ridge Stone	5918	Oswego, IL
Lost Gulch	5919	Globe, AZ
Nichols Development Corp.	5920	Globe, AZ
Adkins Coal Co., Inc.	5921	Short Gap, VA
Waukesha County Highway	5922	Genesee, WI
Doverspike Bros. Coal Co.	5923	Dora, PA
Loyal Forman & Son	5924	Albright, WV
Beach Grove Coal Company	5925	Iaeger, WV
Kanawha Coal Co.	5926	Ashford, WV
Kanawha Coal Co.	5927	Ashford, WV
Jillian Coal Co.	5928	Pikeville, KY

April 1985

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

WIDESPREAD INVOLVEMENT SHORT OF ITS GOAL

For the first annual national district council safety awards, 16 councils drew positions competitively. Approximately 500 safety chapters were involved.

Congratulations are in order to 11 of the 16 district councils for being fatality free and special recognition to the Surface Safety District Council of North Central West Virginia for being free of all accidents.

The totals of the 3 classified groups of surface district council coal mines reported 3 fatalities and 185 lost work day injuries (NFDL) for an incidence rate of 2.455 per 200,000 work hours of exposure. Surface mines reported 15.31 million work hours.

Underground coal council mines reported 9 fatalities and 2,342 lost work day injuries for an incidence rate of 8.108 per 200,000 employee hours of exposure. Underground council aggregate work time was 57.99 million work hours.

The totals of the underground and surface council mines reported 12 fatalities and 2,527 occupational injuries (NFDL) from January-December 1984, at respective incidence rates of 6.927 with 73.35 million hours of aggregate work time.

Comparative annual data from 1983 was not requested from district councils for this first annual competition.

To be in competition for 1985, all district councils are reminded that the first quarterly district council report must be postmarked April 30, 1985.

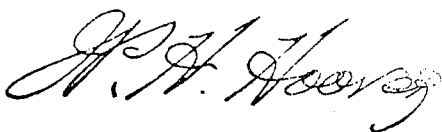
Last year the rate of all coal mining injuries (fatal and nonfatal) reported within district council mines was 6.93.

The rate of fatal injuries in district council coal mine chapters was .032 per 200,000 employee hours. A total of 12 miners died in work related accidents.

The rate of nonfatal lost-time injuries in council mines was 6.39 per 200,000 employee hours. Injuries that caused no lost-time but required medical treatment are not included. The 16 district council mines worked a total of 73,268,118 employee hours during 1984.

See you at the National Council meeting in Falls Church, Virginia, May 22, 1985.

William H. Hoover, Secretary
National Council, HSA



NATIONWIDE DISTRICT COUNCIL SAFETY COMPETITION 1984

SURFACE COUNCILS	CODE	JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER				STAND
		WORK HRS.	LTA	F'TLS	INC.RATE	
<u>GROUP I (2,000,000 + WORK HOURS)</u>						
GROVE CITY/CLARION	PA05	2,419,129	8	0	0.661	1st
INDIANA JOINT NORTH	IN08A	2,696,218	22	0	1.631	2nd
INDIANA JOINT SOUTH	IN08B	4,863,016	50	2	2.138	3rd
TOTAL		9,978,363	80	2	1.643	
<u>GROUP II (1,000,000 +)</u>						
CLEARFIELD	PA03	1,636,778	20	0	2.443	1st
NEW RIVER VALLEY	WV10	1,598,120	48	0	6.007	2nd
TOTAL		3,234,898	68	0	4.204	
<u>GROUP III (999,999 -)</u>						
N. CENTRAL SURFACE	WV13	155,423	0	0	0.000	1st
MON VALLEY	WV08	159,807	2	0	2.503	2nd
GUYANDOTTE	WV06	256,886	4	0	3.114	3rd
INDIANA	PA07	679,457	11	0	3.237	
COAL RIVER	WV02	621,563	14	1	4.826	
SOUTHEAST OHIO	OH02	218,677	6	0	5.487	
TOTAL		2,100,154	37	1	3.168	
OVERALL TOTALS		15,313,415	185	3	2.455	

NATIONWIDE DISTRICT COUNCIL SAFETY COMPETITION 1984

UNDERGROUND	CODE	JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER				INC. RATE	STAND
		WORK HRS.	LTA	FTLS			
<u>GROUP I (3,000,000 + WORK HOURS)</u>							
GUYANDOTTE	WV06	5,896,745	121	0	4.103	1st	
N. CENTRAL	WV11	5,529,447	154	0	5.570	2nd	
KINGFISH KESSLER	IL07	5,355,508	150	0	5.601	3rd	
JOHN E. JONES	IL02	12,596,045	361	3	5.779		
SCOTTY GROVES	PA06	6,692,169	288	2	8.666		
KASKASKIA VALLEY	IL03	4,191,445	240	0	11.451		
NEW RIVER VALLEY	WV10	5,971,015	363	3	12.259		
INDIANA	PA07	7,123,711	465	0	13.054		
TOTAL		53,356,085	2142	8	8.059		
<u>GROUP II (1,500,000 +)</u>							
SOUTHEAST OHIO	OH02	2,679,739	101	0	7.538	1st	
TOTAL		2,679,739	101	0	7.538		
<u>GROUP III (1,499,999 -)</u>							
MON VALLEY	WV08	314,152	5	0	3.183	1st	
COAL RIVER	WV02	1,020,880	58	1	11.559	2nd	
KISKI TRI COUNTY	PA08	583,847	36	0	12.331	3rd	
TOTAL		1,918,879	99	1	10.442		
UG. OVERALL TOTALS		57,954,703	2342	9	8.113		
OP. OVERALL TOTALS		15,313,415	185	3	2.455		
UG/OP COMBINED		73,268,118	2527	12	6.930		

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

BASED ON REPORTS RECEIVED, THE AWARD WINNING DISTRICT COUNCILS
ARE AS FOLLOWS:

JANUARY - DECEMBER - 1984

GROUP I - UNDERGROUND COAL - LEVEL OF 3,000,000 OR MORE (WHE)

GUYANDOTTE DISTRICT COUNCIL, Pineville, West Virginia, accomplished 5,896,745 hours of work time, fatality-free with 121 occupational injuries (NFDL) for an incidence rate of 4.103 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

GROUP II UNDERGROUND COAL - LEVEL OF 1,500,00 OR MORE (WHE)

SOUTHEAST OHIO DISTRICT COUNCIL, Wilkesville, Ohio, recorded 2,679,739 work hours, fatality-free with 101 occupational injuries (NFDL) and an incidence rate of 7.538 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

GROUP III UNDERGROUND COAL - LEVEL OF 1,499,999 OR LESS (WHE)

MON VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL, Morgantown, West Virginia, totaled 314,152 hours of work time, fatality-free, with 5 occupational injuries (NFDL), and an incidence rate of 3.183 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

GROUP I SURFACE COAL - LEVEL OF 2,000,000 OR MORE (WHE)

GROVE CITY/CLARION COUNTY DISTRICT COUNCIL, CLARION, PENNSYLVANIA, reported 2,419,129 hours of work time, fatality free, with 8 occupational injuries (NFDL) and an incidence rate of 0.661 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

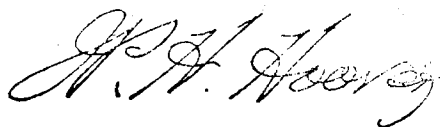
GROUP II SURFACE COAL - LEVEL OF 1,000,000 OR MORE (WHE)

CLEARFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL, Clearfield, Pennsylvania, had an aggregate work time of 1,636,778 hours, fatality free, with 20 occupational injuries (NFDL) and a 2.443 incidence rate per 200,000 hours of exposure.

GROUP III SURFACE COAL - LEVEL OF 999,999 OR LESS (WHE)

SURFACE SAFETY ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA DISTRICT COUNCIL, Clarksburg, West Virginia, reported 155,423 work hours, fatality and injury free for an incidence rate of 0.000 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

William H. Hoover, Secretary
National Council, HSA





H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

WHAT CAN A MINER DO TO PREVENT ROOF FALL ACCIDENTS?

The number of fatal roof fall accidents in coal mines continues to climb. Thirty-four miners died in roof fall accidents during 1984. There is no reason to think that we won't have 34 roof fall fatalities in 1985 unless definite changes are made in the attitudes, work procedures and priorities of the entire coal industry. The REAP (Roof Evaluation-Accident Prevention) program is a continuing cooperative effort between labor, industry, and government to stop the needless suffering and loss of life caused by falls of roof. Over 35,000 miners have lost their lives in roof fall accidents since 1900, and the time has come to take the positive action necessary to stop these tragic accidents. The United Mine Workers of America, Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, National Independent Coal Operators' Association, American Mining Congress, State inspection agencies, Bureau of Mines, Mine Safety and Health Administration, and Holmes Safety Association all have made a firm commitment to the success of REAP and are working hard to make this program a success. These organizations can do much to assure success of the REAP program, but all roof fall accidents can never be prevented without the strong support and active participation of every miner.

What can a miner do to prevent roof fall accidents? A safe miner can do much to prevent death and injury from falls of roof. While it is true that a mine operator has the responsibility for providing each employee with a safe working environment, the miner is responsible for staying in the safe environment. The miner must remain alert and aware of the ever present hazards from roof falls. He or she must avoid traveling through unbolted crosscuts and beyond the last row of roof bolts or other areas where the roof is unsupported. It is not necessary for miners to work or travel under unsupported roof. Many coal mines operate efficiently without any miner going under unsupported roof for any purpose. Over 71 percent of all roof fall fatalities occur in areas where permanent roof supports have not been installed.

Every miner can and should:

1. Know and follow the roof control plan and insist that others follow the plan at all times, especially:

- (a) Bolt spacing.
- (b) Bolt length.
- (c) Bolt torque requirements.
- (d) Temporary support requirements and sequence of installation.
- (e) Maximum width of entries and rooms.
- (f) Post spacing and pattern when used.

-MORE-

2. Know and help maintain the marking devices that mark entrances to areas of unsupported roof.
3. Stay out of areas of unsupported roof.
4. Talk to other miners and insist that they stay out of areas of unsupported roof.
5. Set temporary supports from under supported roof.
6. Sound the top with a proper sounding tool. Closely examine the roof and pay particular attention to any cracks that are present. If a crack is found, follow it visually to see if another crack intersects with the first, further weakening the roof.
7. Where holes are drilled in the mine roof, either for roof bolts or as test holes, use the hole to find out if there are either cracks, rash streaks, coal streaks, hill seams, mud seams, clay veins, or other indications of bad roof.
8. Report cracks or faults in the roof to the supervisor, the safety committee, and upper management.
9. Use a bar of proper length when taking down loose roof.
10. Stay under permanent roof supports when taking down loose roof or set two firm, solid posts between you and the loose roof.
11. Insist that all miners be properly trained in roof control, especially new miners and miners newly assigned to the face areas.

Remember, your family needs you. Don't let the next roof fall fatality be you. Never enter areas where the roof is unsupported. Stay under supported roof while setting posts. A safe, thinking miner is the best defense against roof fall accidents.

The life you save will be your own!

Submitted by REAP Coordinator

ROOF AND RIB CONTROL



ALWAYS

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

*This fatality should be discussed at your regular on-the-job safety meeting.



FATAL ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: An electrical accident occurred when a shuttle-car operator contacted an exposed energized power conductor in a damaged area of a trailing cable while hanging the cable over a roadway. The investigation revealed that the trailing cables were not being protected from damage, in that there was a practice of running over trailing cables with mobile equipment.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The roof-bolting machine operator decided to bolt the roof in the crosscut. He requested another roof bolter to close the roof-bolting machine circuit breaker, however, the breaker would not stay in the closed position.

The section electrician stated that upon arrival at the power center he placed a piece of paper under the trip plunger of the under-voltage release coil for the circuit breaker protecting the roof bolting machine's trailing cable and closed the circuit breaker. Then the roof-bolting machine was placed in operation.

The roof bolting machine helper returned to the area with the scoop, dragging the metal overcast. He stated that the metal overcast was drug over the roof-bolting machine trailing cable and back across it. He then stopped the scoop short of the area where it was desired to place the overcast because the overcast had been turned over. He was afraid that the sharp edges of the overcast would cut or damage the trailing cable. He decided to hang the cable over the roadway with the help of the victim who was nearby. While they were hanging the cable, the roof bolting machine helper heard a moan from the victim and noticed him drop to the mine floor. Apparently the victim contacted an energized conductor.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: Examination of the roof-bolting machine trailing cable revealed that the insulation had been damaged exposing a power conductor. The tripping mechanism of the electrical circuit breaker for the roof-bolting machine had been blocked for about two weeks prior to it having been reblocked on this day.

The phase-to-ground fault condition in the trailing cable of the continuous mining machine exposed the victim to phase-to-phase voltage of 550 volts when he contacted the exposed phase conductor in the roof-bolting machine trailing cable.

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

*This fatality should be discussed at your regular on-the-job safety meeting.



FATAL MACHINERY ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: The victim, an electrician helper, was fatally injured while hand guiding a 3/8-inch nylon rope being used to pull a trailing cable onto a power-driven moving cable reel drum mounted on a 2-1/2 ton flatbed truck. The rope became entangled around his leg, pulling him from ground level onto the truck bed and into the rotating cable reel drum. Approximately 183 feet of the cable was wrapped around the victim and the drum. The accident and resultant fatality occurred because the victim was guiding a rope by hand onto a power-driven moving drum not especially designed for hand feeding.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The cable reel truck was equipped with an emergency stop switch which was inoperative, a violation of Section 77.404(a).

The cable reel truck was equipped with a hand-throttle control lever which was inoperative, a violation of Section 77.404(a).

The victim was allowed to perform work alone in an area where hazardous conditions existed and could not communicate with others nor could he be heard or seen by others, a violation of Section 77.1700.

The victim was hand feeding a rope onto a power-driven moving cable reel drum which was not especially designed for hand feeding, a violation of Section 77.407(a).

A suitable inspection by a competent person was not being made of the cable reel truck. Equipment defects present on the truck were not recorded and reported to the mine operator, a violation of Section 77.1606(a).

CONCLUSION: The accident and resultant fatality occurred because the victim was guiding a rope, by hand, onto a power-driven moving drum not especially designed for hand feeding.

The following factors contributed to the seriousness of the accident:

1. The victim was allowed to perform work alone in an area where hazardous conditions existed and he could not communicate with others nor could he be heard or seen by others.
2. The emergency stop switch installed on the rear portion of the cable reel truck was inoperative.

April 1985

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION AND THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD ON THE SAME DAY, MAY 22, 1985, AT THE BEST WESTERN FALLS CHURCH INN, 6633 ARLINGTON BOULEVARD, FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA.

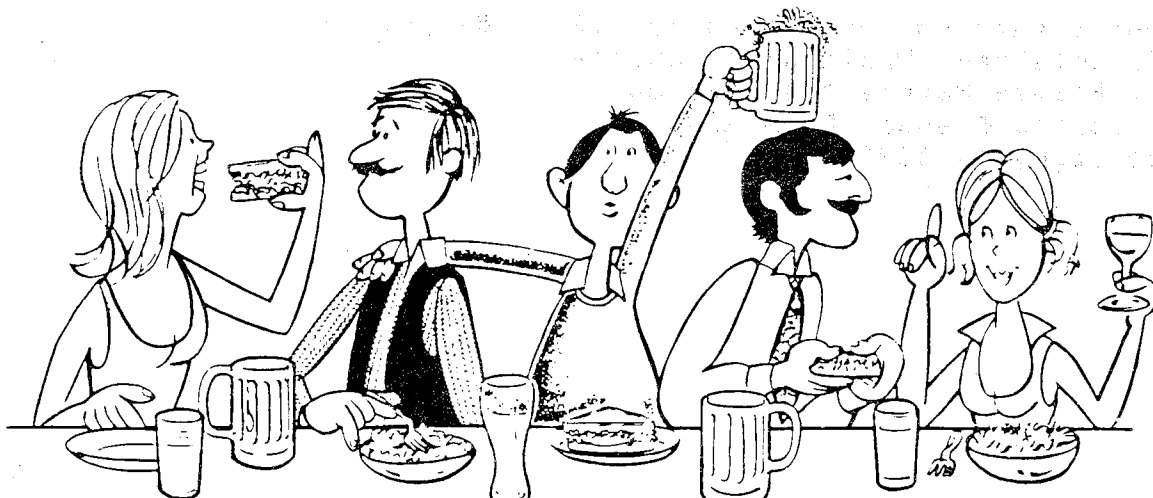
THE MEETING WILL BEGIN WITH THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING AT 9 A.M. FOLLOWED BY THE REGULAR MEETING AT 10 A.M. THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES MEETING WILL CONVENE AT 2 P.M.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL AWARDS BANQUET WILL BE HELD AT 7 P.M. AWARDS WILL BE PRESENTED TO THOSE COUNCILS WITH THE LOWEST INCIDENCE RATES IN THEIR GROUP.

BANQUET ATTENDEES WILL HAVE A CHOICE OF EITHER TOP SIRLOIN OR RED SNAPPER DINNER. TICKETS ARE \$15 INCLUDING TAX AND GRATUITY.

A HOSPITALITY BAR WILL BE HELD FROM 4:30 - 12 P.M., MAY 21.

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE IN LOCATION FOR THIS YEAR.



April 1985

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 22, 1985

RESERVATION REQUEST

BEST WESTERN FALLS CHURCH INN

\$38 - Single () No. of Rooms Required ()

\$46 - Double () No. of Rooms Required ()

Arrival Date _____

Departure Date _____

BANQUET TICKETS -- \$15 includes tax and gratuity*

Top Sirloin _____ (No. of Tickets)

Red Snapper _____ (No. of Tickets)

*Payment must accompany request. Checks payable to William H. Hoover,
National Secretary, Holmes Safety Association

Name _____ Phone _____

Company or Council _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please return no later than May 16, 1985 to:
Linda Lofstead, Training Technician
MSHA, Holmes Safety Association
4800 Forbes Avenue, Room A268
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

Why Be Handicapped

I've got two arms and two legs, two feet and two hands, ten toes and ten fingers. I've got two eyes. What's more, all these things are in good repair and I want to keep them that way.

When we lack any part of our body, or can't use some part properly, we say we have a handicap. And you know what a handicap is--in horse racing it's an extra dead weight a good horse has to carry to give poorer horses a chance to win. In golf or bowling, it's a system that gives the better player a disadvantage in scores so that mediocre players have a chance to win.

In life, a handicap, such as missing some fingers, having a lame leg, or blindness or deafness, is something that makes the whole business of living and working a lot tougher. People can do great things with a handicap, but those people have to work harder than the rest of us to accomplish the same end.

There's nothing in our work operations that needs to cause accidents that will leave you handicapped. But there's no kind of work in which handicapping accidents can't happen.

Any piece of moving machinery can cripple if you don't handle it right. If you try to oil, clean, adjust or repair a machine in motion, you're just asking for a hand injury that may never again do a good day's work.

When you handle anything heavy you risk a damaged back, unless you lift with your legs instead of your back and unless you get help if it's too big for you. And heavy things can also crush feet unless you handle them properly and protect your feet with hard-toed safety shoes.

The slightest cut can be infected unless you get first aid. An untreated infection often forces the doctors to cut off the infected finger or hand or foot.

An eye is very easily damaged--a tiny sliver of metal or even dust can damage it. So can acids and other chemicals. That's why certain of our work operations call for the use of eye protection--to keep you from the handicap of blindness.

Then there are all those handicap-producing accidents that can happen at work or at play or at home--falls, burns and so on. They can and do happen. If you want to avoid handicaps, learn to walk safely, to respect things that can burn or explode, and to keep an eye open for traffic, whether it be on the highway or in the plant aisle.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION SAFETY AWARDS

"ILLINOIS MINERS RECOGNIZED FOR ACCIDENT-FREE SERVICE"

Twenty four miners were recently recognized by the state of Illinois for working at least 20 years without a lost--time accident. Brad Evilsizer, director of mines and minerals for Illinois, presented awards to the following:

Francis P. Rowley	51	years of service
Edward F. Drea	33	years of service
John Riva	30	years of service
William Bowsher	26	years of service
Pete Valler	26	years of service
James Mayernick	24	years of service
James C. Borgognoni	24	years of service
Robert L. Hall	20	years of service
John L. Townsley	23	years of service
Louis Broccardo	23	years of service
Ervin L. Shimkus	22	years of service
Robert R. Ambler	22	years of service
Phillip S. Whitlow	21	years of service
Anton J. Ley, Jr.	21	years of service
Julius Bota, Jr.	32	years of service
David W. Bandy	22	years of service
Charles F. Crist	22	years of service
Paul E. Pearson	32	years of service
John W. Meikle, Sr.	32	years of service
Meril A. Allen	26	years of service
Chester Martin	Over 20	years of service
Fred Hay	Over 20	years of service
John Hein	Over 20	years of service
John L. Leahan	Over 20	years of service

**MAKE A SAFETY
DRIVE IN**



"85"



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION MONTHLY SAFETY TOPIC

The Silent Killer

Carbon monoxide is a gas which has neither color nor odor. Because it cannot be recognized by any of the human senses, it has been called the silent killer. Poisoning results from inhalation of the gas as the carbon monoxide combines with the hemoglobin of the blood. This action excludes oxygen and the victim suffocates. Carbon monoxide is very dangerous because even a small percentage in the air can cause sickness and higher percentages can cause death.

Carbon monoxide is generated by the combustion of common fuels. It is produced by improperly adjusted oil and gas burners, by coal, coke, or charcoal fires when there is not enough air over the surface of the fire bed and by internal combustion engines.

Because carbon monoxide is generated by incomplete combustion of fuels, cases of carbon monoxide poisoning increase during the cold-weather months when more fuel is used, both on and off the job. The generation of carbon monoxide cannot be stopped, so, make sure that the gas generated is piped to some point where it will not harm anyone or that sufficient ventilation is provided to prevent the buildup of poisonous concentrations.

Burners and flues require proper maintenance to assure that the fuel burns efficiently and that the waste gases are carried away. Don't ever permit the use of an open salamander in an enclosed area. See that it is equipped with a flue to the outside, or, if this is not possible, move the salamander to an area with sufficient ventilation.

The exhaust systems of internal combustion engines, both automotive and industrial, should be inspected frequently for leaks. If faulty parts are detected, have them replaced immediately. Remember, too, that no one should ever run an automotive engine in a closed garage. Finally, even though the exhaust system of an automobile has been recently inspected, it's impossible to tell when a leak might develop. Never drive with all the windows closed.

-MORE-

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU CHECKED THE SEALS AND TIGHTNESS OF YOUR SELF-RESCUER?

DEVELOP THE HABIT OF PERIODICALLY CHECKING YOUR SELF-RESCUER!

Self-rescuers are specialized, single-use gas mask devices and are commonly used in underground mining. They are designed for use in emergency exit from carbon monoxide atmospheres.

* * * * *

Close the Trunk!

Whether you're idling the motor or driving at 60 m.p.h., a deadly cloud of exhaust gas, loaded with asphyxiating carbon monoxide, envelopes the back end of your car. Motion picture tests made after pouring oil into a car's fuel to make the exhaust smoke proved that, despite every effort to design a tail pipe that squirts exhaust away from the car, the carbon monoxide poisoned cloud remains glued to the vehicle.

That's why you're courting trouble if you ride with the trunk lid open. Carbon monoxide seeps into the trunk and can sneak through the porous rear seat back into the passenger compartment. You subject yourself to the same hazard if you travel with a station wagon's tail gate window open.

If you have a damaged trunk lid that won't seal shut completely, have it repaired. And if you must occasionally overload the trunk so you can't close it, be sure to bring in plenty of air at the front of the car. It is suggested you open both side and vent windows and the front air vents.

Remember that all your actions against carbon monoxide must be preventive. For if this silent killer does enter your car, you'll probably never know it--carbon monoxide is odorless, tasteless and invisible.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

WHAT DO YOU WANT OUT OF LIFE?

Most of us, when we think about what we want out of life, would ask for good health, financial security and a happy home life. So obviously we want to avoid health and money problems and we do all we can for our family.

In the mining industry, our attitudes regarding safety are extremely important when we consider what we want out of life.

If we all have a safety conscious attitude, we stand a lot better chance of getting all the things we want out of life. If we have accidents, many of us will find that a lot of things we don't want are going to happen to us.

It's really quite simple. If we play the safety game right, we win. But if we play wrong, then some of us will get hurt.

Playing safely means more money in the bank but it also means a happier and healthier life. Accidents mean heartbreak, pain and fear.

Accidents can spoil a vacation or a romance. But safety gives self-confidence and a sense of security.

Safety is the only product you can buy that won't cost you a nickel and still be a good buy!

So step right up and buy something that can help make you healthy, happy, prosperous and confident.

And if that isn't enough, just remember that safety is one product that will also keep you alive.

DON'T BE AN APRIL FOOL -

THINK & WORK SAFELY

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

SAFE WAY IS THE BEST WAY -- AT HOME TOO

The world looks pretty dingy as winter ends. But then nature gets busy and does a big cleanup job, melting snow and ice, turning the grass green, and decking trees and shrubs with leaves and flowers. In a very short time, a dingy world becomes beautiful. It's spring!

Spring is also the cleanup time at home, but don't let an accident keep you from the pleasures of the outdoor season that is ahead. Follow the basic accident prevention rules learned at work. Plan your home chores with safety always in mind, and then stick to your plans.

Keep lawn and garden tools in good repair, with cutting edges sharp and handles free of splits and splinters. When you have finished using them, do not leave them lying around. Return them to a safe location.

Choose a calm day to remove storm windows and install screens. Many accidents have been caused by winds, for gusty winds can make ladders unstable and can blow screens and windows from the grasp.

Use a sturdy ladder and place it firmly, remembering that ground in the spring is usually soft. It is good practice to have someone hold it for you.

If you have trash to burn, place your incinerator in a cleared area a safe distance away from overhanging branches and from bushes and fences. Do your burning on a calm day. A calm, damp day is even better. Do not leave a fire unattended.

Before mowing the lawn, remove stones and other hard objects. Keep area clear of small children and pets, and wear your safety shoes and eye protection.

Use caution when pouring gasoline. Do not smoke. Do not fill the tank of your mower, or any other gasoline-engine-driven machine, while the engine is running. Do not leave a running engine unattended. Disengage spark plug or plugs when making adjustments.

If you spray plants, don't smoke (many sprays contain flammable substances). Spray downwind so that the mist won't blow back into your face and eyes. When you have finished, store the spray outfit and thoroughly wash all exposed areas of your skin. It is also wise to gargle, in order to make sure your throat is clear of spray.

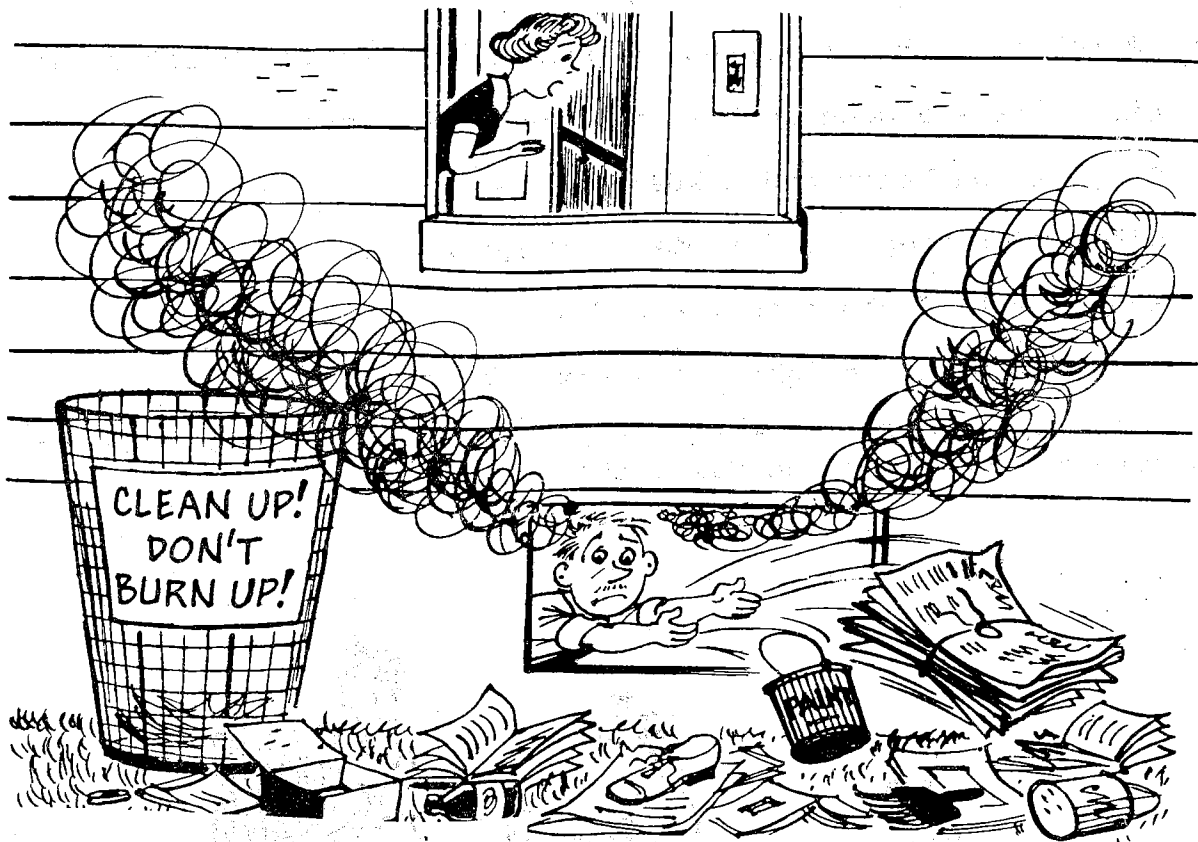
In the course of spring housecleaning, you will have to do a good deal of lifting. Do it the right way. First look over the

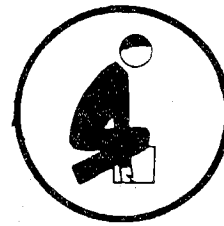
-MORE-

object and decide the best way to grip it. Place your feet close to the load, bend your knees, keep your back straight.

Get a good grip (at opposite corners) and keep the load close to your body. Straighten your knees slowly, pulling the load up directly over your feet so that your legs take the strain, not your back. Don't jerk the load or twist your body. Ease the load down the same way. Never allow your back to take the strain.

Finally, don't let the balmy weather fool you. Dress properly. And don't overdo the physical work. Remember, you may need some conditioning after the long winter months indoors.





Lifting



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

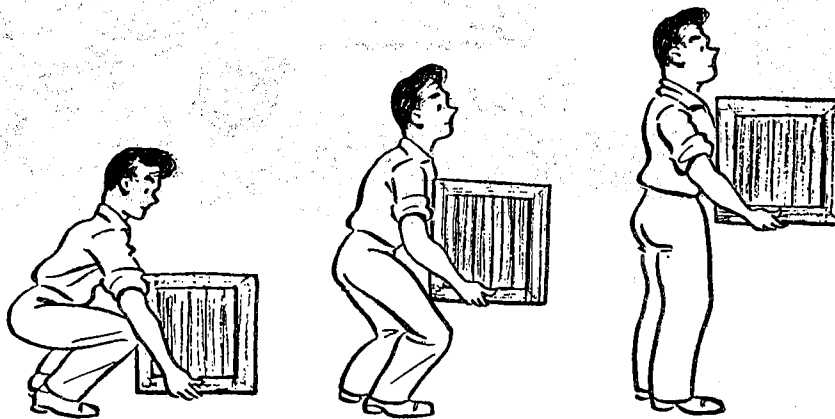
Facts on Backs

The chief causes of back strains are:

1. Slipping or tripping while lifting, carrying, pushing, pulling, reaching.
2. Twisting the body while lifting.
3. Lifting with the weight away from the body.
4. Lifting with the back instead of the legs.
5. Lifting heavy or awkward objects.

Back strains can be prevented by practicing the following rules:

1. First, take a good look at the job to be done.
2. Get help on heavy and awkward loads.
3. Watch your step; good footing is essential.
4. Keep the load close to the body.
5. Keep the back straight; lift with the legs.
6. Lift the load first; turn after the lift; and when doing so turn all the body including the feet.



TEACH THEM...



TO **LIFT**

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

OPTIMIST OR PESSIMIST?

Two men were struggling up a steep mountain. During a particularly rough stretch, the pessimist stopped and looked up at the crest. "Look how far we must go!" The optimist turned and looked down at the tiny houses in the valley and exclaimed, "Look how far we have come!"

Do you look at the top of the mountain (in our case frequency zero) and say, "Look how far we must go!" or are you an optimist? Those who have stood on top of the highest mountains were not pessimists. They were not always successful on their first try either. It took a great deal of training and trying. Those who read this article probably know that it is not easy going in the accident-prevention business. If it was, it wouldn't much matter whether you trained or not.

Training is an orderly presentation of facts, and it can give us an orderly outlook on our jobs. An orderly approach indicates that we have learned. By learning, and by using that learning, mixed with some imagination, we can look and plan ahead confidently. This means educating us in the proper state of mind. We must not allow ourselves to be defeated by the struggles of the past. Every trainer has learned that certain principles apply to good safety performance or efficient production. We must learn those principles.

Supervisory training builds determination and desire. Determination to overcome obstacles and the desire to want to overcome obstacles. These obstacles are often in our own thoughts.

The safety-conscious supervisor is an optimist because of the optimistic state of mind. Although all the accidents aren't stopped the supervisor knows it is possible, just as the optimistic climber knows the peak can be scaled. A thoroughly organized plan is developed through training and observation. Optimistic supervisors have confidence in their training and their ability to use that training. They are not satisfied to prevent a few accidents; rather, the goal is frequency zero, nothing but the best. There is nothing pessimistic about this person. Optimists are not defeated because accidents keep happening--it encourages them to work harder. They know that seasoned with the right amount of desire, they will achieve what they set out to do.

The pessimist is afraid of the future. They can only see difficulties ahead, and they seem insurmountable because the pessimist is not adequately prepared. The optimist knows there are difficulties, but realizes they are not insurmountable.

Training builds healthy attitudes. It builds courage and initiative and allows us to progress.

Optimist or pessimist? It's up to you!



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

MOTIVATING WORKERS TOWARD SAFETY

What makes an employee feel satisfied? A sense of recognition, a feeling of acceptance, and the belief that he or she truly belongs to, and is a part of the environment will do very nicely. If you recognize good work, give everyone fair and equal treatment, and consider each person an individual, you will have gone a long way toward earning the respect of your employees.

No one wants to be ignored or identified with something that is unpleasant or unfavorable. We like to be given individual attention, to be a part of that which contributes to the accomplishment of our objectives.

As supervisors, practice of the following will to a great degree swing employees into a wholesome course of action:

1. Take the time to show the employee that their job contributes to the overall success of the operation.
2. Be considerate of an employee's interests and comment about them.
3. Try to think up a variety of little challenges related to safety, quality, production, housekeeping, etc. Give recognition for achievements in these areas.
4. Do not show favoritism among employees. This hinders the performance of both the supervisor and the employee with other employees.

* * * * *

News You Can Use

The Holmes Safety Association has a limited supply of "Methane" and "Open-Pit Pete" safety posters. These posters measure 3-1/2' x 5' and are printed in color on heavy stock paper. Requests for these will be honored on a first come, first serve basis. Contact:

Donna Lane
Holmes Safety Association
4800 Forbes Avenue, Rm. A268
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
(412) 621-4500 Ext. 649/650

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



Notebook

1. Congratulations and welcome to all the newly elected district council presidents and secretaries.
2. The Holmes Safety Association will have a display at the American Mining Congress Coal Convention in Pittsburgh, PA to be held at the David L. Lawrence Convention/Expo Center, May 12-15, 1985.
3. The Holmes Safety Association and the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association meetings will be held at the Best Western Falls Church Inn, Falls Church, VA. The meetings will be held on May 22, 1985.
4. The Clearfield 21st Annual Ladies Night and Awards Banquet was held on February 16, 1985. The meeting was held at Christ the King Parish Center in Houtzdale, PA. There were 750 persons in attendance. Don Conrad was the guest speaker. Awards were given for perfect attendance and best incident rates. There was a dance following the meeting.
5. REMINDER to all councils-1st quarterly competition reports due in to the National Office by April 30, 1985.
6. Copies of the Pamphlet "A Guide to Miners' Rights and Responsibilities under the Federal Mine Safety & Health Act of 1977" are available through: Bill Bursey, MSHA, 4800 Forbes Ave., Pgh., PA 15213. Room 58 A.

*Members: Short news of your Council activities can be included in the Notebook. Information needed two months in advance. Forward to:

Louise
MSHA-Holmes Safety Association
4800 Forbes Avenue, Rm. 268A
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Third Theodore F. Hatch Symposium

International Conference on the Health of Miners

3RD THEODORE F. HATCH SYMPOSIUM
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JUNE 2-7, 1985



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON THE
HEALTH OF MINERS

147 Duquesne Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15201-1411, 412-624-5551

June 2-7, 1985
Pittsburgh, PA

AN INVITATION

On behalf of the Sponsors and the Organizing Committee, it is our pleasure to extend to all interested persons a most sincere and cordial invitation to attend the THIRD HATCH SYMPOSIUM and INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HEALTH OF MINERS. The 1985 Conference, to be held at the Hyatt Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is the first one devoted to promoting scientific exchange and discussion of the state of the art in the identification, prevention and control of the major health and safety problems affecting miners.

The overwhelming response to our "Call for Papers" promises a program dedicated to the major problem areas and the exchange of new research and developments aimed at improving the health of miners.

In addition to the technical program, a variety of sightseeing tours have been arranged for your enjoyment of Pittsburgh. Spouses of attendees are invited to enjoy a program of their own as well which include a number of visits to some of Pittsburgh's unique landmarks and shopping areas.

Plan now to attend our Conference. We look forward to welcoming you to Pittsburgh June 2-7, 1985.

Warfield Garson
Warfield Garson, M.D.
Co-Chairman of Conference

Robert W. Wheeler
Robert W. Wheeler, P.E.
Co-Chairman of Conference

Contact: Joan Houston, Exec Secretary
Intl Conf on the Health of Miners
Univ of Pittsburgh
Graduate School of Public Health
130 Desoto Street
Pittsburgh PA 15261
USA

Sponsors:

- Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh (GSPH)
- National Institute for Occupation Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc. (ACGIH)

THE LAST WORD

April 1985

Some people get married due to a lack of judgment, divorced due to a lack a patience, and remarried due to a lack of memory.

* * * * *

Remember your weight results not from what you eat and drink between Christmas and New Year's, but from what you eat and drink between New Year's and Christmas.

* * * * *

If the dollar bill shrinks any more, George Washington is going to have to get a haircut.

* * * * *

One honest man wrote a letter to the income tax bureau. He said: "I haven't been able to sleep since I cheated on last year's income tax. Enclosed please find \$1,000--If I find I still can't sleep--I'll send you the rest of the money.."

* * * * *

You're getting old when the gleam in your eye is the sun hitting your bifocals.

* * * * *

Consider the postage stamp--its usefulness lies in its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there.

* * * * *

An egotist is a self-made man who worships his creator.

Trouble with mood music is, nobody ever agrees what mood we're in.

* * * * *

Experience is the best teacher. One reason: you get individual instruction.

* * * * *

People come in three classes: the few who make things happen; the many who watch things happen; and the overwhelming majority who have little or no idea what happened.

* * * * *

ONE-UPMANSHIP

A Virginia state trooper stopped a driver who was cruising along the highway with his car hood up. The man claimed he was lost and needed directions. He had heard that the best way to get the attention of a police officer was to raise the hood of his car.

WELL, IT'S TRUE!

Defending his buddy's poor driving record, a man is reported by state police in a western state to have said, "He wouldn't have such a bad record if the police didn't keep arresting him."

LIGHTS OUT

The only traffic light on the island of Malta is gone. "No one ever paid any attention to it anyway," said a police officer, "so we switched it off to save electricity."

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



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

If you do not care to receive this Bulletin, please check here and return this form.

Please include any change of address below:

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association was founded in 1916 by 24 leading National organizations of the mining industries.

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association is named to commemorate the first director of the Bureau of Mines for his efforts in reducing accidents and illness throughout the mineral industries.

The following is the different award criteria:

Type "A" Awards - For Acts of Heroism

The awards are medals with Medal of Honor Certificate.

Type "A" - For Acts of Heroic Assistance

The awards are Certificates of Honor.

Type B-1 Awards - For Individual Workers

(40 years continuous work experience without injury that resulted in lost workdays)

The awards are Certificate of Honor, Gold Pins and Gold Decal.

Type B-2 Awards - For Individual Officials

(For record of group working under their supervision)

The awards are Certificate of Honor.

Type C Awards - For Safety Records

(For all segments of the mineral extractive industries, meeting adopted criteria)

The awards are Certificate of Honor.

Other Awards - For Individual Workers

(For 10, 20, or 30 years without injury resulting in lost workdays)

The awards are 30 years-Silver Pin and Decal, 20 years-Bronze Pin and Decal, 10 years-Decal bearing insignia.

Special Awards - For Small Operators

(Mine operators with 25 employees or less with outstanding safety records)

The awards are Certificate of Honor!

Contact: HSA Office

Department of Labor
MSHA, Holmes Safety Association
4800 Forbes Avenue, Room A268
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

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