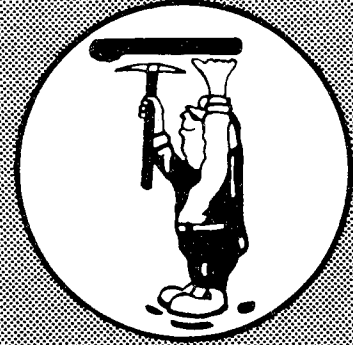


OCTOBER 1985



BULLETIN



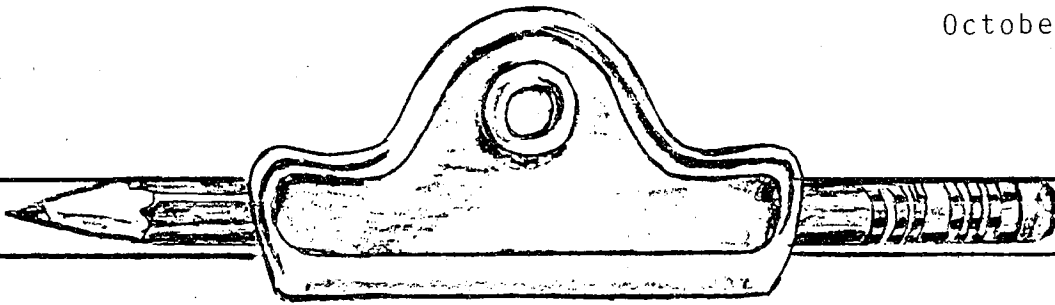
**Make A
Safety Drive
In "85"**

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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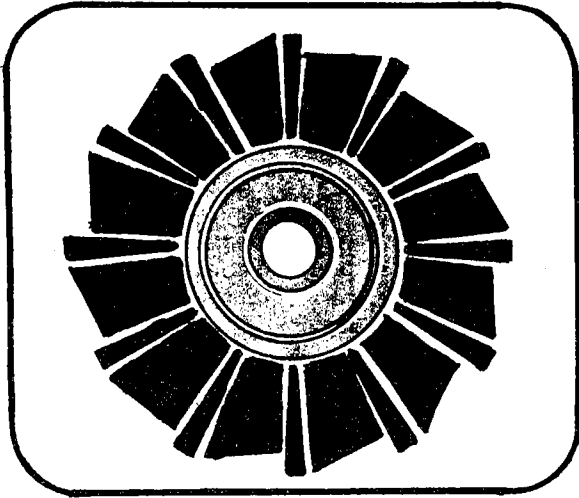


<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Marblehead Lime Co.	6231	River Rouge, MI
Larco Construction, Inc.	6232	Winston-Salem, NC
Farrell-Cooper Mining Co.	6233	Red Oak, OK
Myre Construction Co.	6234	Rockwall, TX
Hurley's Enterprises, Inc.	6235	Hurley, VA
Sue Trucking, Inc.	6236	Little Birch, WV
Western Gravel Co.	6237	Little Creek, LA
Crystal Run Sand & Gravel	6238	Wallkill, NY
Central Silica Co.	6239	Millwood, OH
Central Silica Co.	6240	Glenford, OH
Sullivan Bros. Coal Co., Inc.	6241	Mouthcard, KY
Sullivan Bros. Coal Co., Inc.	6242	Mouthcard, KY
Wellaby Coal, Inc.	6243	Mouthcard, KY
Webster Concrete Products	6244	Webster, WI
Sweet Bee Coal Corp.	6245	Mouthcard, KY
Lad Coal Co., Inc.	6246	Hellier, KY
Husky Coal Co., Inc.	6247	Lookout, KY
Hopkins Sand & Gravel, Inc.	6248	Webster, WI
Crab Coal Co.	6249	Lick Creek, KY
Capital Coal Corp.	6250	Mouthcard, KY
BuCar Coal Co., Inc.	6251	Mouthcard, KY
Boaz Coal Co., Inc.	6252	Mouthcard, KY
Blue Star Coal Corp.	6253	Mouthcard, KY
Blue Pond Mining, Inc.	6254	Lick Creek, KY
Wake Stone Corp.	6255	Cary, NC
Standard Aggregates, Inc.	6256	Georgetown, PA
Vanport Sand & Gravel, Inc.	6257	Edinburg, PA
Vanport Sand & Gravel, Inc.	6258	West Pittsburg, PA
Double R Coal Co.	6259	Rockhouse, KY
Faith Coal Sales, Inc.	6260	Rockhouse, KY
Comanche Coal Corp.	6261	Regina, KY
Hodges Corp.	6262	Sevierville, TN
Binger Quarry	6263	Ursa, IL

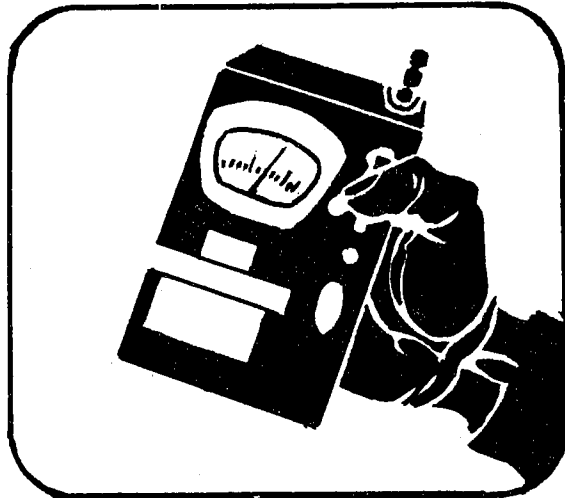


National Western Industries	6264	Monongah, WV
Camp Coal Co., Inc.	6265	Hurley, VA
L & L Energy of Hurley, Inc.	6266	Hurley, VA
General Portland, Inc.	6267	New Braunfels, TX
Potter County Road & Bridge	6268	Amarillo, TX
Unimin Corp.	6269	Utica, IL
Material Service Corp.	6270	McCook, IL
Vulcan Materials Co.	6271	Francesville, IN
Quality Aggregate Co.	6272	Piedmont, MO
Bear Ridge Mining, Inc.	6273	Bandy, VA
Maynard Branch Mining Co., Inc.	6274	Lookout, KY
Lee West Coal Co.	6275	Hellier, KY
Prospect Coal Co.	6276	Hellier, KY
Mankato/Kasota Stone, Inc.	6277	Mankato, MN
Barron Co.	6278	Boyceville, WI
Red Mountain Marble	6279	Dragoon, AZ
Gillette Coal Co., Inc.	6280	Meta, KY
Kendrick Coal Corp.	6281	Robinson Creek, KY
Volcano Coals, Inc.	6282	Kimper, KY
Guignard Brick Works	6283	Lexington, SC
Jefferson County Highway Dept.	6284	Jefferson, WI
Darlington Ready Mix Co.	6285	Darlington, PA
Hiope Mining, Inc.	6286	Bandy, VA
Repco, Inc.	6287	Horsepen, VA
Diamond N Mining	6288	Banner, KY
Diamond N Mining	6289	Dana, KY
G. D. & M. Coal Co., Inc.	6290	Paintsville, KY
G. D. & M. Coal Co., Inc.	6291	Paintsville, KY
Kidd Technical Service	6292	Garrett, KY
T. & G. Coal Co., Inc.	6293	Paintsville, KY
Cindy Coal Co., Inc.	6294	Paintsville, KY
Rock Bridge Coal Corp.	6295	Teaberry, KY
Bebe Coal Corp.	6296	Harold, KY
Bent Mountain Coal Co., Inc.	6297	Feds Creek, KY
G. S. & M. Coal Co., Inc.	6298	Paintsville, KY

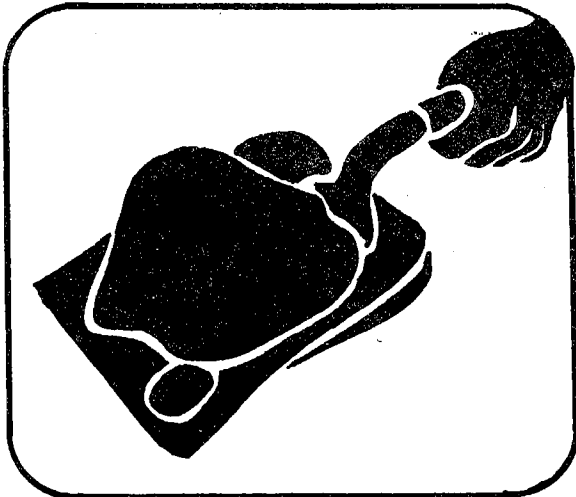
WINTER ALERT



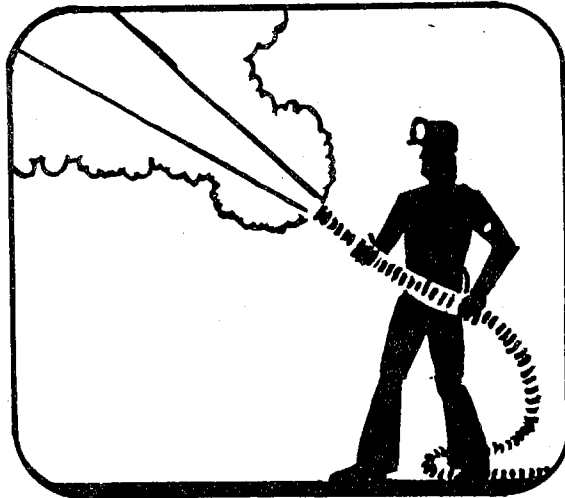
----maintain adequate ventilation;



----make frequent tests for methane;



----clean up loose coal and coal dust;



----apply rock dust liberally;



----test the mine roof often;



----and always stay under supported roof.

Please work safely so you can work again tomorrow.

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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

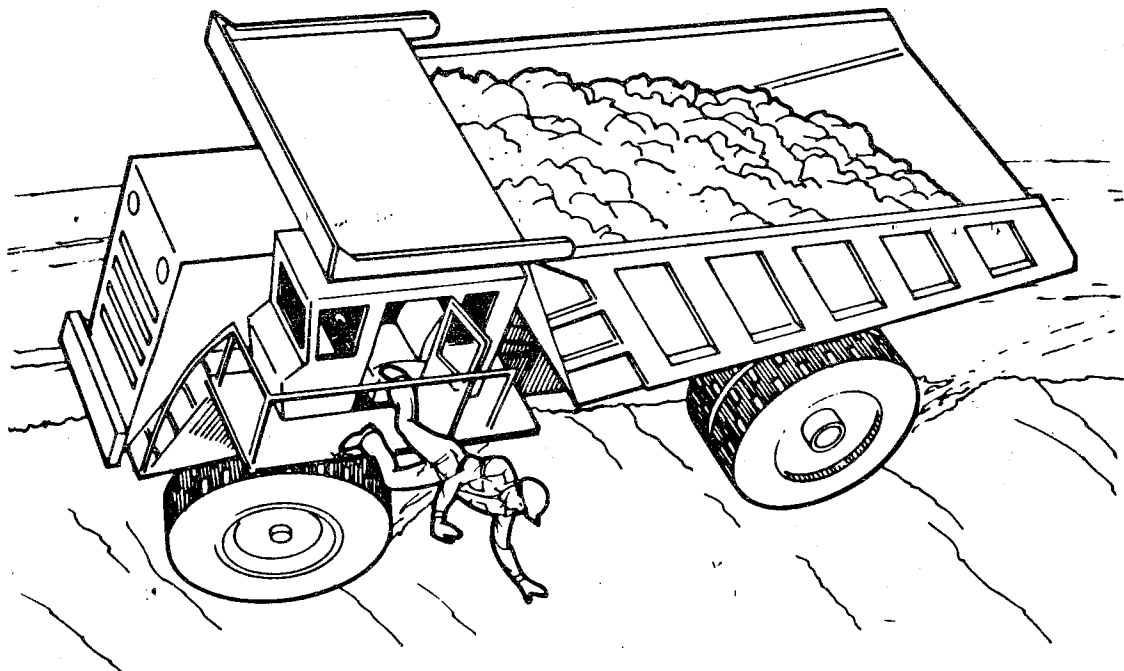


FATAL HAULAGE ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: The victim reported for work at the regular starting time and work proceeded normally until a truckdriver called the pit supervisor on the truck radio and informed him there was something wrong with a haulage truck on the north waste dump. The truck driver stated that as he was approaching the dump, a truck with running lights but no headlights was traveling slowly across the dump road directly in front of him, from northeast to southwest. After the truck hit the berm and stopped, the truck driver stopped his truck and climbed into the cab of the other truck. There was no one in the cab. He stated that the gear shift selector was in the neutral position and none of the three different braking systems had been set. At this time, the operator of the runaway truck was observed on the roadway, apparently run over.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The truck was found to have adequate brakes and nothing could be found that would have prompted the operator to leave the cab. It can only be assumed that in the darkness the truck started rolling and that the operator was unaware it was moving. The operator either stepped to the ground off the ladderway to the cab and fell or he was on the ground and observed the truck moving and fell while trying to get back on the ladder.

RECOMMENDATION: The employee had recently been trained in the proper procedure of equipment operation. The company should continue to emphasize the hazard of leaving unattended equipment.



ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



FATAL HANDTOOLS ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A fatal accident occurred in the scrap metal yard of a coal company when the victim, an experienced welder with five years mining experience, was instructed along with a coworker to go to the precast concrete plant for four 6 inch I-beams 4 feet long.

When he was unable to locate any I-beams, he was instructed to look in the scrap yard located at the preparation plant for the beams.

About 30 minutes later he was discovered by a coworker pinned beneath a steel frame structure at the scrap yard.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The investigation revealed the following factors relevant to the occurrence of the accident:

1. The victim had used a cutting torch to cut a brace that was holding the steel frame structure upright. After the brace had been cut, the structure apparently toppled over pinning the victim in a kneeling position.
2. The weather was inclement at the time of the accident in that it had been snowing and there was an accumulation of about 4 inches of snow on the scrap yard which may have prevented observation that there was only one supporting brace.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: 1. The employee was assigned to perform work in an area where hazardous conditions existed and where he was unable to communicate with others. A violation of Section 77.1700 CFR 30.

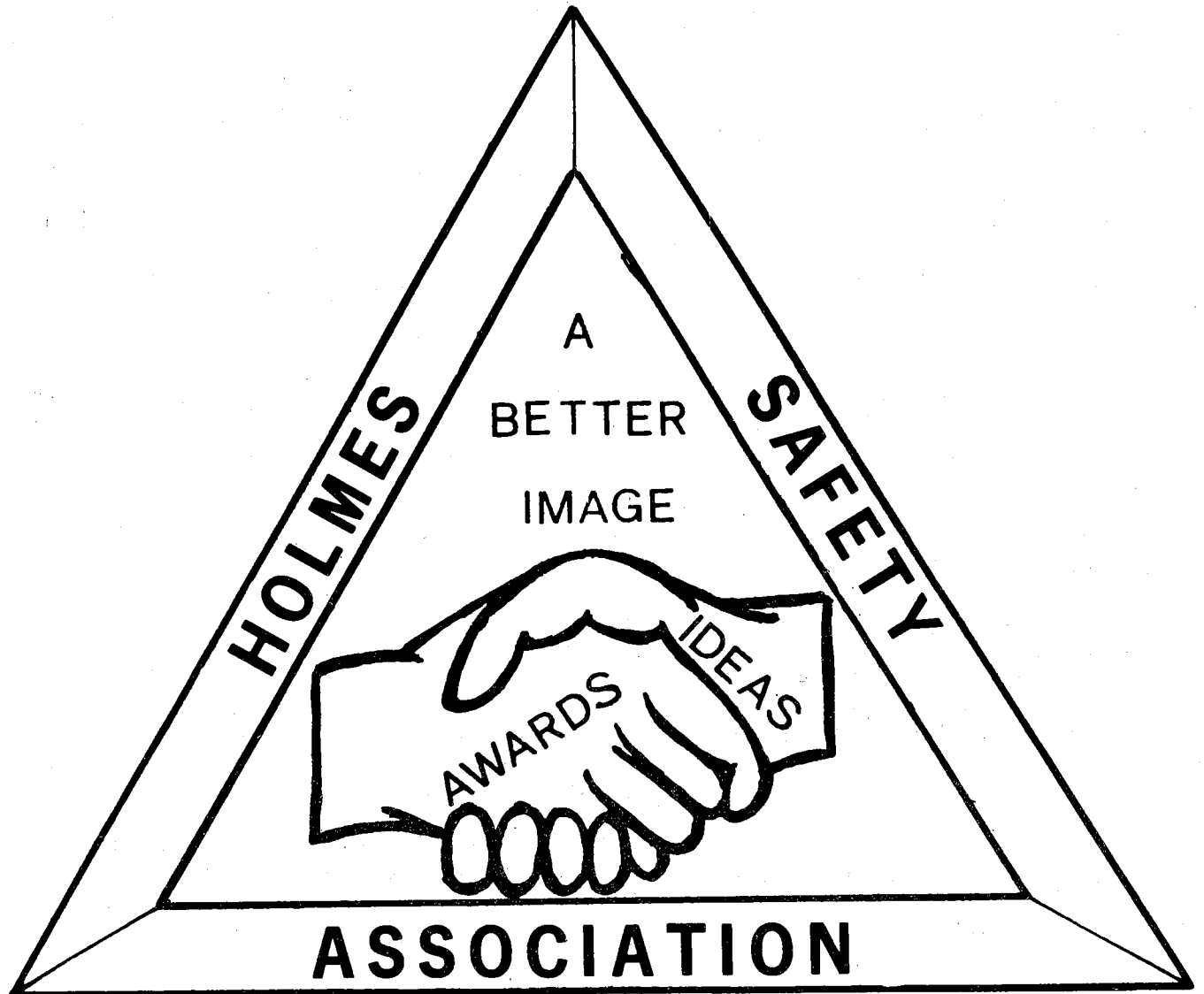
2. The materials stored and stacked in the scrap yard were not stored in a manner to minimize fall-of-material hazards. A violation of Section 77.208(a) CFR 30.

3. The employee had not received a minimum of 8 hours of annual refresher training in the last 12 months. A violation of Section 48.28(a) CFR 30.

CONCLUSION: The cause of the accident was failure to secure the upright portion of the stored scrap material to prevent movement before beginning work.

The inclement weather was a contributing factor to the accident due to the work area being covered with about 4 inches of snow which may have prevented observation that there was only one supporting brace.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



The Holmes Safety Association, the FORESIGHT PEOPLE, has been involved for more than 60 years in the exchange of safety ideas in the mining, mineral extractive, and allied industries.

"DROP US A LINE"



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ROOF-FALL ACCIDENTS

Over 35,000 miners have lost their lives in roof-fall accidents since 1900.

Seven out of ten fatal roof-fall accidents occur in areas where coal has been mined out but roof bolts or other supports have not yet been installed.

Roof falls between bolts or supports are usually caused by poor roof bolt anchorage, using bolts that are too short, improper bolt spacing and other conditions over which the average miner has very little control.

Three out of four deaths from roof falls occur less than 25 ft. from the face.

Continuous miner operators, helpers, roof-bolter operators, helpers, and section foremen were involved in over 71 percent of all fatal roof-fall accidents during the last five years.

Of all roof-fall fatalities, 85 percent occur in mines that employ less than 50 workers.

In 1983, 13 out of 23 roof-fall fatalities occurred in southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia, and eastern Kentucky.

In the last five years, 14 percent of all fatal roof-fall accidents occurred in September.

Over 42 percent of all victims in roof-fall accidents had worked in the jobs that they were doing at the time of the accident for less than one year.

Roof bolter operators and their helpers are involved in almost 32 percent of all fatal roof-fall accidents.

About 20 percent of all fatal roof-fall accidents occur in pillar workings and 10 percent during the final pushout.

Forty supervisors were killed in fatal roof-fall accidents during the last five years.

Approximately 33 percent of all fatal mine accidents during 1984 were due to roof falls.



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

MINE FIRES -- A CONSTANT THREAT

The mining and mineral industry knows that nothing inspires more dread in the hearts of mining people than a mine fire or explosion. The explosion hazard has been curbed to a great extent in recent years. However, disasters due to mine fires remain a constant threat to the industry. This condition is aggravated further by the increased use of electrical equipment, explosives, lubricants and equipment using friction drives such as belts.

A word of caution is in order to our membership to periodically review normal mining conditions and practices with a view of eliminating fire hazards and also to determine before hand procedures to follow if a fire occurs. It should be determined regularly and made part of operating procedure as working places advance and others work out that miners get to safety from their working places.

REMEMBER: It is easier to prevent a fire than extinguish one.

* * * * *

WHAT LIES IN THE FUTURE?

The results of the "REAP" (Roof Evaluation Accident Prevention Program) emphasize the fact that injuries from falls of roof, face and rib can be reduced when mine workers really apply their energies and talents towards the attainment of such a vital goal.

The program has been an initial step in the right direction, that is, toward eliminating all injuries resulting from falls of roof.

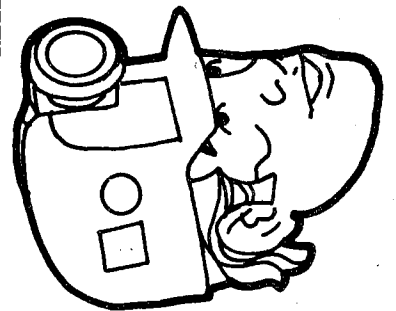
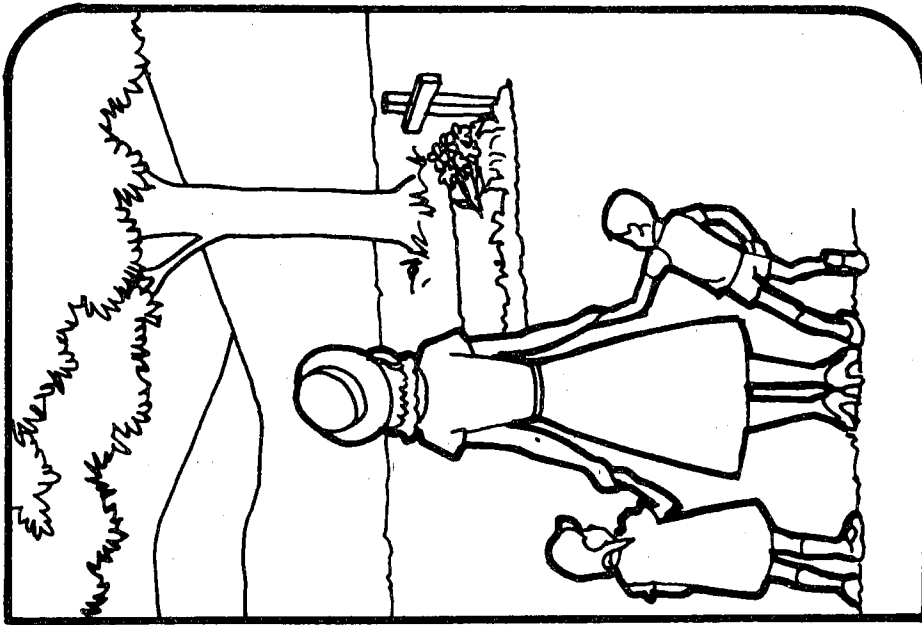
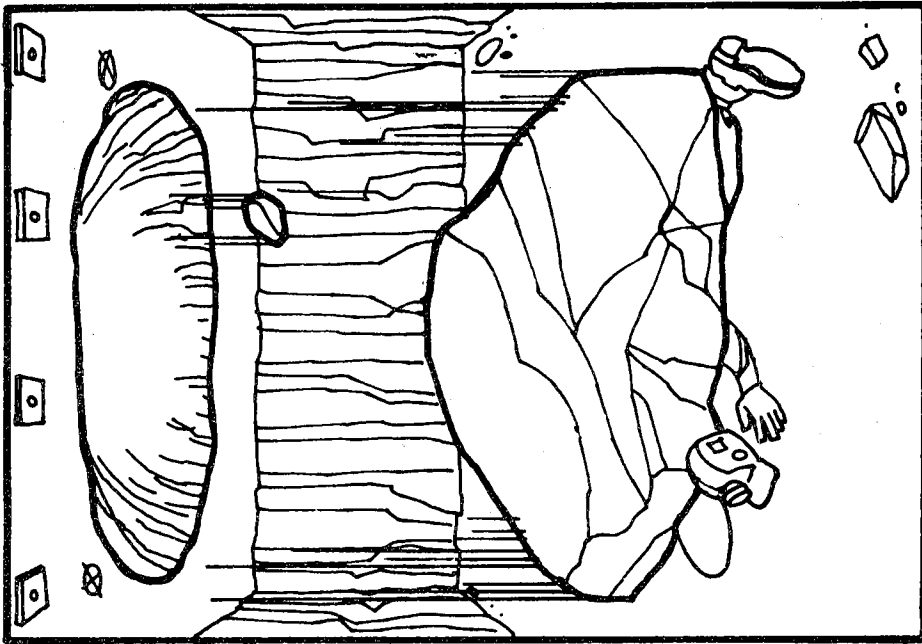
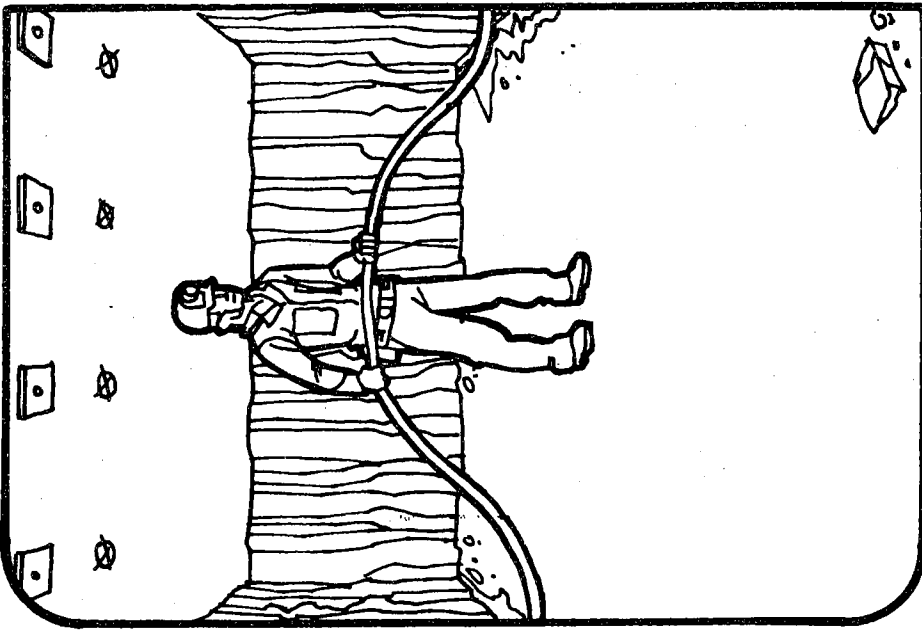
How long will the influence of the program continue? How much will our cooperative efforts be enlarged to carry on and overcome this major hazard? These are questions only the future can answer.

We are all aware that there can be no let down in our efforts to prevent injuries and fatalities from fall of roof, face and ribs. We should also realize that the situation calls for increased effort and support from the entire industry.

William H. Hoover,
National Secretary

October 1985

REAP



**Don't Risk Your Life
and Your Family's Future
by Going Under Unsupported Roof!**



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

STANDING ON YOUR OWN TWO FEET

Most of us take pride in standing on our own two feet. And it's a blessing to have two good feet to stand on.

Ever think of that? Probably not, because we take our feet too much for granted. They tote us faithfully through the day, through the year, through our lives, and we don't think twice about them...unless an ingrown toenail or bunion starts kicking up.

How much do you depend upon your feet? More than you ever stopped to realize. They're the very foundation for all your activity. So--are they worth protecting? You wouldn't think so, from the number of workers who don't bother to wear safety shoes.

It's true, some jobs involve more foot danger than others; in fact, some jobs call for complete instep protection. But there is scarcely a job that doesn't have some potential foot hazards. All of us handle and carry objects, and since we're only human, all of us are likely to drop something on our toes. A surprisingly light object, bouncing off the end of an ordinary shoe, will set one to dancing a painful jig.

The protective steel cap in a safety shoe is made to specifications. It has to be strong enough to take a 2500-pound static load, or the impact of a 50-pound weight dropped one foot. Many a safety shoe has taken a far heavier blow than this, with no injury to those five valuable toes just under its protective roof.

Stop to think, for a minute, of all the toe-smashing or bruising things that could happen to you in the course of your day's work. Objects could tip over, or fall from a bench or shelf, or fall from your grasp, or a mine car could roll over your foot. And there are undoubtedly plenty of other possibilities you wouldn't even foresee!

Once those feet of yours carry you out beyond the mine yard, they are not in safe territory. The law of gravity is in effect at home, too, and there are endless possibilities for all sorts of objects to fall footward. The power mower makes another excellent reason for wearing good toe protection around your yard.

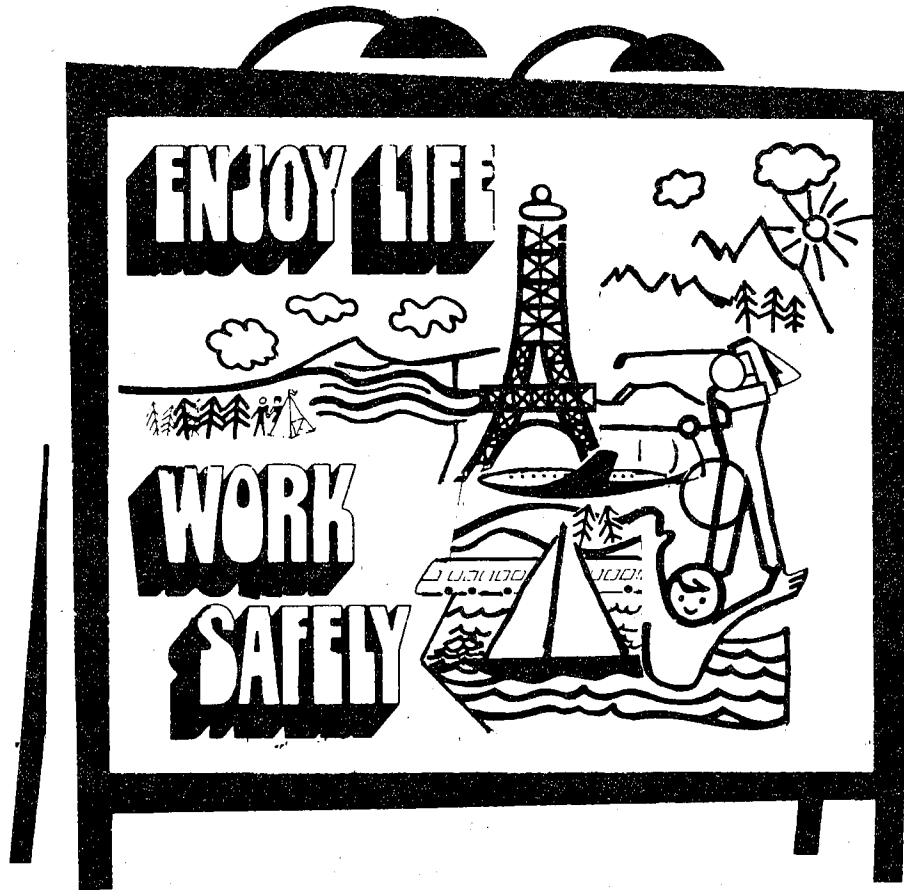
All in all toe protection makes such good sense that it's hard to see why anyone needs to be sold on the idea. And especially these days, when safety shoes are available in a variety of fashionable styles. Chances are that if you can't find comfort in a safety shoe, you can't find it in any shoe. The toe cap weighs only about one ounce, so there's certainly no disadvantage there.

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As long as you have to handle things--anywhere--there's a chance for trouble to come crashing down on one of your precious feet. And as long as you're alive and kicking, you're going to be handling things. So...as long as you're alive and kicking, you'd be smart to keep those toes of yours under safe cover.

No doubt about it, life is a pretty rugged journey. And two sound feet are mighty valuable companions to have along the way. Don't you agree?

KEEP WALKING, WORKING AND LIVING WELL...IN SAFETY SHOES!



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



**Supervisory
Training**

SUPERVISORS MUST TAKE CHARGE

Remember the day you were given responsibility for a department or the supervision of others? All too frequently such responsibilities are thrust upon the new supervisor with minimum preparation for the assignment.

Those who have been successful in carrying out supervisory responsibilities know that leaders must...

Plan to carry out the assignments of the department. Safety must be an essential part of that plan which includes what must be accomplished, when, how, and by whom. The new supervisor must be able to blend people, supplies, and equipment in such a manner that all are used efficiently to carry out the task. The supervisor must...

Decide how to take charge effectively. An effective supervisor knows that the safety and well-being of employees is critical. He/she must be ready to make decisions when problems arise and know to keep production rolling. The good supervisor has no time to procrastinate and must be able to...

Direct the workers. Clear-cut instructions are important. Workers must understand the supervisor's decisions, plans, and suggestions. Most importantly, workers must understand reasons for the safety rules and procedures essential in carrying out their work safely. The supervisor must always be ready to explain and teach subordinates the safe way and the correct way to perform any job in the department and...

Control those assigned to him/her. Successful supervisors monitor workers' performances by inspections, observations, asking questions, and listening. Observing work performance can highlight unsafe acts or inattention to safety rules which could result in injury. The supervisor must watch reports, records, and statistics on the operation. The supervisor must constantly compare performance against objectives and...

Lead the team. Leadership requires persuading, explaining, and showing. Leadership qualifications include good judgment, honesty, and pride in a job well done. All members of the team must feel that their contribution is important and is recognized by the supervisor. In this way the team becomes an effective unit and an integral part of the organization.

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HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

THE USA TODAY REPORTS THESE: FACTS ON BACKS

- " 1. Approximately 75 million Americans suffer from back ailments.
2. Back disorders totally disable 2.5 million adults.
3. Back problems are responsible for about 200,000 surgeries per year.
4. Back injuries are a leading cause of absenteeism and disability in the workplace. Costs to industry are estimated at \$14 billion yearly.
5. Back ailments are the second leading cause of hospitalization.
6. Back complaints account for 18 million doctor visits per year.
7. Injuries to the back cost industry 93 million work days each year."

BE SURE TO INSTRUCT EMPLOYEES ON SAFE LIFTING TECHNIQUES



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

Why Safety Rules?

Probably none of us really likes to have to live by rules. We all figure we're pretty intelligent and that we can do what we ought to do without having somebody spell out every step of it for us. In most cases, that's right. Most of us are smart enough to do the right thing--most of the time. But all of us some of the time have mental slips in which we act as stupidly as the dumbest character in the world. That's true of everybody. Sometimes the mind just seems to go on vacation, and then we're in for plenty of trouble unless we have rules to keep us doing what we ought to do all the time.

For instance, one guy may like a drink or two. But he's found out by sad experience that if he has more than two or three he starts picking fights with policemen, or insulting his best friend, or that next morning's hangover is a real lulu. He knows that very well, when he's sober. But when he's had two or three, he forgets it, because right then he feels fine. So his only protection is a self-made rule--stop after two drinks. Then, no matter how gay he feels after two drinks, he remembers the rule and follows it (if he's got will power), because the memory of the rule sticks with him even when the ability to judge his capacity is gone.

In a way a rule is like a guard on a machine. I know that I can operate any machine in the world without a guard and not get hurt--when I'm alert, not tired, not worried, and paying attention every minute. But I also know that sometimes I'm not so bright and alert. So I always want a guard to keep my fingers out of the way, because if I do without it, sooner or later I'll get foggy and lose some fingers. A rule's just like that. It is a guard against doing stupid things when our minds aren't operating at 100 per cent efficiency on the task at hand.

Only those safety rules are given that experience has proved are needed. Every rule has been developed out of experience with accidents in our own or other similar plants and mines. The rules don't tell you every step to take, but they do tell you a few steps you should never take. If you'll follow those rules, you'll have taken advantage of a kind of mental safety device that will protect you from many, many kinds of injuries.

However, for a rule to be effective, you have to know it--and that doesn't mean just that at some time past you read it or heard it and then forgot it. You have to have made that rule something so firmly fixed in your mind that you don't forget it when you get busy or excited. That's why some of these rules are posted on signs and bulletin boards around the plant and in the

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mine--to keep reminding you of something you should never forget. That's why, sometimes, you are told over and over again things you've been told before.

These safety rules must be way down deep inside each worker where they won't be wiped out of his mind by a moment's forgetfulness.

* * * * *

CONSIDER IF

There are four things that every person must take into consideration when undertaking a job.

1. If it can fail, it will.
2. If it fails, it will be at the worst possible time and place.
3. If it can be operated incorrectly, someone will operate it that way.
4. If it can be hooked up wrong, someone will do it that way.

If happens to be the key word in the above statements.

We must strive to eliminate the doubt word if by using the thinking power we possess. By careful planning to eliminate the hazards of each job we could very easily keep our accidents at a minimum, thereby reducing injuries.

The average person should accept without question personal responsibility for their own safety. This person, in turn, should expect others to do the same. We must all strive to work in the safest manner possible so that we will not end up as injury statistics.

Let's make the safety program our program by becoming involved in it.

Safety is everybody's business.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

TEN WAYS TO LIVE WITH GASOLINE

Once gasoline is pumped into a portable container for use around the home, fires and explosions begin to happen. People are just not aware of gasoline's extreme flammability and often violate every rule in the book when handling gasoline. Are you aware of the ease with which gasoline ignites? There are 10 ways to avoid getting burned by gasoline.

DON'T STORE IT IN THE WRONG CONTAINER If everyone stored gasoline in a UL-approved container, gasoline fires would be dramatically reduced. An approved container has a broad base that makes it almost impossible to tip over and a spring-loaded cap that prevents the inadvertent release of flammable vapor.

DON'T USE IT TO CLEAN PAINT BRUSHES In most paint brush fires the gasoline is touched off by a stove pilot light, but in one case a candle did the trick. Any hardware or paint store sells paint brush cleaning solvents that clean even better than gasoline with less danger of fire.

DON'T SMOKE WHILE HANDLING IT A cigarette or match can easily set off a gasoline explosion or fire. Never smoke in a gas station, around a gasoline pump, or while pumping gasoline into your automobile.

DON'T USE IT NEAR AN IGNITION SOURCE Judging from newspaper accounts, water heater pilots are the most common ignition source for gasoline fires. Some fires occur when teenagers bring their bikes or motorcycles into a basement or kitchen to clean parts with gasoline. The volatile vapor finds its way to the pilot light of a stove or water heater. There is no reason to bring gasoline into living quarters.

DON'T USE IT TO CLEAN FLOORS One man was using a gasoline soaked rag to clean floors. He lit a cigarette, the vapor exploded and he was burned over 90 percent of his body.

DON'T FLIP A SWITCH If you smell gasoline vapor, ventilate but don't provide an ignition source. Gasoline vapors need only the smallest spark to ignite. The arc from an electric switch is enough.

DON'T MISTAKE IT FOR SOMETHING ELSE An 11 year old boy was badly burned when he threw what he thought was water on a fire. It was gasoline. Gasoline should always be stored in a properly marked container and out of reach of those too young to read and heed labels.

-MORE-

DON'T USE IT TO CLEAN CLOTHES An Iowa woman burned her face and hands when gasoline-soaked clothing in a washing machine produced vapor that was ignited by a spark from the motor. Some uninformed people also use it to dry-clean clothes--with disastrous results.

DON'T USE IT TO START A FIRE IN THE FIREPLACE One Montana family did, when the flames finally burned out only the fireplace was left standing.

DON'T LEAVE IT UNCAPPED In a Michigan fire, a 2 year old boy died and three other members of his family were burned when vapor from an uncovered can of gasoline stored in a stairwell was ignited by a gas refrigerator.

* * * * *

Take Care With Air

Compressed air is a useful form of power for operating tools or for any job that calls for a forceful stream of air. If you use this power in ways it shouldn't be used, however, you could cause serious injury and even death!

Chips or dust propelled by an airsteam are especially dangerous to the eyes, so safety goggles should always be worn around an operating air gun. Instead of using compressed air to clean the bed of a machine or to sweep the floor, it's safer and smarter to use a hand brush or a broom for the job.

Directing an airstream at yourself or someone else is extremely dangerous. The compressed air might blow dust through clothing and imbed irritating particles in the skin. An airstream that strong could cause internal injuries through any body opening. Also, if there are any cuts or abrasions on the skin, the powerful blast could create bubbles in the blood stream leading to serious body damage and possible death.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

REDUCE ACCIDENTS WITH JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

The Job Safety Analysis, or the Job Safety Breakdown as it is sometimes called, is a valuable safety training tool which has been used with good results by many safety-conscious companies for a number of years.

Properly used, this training aid can be especially valuable to the mining industry, and in those companies where Job Safety Analysis is not being used, every manager, superintendent and safety engineer should seriously consider the addition of this tool to safety training armory in order to help close another gap in the battle against accidents.

Job Safety Analysis is a systematic method of listing, in orderly sequence, the various steps in a job, the hazards connected with each step, and the precautions needed to avoid or control the hazards. It is important to note that a Job Safety Analysis is not prepared for a job classification, such as a miner, but for each of the jobs, the miner performs, such as "trimming loose," "drilling with jackhammer," "placing ladder for manway," "loading and blasting a fuse shot," etc.

Although every step of a job does not necessarily have an attendant hazard, every hazard listed should have a control or safety precaution listed, and in some cases many precautions or controls may be required to eliminate a single hazard. The sum total of the listed steps, hazards and controls is a safe working procedure which in many organizations becomes the standard working procedure when the analysis is put into use.

There are those who feel that the additional work involved in writing a Job Safety Analysis is a waste of time since the supervisor already knows the steps of the job, the hazards, and the right way to do the job.

Experience has shown, however, that the results of preparing and using job safety analyses more than justifies the time spent in preparation, because the analysis does not depend on memory and, therefore, it gives all the hazards and all the precautions, not just some of them.

To be effective, the Job Safety Analysis must be used after it is prepared and it must be currently revised as warranted. Preparing the analysis and then placing it in the file will not prevent injury.

To prevent accidents and injury, the analysis must be used by the supervisor to prevent or eliminate unsafe acts and unsafe

-MORE-

October 1985

conditions. The supervisor should utilize the Job Safety Analysis in the following applications:

1. Instruction of new employees.
2. Instruction of employees transferred or assigned to different jobs.
3. Re-instruction of employees in the safe way to do their present jobs.
4. Use of the analysis as a topic in safety meetings.

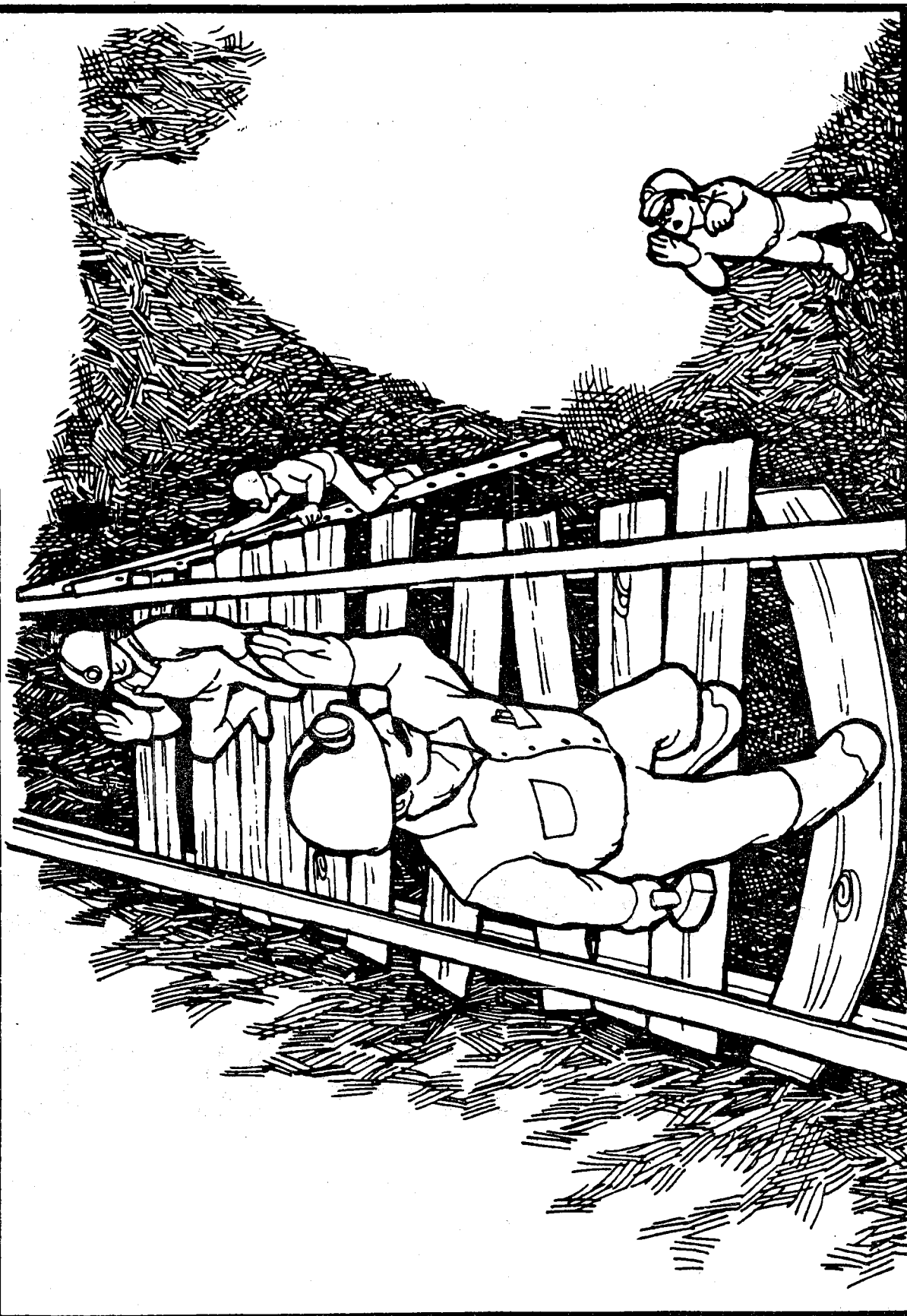
Properly used, a Job Safety Analysis program can be counted upon to reduce accidents and injuries because it controls hazards in a systematic way.

Are you doing everything you can to reduce accidents? Can your organization afford not to use a Job Safety Analysis program?



Knowledge is Power

AVOID SLIPS AND FALLS





H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

SAFE DRIVING DAY IS EVERY DAY



You have a moral obligation to yourself and your neighbors and to your community to observe all appeals for greater safety on our streets and highways.

Safe-driving day is every day. It is intended to prove that you, as an individual, can contribute directly to traffic accident prevention by observance of the principles of traffic safety. When everyone works together, traffic accidents will be drastically reduced.

Resolve now to be personally responsible for the safety of every man, woman and child you meet in traffic, whether driving or walking.

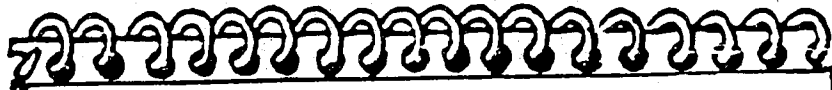
1. Know and always obey all traffic laws and regulations.
2. Read and heed the "Signs of Life" -- Traffic signs, signals and pavement markings designed for your protection. They spell the way to safety.
3. Slow down -- Take your time when road, weather or even your physical condition is not perfect.
4. Stay alert -- Always expect the unexpected from all pedestrians and motorists. Protect others from their own mistakes by being alert.

DON'T DRINK AND DRIVE

STAY ALIVE IN "85"



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



Notebook

1. The "Hazards of Static Electricity" demonstrations presented by Michael Evanto, Supervisory Inspector, Mine Safety and Health Administration, reproduces on a laboratory scale actual explosions that can be caused by the accumulation of static electricity and demonstrates the procedures necessary to prevent such explosions.

MSHA presents this demonstration as a safety service to the mineral industry because in today's industry more easily charged synthetic materials are being manufactured and more highly flammable liquids, gases, and dusts are being handled. These materials are being transported at greater speeds making static electricity more important industrially from a viewpoint of safety than ever before.

2. Addendum: The Summer Heat Stress Alert article featured in August Bulletin and MSHA Expands Industrial Hygiene Program in September Bulletin were both courtesy of: James L. Custer

Mine Safety and Health Spec.
and

W. Lynn Jones
Mine Safety and Health Tech.
Coal Mine Safety and Health
Division of Health
Arlington, Virginia



*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



FOOTNOTES

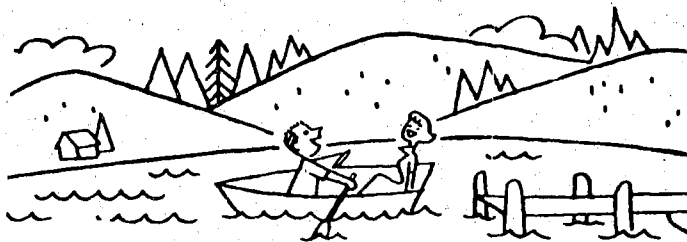
When you think you are arguing with a dumb person, be sure he or she isn't doing the same thing ... The more you appreciate cooperation the more of it you will get ... Most people don't plan to fail - They just fail to plan.

You say you've failed many times? Believe it or not there's a good side to that. You should know by now some of the things you should not do.

Management Secret: "An officer who will invariably assume the responsibility for failure, whether he or she deserves it or not and invariably gives the credit for success to others, when they deserve it, will achieve outstanding success."

Keep in Mind: There's a big difference between advice and help ... Aim for perfection, Half right is always half wrong ... Authority makes some people grow - others just swell.

Things to Think About: Very few people are stupid, they all know something you don't ... It's better to be an influence than an authority ... A good supervisor is one whose workers want to do more than he or she asks them to do.



WHAT KIND OF WORKER ARE YOU?

Some workers are like wheelbarrows -- no good unless pushed.

Some are like canoes; they need to be paddled.

Some are like kites, if you don't keep a string on them, they will fly away.

Some are like footballs, you can't tell which way they are going to bounce next.

Some are like balloons, full of wind and likely to blow up unless handled carefully.

Some are like trailers, no good unless pulled.

Some are filled with the SAFETY SPIRIT. Thank God For these.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

NEW JOB HAZARDS DEMAND MORE ALERTNESS

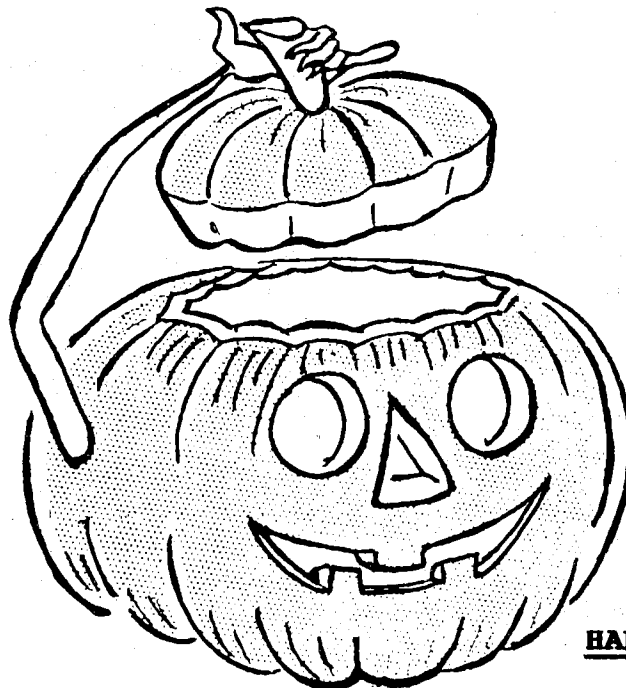
An accident may be defined as an unforeseen, sudden happening, or as an unintentional and damaging interruption in an orderly process, usually caused by negligence or avoidable circumstances.

The important accidents are those in which persons are injured. However, this is often a matter of chance rather than the character of the happening. An accident in which no one is injured should be regarded seriously, with steps taken to prevent a recurrence.

With the increasing number of machines to help us do our work more easily and better, new hazards come into being. More power is put into the hands of the individual, and its misuse results in proportionately more dangerous reactions.

Safety rules, proper supervision, and guards do much to prevent accidents, but ultimately safety rests with the individual. People are generally familiar with hazards unique to their type of work and avoid them, but emergencies or unforeseen difficulties that arise can cause accidents. The use of logic and common sense will reduce the possibility

Never rely on the skill of a co-worker, and avoid rushing or crowding. Sometimes we can dig a ditch faster alone than with a helper who hits us over the head with a pick.



HAPPY HALLOWEEN

THE LAST WORD

1. Blessed are they who were not satisfied to leave well enough alone. All the progress the world has made, we owe to them.
2. Many people are wondering if the Golden Rule, too, has been buried at Fort Knox.
3. Force may subdue, but love wins.
4. If something goes wrong, it is more important to talk about who will fix it than who is to blame.
5. If your batting average is high enough, the big league will find you.
6. The probable reason some people get lost in thought is because it is unfamiliar territory to them.
7. Nothing is opened by mistake more than the mouth.
8. Your reputation might be damaged by the opinion of others. Only you yourself can damage your character.
9. Blessed are those who can adjust to a new set of circumstances without surrendering their convictions.
10. The person who makes a mistake and doesn't correct it thereby makes another mistake.
11. There is far more hunger for love and appreciation in this world than there is hunger for bread.
12. The greater the obstacle, the more the glory in overcoming it.
13. The longer you gaze at difficulty, the bigger it looks. Tackle it at first sight and lick it.
14. You cannot do a kindness too soon, because you never know how soon it may be too late.
15. The biggest reward for a thing well done is to have done it.
16. It is not only what we do, but also what we do not do, for which we are accountable.
17. We make a living by what we get; we make a life by what we give.
18. People forget how fast you did a job--but they remember how well you did it.
19. Evil flourishes in the world because the good people let their differences divide them instead of letting the things on which they agree unite them.
20. Isn't it strange how close some motorists drive ahead of you?
21. Some people grow up and still remain juvenile.
22. It takes a child two years to learn to talk and some people years to learn to keep their mouth shut.

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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