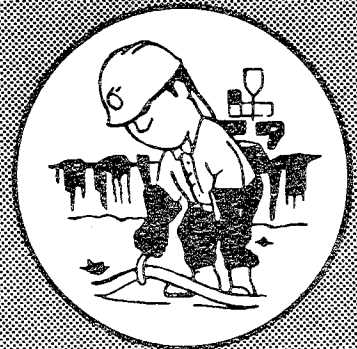


SEPTEMBER 1985



BULLETIN



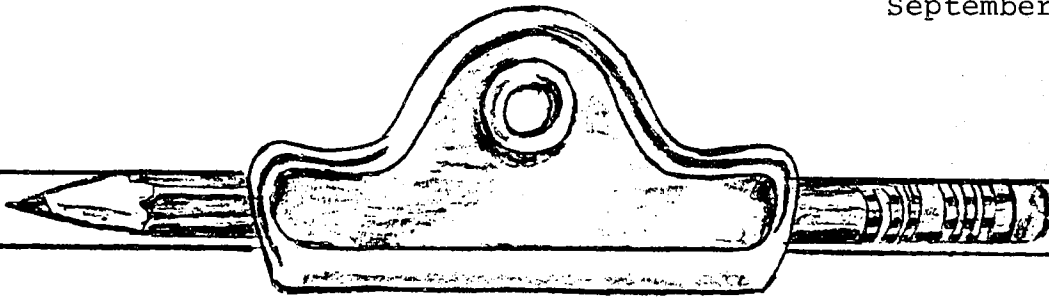
**Make A
Safety Drive
In "85"**

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
Poster - "School's Open"	4
Safety Topic - "Mine Explosion Season"	5
Safety Topic - "MSHA Emergency Training Does Save Lives"	8
Safety Topic - "MSHA Expands Industrial Hygiene Program"	9
Safety Topic - "Tire Explosions"	10
Accident Summary - "Fatal Exploding Vessel Under Pressure"	11
Study - "Analysis of Coal Injuries and Metal/Nonmetal"	13
Graph - "1983 Mining Injuries by Time of Day"	14
Safety Topic - "Suffocation Safety Hazards"	15
Safety Topic - "The Clean Home Seldom Burns"	17
Safety Topic - "REAP"	19
Poster - "Miners Can Bury Their Mistakes"	20
Topic - "HSA Annual and Fiscal Activity Reports"	21
Topic - "How Do You Stack Up?"	24
Topic - "Observations"	25
Chart - "Number of Fatal Injuries 1981, 1982, and 1983"	26
Topic - "Notebook"	27
Topic - "The Last Word"	28
Meeting Report Form - (Mine Chapters Only)	



<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Werner Corporation	6163	Corona, CO
Oklahoma City Field Office	6164	Oklahoma City, OK
Berkshire Concrete Corp.	6165	Pittsfield, MA
Nardone Company	6166	Westford, MA
Pelican Gravel Co., Inc.	6167	Baton Rouge, LA
Golden Nugget Rock Co., Inc.	6168	Smithshire, IL
Acme Gravel Co., Inc.	6169	Baton Rouge, LA
Unimin Corporation	6170	Emmett, ID
Standard Ready-Mix	6171	Corona, CA
Thomas Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.	6172	Greenwell Springs, LA
The Tanner Companies	6173	Casa Grande, AZ
The Tanner Companies	6174	Glendale, AZ
The Tanner Companies	6175	Buckeye, AZ
The Tanner Companies	6176	Phoenix, AZ
The Tanner Companies	6177	Phoenix, AZ
The Tanner Companies	6178	Coolidge, AZ
The Tanner Companies	6179	Sacaton, AZ
Wash Fossil Fuels	6180	Farmington, WV
Sol Mining, Inc.	6181	Argo, KY
Tri-County Materials, Inc.	6182	Magnolia, IL
O'Leary Construction Co.	6183	Woodstock, IL
D & Z Transfer, Inc.	6184	Huntley, IL
NuEast Mining Corp.	6185	Chelyan, WV
Goria Enterprises, Inc.	6186	Greensboro, NC
Aztek Sand & Rock	6187	Casa Grande, AZ
Blacktop Construction Co., Inc.	6188	Emporia, KS
A. G. Anderson Co., Inc.	6189	Highgate, VT
Scala Granite	6190	Apache Junction, AZ
Vulcan Materials Co.	6191	South Bend, IN
Vulcan Materials Co.	6192	South Bend, IN
Crist Mine Safety Co., Inc.	6193	Peru, IL
Mercer Stowe Co.	6194	Harrodsburg, KY
Alvin J. Coleman & Son, Inc.	6195	Conway, NH



Monroc, Inc.	6196	Salt Lake City, UT
Clear Water Coal, Inc.	6197	Hurley, VA
Laurel Creek Mine	6198	Prociuous, WV
High Voltage Construction Co.	6199	Charleston, WV
Willco Reclamation, Inc.	6200	Summerville, WV
R. W. Miller & Sons, Inc.	6201	Lake Geneva, WI
Seminole II	6202	Rawlins, WY
Rockingham Redi-Mix, Inc.	6203	Harrisonburg, VA
Branchville Sand & Gravel	6204	Branchville, VA
Lycoming Silica Sand Co.	6205	Montoursville, PA
Dan Ramsey, Inc.	6206	Winslow, AZ
Hi-Note, Inc.	6207	Midlothian, MD
Jarman Sand & Gravel	6208	Chambers, NE
Gene Little & Sons Materials	6209	Chaparral, NM
Island Construction Co.	6210	Charleston, SC
Clearwater Coal, Inc.	6211	Hurley, VA
Leggs Welding, Inc.	6212	Bickmore, WV
Goulds Electric Motor Repair	6213	Indore, WV
Production Coal Co., Inc.	6214	Lookout, KY
Inferno Coals, Inc.	6215	Lookout, KY
William S. Orban Excavating	6216	Tucson, AZ
Star Morning Mining Co.	6217	Wallace, ID
Campbell & Campbell	6218	-Lenox, TN
Coal Trucking Company	6219	Diana, WV
Capitol Cement Corp.	6220	Martinsburg, WV
Stallion Coal Co., Inc.	6221	Robinson Creek, KY
C and P Coal, Inc.	6222	Meta, KY
Remington Coal Co.,	6223	Virgie, KY
Monmouth Stone Co.	6224	Monmouth, IL
Rogers Group, Inc.	6225	Bloomington, IN
Associated Material & Supply	6226	Wichita, KS
Big Fist Coal Co., Inc.	6227	Phyllis, KY
Big Fist Coal Co., Inc.	6228	Regina, KY
Cravat Coal Co.	6229	Hawesville, KY
Cravat Coal Co.	6230	Hawesville, KY

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



**STOP.
LOOK.
LISTEN...
AGAIN.**

SCHOOL'S OPEN



MINE EXPLOSION SEASON



WE ARE ENTERING INTO THE MINE EXPLOSION SEASON AND ITS TIME TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS

- A. Season for explosions
 - 1. Nearly all serious explosions in coal mines occurred in late fall, winter, or early spring
 - 2. No clear-cut answers on reasons why during these months
- B. Spring and summer months
 - 1. Outside air about same or higher in temperature than mine air; contains large amounts of moisture
 - 2. Moisture deposited and "sweating" develops
- C. Late fall, winter and early spring
 - 1. Cold air travels into mine, is warmed and gathers moisture
 - 2. Drying out season for coal mines
- D. Explosion hazard
 - 1. Dry areas created by air picking up moisture
 - 2. Areas wet in spring and summer become bone dry during winter months
 - a. Requires rock-dusting
 - 3. Dust easily put into suspension
 - 4. Explosion can rapidly spread
 - 5. No explanation why methane accumulates more easily in winter months
- E. Major disasters during past 10 years
 - 1. Widespread explosions
 - 2. Large accumulations of methane
 - a. Ventilation interruption
 - b. Gas not detected
- F. Precautions necessary
 - 1. Adequate volumes of air at working faces
 - 2. Thorough gas testing
 - 3. Adequate rock-dusting of all areas
 - a. Special attention from loading points to working faces
- G. Resolutions
 - 1. To not short-circuit air
 - 2. Maintain permanent stoppings
 - 3. Thorough and regular gas tests
 - 4. Keep electrical equipment in good condition
 - 5. Eliminate dust accumulations
 - 6. Adequate rock-dusting

-MORE-

This is the season of the year when serious explosions occur in coal mines. Almost every widespread explosion that has occurred in a bituminous coal mine has been in the late fall, winter or early spring months. No one seems to have clear-cut logical answers on why widespread explosions occur during these particular months.

Of course, all of us who work in coal mines know that we are now in the "drying out" season for our mines. In the spring and summer months, the outside air is about the same or of a higher temperature than that of our mine; therefore, the outside air during these months ususally contains large amounts of moisture. As the warm air passes through the mine, it is cooled and loses moisture, which is deposited on the mine surfaces and we have a situation commonly known as "sweating." However, in the late fall, winter and early spring seasons, cold air enters the mine and it is warmed as it travels through the underground workings. The changing of the air from cold to warm causes it to "pick up" or gather moisture as it passes through the mine. The absorbing of the moisture by the warmed air as it travels through the mine causes the mine to "dry out."

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

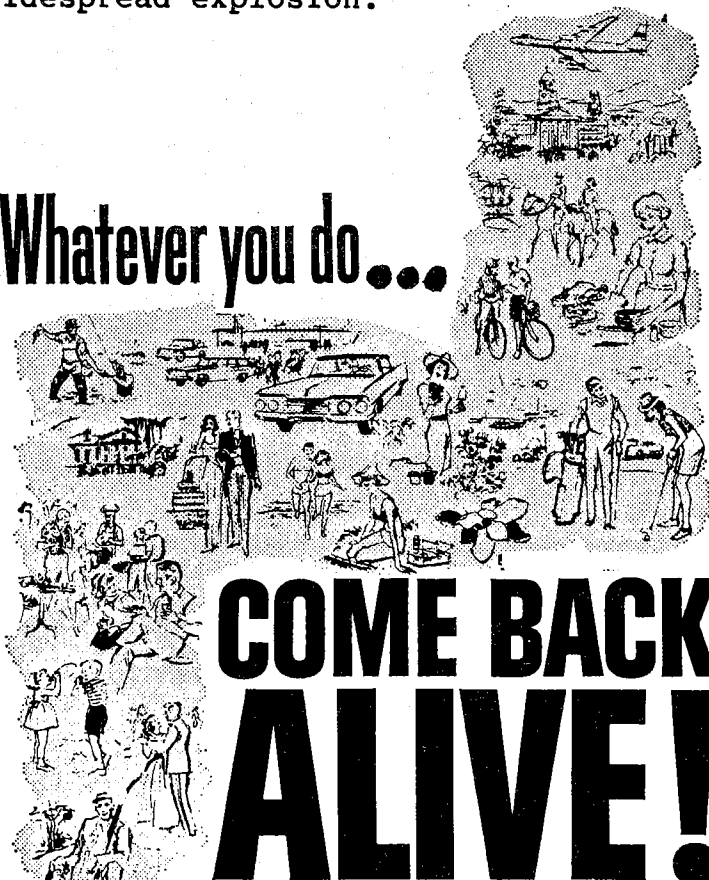
Investigators of the widespread explosions that have occurred in bituminous coal mines during the past 10 years have found that the disasters resulted from the accumulation of a large quantity of methane. They have found further that the gas was ignited by electrical equipment not maintained in permissible condition and

-MORE-

that the explosion spread into other parts of the mine because coal dust entered into the explosion. Investigation of these explosions has shown further that the gas accumulated because of a ventilation interruption and the gas was not detected even in the face areas on the section at the time of the explosion. Now that we are in the mine-explosion season, it is absolutely necessary that we do all things that we know must be done to prevent such disasters. This means that we must at all times have adequate volumes of air at our working faces. Our gas testing must be thorough, complete and regular. Areas difficult to keep reasonably free of coal dust and adequately rock-dusted are the areas from the loading points to the working faces and these areas need special attention during the winter season.

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

Whatever you do...



**COME BACK
ALIVE!**



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



"MSHA EMERGENCY TRAINING DOES SAVE LIVES"

Most of us go to classes in First Aid, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), Mine Emergency Training, The Use of Self-Rescuers, Defensive Driving, etc. Periodically we take refresher courses in many of these subjects. Sometimes we all grow bored with hearing it over and over again, because as everyone knows, "we'll never have to use this stuff."

But that is not what happened to Richard J. Goff, General Engineer for the Physical Agents Division of the Safety and Health Technology Center, Denver, Colorado. On April 24, 1985, his wife, Laura, picked him up at Denver's Stapleton Airport and as they were driving along the ramp to leave the terminal area the Yellow Cab ahead of them veered to the left and hit a concrete abutment. They stopped and Rick went ahead to the cab and found the driver laying over in the seat, his face getting blue, his eyes bulging, and no sign of breathing.

Since he did not know how to operate the radio in the cab, he flagged down another Yellow Cab and asked the driver to radio for an ambulance. The passenger in the cab he had stopped came over to offer his assistance. (Both men had been trained in CPR - Basic Life. Rick had been trained at MSHA in September 1984.) Neither of them could find a pulse or signs of breathing so they began CPR and brought him around in a few minutes.

The ambulance arrived about 15 or 20 minutes after the call for help and took the victim to the hospital where his problem was diagnosed as insulin shock. The latest word is that the victim is doing well and is now back on the job.

So, when courses in First Aid and CPR are offered and refreshers are required, take them with a good attitude and diligence; you never know when you will need to use them. In most instances, it turns out that it is someone close to you, like family, friend, or work acquaintance whose life you can save. According to Rick, it sure would be a terrible feeling not to know what to do in a life threatening situation.



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

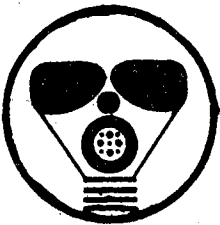
MSHA EXPANDS INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE PROGRAM

The Mine Safety and Health Administration's Coal Division of Health recently expanded its program to monitor the use and storage of toxic substances found on coal mine properties to determine compliance with regulations found in Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 71.700 and 75.301-2.

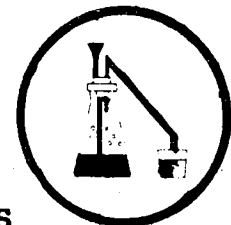
Historically, the primary function of MSHA coal health inspectors has been to conduct respirable dust and noise surveys, and their secondary function has been to investigate complaints on other health hazards. However, due to the increasing number of new chemicals being introduced into the mining industry, and increased concerns of the miners about the health hazards these chemicals may present, MSHA has launched the program to monitor other toxic substances and harmful physical agents in addition to dust and noise.

In carrying out the program, MSHA coal inspectors specially trained in industrial hygiene will identify toxic substances on mine property. Miners' exposures will be assessed, where necessary, to assure safe storage and use of the substances. The expanded program became effective March 1, 1985. Under the program, MSHA plans to inspect for toxic substances in at least five percent of all surface shops and coal testing laboratories where chemical or physical hazards may be present.

For further information on MSHA's Industrial Hygiene Monitoring Program for coal, contact Glenn R. Tinney, Supervisory Mine Safety and Health Specialist, MSHA, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203, telephone (703) 235-1358.



DUST & FUME CONTROL



CHEMICALS



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



TIRE EXPLOSIONS

DO YOU KNOW THE FORCE OF AN INFLATED TIRE?

A 1020-12 ply rating tire inflated to 75 psi (pounds per square inch) has the power in an explosion situation to hurl a 16-pound bowling ball a full half mile. This is enough force to raise a 3,000 pound car 15 feet off the ground. An 1111-14 ply rating truck tire inflated to 90 psi unleashes more than 63,000 foot pounds of energy, enough to raise the same 3,000 pound car 21 feet off the ground and to hurl the same bowling ball almost three-quarters of a mile. When you consider that a 1020 truck tire inflated 100 psi creates a pressure of 41,600 pounds against a rim flange, you can begin to appreciate the force and fury which can blast unexpectedly from a tire and rim assembly.

Shortcutting and failure to follow safe work practices when handling tires has been the cause of a significant number of serious disabling injuries and fatalities.

IT'S DANGEROUS TO UNDERINFLATE TIRES

Underinflating your tires, especially in high speed, hot weather driving, can cause heat build-up and blowouts. People who insist on a soft ride by underinflating tires affect the performances of the braking system, steering system, and the transmission and power from motor to road. This practice also weakens the tire rapidly to the point where it fails. Proper inflation is the key factor in the satisfactory performance of a tire.

See Fatal Abstract on next page

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



FATAL EXPLODING VESSEL UNDER PRESSURE ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: The limestone quarry and mill was mined using multiple benches and conventional mining methods. The accident occurred in the quarry where a Northwest 80D shovel was being unloaded from a 30 foot trailer.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: After unloading was completed, the victim was attempting to roll the spare tire assembly next to the trailer, in preparing to load it onto the trailer bed. The victim let the tire drop against the side of the low-boy. The locking rim assembly exploded striking the victim in the face, killing him instantly. A coworker was knocked to the ground by the concussion.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: Contributing factors were the impact of the tire and wheel assembly falling against the low-boy and the build up of rust on the contact surfaces where the locking normally seated on the rim base.

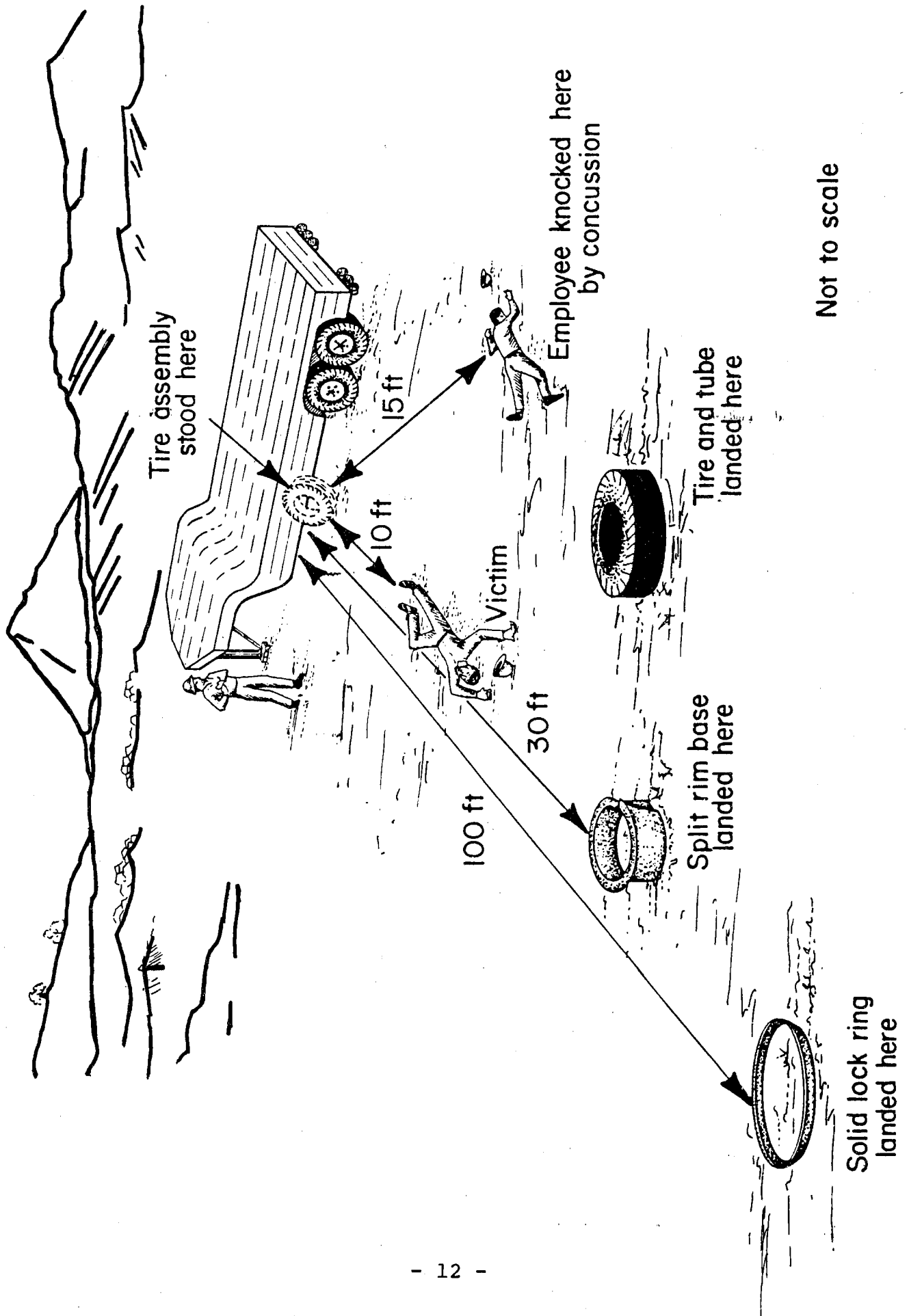
RECOMMENDATIONS: Tire and rim assemblies should be visually inspected periodically to assure competence of the locking devices.

Rim and ring locking surfaces should be thoroughly cleaned before assembly.

Condition of rim assemblies should be examined for defects before assembly.



-MORE-



Not to scale



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



**ANALYSIS OF COAL INJURIES AND METAL/NONMETAL
INJURIES BY TIME OF DAY**

From 1978 through 1983, there were 115,071 degree 1 through 6 injuries reported to the Health and Safety Analysis Center from the coal mining industry and 93,697 injuries from the metal/nonmetal mining industry. Degree 1 through 6 include (See chart on degree and definition)*

This analysis includes a chart showing the number of injuries by time of day that occurred for the six-year period from 1978 through 1983. There is a significant increase in the incidence of injuries between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. This increase was noted on the total injuries for each year with all types of coal mining, i.e., underground, surface at underground, open pit, dredge, independent shops, mills and offices and within all types of metal and nonmetal mining, i.e. underground, surface at underground, open pit, dredge, independent shops, mills and offices. The available data does not give an indication of the cause of this occurrence.

The intent of this analysis is to point out the primary hazardous time of mining accidents. Three studies were examined in an effort to relate the cause of this increase with other industries, but no correlation was found. Mine accident data for this study were obtained from accident reports on file at the Health and Safety Analysis Center, Denver, Colorado.

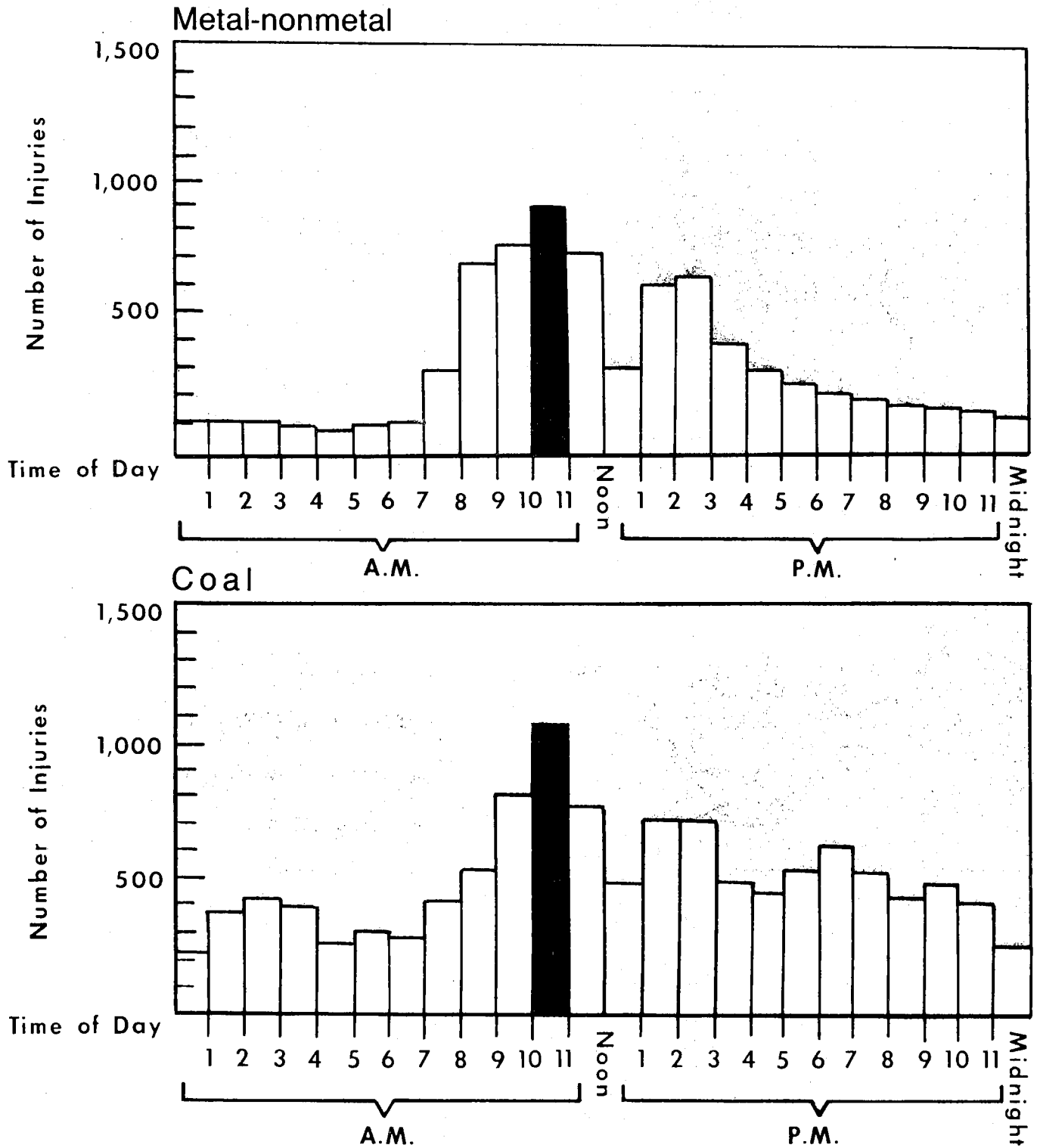
This analysis shows that about 8 percent of all coal mining and 9 percent of all metal/nonmetal mining accidents occur within the one-hour time period between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. This is higher than any other time within the 24-hour day. While the accident data did not contain specific information as to the cause for this increase, it does justify further study into the cause.

Several approaches are possible in studying this problem which may include a combination of the following: time/motion study, job safety or ergonomics analysis, human factors analysis, fault tree analysis, or concentrated safety inspections during this time frame.

<u>*DEGREE</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
1	Death
2	Permanent total or permanent partial disability
3	Days away from work only
4	Days away from work and days of restricted activity
5	Days of restricted work activity only
6	Injuries that do not result in death, nor days away from work, nor days of restricted work activity

-MORE-

Mining Injuries by Time of Day in 1983 *



*SOURCE: Analysis of Coal Injuries by Time of Day," MSHA Health and Safety Analysis Center, Denver. Includes both fatal and non-fatal injuries, except for 2 percent of coal injuries and 4 percent of metal-nonmetal injuries for which no times of occurrence were available. Data for 1978 through 1983 all show significant increases in injuries between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. for both coal and non-coal mining.



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



MINE OPERATORS SHOULD CHECK THEIR OPERATIONS FOR SUFFOCATION SAFETY HAZARDS

While working in a California open pit mine last month, a plant operator was pulled into a surge pile. He was trying to correct a problem with hung-up material in the tunnel. When fellow workers found him buried deep in sand, there was no hope of reviving him.

Four out of 22 fatal accidents this year (Jan. 1 - Mar. 5) in coal and metal and nonmetal mining, or approximately one-fifth of the deaths in the mining industry have occurred around bins and hoppers in quarries, coal mines, open pit mines, and stock piles according to the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

In a five-year study conducted by MSHA's Health and Safety Analysis Center in Denver, bins, hoppers and stockpiles were the most prevalent areas for the occurrence of suffocations.

Lack of proper training or disregard for safe practices, including the improper use of hand tools, resulting in slips and falls from machinery into bins and hoppers, has been the chief factor in these fatalities," said David A. Zegeer, Assistant Secretary of MSHA.

In addition to taking time to obtain the right tools for the job, mine management should instruct workers to be aware that when material is plugged or frozen in a bin or hopper, it may suddenly collapse and would smother a worker who had fallen through the remainder of the unconsolidated material.

Although suffocation is the usual cause of death in bin, hopper and collapsed stockpile accidents, injuries to the head and neck are also frequent. These injuries occur when workers fall into bins, hoppers and chutes or when the victim is engulfed by material and then becomes caught between pieces of machinery such as a moving conveyor belt and a stationary discharge chute.

Operators and supervisors should be aware of the hazards of bridged material, hidden voids, and sudden drawdowns as well as the proper procedures for the use of equipment at their operation.

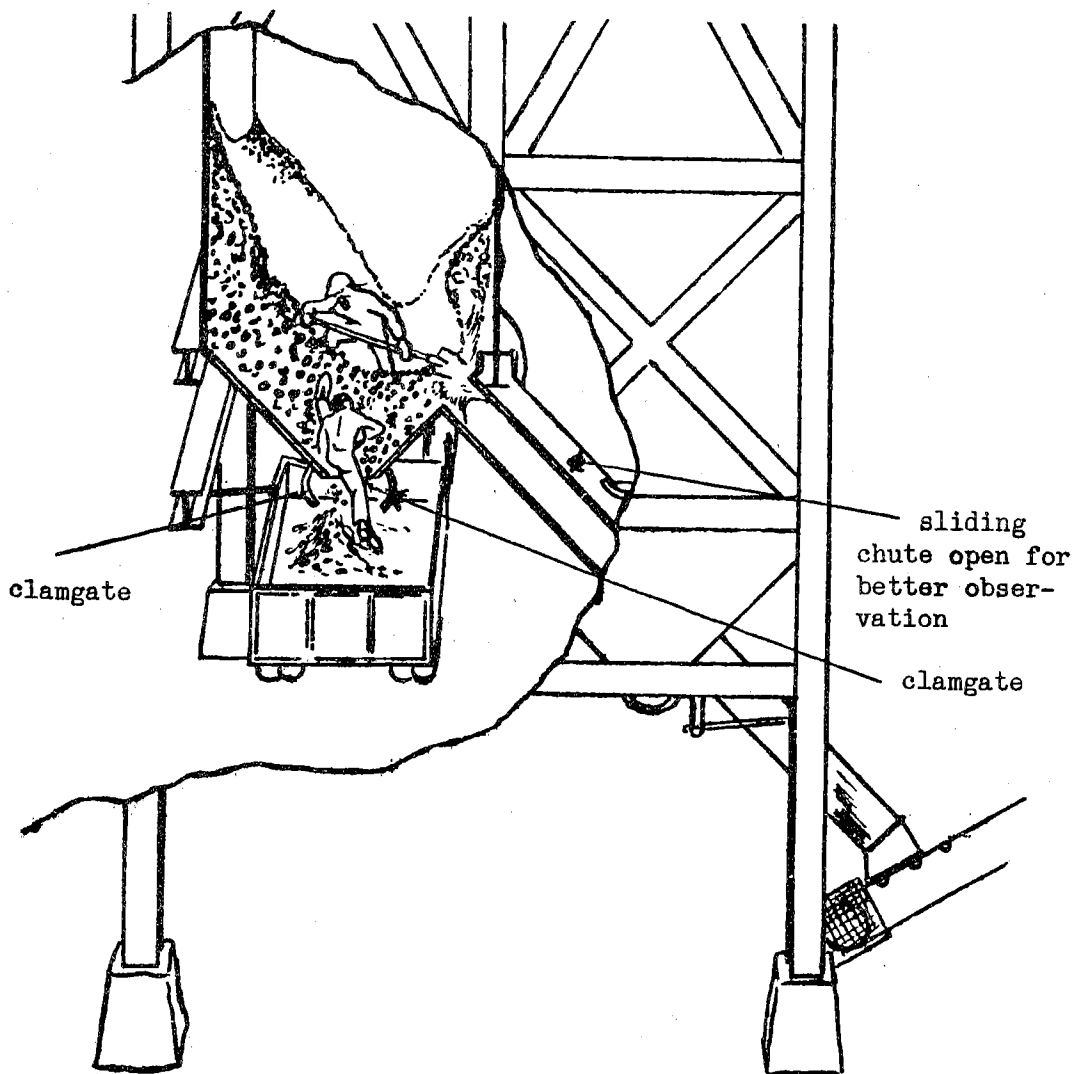
Just last January, a shuttle car operator was helping a crusher operator unplug the coal bin with a bar at a coal mine in Utah. He crawled under the bin, and while using the bar, the coal broke loose, burying him. He had only been on the job for two weeks.

-MORE-

Last month, a double fatality occurred at a limestone quarry when two workers walked out on a crushed stone hopper. The loose material suddenly collapsed and engulfed the employees in a bin.

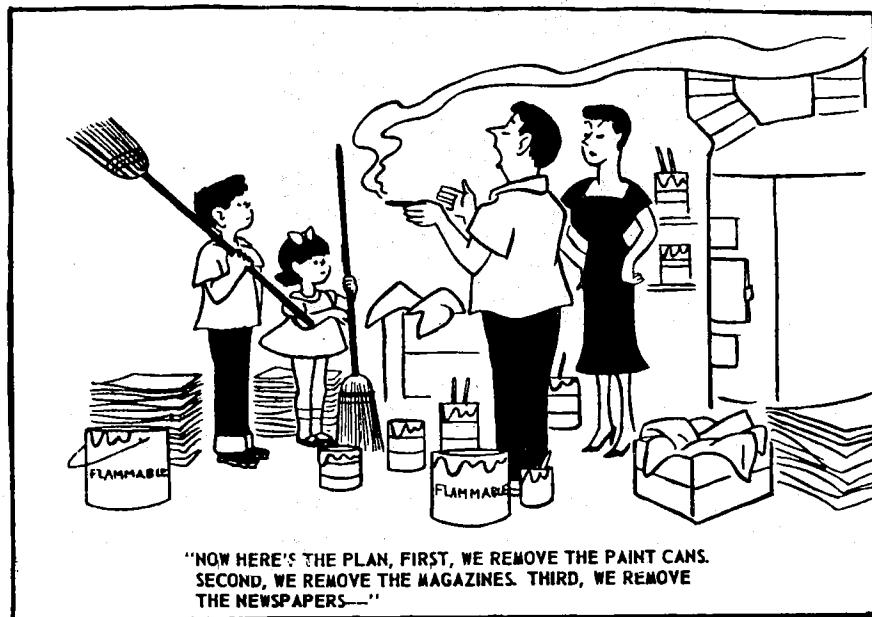
Failure to wear safety belts and lines when employees work where there is a danger of falling, is often a contributing factor in bin and hopper accidents in both coal and metal and nonmetal mining. A second person should be available to tend the lifeline around these areas.

MSHA hopes that industry, labor and government can work together to reduce the number of suffocation deaths which occur around bins and hoppers.



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

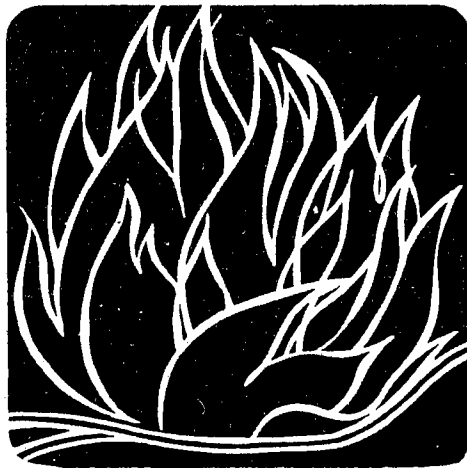
THE CLEAN HOME SELDOM BURNS



With the onset of cold weather, the enclosed porch had become a catch-all for every kind of clutter, so there was plenty of fuel for the midnight fire to feed on. By the time the sound of breaking glass aroused the parents, flames had broken through to the kitchen, and deadly smoke and heat were pouring upstairs into bedrooms. Three small children didn't make it to safety.

The basement was no place for the four-year-old twins to be playing, and certainly matches shouldn't have been their playthings. But nothing happened until they pulled open the door of a storage closet, overflowing with old boxes, cleaning rags, and other odds and ends. When the fire was out, the two boys were found in the blackened rubble of the closet.

The young wife shouldn't have been smoking as she rummaged for something stored in the attic, but everything seemed all right when she left. Hours later a smoldering stack of newspapers and magazines burst into flames. Smelling smoke, she picked up her baby and ran. No lives were lost, but the house was a sorry mess and most of the not-yet-paid-for furniture was hauled to the dump.

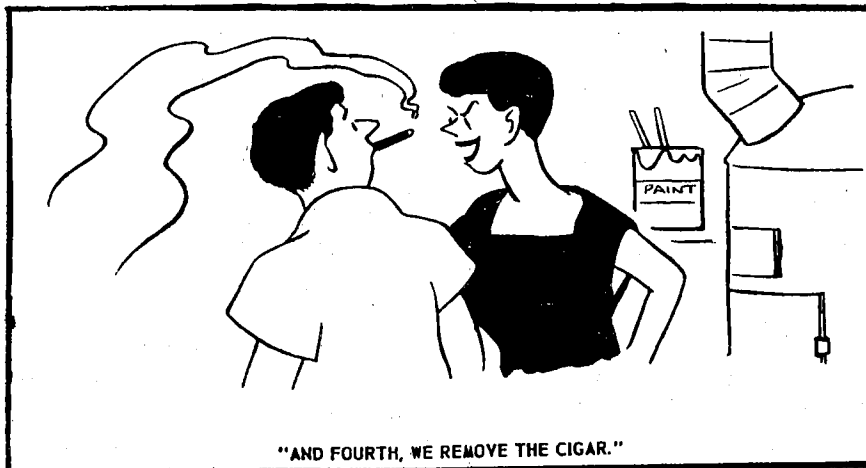


Thousands of records like these in the files of the National Fire Protection Association make one fact crystal clear:

Rubbish and clutter breed fires. Five times an hour, 120 times a day, an American home is destroyed or damaged by fire starting in rubbish.

Get the clean-up urge now, and keep it throughout the year. Aim it particularly at basements, attics, closets, and other out-of-sight areas.

Remember, it's the clean home that seldom burns.



"AND FOURTH, WE REMOVE THE CIGAR."

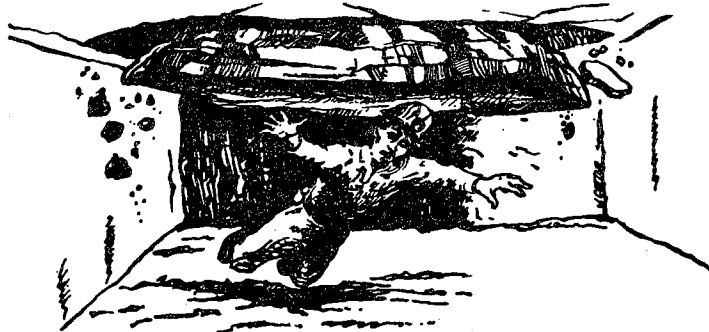
REAP

The efforts of the coal industry on behalf of the REAP program are beginning to have a positive effect on the fatality rate from falls of roof and ribs. At this time last year, 18 miners had been killed by falling roof or ribs. In 1985 so far, five miners have been killed by falling roof and two miners have died in fall of rib accidents.

In each of the five fatal roof fall accidents that occurred this year, the victim had advanced and was working beyond the last row of roof bolts without adequate temporary support. Of the 34 miners who died in falls of roof and ribs during 1984, 18 were in areas of no roof support at the time of the accident. We have not yet persuaded many miners of the foolhardiness of working under unsupported roof. We must somehow convince each miner that venturing under unsupported roof can result in a quick death or a broken body.

As part of the REAP program, each coal mine operator is requested to establish a firm policy prohibiting all employees, both labor and management, from traveling or working under unsupported roof except to install temporary support according to the approved roof control plan.

A sample sticker poster is pictured. They are designed to remind each of us of the ever present hazards of unsupported roof. Please place these posters at conspicuous locations on the surface and underground where they can be seen repeatedly by every miner. One sticker poster should also be installed on each roof bolting machine and continuous mining machine. Operators of these machines and their helpers are the victims in over 52 percent of fatal roof fall accidents. Additional sticker posters can be obtained from state or MSHA mine inspectors or by calling 304-256-3242.



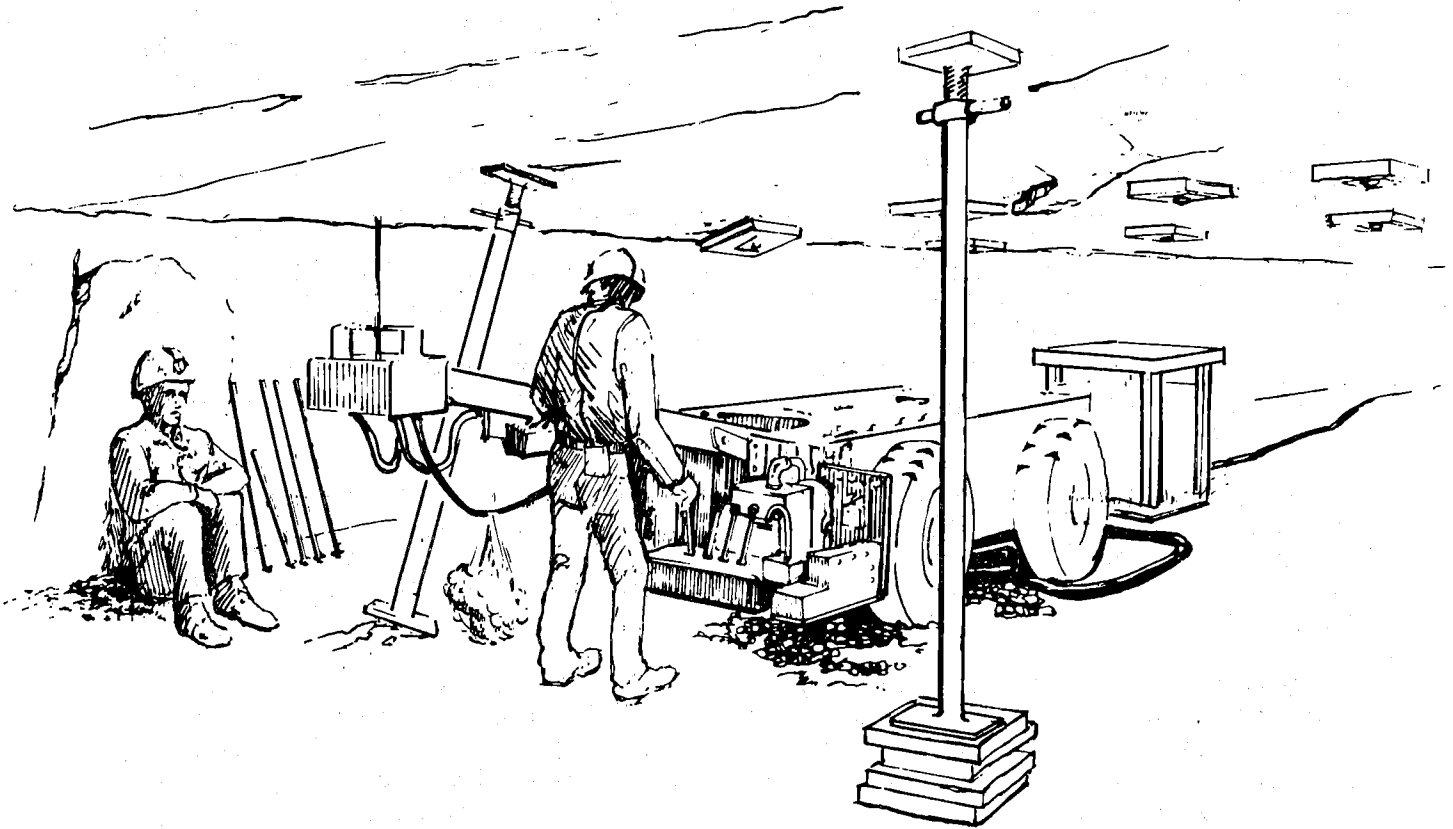
IN 1984, 34 MINERS DIED UNDER ROOF FALLS.

YOU CAN PREVENT THESE TRAGIC DEATHS.

1. **Learn and follow the roof control plan.**
2. **Don't work or travel under unsupported roof.**
3. **Watch the top for cracks and faults.**



MINERS CAN BURY THEIR MISTAKES



HOW MANY COMMON MISTAKES CAN YOU IDENTIFY IN THIS PICTURE? (Answers Below)

214 MINERS WERE KILLED FROM ROOF FALLS FROM 1979 THROUGH 1983. THIS ACCOUNTS FOR 48% OF ALL UNDERGROUND COAL MINE FATALITIES.

- Loose Roof Bolt
- Temporary Support Set at an Angle
- Insufficient Temporary Support
- Miner Inby Support
- Temporary Support Set on Blocks
- Loose Rib Behind Sitting Miner
- Loose Roof Between Bolts
- Hole in Dust Collector Hose
- Trammig Over Cable
- One Bolt Improper Length

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION CHAPTERS ESTABLISHED

ANNUAL

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
January	25	8	14	6	135	37	104
February	16	10	13	11	83	173	42
March	12	9	8	6	94	85	74
April	15	2	25	12	97	150	74
May	2	41	36	1	81	52	74
June	3	24	42	5	60	109	47
July	5	2	24	2	46	95	
August	8	2	23	22	62	192	
September	7	4	11	55	50	115	
October	0	16	26	87	62	110	
November	4	11	4	135	41	93	
December	4	16	4	178	55	10	
Totals	101	145	230	520	866	1,221	

FISCAL

	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85
October	0	16	26	87	62	110
November	4	11	4	135	41	93
December	4	16	4	178	55	10
January	8	14	6	135	37	104
February	10	13	11	83	173	42
March	9	8	6	94	85	74
April	2	25	12	97	150	74
May	41	36	1	81	52	74
June	24	42	5	60	109	47
July	2	24	2	46	95	
August	2	23	22	62	192	
September	4	11	55	50	115	
Totals	110	239	154	1,108	1,166	

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

NINE MONTH - COMPARATIVE FISCAL ACTIVITY REPORT

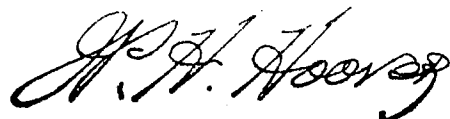
STATES	FY		STATES	FY	
	10/1/84 - 6/30/85	10/1/83 - 6/30/84		10/1/84 - 6/30/85	10/1/83 - 6/30/84
Alabama	1	5	Montana	0	2
Alaska	1	0	Nebraska	4	1
Arizona	47	5	Nevada	1	2
Arkansas	1	4	N. Hampshire	0	1
California	7	5	N. Jersey	0	4
Colorado	7	12	N. Mexico	3	2
Connecticut	0	2	New York	1	6
Delaware	0	1	N. Carolina	5	4
Florida	4	4	N. Dakota	1	0
Georgia	1	4	Ohio	41	23
Hawaii	0	1	Oklahoma	15	1
Idaho	1	1	Oregon	2	7
Illinois	88	116	Eastern PA	11	12
Indiana	29	42	Central PA	13	0
Iowa	3	10	Western PA	22	16
Kansas	6	7	Rhode Island	0	1
Eastern Kentucky	41	48	S. Carolina	8	1
Central Kentucky	0	1	S. Dakota	3	5
Western Kentucky	23	55	Tennessee	23	18
Louisiana	3	1	Texas	15	38
Maine	0	0	Utah	1	4
Maryland	21	4	Vermont	2	0
Massachusetts	2	2	Virginia	51	111
Michigan	14	4	Washington	3	4
Minnesota	14	2	W. Virginia	76	140
Mississippi	0	1	Wisconsin	10	6
Missouri	4	4	Wyoming	4	3

FY	FY
1984	1985
753	633

Nationwide chapter enrollment leaves FY' 85 trailing 16 percent over FY'84.

BETTER ACCIDENT RECORDS - The promotion of safety awareness on the part of workers and supervisors through the dissemination of safety information at better safety meetings of district councils and chapters will improve the accident record.

William H. Hoover, Secretary



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

ACTIVITY REPORT

**NATIONWIDE SAFETY CHAPTER ENROLLMENT FALLS WITH A 31% DECLINE
FIRST-HALF 1985, OVER SAME CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1984.**

<u>STATES</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>STATES</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Alabama	0	4	Montana	0	2
Alaska	0	0	Nebraska	0	1
Arizona	43	4	Nevada	1	1
Arkansas	1	4	N. Hampshire	0	1
California	6	5	N. Jersey	0	4
Colorado	5	8	N. Mexico	1	2
Connecticut	0	2	New York	0	6
Delaware	0	1	N. Carolina	1	4
Florida	0	4	N. Dakota	0	0
Georgia	0	4	Ohio	19	20
Hawaii	0	1	Oklahoma	3	1
Idaho	1	1	Oregon	1	7
Illinois	56	107	Eastern PA	9	11
Indiana	19	32	Central PA	13	0
Iowa	0	10	Western PA	18	15
Kansas	4	7	Rhode Island	0	1
Eastern Kentucky	25	37	S. Carolina	6	1
Central Kentucky	0	1	S. Dakota	0	5
Western Kentucky	16	50	Tennessee	9	17
Louisiana	3	1	Texas	9	38
Maine	0	0	Utah	1	4
Maryland	15	4	Vermont	2	0
Massachusetts	2	2	Virginia	30	83
Michigan	9	3	Washington	2	3
Minnesota	9	2	W. Virginia	60	68
Mississippi	0	1	Wisconsin	10	6
Missouri	2	4	Wyoming	1	3

JANUARY THRU JUNE

<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
412	603

A R E Y O U ?



"It has been aptly said, time and time again that no substitute has yet been found to replace holding a good informative on-the-job safety meeting between supervisors and employees."

William H. Hoover,
Secretary

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

As a supervisor.....

HOW DO YOU STACK UP?

Remember the day you were selected for the position of supervisor? Remember the deep feeling of satisfaction and pride? Your efforts and ability had been recognized, after all, and you had gained another step up the ladder.

But now that you have achieved this how do you stack up?

Do you recognize the fact that the efficiency and production of your operation is dependent upon how well you accomplish your new job?

Are you aware of the tremendous responsibility placed upon you in your new position?

Do you realize the many factors involved that will determine your effectiveness as a supervisor, the ingenuity and initiative required?

Have you accepted the basic philosophy that, as a supervisor of people and equipment, you are responsible for their safety and protection and that operating without an accident is a must if you are to accomplish your primary mission? Do you know that the position of supervisor necessitates your wearing a number of hats upon various occasions? You must be a teacher, salesperson, and above all, a leader. You must be good enough, regardless of the hat you're wearing, to be recognized by your workers. In other words, to your workers you should represent front-line management.

Too many supervisors hold the opinion that safety is something to be indulged in when, and if, time permits. If this is true, then efficiency and production are separate functions....but we all know that this is impossible. We all realize that without efficiency, we have no production.

A lack of safety awareness in an operation automatically results in lowered efficiency and production by virtue of the fact that it will invariably lead to accidents which, in turn, cause the loss of skilled employees, heavier workloads, lowered morale and higher operating cost. These situations never fail to reduce efficiency and production in any operation.

In accepting these facts then it is safe to say that supervisors who condone unsafe conditions or habits within their areas of responsibility are considered liabilities, rather than assets to their companies, by virtue of the fact that they were promoted from the position of an "outstanding" worker to the position of supervisor and now the company has neither an outstanding worker nor an effective supervisor. This adds up to a loss in anyone's book.

-MORE-

However, if, on the other hand, the supervisor accepts the responsibility, he/she will make it a point to sell safety to the workers. A responsible supervisor will teach them, show them, allow them to practice, correct them and follow-up to assure the establishment of safe working habits.

The education of the working force cannot be a once-a-month deal. It must be a continuing, progressive procedure with constant appraisal.

Too many supervisors fail as such because of the "human element" involved. Fear and unwillingness to accept responsibility is a great handicap to some. A supervisor must assume the role of the leader and those responsibilities that go along with it.

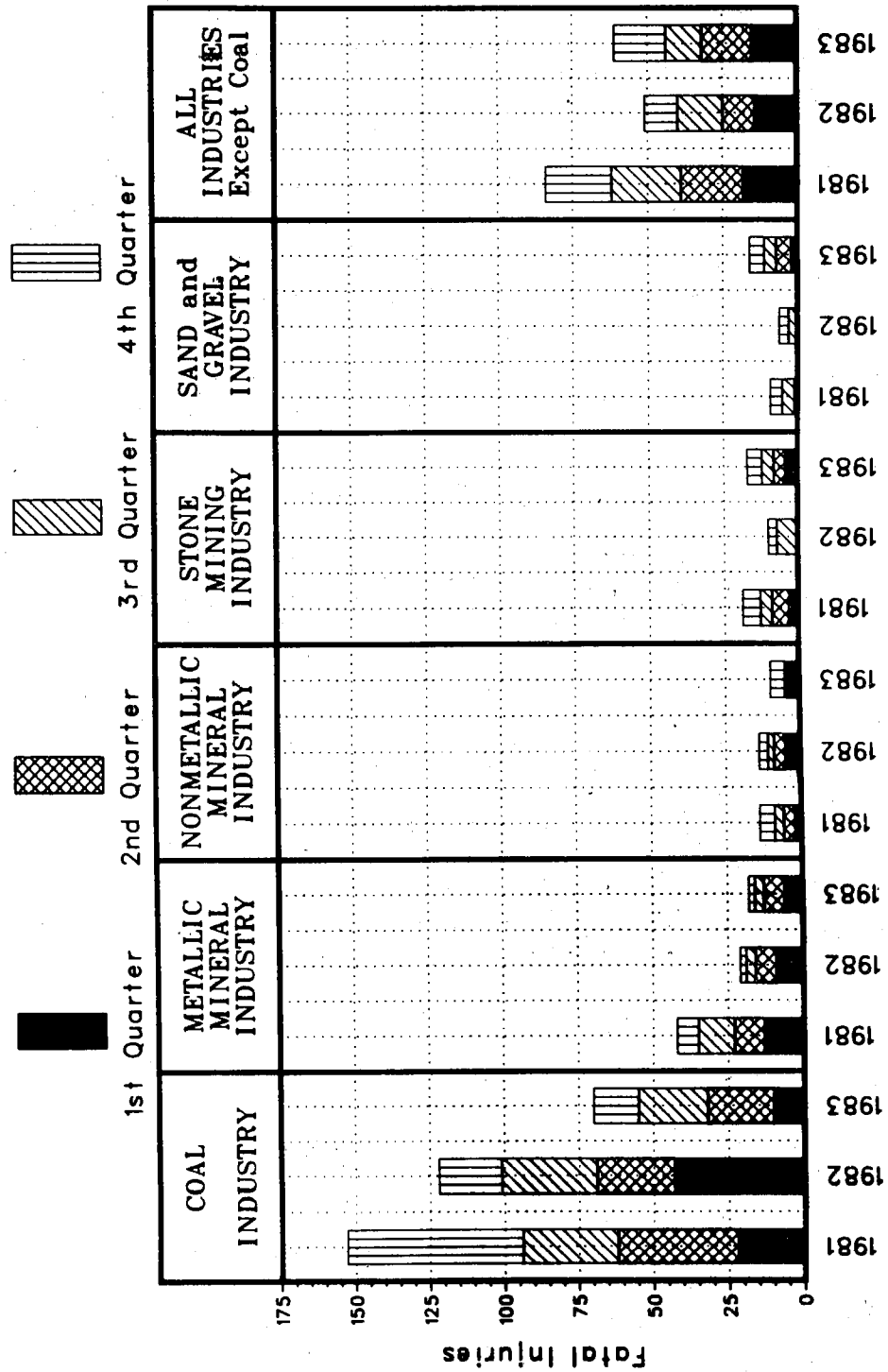
* * * * *

SAFETY SUPPORT GROUP

OBSERVATIONS

- A. Go for personal commitments, not for written rules.
- B. Let leaders lead, but not too much.
- C. Meet often enough to keep in touch, but not often enough to make it burdensome.
- D. Allow for member differences, but don't allow any one member to dominate.
 - 1. Personal needs
 - 2. Professional growth, accomplishments
 - 3. Business needs
 - 4. Social Needs
- E. Use a variety of group meeting techniques.
- F. Encourage membership from a wide spectrum of interests, but ensure that a common thread holds them together.
- G. Establish and maintain the group's integrity, but don't take yourselves too seriously.

Chart 1.
Number of FATAL INJURIES in the U.S. Mining Industries
 in each quarter of 1981, 1982 and 1983



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



Notebook

MINE ACADEMY HOME OF STATUE

CREDITING THEM WITH FUELING THIS COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, COAL INDUSTRY OFFICIALS AND LEADING POLITICIANS PAID TRIBUTE TO THE NATION'S COAL MINERS WITH THE UNVEILING OF "THE MINER," A BRONZE STATUE CREATED BY GARY PRAZEN, A UTAH ARTIST.

THE 6-FOOT-8 STATUE, A BUSHY-BROWED, HEAVILY-MUSCLED MINER CLUTCHING A PICK IN CALLOUSED HANDS, WILL REMAIN ON DISPLAY FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS AT NATIONAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY (MSHA) ACADEMY AT GRANDVIEW, WHERE LOCAL BUSINESSMEN AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE AMONG 250 PEOPLE ATTENDING THE UNVEILING. MSHA DIRECTOR DAVID ZEGEER SAID THE SCULPTURE REPRESENTS WELL THE INDUSTRY'S CONCERN FOR THE NATION'S MINERS.

THE STATUE IS DEDICATED, AS THE INSCRIPTION READS, "TO THE NATION'S MINERS IN THE INTEREST OF HEALTH AND SAFETY."

ALSO ADDRESSING THE GATHERING WERE U.S. SEN. ROBERT BYRD, D-W.VA., U.S. REP. NICK RAHALL, D-W.VA., U.S. REP. HOWARD NIELSON, R-UTAH, GOV. ARCH MOORE, UMW PRESIDENT RICH TRUMKA, BCOA PRESIDENT JOSEPH BRENNAN, ACADEMY SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS KESSLER, AND THE STATUE'S CREATOR. GARY PRAZEN, A COAL MINER'S SON FROM HELPER, UTAH, SAID HE SOUGHT TO CREATE A LIKENESS OF A "PERSON WHO IS PROUD OF HIS PROFESSION" WHILE EXUDING STRENGTH AND GENTLENESS.

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

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

THE LAST WORD

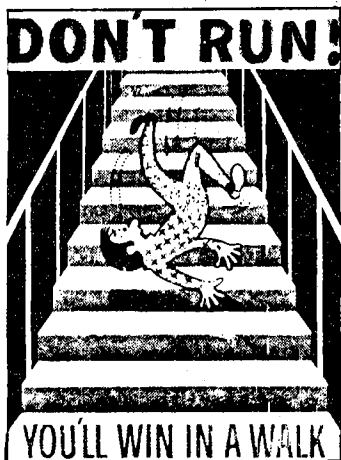
LABOR DAY

In honor of the wage earners the United States and Canada have set aside the first Monday in September as Labor Day, a legal holiday. The observance of this day grew out of an annual parade in New York City by the Knights of Labor on September 5 in the 1880s. Oregon, in 1887, was the first state to recognize Labor Day as a legal holiday, and other states quickly followed. On June 28, 1894, Congress passed a bill making the day a National holiday. All states now observe the holiday.

Organized labor has helped to bring about many humanitarian reforms. Laws have been passed regulating the conditions of employment of children, establishing maximum hours and minimum wages for men and women, requiring protection against industrial accidents and providing compensation for unemployment.

Protection against industrial accidents cannot be controlled by laws alone. A sincere desire of the worker is needed in accepting the rules of safety and to become educated in safety before accidents can be substantially reduced.

* * * * *



"HARVEST"

September preeminently is the month of "Harvest." During this season, people have celebrated harvest festivals. Pagan people celebrated through religious ceremonies in times of peril and disaster, and also to give thanks for Nature's annual bounty which was gathered and stored for use during the long winter months ahead.

During this harvest season, all of our know-how should be gathered along with added desire in improving our record to reduce accidents. Special attention should be given now to improve dust control and to re-rock dust areas which were seasonally wet during the summer months.

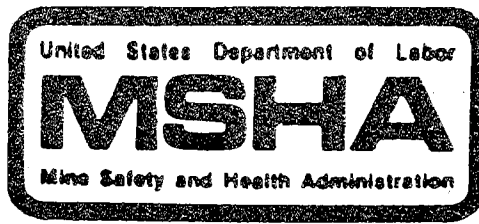
* * * * *

FALLS AREN'T FUNNY

Although we were made to walk on two feet, we sometimes seem to have difficulty staying on them. One out of every six work accidents is due to falls. About 3,000 persons are killed on the job every year because of falls. Most of these falls are preventable. If you'd just watch yourself and look out for others, you might avoid broken bones or becoming a mortality statistic. Rushing up or down stairs can throw you. Go slow and plant your foot firmly on each step. Use the handrail. Objects left on stairs, such as tools, boxes, and the like can pitch you into a tailspin. Keep stairs clear. Wipe up wet spots. Report broken or defective steps.

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