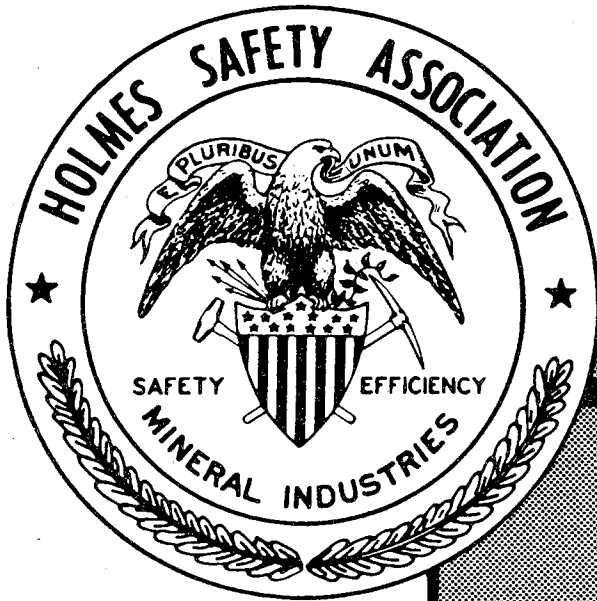


JULY 1985



BULLETIN



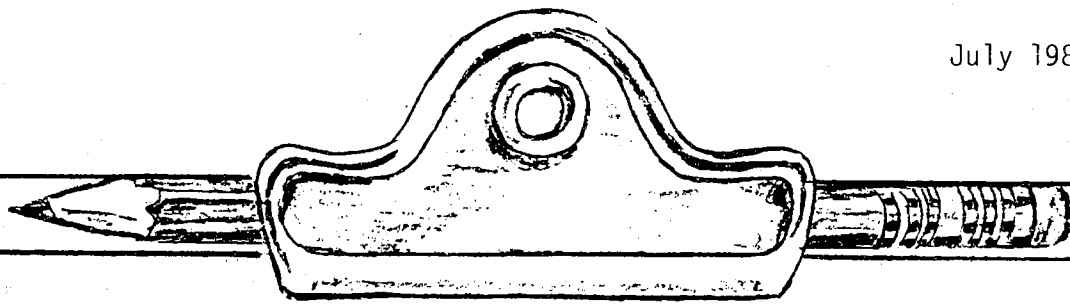
**Make A
Safety Drive
In "85"**

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.



IN THIS ISSUE...

		<u>PAGE</u>
Topic -	"Welcome New Members"	2
Council News -	"District Council Standings, First Quarter 1985"	4
Accident Summary -	"Fatal Handling Material Accident"	5
Poster -	"REAP"	7
Safety Topic -	"Fatalities From Falls of Roof"	8
Safety Topic -	"Manual for Training and Retraining of Miners"	9
Safety Topic -	"Railings and Scaffolds-Part III"	10
Topic -	"Plan Work - Work Plan"	14
Poster -	"Buckle-Up"	15
Topic -	"Cycling Cautions"	16
Poster -	"Clean Up All Spills"	17
Topic -	"Notebook"	18
Topic -	"Press Highlights"	19
Safety Topic -	"Selling Safety"	27
Topic -	"The Last Word"	28
Meeting Report Form -	(Mine Chapters Only)	



July 1985

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Black Diamond Energy	6064	Corriganville, MD
Potomac Coal Co.	6065	Somerset, PA
Columbia Materials, Inc.	6066	Tucson, AZ
Miles Sand, Inc.	6067	Wichita, KS
Kimpton's Acme Sand & Gravel	6068	Tucson, AZ
Hofenrichter Gravel	6069	Montgomery, IL
George Hocking Construction Co.	6070	South Range, MI
White's Mines, Inc.	6071	Knippa, TX
Bear Branch Fuel Corp.	6072	Rosedale, VA
Cleveland Quarry Co.	6073	Amherst, OH
C & W Coal Co.	6074	Philippi, WV
Badger Coal Co.	6075	Buckhannon, WV
Badger Coal Co.	6076	Buckhannon, WV
Brashear Coal Mines	6077	Westernport, MD
General Shale Products	6078	Mooreville, IN
East Valley Materials	6079	Queen Creek, AZ
R. L. White Co.	6080	Uvalde, TX
Sodder Trucking Co., Inc.	6081	Alloy, WV
Forreston Construction	6082	Forreston, IL
Glenn O. Hawbaker, Inc.	6083	Pleasant Gap, PA
State Line Sand & Gravel	6084	Kimmel, IN
State Line Sand & Gravel	6085	Garrett, IN
State Line Sand & Gravel	6086	Middlebury, IN
Sequoia Rock Co.	6087	Fresno, CA
D & B Materials, Inc.	6088	Helotes, TX
R. V. Buric	6089	Mavisdale, VA
Urban Sand & Gravel	6090	Mahomet, IL
Lehigh Paving Co.	6091	Paxton, IL
Nerco Distribution Group	6092	Owensboro, KY
McClanahan Rock Products	6093	Parsons, TN
Musson Bros., Inc.	6094	Rhineland, WI
B. L. Gustafson Materials	6095	Phoenix, AZ





Standard Concrete, Inc.	6096	Phoenix, AZ
Tombstone Silver Mines, Inc.	6097	Tombstone, AZ
A. J. Construction Co., Inc.	6098	Tucson, AZ
Catalina Marble, Inc.	6099	Catalina, AZ
Gibson Quarries, Inc.	6100	Lee's Summit, MI
Vulcan Materials Co.	6101	Manassas, VA
Engineering Services, Inc.	6102	Beaver, WV
Mountaineer Crawler, Inc.	6103	Lanark, WV
Freedom Coal, Inc.	6104	Wharton, WV
Wise Mining, Inc.	6105	Wharton, WV
Phil Strouth Coal Co.	6106	Wise, VA
Mine Safety & Health Admin.	6107	Tucson, AZ
Presque Isle Corp.	6108	Alpena, MI
Peterson Bros. Blacktop, Inc.	6109	Mora, MN
Pinz Sand & Gravel	6110	Isle, MN
Ulland Bros., Inc.	6111	Scanlon, MN
Economy Ready Mix, Inc.	6112	Braham, MN
Lundin Construction Co.	6113	Carlton, MN
Buckley Construction Co.	6114	Mora, MN
Mille Lacs Aggregate & Concrete	6115	Milaca, MN
P.O. Pederson, Inc.	6116	North Branch, MN
Arizona Portland Cement Co.	6117	Rillito, AZ
Saguaro Rock & Materials	6118	Tucson, AZ
Standard Aggregates, Inc.	6119	Newell, WV
Coyotte Materials	6120	Yuma, AZ
Don Kelland Materials, Inc.	6121	Roll, AZ
Production Engineered Products	6122	Hennepin, IL
Mill Creek Stone & Gravel	6123	Bunker Hill, IN
Mill Creek Stone & Gravel	6124	Peru, IN
Hoosier Stone Concrete Corp.	6125	Salem, IN
KAS Coal, Inc.	6126	Bryants Store, KY
May Flower Coal, Inc.	6127	Freeburn, KY
Thermo Coal Corp.	6128	Virgie, KY
Big "R" Coal Co., Inc.	6129	Gulnare, KY



July 1985

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

BASED ON REPORTS RECEIVED, THE DISTRICT COUNCIL STANDINGS
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER 1985, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

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

JOHN E. JONES DISTRICT COUNCIL, Benton, Illinois, with 3,154,879 work hours with 118 occupational injuries (NFDL) and one fatality for an incidence rate of 7.54 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

GROUP II UNDERGROUND COAL - LEVEL OF 1,500,000 OR MORE (WHE)

INDIANA DISTRICT COUNCIL, Indiana, Pennsylvania, recorded 1,827,013 work hours, fatality-free with 93 occupational injuries (NFDL) and an incidence rate of 10.18 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

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

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT COUNCIL, Fairmont, West Virginia, totaled 1,235,993 hours of work time with 24 occupational injuries (NFDL) and zero fatalities and an incidence rate of 3.88 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

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

No council activity for this work hour group.

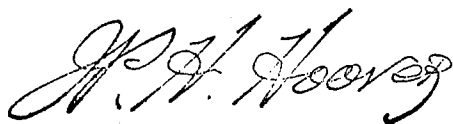
GROUP II SURFACE COAL - LEVEL OF 1,000,000 OR MORE (WHE)

No council activity for this work hour group.

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

WESTERN MARYLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL, Grantsville, Maryland, reported 213,952 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



ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



FATAL HANDLING MATERIAL ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A blasting technician was fatally injured when he was suffocated by ammonium nitrate prill inside a storage silo.

Limestone was mined from a large quarry using single bench mining methods. The drilled and blasted limestone rock was loaded by front-end loaders onto 50-ton haulage trucks and transported to the mill where it was crushed, screened and stockpiled.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The victim was a member of the crew assigned to load a mixer truck with prill. It was necessary for the crew to enter the silo each time they reclaim prill in order to maintain material flow.

Two of the workers entered the silo which contained about 11 feet of prill. They shoveled prill into a small cone-shaped depression and realized that although the screw conveyor was operating, prill was not flowing into its feed point. The victim told his coworkers to go outside and advise the third crew member to stop pounding on the conveyor tube and to pound on the silo wall. The coworker complied and then looked into the silo from the south side of the screw conveyor. He saw that the prill was bridged but due to the small opening alongside the conveyor he could not determine the extent of the hang-up. He began poking at the bridged prill with a long rod while the third worker continued pounding on the wall. The screw conveyor slowed and stopped and he ran to the adjacent electric control panel and de-energized the screw conveyor with the stop switch. When the second worker climbed to the silo roof and re-entered through the access hatch, all he could see was the victim's hand sticking out of the surface of the prill. Grabbing the victim's hand, he attempted to pull him free.

When the victim was uncovered it was discovered that his feet and lower legs were entangled in the screw conveyor flights.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The direct cause of this accident was the caving of bridged material on which the victim was standing.

Factors contributing to the accident included:

1. The design of the silo and the reclaiming screw-conveyor system was such that miners were required to work inside while the conveyor was operating in order to maintain prill flow from the silo. These miners were exposed to burial by slides and caving.

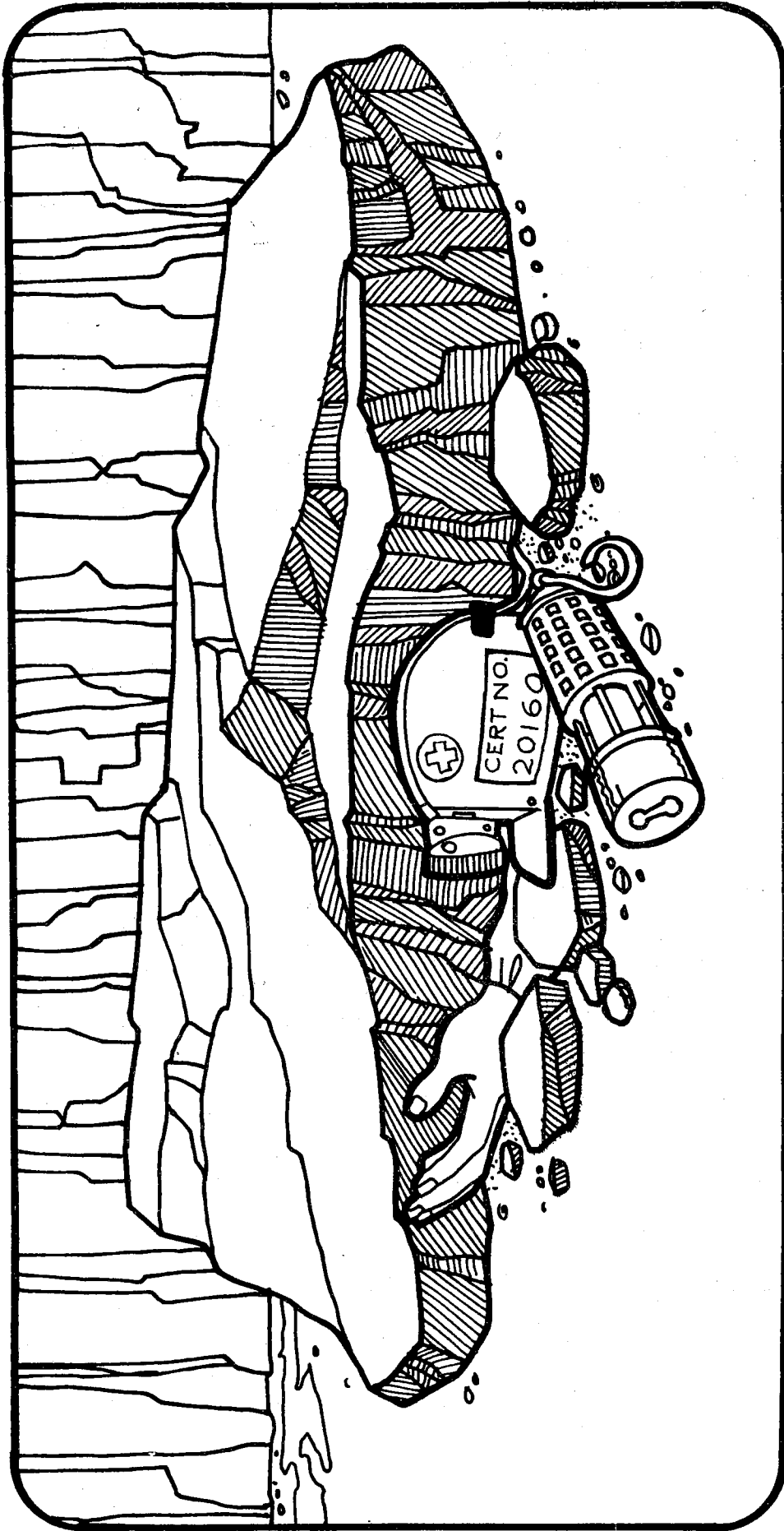
-MORE-

2. The miners worked inside the silo with the screw conveyor operating; not stopped and locked out.
3. Employees working inside the silo did not wear a safety belt and life line attended by a similarly equipped second person.
4. Condensation due to high humidity levels contributed to prill bridging conditions.
5. The off-center screw conveyor feed point caused non-uniform draw-down and further encouraged bridging.
6. The unguarded screw conveyor feed point permitted the victim's lower extremities to become entangled in the auger and prevented his ready rescue.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The silo shall be modified or replaced such that persons are not required to enter the facility during normal operation.
2. Until such modification or replacement has been successfully completed, provisions shall be developed and used which will eliminate the need for employees to enter during operations. Such work as previously performed can be accomplished from the silo exterior by other means, such as air ladders and silo wall ports.
3. No persons shall enter the silo unless all fill and discharge systems are stopped and locked out.
4. No persons shall enter the silo unless wearing a safety belt, safety rope maintained anchored and taut and constantly attended by a similarly equipped second person.
5. Provide a portable platform which can be attached to the inner silo structure from which a person can work without fear of entrapment by bin contents.
6. Develop a safe silo operating procedure and train all involved persons in details. Such procedures should be enforced whenever violations are observed.
7. During periods of high humidity all persons involved in silo operation should be re-instructed as to the hazards of bridging which may develop inside the storage as a result of moisture and prill interaction.

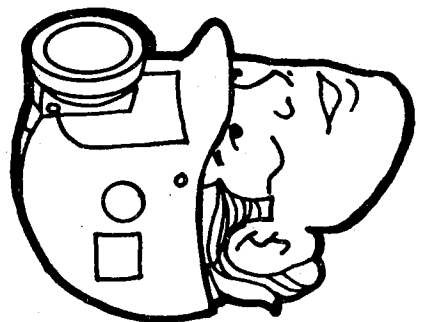
REAP



July 1985



SUPERVISORS
are the victims in over 15%
of all fatal Roof Fall Accidents.



REAP

Roof Evaluation - Accident Prevention



FATALITIES FROM FALLS OF ROOF

The coal mining industry went from December 21, 1984, to April 2, 1985, a total of 101 days, without a fatality from a fall of roof. Since April 2, three fatalities from falls of roof have occurred. Each of these three accidents occurred inby permanent roof supports and are summarized below:

1. The victim was a continuous mining machine helper in the process of extending the line curtain inby permanent roof support.
2. The continuous mining machine was being operated inby the last row of roof bolts.
3. A section foreman was assisting the roof bolting machine operator by holding up one end of a 16-foot roof mat while standing under unsupported roof.

By going 101 days without a fatality from a fall of roof, the coal mining industry has shown that coal can be mined safely. Contributing to this accomplishment was a constant awareness of the hazard associated with going inby permanent supports. Let's continue to reap the benefits of this awareness and take the time to remind everyone that there is a high probability of being seriously injured or killed when persons travel inby permanent supports.

Joseph A. Lamonica
Administrator for Coal Mine Safety and Health
U.S. Department of Labor
Arlington, Virginia 22203

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL FOR TRAINING AND RETRAINING OF MINERS UNDER 30 CFR PART 48

In order to assist operators in understanding their compliance responsibilities under Section 115 of the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act) and its implementing regulations, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) has issued an Administrative Manual for training and retraining of miners under 30 CFR Part 48. The policy contained in the manual supersedes all previous policies under Part 48.

The manual organizes and presents MSHA training policy in one reference source. Accordingly, future MSHA Policy Memoranda issued from the Office of Educational Policy and Development, Arlington, Virginia, should be placed in the manual to maintain a complete updated reference for Part 48.

Copies of the manual can be obtained from the National Mine Health and Safety Academy, P. O. Box 1166, Beckley, West Virginia 25801, (304)256-3305, or from the Office of Educational Policy and Development, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203, (703)235-1400. The attached order form is provided for your convenience.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

Please Send The Following:	Mail To:	National Mine Health and Safety Academy P. O.Box 1166 Beckley, WV 25801
Administrative Manual for Training and Retraining of Miners Under 30 CFR Part 48		

Number of Copies _____

Name _____

Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

RAILINGS, AND SCAFFOLDS-PART III*5) RAILINGS

All elevated platforms, floor openings or excavations in traffic areas must be protected with railings to prevent falls of persons. These can be made of wood, metal railing, chains or ropes and they may be of a temporary or permanent nature.

Top rails should be between 36" and 42" from the floor of platform, and 3" high toeboards will be provided on the floor.

Following are recommended dimensions for these structures:

	Wood	Piping	Angle Iron
Uprights.....	2" x 4"	1-1/4"	1-1/2" x 1/2" x 3/16"
Upper railing...	2" x 4"	1-1/4"	1-1/2" x 1-1/2" x 3/16"
Center railing..	1" x 4"	1"	1-1/4" x 1-1/4" x 1/8"

Railing will be anchored to platform, capable of withstanding a stress of 96 kgs. applied in any direction.

6) Scaffolds

Scaffolds are temporary elevated platforms erected to support workers and materials. To assure proper safety, scaffolds should be designed to support at least four times the anticipated weight to which they will be subjected.

The majority of falls from scaffolds occurs through the following causes:

- a) Improper construction or installation
- b) Overloading
- c) Lack of means of access to the scaffold
- d) Failure of personnel to use protective devices
- e) Lack of devices to prevent falls of persons

The safety belt is fundamentally the best device for personal protection and it should be used constantly in all work done more than 10 feet high. It is important, however, that the belt should not be supported by the scaffold itself, but to some fixed point outside it.

1) Horse Scaffolds - This type consists of planks placed upon horses. Planks should be 2" x 10" as a minimum. Maximum height of horse will be 6 feet.

*Part I was released in the May Bulletin and Part II was released in the June Bulletin.

-MORE-

For a standard 4' x 4' size, following are dimensions of lumber members:

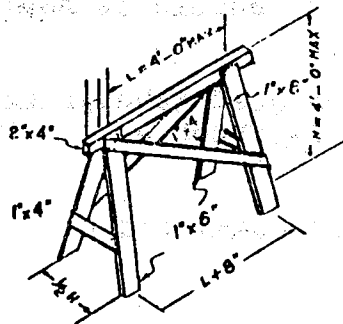
Top brace.....	3" x 4"
Legs.....	2" x 4"
Spreaders.....	1" x 6"
Angle braces.....	1" x 8"
Diagonal braces..	1" x 4"

Separation between horses will not be more than 4 ft. for heavy loads, nor less than 7-1/2 ft. for light loads. Planks should be cleated together to prevent their becoming displaced.

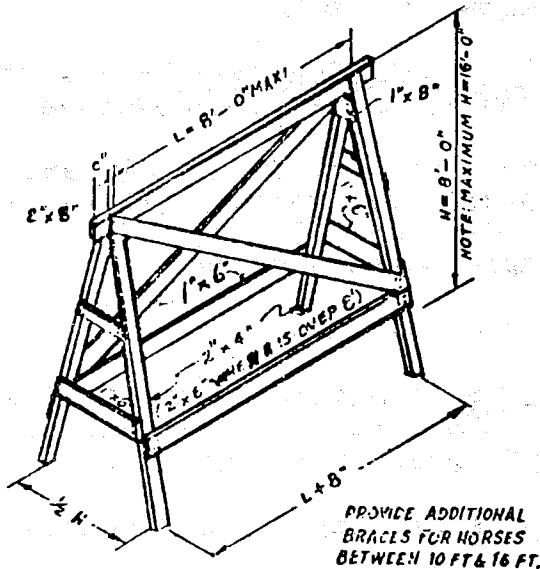
Horses must be placed on solid, level ground, with all four legs on the floor. When set upon soft earth or sand, they should be stood upon planks.

STANDARD TYPES OF HORSE-SCAFFOLDS

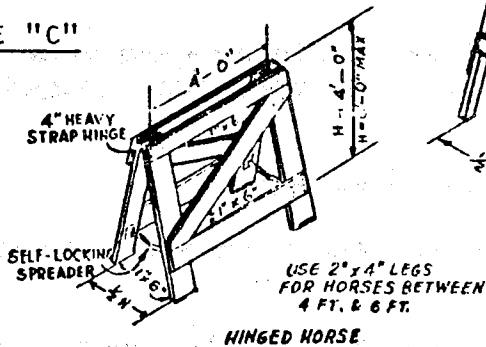
TYPE "A"



TYPE "B"



TYPE "C"



DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION FOR LIGHT TRADES SCAFFOLD HORSES. FOR HEAVY TRADES SCAFFOLD HORSES, INCREASE LUMBER SIZES AS FOLLOWS:

TYPE A: Legs 1 x 8 in., top 3 x 4 in., braces 1 x 6 in.

TYPE B: legs 2 x 6 in., top 2 x 6 in., braces 1 x 8 in., inside leg braces 1 x 10 in.

TYPE C: legs 2 x 4 in., top 1 x 8 in., and braces 1 x 8 in.

-MORE-

2) Swinging Scaffolds - These consist of working platforms suspended vertically by wire or fiber rope. They are provided with a mechanical hoisting system, either operated from the scaffold platform or from below.

Ropes supporting swinging scaffolds should be first-grade manila fiber, 3/4" minimum diameter. If the scaffold is to be utilized in contact with acids, steel cable not less than 5/16" diameter will be used.

Scaffolds should be supported securely from eaves, cornices or other reliable means, with steel hooks providing a safety factor of 4.

No more than two workers should be allowed at one time to work upon the platform of a swinging scaffold. It should be subjected to a test with full load not more than 12 inches from the ground before it is authorized for use aloft.

The platform should be provided with toeboards and safety railing. As an additional precaution, workers should be equipped with safety belts.

3) Tubular Steel Scaffolds - A well-designed tubular steel scaffold has many advantages over wooden types, such as:

1. Low cost with increased safety
2. Totally recoverable after work is completed
3. No fire hazard
4. Improved appearance

These come in two main types:

Built-up Scaffolds are made up either from sectional frames or from tubes and couplers. As the name implies, they are erected from the ground up as work progresses.

Rolling Scaffolds are structures mounted on wheels.

Tubes are usually 2" or 2-1/2" in diameter, and from 6 to 13 feet long.

Following are important precautions to be taken in the operation and maintenance of scaffolds of this type:

1. The structure should be maintained plumb and level at all times.
2. Exterior scaffolds should be anchored to the wall at least every 25 feet in height and 28 feet in length.
3. Provide safety railing regardless of height.
4. Never climb on cross-braces. Use ladders.
5. Make sure that all connecting and locking devices are tight at all times.

6. Dimensions of planks are the same as those indicated for other types of scaffolds.
7. In rolling-type scaffolds, caster brakes should be locked when the structure is in working position. These scaffolds should not be moved if there is someone on it.

4. Miners' Scaffolds - Different types of scaffolds are used in mines for working in elevated places, especially when driving ore-passes and chimneys. Improvisation without regard to safety is one the principal source of serious accidents in mining.

In this type of work, these working platforms are necessarily of a temporary nature. What is more, they must be adapted to irregular topography and confined areas. As a consequence of the operations, they are often exposed to the effects of blasting and runs of ore, and such structures suffer damage or destruction.

It is not possible to set down standard construction norms for these scaffolds due to the constant changes in ground and working conditions. However, the following fundamental aspects should be considered:

1. The scaffold must be planned, designed and constructed as solid, rigid and roomy as possible, depending on circumstances. The maximum load, and the nature of work to be performed should be taken into account, with a safety factor of 6.

2. If needed, the scaffold should be of the detachable type, providing a safety railing, or completely covering the space to prevent falls of persons.

3. All persons working on a miners' scaffold should be protected by a safety belt at all times. The rope will be tied to a stake independent of the scaffold structure.

These precautions must be complemented by firm and safe means of access.

In vertical development, these working platforms may be fixed or suspended from a system which permits moving the structure as development progresses.

The fixed platform consists of metal stakes driven into the walls, supporting pieces of timber upon which scaffold planks are placed. This platform must be of detachable type; it is erected for drilling holes and loading explosives; it is dismantled for blasting and to allow broken ore to pass. It advances simultaneously with each new height of the working face, and new

-MORE-

supporting stakes are driven for each new position of the scaffold. The stakes remaining from previous positions serve as means of access.

Suspended platforms are installed by means of cable hoists, for carrying drilling equipment, materials and personnel. One instance is the driving of vertical shafts or ore passes from the bottom up. A diamond-drill hole is first driven from one level to the other, having a diameter larger than the cable. An air-winch is installed on the upper level, and the cable is threaded through the hole down to the lower level. A cage or skip is then attached to the cable.

Whatever the type of working platform or means of access used, they must be checked thoroughly after each blast to make sure that it is in optimum condition.

* * * * *

Plan Work - Work Plan

Very little can be accomplished without a plan. Safety must be accomplished through planning just the same as any other goal we set out to meet. Haphazard planning will accomplish haphazard mediocre results.

Take a look at any of the success stories of our time and you will find a carefully followed master plan. In these success stories, you will also find that those involved were not satisfied to do only what was required of them; they did a little more.

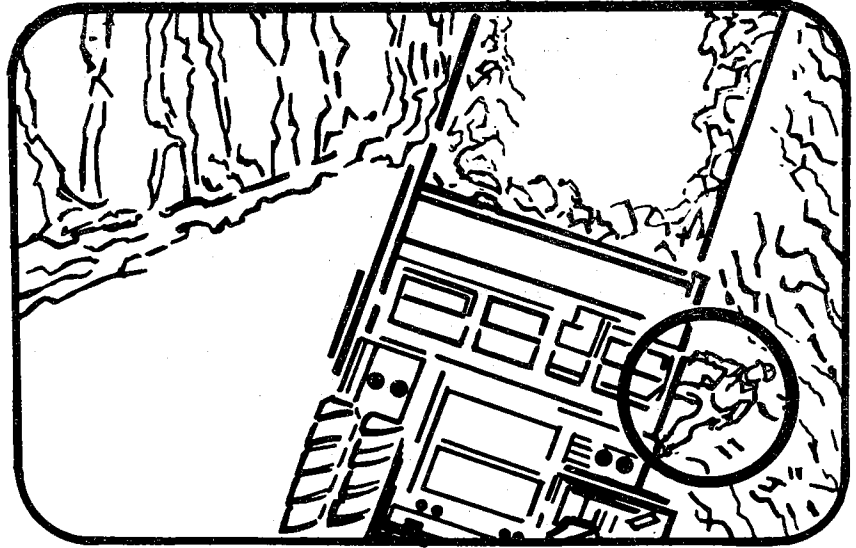
You may get by for years expending not more than the required effort on safety; and of course, you may fail tomorrow. Put a little extra into your safety planning and work a little extra in following your plan. The satisfaction gained outweighs the extra effort expended.

'BUCKLE-UP'

MAKE A COMMITMENT FOR LIFE

1984

Surface Haulage Fatalities	
Coal	Metal/Nonmetal
13	20



I pledge to buckle-up, and to get into the buckle up habit.

Signature	Date	Will Start	Will Continue	Signature	Date	Will Start	Will Continue
Carroll G. Smith	3/13/85		X	Ernie Christensen	2/13/85		X
Ralph Redfield	3-13		X	George FANLO	3/13/85		X
Stan Hayfield	3/13		X				
John M. Cotton	3/13		X				
Bell, Duvetish	3/13		X				
Charles Hamby	3/13		X				
Wayne E. ...	3/13		X				
Deue/Heunaf	3-13		X				
Stan Tandon	3-13		X				
John ...	3/13		X				
Robert ...	3/13		X				
Jack ...	3/13		X				
Bon Allen	3/13		X				
Ken ...	3/13		X				
Ed Winterson	3/14		X				

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

Cycling Cautions

Bicycling is exhilarating and excellent exercise, and it provides rapid and economical transportation. And, as kids have always known, it's fun. But bicycling has its negative side as well.

Each year bicycle accidents result in nearly a thousand deaths and 50,000 disabling injuries. Because approximately 47 percent of these accidents involve children under the age of 15, the Consumer Safety Commission ranks the bicycle as a most hazardous product.

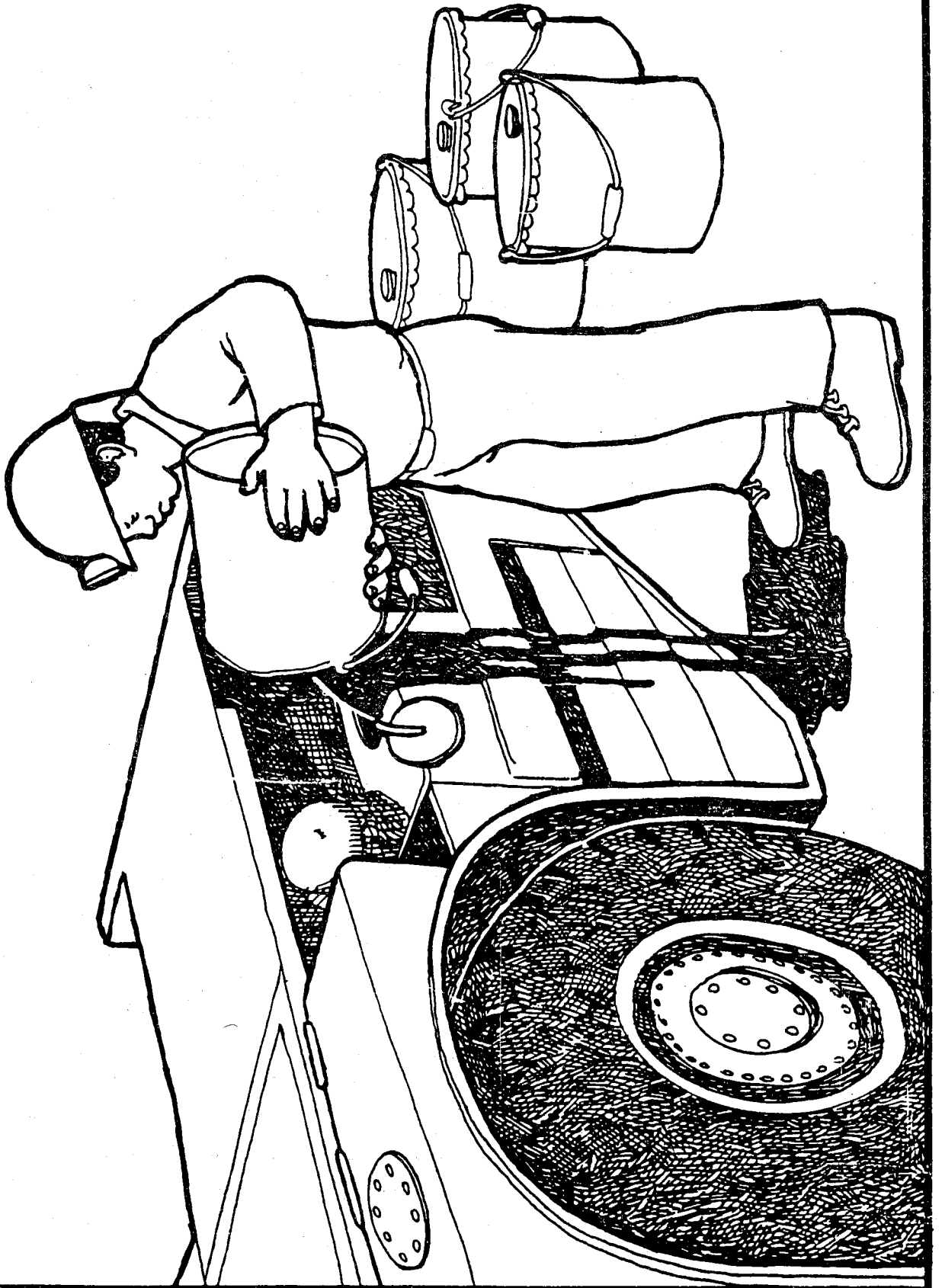
This is not cause to lock up your child's bicycle. What you should do is make sure your youngster knows how to allow for poor environmental conditions (rain, poor visibility, potholes, gravel) and how to drive defensively - on the alert for other cyclists, motorists, pedestrians and animals. Also remember the following National Safety Council suggestions:

- Obey all applicable traffic regulations, signs, signals and markings.
- Observe all local ordinances pertaining to bicycle operation.
- Keep right; drive with traffic, not against. Drive single file.
- Watch out for car doors opening, or for cars pulling out into traffic.
- Don't carry passengers or packages that interfere with your vision or control.
- Be extremely careful at all intersections, particularly when making a left turn.
- Protect yourself at night with the required reflectors and lights.
- Use hand signals to indicate turning or stopping.

**Don't Gamble On Your
Safety.**

You Can't Win!!

CLEAN UP ALL SPILLS



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



Notebook

1. A University of Alabama professor has invented a radio signal device that could help rescuers locate miners who become trapped. The short-range locator was developed by Dr. William E. Webb, professor of electrical engineering, and Ronald H. Church, a mining engineer with the Bureau of Mines. The locator's main advantages include its accuracy, light weight, and easy handling. The handheld receiver picks up a beep as it hears a trapped miner. Cost of the unit is about \$10.
2. The 1985 American Mining Congress Coal Convention was held May 13, 1985, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. The Holmes Safety Association Booth distributed safety material in the exhibit area. Ford B. Ford and David A. Zegeer were guest speakers.
3. The 1985 Annual Meetings of the Holmes Safety Association and the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association was held in Falls Church, Virginia, at the Best Western Hotel on May 22, 1985. The awards banquet was a success with approximately 100 people in attendance. (See Highlights in this Bulletin for a summary of the proceedings.)
4. The Southeast Ohio District Council in Athens, Ohio, held its first annual ladies' night banquet on May 18, 1985. The festivities were kicked off with a parade affiliated with the Black Diamond Festival. Awards were presented to miners for working 20 and 30 years without a lost-time accident. Each woman was presented with a door prize. There were 315 in attendance.

*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



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

PRESS HIGHLIGHTS

EXECUTIVE AND REGULAR MEETINGS

NATIONAL COUNCIL

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

The meetings were called to order by Commissioner of Deep Mine Safety in Pennsylvania, Walter Vicinelly, president of the National Council, at 9 a.m., in the Reston Room of the Best Western Hotel, 6633 Arlington Boulevard, Falls Church, Virginia, May 22, 1985.

All official business was conducted and all committee reports were approved, moved and carried by a quorum of 35 of the 40 executive members. The meeting adjourned at 9:40 a.m. Coffee was provided between sessions by the National Mine Service Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The regular meeting opened at 10 a.m., with the president's annual report and address to the delegation.

There were 82 delegates representing management, labor, state, federal, insurance, suppliers, associations and retirees of the mining, metallurgical, mineral extractive and allied industries in attendance.

Both the finance-audit report and the treasurer's report were read and approved.

After careful study by the awards committee, four proposals were nominated for outstanding service in promoting the humanitarian objectives of the Holmes Safety Association to receive the Association's highest honor, the Merit Award.

Following the announcement by Secretary Hoover of the contributions and dedicated services of each awardee to the Association, President Walter Vicinelly presented the awards and congratulated each recipient for their accomplishments. Those merited were:

Tom Kessler, superintendent, MSHA Academy, Beckley, WV;

Jimmie Kiser, manager-health & safety training, Westmoreland Coal Company, Clothier, WV;

-MORE-

July 1985

Walter Miller, former director, West Virginia Department of Mines, Charleston, WV;

Joseph Garcia, subdistrict manager, MSHA, Coal Mine Safety and Health, Monroeville, PA.

Certificate of Safety Awards

Four individuals were recognized by a certificate of service to mine safety. They were Wayne Kanack, district manager, Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health, Dallas, TX; Doyle Fink, subdistrict manager, Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health, Dallas, TX; Richard Vik, district manager, Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health, Duluth, MN; and, Ronald P. Hollenbeck, subdistrict manager, Metal/Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health, Vincennes, IN.

John English, director of MSHA's Educational Policy and Development and Secretary Hoover presented the Man of the Year Award to Art Guty, laborer, United Mine Workers of America, Uniontown, PA, and Anne Coughlin, chief, Qualification and Certification, MSHA, Denver, CO, for their leadership and cooperation in promoting HSA goals.

Tom Kessler, superintendent, MSHA Academy, and Secretary Hoover presented Ron Chambers, instructor, MSHA Academy, with a Service Award for his cooperation and support of HSA programs.

A special award was presented to Joseph Colton, coal mine inspector, MSHA, by David A. Zegeer, assistant secretary for MSHA. Mr. Colton was honored for his immediate response in performing the Heimlich Maneuver and thereby saving the life of Mike Searton at the MSHA Academy in Beckley.

Harry Thompson, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the suggested slate of officers and executive committee members for 1985-1986.

Moved, carried and adopted

Elected to 1985-86 Term

President	Cecil Roberts	Labor
First Vice President	David Hazlett	Insurance
Second Vice President	James Clem	Management
Third Vice President	Joseph Lamonica	Federal
Fourth Vice President	Bart Lay	State
Secretary-Treasurer	William H. Hoover	Federal
Assistant Secretary	Linda Lofstead	Federal

-MORE-

The following three delegates, representing the HSA, were elected to serve on the board of directors of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association:

Term 1985-1987

Linda Lofstead
Edward Onuscheck
William H. Hoover

Seven new members elected to serve on the Executive Committee increased the number to 44 plus four members-at-large. Committees appointed by the President were:

Finance-Auditing

Bobby Gibbs (Chair)
Herschel Potter
Robert L. Vines

Merit Award Committee

Robert Barrett (Chair)
William H. Hoover
Donald Conrad

Nominating Committee

Harry Thompson (Chair)
Earle Rudolph
David Hazlett

President Vicinelly then passed the gavel to incoming president Cecil Roberts. (Joe Main accepted for Cecil Roberts).

President elect Roberts presented the presidential award to outgoing president Walter Vicinelly. Mr. Vicinelly closed his term of office expressing his heartfelt thanks to the entire Association for their support.

Secretary Hoover introduced the delegates and guests and called for remarks by several of the district council presidents and secretaries.

Donald Conrad, secretary of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Council, gave a brief report of the State Council activities for 1984.

Secretary Hoover spoke briefly on the National Council activities as a complete progress report is included within the 1984 annual report now in circulation.

Bart Lay, director of West Virginia Department of Mines, gave a report on the West Virginia State Council meeting and activities.

Secretary Hoover gave a progress report on the 1984 activities of the Association.

-MORE-

July 1985

It was moved, carried and adopted that the National Council request a donation of \$5,000 from the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association for the purchase of safety decals. The Joseph A. Holmes granted this motion and voted to increase the amount by \$1,000.

Joe Main, acting for President Cecil Roberts, gave his closing remarks and adjourned the meeting.

The Council thanks the following donors of door prizes:

Penn Allegh Coal Company, Inc.
Old Republic Insurance Company
Old Ben Coal Company
Mine Safety Appliance
Peabody Coal

-MORE-

Progress Report 1984

National Council, Holmes Safety Association

One of the most effective means of reinforcing safety education has been through safety-oriented organizations which encourage management, labor, federal health and safety officials and state inspection agencies to participate actively in on-the-job safety meetings.

The Holmes Safety Association promotes health and safety on a cooperative voluntary basis. In its 59th year of public service to the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, mineral-extractive and allied industries, the association is constantly expanding.

Acknowledgment of the association's potential in health and safety education was given in 1981 by the former assistant secretary of MSHA, Ford B. Ford, and was followed by assistant secretary of MSHA, David A. Zegeer, in 1983.

Their supportive efforts moved the Association into all 50 mineral-industry states.

Progress

The Association has grown tremendously in the last few years: Safety chapters formed in 1981--230; 1982--520; 1983--865; 1984--1,221; for a four year total of 2,836 chapters with 130,400 new members. This includes all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Canadian Provinces of British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Council Activity

Two district councils were formed, one in Clymer, Pennsylvania, and one in Athens, Ohio. The major event of the year was the formation of the West Virginia State Council consolidating 15 district councils and representing 920 safety chapters and 45,000 members under the direction of some of the finest industrial safety leaders in West Virginia.

Chapter History

Of the 389 safety chapters formed in coal regions, 226 were underground, 142 were surface and 21 were plants. Metal and nonmetal mine operations took the lead in 1984 with 36 underground, 718 surface, 38 plants and 40 mill chapters formed. Nationally there are 3,422 chapters east and 717 chapters west of the Mississippi, for a total of 4,139 chapters overall.

- MORE -

Safety chapters joined the Association within the four remaining states of Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The Association is now active in all 50 states.

Membership

Membership increased 51,179 in 1984 for an overall total of 354,376. These figures are subject to constant change.

Meetings

Safety chapters reported 113,618 meetings with 1,256,241 members attending. State and district councils holding regular and/or dinner meetings reported 102 meetings with 4,696 attending. Both chapters and councils showed significant gains.

The greatest chapter organization work in 1984 was in the states of Illinois, 175; Virginia, 130; West Virginia, 118; Texas, 115; Indiana, 94; Eastern Kentucky, 73; Western Kentucky, 61; Ohio, 45; Tennessee, 34; California, 22; Arizona, 21; Maryland and Western Pennsylvania, 19 each; Oklahoma, Georgia and Iowa, 14 each; Utah, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Florida, 13 each; Missouri, Louisiana, New York and Oregon, 11 each. The remaining 240 chapters were established within 29 other states, Puerto Rico and Canada. Of the 1,221 safety chapters established in 1984, 434 were formed by letters of invitation with complete brochures from Holmes Safety Association Headquarters.

Distribution

Fulfilling the consistent annual campaign on roof, face and rib falls and other mining hazards, the Association distributed 30,000 industrial safety posters of warning depicting various types of injuries and fatalities, 250,000 safety slogan decals, 7,500 scotch-lite jack safety and open-pit pit decals and 2,200 membership decals.

In addition, 2,500 complete brochures with introductory letters of the Association's activities were mailed throughout the mineral industries.

The overall requests and circulation of the Holmes Safety Bulletin produced exclusively for members to use at on-the-job safety meetings which includes general topics on safety and health education has increased 225 percent over the last eight years.

- MORE -

Survey

It is the policy of the National Council to conduct an annual survey and delete from the rolls chapters that are listed as abandoned, mined out, or closed for economic reasons. The final data shows 217 chapters were deleted in the following states: Alabama, 2; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 5; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 6; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 56; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 2; Montana, 1; Nevada, 1; New Mexico, 2; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 17; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 14; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 1; Utah, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 9; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 67; Wisconsin, 2; and Wyoming, 2.

Subtracting the 217 deletes from the closing total of 4,139 chapters in 1984, the National Council begins 1985 with an actual count of 3,922 safety chapters.

Honors and Awards

National Merit Awards were presented to six recipients for exemplary contribution to the Association, one Service Award for stimulating district and department-wide interest, one Safety Award for distinguished public service, and one Man and one Woman of the Year Award for dedicated services.

District Council Competition

The National Council officers and executive body adopted in October of 1984 a nationwide district council safety competition awards program that will recognize the district councils of coal and metal and nonmetal mines for their best incidence rates. The presentation of 1984 awards will be at the spring meeting of the National Council in May 1985.

Conclusions

The experience gained using accident abstract reports and safety topics on all phases of mining at weekly, semi or monthly on-the-job safety meetings is a contributing factor in the reduction of frequency rates at affiliated chapter mines. Cost-effective, it is the most reasonable way of reaching people collectively.

Also, a positive means of solving management safety problems in the mining and mineral industries is realized through district council meetings where serious accidents and fatalities are discussed, educational safety programs are introduced, application of safety principles are explained, and changes in mining technology to control hazards threatening miners' health and

July 1985

safety are reviewed. It has been proven that the quantity and quality of work accomplished in promoting safety through the Holmes Safety Association is definitely reflected in improved lost-time and fatal injury-frequency rates in areas where the work is carried out.

We have found in the 59 years since its founding, that each year brings growth and satisfaction in overcoming all obstacles to keep moving ahead. The success of the Holmes Safety Association in securing gains with one of the Nation's largest producers, the mineral industries, clearly proves to all working people the value of safety awareness is through on-the-job safety education. To date, we have again encouraged many mining and mineral industry mines and plants to join the Holmes Safety Association with safe chapters at their properties, holding weekly, semi-monthly or monthly on-the-job safety meetings.

Appreciation is expressed to the presidents and officers of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association and the National Council of the Holmes Safety Association, officers and members of the executive bodies, various committees, representatives from all five segments of the mining and mineral industries who have take an active part in Holmes Safety Association programs, district and subdistrict managers from all agencies of MSHA for their sincere cooperation and appointment of personnel to head the Association work in their geographical areas for the past year, my staff and all of the delegates and guests who attend our meetings.

July 1985

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

Selling Safety

Before attempting to sell a new account, a smart salesperson learns all possible about the firm and the individuals who influence the spending of money. In addition to the purchasing agent, many other people may be involved, as any product bought must satisfy those who use it. Good will and approval from several sources is often needed before the salesperson succeeds in securing an order.

Selling requires an inquiring mind, patience, perseverance, tact, diplomacy, the ability to "get along" with people of all types, and knowledge of the customer's business. The salesperson must know what the customer needs, and why.

The sales approach should be based on the honest conviction that the product will give more efficient and longer service than a competitor's product, or on the features of a new product that will fill a definite need. Most important of all, the salesperson must back the product with intelligent and personal service.

To cultivate an inquiring mind is not to violate the personal, private thoughts of others. It simply means showing genuine interest in what they do, how they do it, and why. Your ability to "handle" people will become more and more effective and personally rewarding as your interest grows in their daily welfare. Isn't safety their welfare?

The approach and appeal to each person may vary with known differences in personality. The salesperson does not "handle" all people in the same manner but is guided by instinct and knowledge of human nature, and by a growing familiarity with individual traits. The approach is tailored to fit the individual.

To sell safety you must make the effort to know your employees. You must be patient and persevering in selling them on the value of your product--safe work methods and practices, and what they mean to each employee and the company.

Like the able salesperson who convinces you that you need a particular product, you must convince your employees that they need safety. Each of your workers is a customer for safety, and once they have been "sold" you must give service to hold business.

In showing interest in others, you are selling yourself and selling safety, for you are creating a desire within all you contact to follow you and your example. You have gained their good will and confidence. Sold on this solid basis, they will buy your product called safety for a long time to come.

THE LAST WORD

Statistics are like a bikini--
what they reveal is interesting
but what they cover is vital.

* * * *

Don't put too much reliance on what
a fellow is saying when he is in
love, drunk, or running for public
office.

* * * *

Three women were talking about
church attendance.
One lady said: "Our congregation
is sometimes down to 30 or 40 on
Sunday night."
The second replied: "That's
nothing, sometimes our group is
down to eight or ten."
The third, an old maid, added her
bit: "It's so bad in our church
on Sunday night that when the
minister says, 'Dearly beloved,'
he makes me blush!"

* * * *

Overheard at a party: "They make
a perfect couple. He's a pill and
she's a headache."

* * * *

People can be divided into three
groups: Those who make things
happen, those who watch things
happen, and those who wonder what
happened.

* * * *

Teacher: "Define the word 'spunk'."
Bad Boy: "After you get a spanking,
you have been spunk."

* * * *

When we were young, they taught us
to respect our elders. Now that
we're older, they tell us to listen
to the youth!

The tragedy of today is not so much
the noisiness of bad people but the
silence of good people.

* * * *

Husband (during a quarrel): "You
talk like an idiot."
Wife: "I've got to talk so you
can understand me."

* * * *

When you feel dog-tired at night,
it may be because you growled all
day.

* * * *

Don't put off until tomorrow what
you should do today - for if you
do, there will likely be a new tax
on it.



TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic safety is a very, if not
the most important safety there is.
Traffic safety is widely misused,
due to the fact of carelessness.

Drive carefully, and don't insist
upon your RITES.

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.)

(Signature)

(Telephone No.)

(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

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