MAY 1986

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

PLURIBUS UNUM

SAFETY EFFICIENCY

MINERAL INDUSTRIES

BULLETIN

GIVE ACCIDENTS THE KICK IN "86"

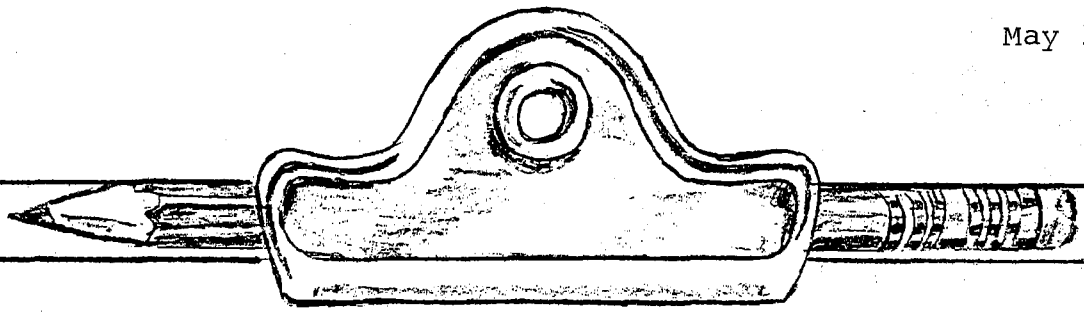
THIS SAFETY BULLETIN CONTAINS SAFETY ARTICLES ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS, FATAL ACCIDENT ABSTRACTS, STUDIES, POSTERS AND OTHER SAFETY INFORMATION FOR PRESENTATION TO GROUPS OF MINE AND PLANT WORKERS.

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.

COMPANY	CHAPTER NO.	LOCATION
National Mine Service Co.	6588	Morgantown, WV
Jinks Trucking Co.	6589	Little Birch, WV
U.M.W.A. Local 6290	6590	Nemacolin, PA
Beth Energy Mines	6591	Century, WV
Beth Energy Mines	6592	Century, WV
Beth Energy Mines	6593	Century, WV
Poling Trucking Co.	6594	Hodgesville, WV
Primrose Coal, Inc.	6595	Bruceton Mills, WV
C. R. Howard, Inc.	6596	Elkins, WV
Chapman Coal Co., Inc.	6597	Shortt Gap, VA
C. R. Howard, Inc.	6598	Belington, WV
Louisa Mining Co.	6599	Summersville, WV
Pennsylvania State Univ.	6600	University Park, PA
Freedom Coal Co.	6601	Lookout, KY
Sharp Coal Co.	6602	Pikeville, KY
Genstar Gypsum Products	6603	Blue Diamond, NV
W. & G. Construction Co.	6604	Summersville, WV
Dry Hill Coal Co., Inc.	6605	Ramsey, WV
American Aggregates Corp.	6606	Columbus, OH
Roblee Coal Co.	6607	Lost Creek, WV
Roblee Coal Co.	6608	Philippi, WV
H. W. C. Coal Co., Inc.	6609	Philippi, WV
Adams County Gravel, Inc.	6610	Decatur, IN
Mountaineer Coal Co., Inc.	6611	Coeburn, VA
Junior Shamblin Trucking	6612	Gauley Bridge, WV
The Montgomery Herold, Inc.	6613	Montgomery, WV
Open Fork Mining, Inc.	6614	Page, WV
Mountaineer Mine Safety	6615	Beckley, WV
J. & J. Guzzi Enterprises	6616	Clarksburg, WV
Shannon Coal Co., Inc.	6617	Clarksburg, WV
Quality Hydraulics, Inc.	6618	Bridgeport, WV
Pen Mining Co.	6619	Cannelton, WV
Fowler Excavating	6620	Montgomery, IN



IN THIS ISSUE...

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

H.S.A. ANNOUNCES 1985 - INJURY RATES AND WINNERS

Twenty underground and 18 surface district councils competed in the second annual National Council, H.S.A. district council awards competition in 1985.

Congratulations are in order to 16 of the 18 surface district councils and 11 of the 20 underground councils and their chapter member mines for being fatality free.

The combined totals of the 3 classified groups of surface district council coal mines reported 2 fatals and 310 lost work day injuries (NFDL) for an incidence rate of 2.71 per 200,000 work hours of exposure. Surface council mines reported 25.31 million work hours.

Underground district council coal mines reported 18 fatals and 3,094 lost work days injuries for an incidence rate of 7.62 per 200,000 employee hours of exposure. Underground council aggregate work time was 81.65 million work hours.

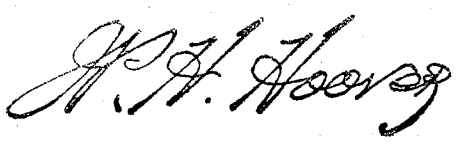
The combined totals of surface and underground council mines reported 20 fatalities and 3,405 occupational injuries (NFDL) January - December 1985, at a respective incidence rate of 6.40 with 106.9 million hours of aggregate work time. A year ago, 1984, the corresponding frequency of occurrence of all injuries was 6.96 for 73.35 million hours of work time.

The rate of nonfatal lost-time injuries in district council coal mines was 5.69 per 200,000 employee hours a decrease of 0.70 over the same corresponding period in 1984.

To be in competition for 1986, all district councils are reminded that the first quarterly district council report should be mailed postmarked no later than 60 days following the first quarter and every quarter thereafter.

Hope to see you at the National Council meeting in Canaan Valley State Resort, Davis, West Virginia, May 21, 1986.

William H. Hoover,
National Secretary



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL COUNCIL H.S.A. DISTRICT COUNCIL SAFETY COMPETITION AWARDS PROGRAM FOR 1985

COAL
AND THE WINNERS ARE:

GROUP I - U.G. - 3,000,000 + (WHE)
NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
Fairmont, WV Rate of 2.88

GROUP II - U.G. - 1,500,000 + (WHE)
POTOMAC VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL
Oakland, MD Rate of 4.88

GROUP III - U.G. 1,499,999 - (WHE)
WINDBER DISTRICT COUNCIL
Winder, PA Rate of 4.68

GROUP I - Surface - 2,000,000 + (WHE)
S. INDIANA JOINT SAFETY COMMITTEE & HSA
Lynnville, IN Rate of 1.12

GROUP II - Surface - 1,000,000 + (WHE)
GUYANDOTTE DISTRICT COUNCIL
Pineville, WV Rate of 1.79

GROUP III - Surface - 999,999 - (WHE)
MON VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL
Morgantown, WV Rate of 0.25

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1985
COAL UNDERGROUND

GROUP I - Underground Coal - Level of 3,000,000 or more (WHE)
NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT COUNCIL, Fairmont, WV
Accomplished 4,447,239 hours of work time, fatality free with 64 occupational injuries (NFDL) for an incidence rate of 2.88 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

GROUP II - Underground coal - Level of 1,500,000 or more (WHE)
POTOMAC VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL, Oakland, MD
Recorded 2,456,940 work hours, fatality free with 60 occupational injuries (NFDL) and an incidence rate of 4.88 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

GROUP III - Underground coal - level of 1,499,999 or less (WHE)
WINDBER DISTRICT COUNCIL, Windber, PA
Totaled 341,728 hours of work time, fatality free with 8 occupational injuries (NFDL) and an incidence rate of 4.68 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

-MORE-

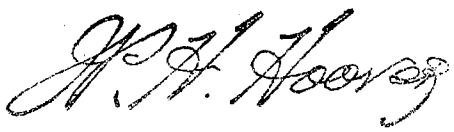
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1985
COAL SURFACE

GROUP I - Surface coal- level of 2,000,000 or more (WHE)
S. INDIANA JOINT SAFETY COMMITTEE AND HSA, Lynnville, IN
Reported 4,463,110 hours of work time, fatality free, with 25 occupational injuries (NFDL) and an incidence rate 1.12 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

GROUP II - Surface coal - level of 1,000,000 or more (WHE)
GUYANDOTTE DISTRICT COUNCIL, Pineville, WV
Had an aggregate work time of 1,115,339 hours fatality free, with 10 occupational injuries (NFDL) and 1.79 incidence rate per 200,000 hours of exposure.

GROUP III - Surface coal - level of 999,999 or less (WHE)
MON VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL, Morgantown, WV
Reported 790,001 work hours fatality free with one (1) occupational injury for an incidence rate of 0.25 per 200,000 hours of exposure.

William H. Hoover,
National Secretary, HSA



GIVE ACCIDENTS THE KICK IN "86"

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
SORTED BY STANDING
COAL-SURFACE
SAFETY COMPETITION REPORT

QUARTER 4 — YEAR-TO-DATE: JANUARY THRU DECEMBER 1985

COUNCIL NAME	CNCL NUM	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	NO MTGS	NO CHAP	STD	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	TOT NO MTGS	AVG NO CHAP	STD
GROUP I															
SOUTHERN INDIANA JT SAFETY COM & HSA	IN02	1,030,029	7	0	1.36	1	6	3	4,463,110	25	0	1.12	5	6.0	1
N. INDIANA JT. COMM. FOR COAL MINE SAF	IN01	544,667	5	0	1.84	2	6	4	2,441,186	15	0	1.23	7	6.5	2
GROVE CITY/CLARION COUNTY COUNCIL	PA05	458,715	3	0	1.31	1	15	2	2,027,814	14	0	1.38	4	14.5	3
NEW RIVER VALLEY COUNCIL	WV10	268,497	3	0	2.23	1	33	5	2,481,925	25	0	2.01	14	29.3	4
GAULEY COUNCIL	WV05	482,405	7	0	2.90	1	32	6	2,248,678	28	0	2.49	5	33.0	5
ARACOMA COUNCIL	WV01	0	0	0	.00	0	0	0	2,513,455	61	0	4.85	5	50.5	6
COAL RIVER COUNCIL	WV02	598,814	19	0	6.35	2	31	7	2,303,355	57	0	4.95	8	21.8	7
GROUP II															
GUYANDOTTE COUNCIL	WV06	308,454	5	0	3.24	1	7	1	1,115,339	10	0	1.79	5	15.8	1
CLEARFIELD COUNCIL	PA03	324,715	6	0	3.70	1	13	2	1,298,555	17	1	2.77	7	12.3	2
GROUP III															
MON VALLEY COUNCIL	WV08	246,546	0	0	.00	1	46	1	790,001	1	0	.25	4	34.8	1
WESTERN MARYLAND	MD02	175,903	1	0	1.14	1	14	4	832,945	2	0	.48	4	13.0	2
POTOMAC VALLEY	MD01	0	0	0	.00	1	0	3	309,788	3	0	1.94	5	1.5	3
KISKI - TRI-COUNTY COUNCIL	PA08	36,992	1	0	5.41	1	3	7	98,013	1	0	2.04	7	2.5	4
INDIANA COUNCIL	PA07	159,561	1	0	1.25	1	5	5	695,229	9	0	2.59	7	5.0	5
CENTRAL ILLINOIS OPEN-PIT COUNCIL	IL01	66,317	1	0	3.02	1	2	6	530,834	8	0	3.01	4	3.8	6
WINDING GULF	WV15	85,468	0	0	.00	0	7	2	306,815	5	0	3.26	4	7.0	7
JOHN O MILLER COUNCIL	PA09	60,715	2	0	6.59	3	3	8	336,578	6	1	4.16	9	3.3	8
SOUTHEAST OHIO COUNCIL	OH02	141,378	5	0	7.07	3	6	9	521,535	24	0	9.20	12	6.0	9

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
SORTED BY STANDING
COAL-UNDERGROUND
SAFETY COMPETITION REPORT

QUARTER 4 — YEAR-TO-DATE: JANUARY THRU DECEMBER 1985

COUNCIL NAME	CNCL NUM	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	NO MTGS	NO CHAP	STD	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	TOT NO MTGS	AVG NO CHAP	STD	
GROUP I																
NORTH CENTRAL COUNCIL	WV11	1,003,811	15	0	2.99	1	4	2	4,447,239	64	0	2.88	4	5.5	1	
GAULEY COUNCIL	WV05	712,360	13	0	3.65	1	3	3	3,829,395	84	0	4.39	5	17.0	2	
GUYANDOTTE COUNCIL	WV06	5,484,615	132	2	4.89	1	70	5	9,465,735	220	4	4.73	5	76.0	3	
WALTER W "KINGFISH" KESSLER	IL07	1,015,795	23	0	4.53	1	5	4	4,744,064	129	0	5.44	5	5.5	4	
WILLIAM "SCOTTY" GROVES COUNCIL	PA06	1,784,994	60	0	6.72	1	15	7	6,827,824	192	2	5.68	6	13.0	5	
ARACOMA COUNCIL	WV01	0	0	0	.00	0	0	1	4,039,920	114	2	5.74	5	97.8	6	
SOUTHEAST OHIO COUNCIL	OH02	1,046,641	32	0	6.11	3	7	6	4,345,322	139	0	6.40	12	6.8	7	
KASKASKIA VALLEY	IL03	554,329	30	0	10.82	1	4	12	3,373,972	132	1	7.88	4	5.0	8	
COAL RIVER COUNCIL	WV02	1,278,112	50	0	7.82	2	61	8	4,977,608	195	2	7.92	8	40.5	9	
NEW RIVER VALLEY COUNCIL	WV10	1,160,169	60	0	10.34	1	65	11	7,932,827	376	1	9.50	14	49.8	10	
INDIANA COUNCIL	PA07	1,647,958	83	0	10.07	1	17	10	6,908,007	367	0	10.63	7	16.8	11	
JOHN E. JONES	IL02	2,879,640	137	0	9.52	1	13	9	12,065,790	685	1	11.37	4	13.8	12	
GROUP II																
POTOMAC VALLEY	MD01	372,472	2	0	1.07	1	8	1	2,456,940	60	0	4.88	5	6.5	1	
WINDING GULF	WV15	524,345	10	2	4.58	0	11	2	2,345,832	58	3	5.20	4	20.3	2	
JOHN O MILLER COUNCIL	PA09	340,599	40	0	23.49	3	5	3	2,227,571	193	0	17.33	9	5.0	3	
GROUP III																
CLEARFIELD COUNCIL	PA03	14,745	0	0	.00	1	2	1	90,909	2	0	4.40	7	2.3	1	**
WINDBER COUNCIL	PA11	72,662	2	0	5.50	1	7	4	341,728	8	0	4.68	5	7.0	2	
MON VALLEY COUNCIL	WV08	165,100	4	0	4.85	1	15	3	454,961	21	0	9.23	4	9.8	3	
KISKI - TRI-COUNTY COUNCIL	PA08	77,427	1	0	2.58	1	6	2	426,219	27	0	12.67	7	5.5	4	
CLYMER COUNCIL	PA04	117,068	6	0	10.25	3	9	5	350,409	28	2	17.12	8	6.8	5	

** CHAPTER AVERAGE IS LESS THAN 5

H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

ACADEMY TRAINING PROGRAMS

The following schedule of courses are offered at the Beckley Mine Safety and Health Academy in June. For further information on these courses, contact the Beckley Academy, P. O. Box 1166, Beckley, WV 25802-1166 or call FTS 924-4581, Comm: 304-256-4581.

ACHIEVING YOUR POTENTIAL
Course Length: 1 Day
Tuition: $20.00
Technical Coordinator: Sharon T. Casto
Dates: June 9, 1986

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE
Course Length: 4 Days
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: Reginald L. Campbell
Dates: June 17-20, 1986

COAL NOISE CONTROL
Course Length: 4 Days
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: Jerry W. Johnson
Dates: June 9-12, 1986

COAL PREPARATION
Course Length: 4 Days
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: Jerry R. Herndon
Dates: June 9-12, 1986

ELECTRICITY FOR NON-ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS
Course Length: 4 Days
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: Joseph P. Fama
Dates: May 5-8, 1986
June 9-12, 1986

FIRST AID INSTRUCTOR TRAINING
Course Length: 20 Hours
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: Gloria J. Smith
Dates: June 24-27, 1986

STRESS
Course Length: 5 Days
Tuition: $94.00
Technical Coordinator: Reginald L. Campbell
Dates: June 23-27, 1986

-MORE-

HOISTING (MINE ELEVATORS)
Course Length: 3 Days
Tuition: $57.00
Technical Coordinator: John J. Podgurski
Dates: June 17-19, 1986

HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING
Course Length: 4 Days
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: Kenneth M. Scott
Dates: June 3-6, 1986
August 25-28, 1986

INSTRUCTION OF ACCIDENT PREVENTION TECHNIQUES
Course Length: 4 Days
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: John V. Forte
Dates: June 3-6, 1986

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING WORKSHOP
Course Length: 3-4 Days
Tuition: $57.00-$75.00
Technical Coordinators: Sharon T. Casto/John D. Hymes
Dates: June 24-27, 1986 (Combined with First Aid Instructor Training)

INTERPERSONAL AND SMALL GROUP COMMUNICATION
Course Length: 4 Days
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: Sharon T. Casto
Dates: June 10-13, 1986

INTRODUCTION TO MINING
Course Length: 3 Days
Tuition: $57.00
Technical Coordinator: Jimmy L. Shumate
Dates: June 17-19, 1986

LISTENING SKILLS AND INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES
Course Length: 4 Days
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: Wayne L. Maxwell
Dates: June 3-6, 1986

PROBLEM SOLVING AND DECISION MAKING
Course Length: 4 Days
Tuition: $75.00
Technical Coordinator: Douglas G. Harrison
Dates: June 17-20, 1986

REFUSE IMPOUNDMENTS (QUALIFICATION FOR INDUSTRY PERSONNEL)
Course Length: 8 Hours
Tuition: $20.00
Technical Coordinator: Ronald Chambers
Dates: June 10, 1986
August 12, 1986

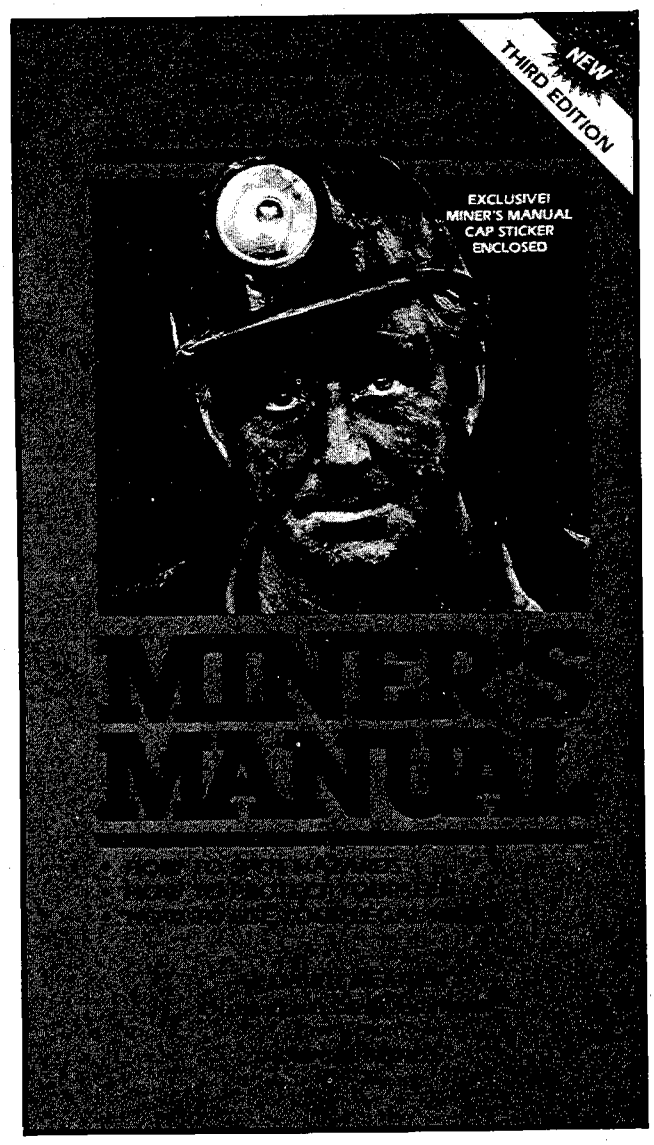
May 1986

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

MINER'S MANUAL

The Miner's Manual is a complete guide to health and safety protection on-the-job. It covers all types of mining and all kinds of health and safety problems.
Contents include:

- Roof and Ground Control
- Electrical Hazards
- Machinery and Haulage
- Explosives and Blasting
- Fire Safety
- Noise, Heat, Cold
- Radiation, Gases
- Dust and Lung Disease
- Ventilation, Escapeways
- Accident Prevention, First Aid
- Maps, Communications
- Safety Training
- Your Right to Know
- How to Refuse Unsafe Work
- How to Call for Inspections
- Protection from Discrimination
- Pay for Safety Enforcement



For further information contact:

Occupational Safety and Health Law Center
1536 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-328-8300

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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

FATAL POWERED HAULAGE ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A haulage accident occurred in the No. 2 entry of the mains about 2,000 feet inby the portal of the No. 1 Mine. The mining machine operator was fatally injured while traveling under an overcast when his head was caught between the bottom of the overcast and the frame of the bucket of a scoop in which he was riding. He had 2 years mining experience, all with this company.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The 1 left production crew was unable to enter the mine at the normal starting time because of an electrical power failure. The power came on and the crew entered the mine via an open-type mine car pulled by a battery-powered tractor. The foreman instructed the battery-tractor operator to take the mine car and return to the surface for supplies. He then examined the work area for hazardous conditions and finding none, he assigned duties to the crew members. Before mining operations began, another electric power failure occurred. The crew remained on the section for approximately 15 minutes to see if the power would be restored. When it was not restored within this time, they decided to return to the surface. Since the battery tractor and mine car normally used for mantrip purposes was on the surface, they decided to ride the scoop out of the mine. They arrived on the surface and remained there until the electric power was again restored. They then re-entered the mine traveling via the same scoop which was being trammed bucket-end toward the face. When they arrived at the conveyor belt entry overcast at the entrance to the 1 left section, the scoop operator stopped the scoop and reportedly instructed the 5 employees to keep their heads down while traveling under the overcast.

As the scoop approached the inby end of the overcast, the victim who was sitting with his back to the rear of the bucket, facing the direction of travel, got his head caught between the bottom of the overcast and the frame of the scoop. The repairman, who was sitting directly in front of the victim heard a "thump" and looked up. After seeing what had occurred, he shouted for the scoop operator who immediately stopped the scoop. The crew members quickly administered first aid to the victim who was unconscious and then transported him to the surface and then to the hospital.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT: Management failed to provide adequate vertical clearance beneath the overcast. Management permitted a scoop mantrip to be operated with the bucket of the scoop being headed into the mine. The victim, after being warned, was not alert to the hazards to which he was exposed.

May 1986

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

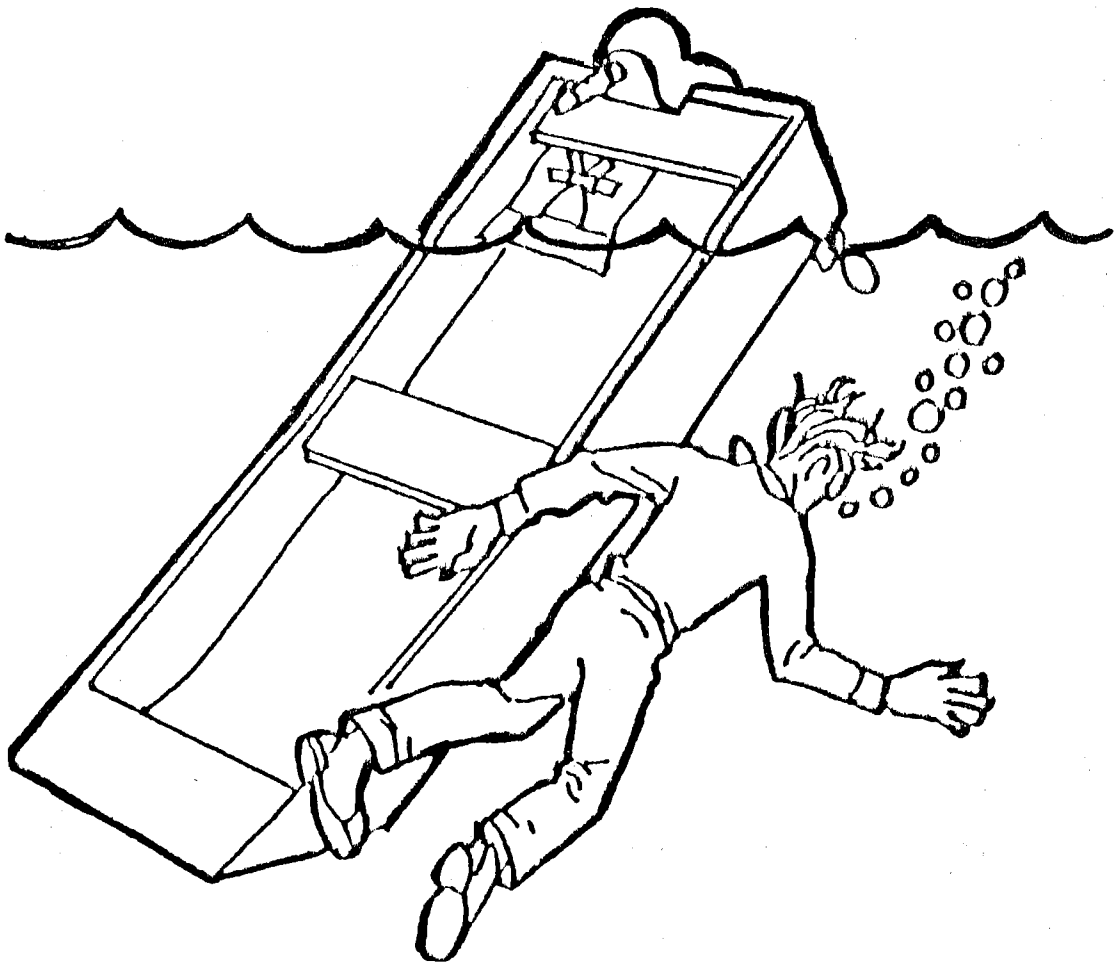
*This fatality could be discussed at your regular on-the-job safety meeting.

FATAL DROWNING ACCIDENT

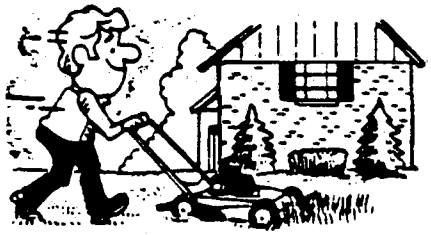
DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: A plant operator with a total of 4 years experience was drowned when the workboat he was using sank 300 feet from the shore in 20 feet of water. He had been dispatched to pick up the afternoon shift and had a lifejacket in the boat but apparently was not wearing it. The scow-type boat was homemade of 16-gauge steel plate and had no flotation devices.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 56.15-20(M); Lifejackets or belts shall be worn where there is danger of falling into water.

The boat used to transport men and materials should be of proper design to give it adequate buoyancy.



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



LAWN MOWER SAFETY

Lawn care creates a lot of added work for the average person. And for the unwary, it also creates added dangers.

More than 50,000 people a year are treated for injuries sustained while doing "routine" lawn work. Almost all of these injuries are caused by power lawn mowers.

Many of these accidents could be avoided, however, if only these guidelines were followed:

Make sure you know your lawn mower and its safety features. National standards dictate that power mowers have a guard that directs discharge outward and down. A rear guard also protects the operator from being hit with debris. Do not remove any of the lawn mower's safety features.

Keep your lawn mower properly maintained. A small-engine repair shop can take care of the average maintenance of your lawn mower.

Wear the proper attire when cutting your lawn - sturdy work shoes or boots and snug, long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Do not wear sandals or sneakers, or mow your lawn barefooted.

If you're using a catch bag, make sure that the exhaust is pointing away from it because sparks from the exhaust could set the bag or its contents on fire.

Rake the area you intend to mow to make sure there's no debris that might clog or be thrown by the mower.

Make sure bystanders are at a safe distance when you are mowing. Be especially wary of small children. In most accidents involving flying debris, the innocent bystander is the one injured.

Don't pull a hand power mower - push it. Trying to "back up" to cover a missed area is only asking for trouble.

-MORE-

Never put your hand or foot near the lawn mower blades when the engine is running. If adjustments have to be made while mowing, stop the mower and disconnect the spark plug wire, since even the slightest rotation of the blades may be enough to start the mower.

Mow across a slope with a hand mower but mow up and down a slope with a riding mower to ensure stability. If a slope is too steep, have someone stand at the top with a rope attached to the mower to help keep it steady.

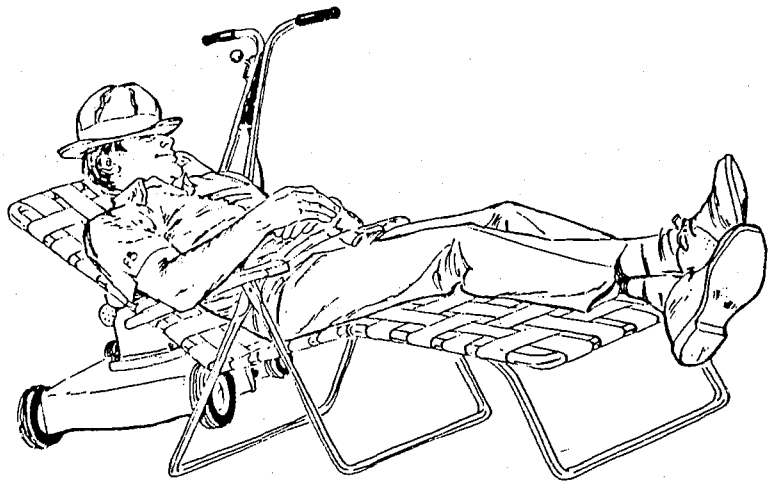
Never refuel a mower when it's hot or while it's indoors. Also, store the gasoline in a well-ventilated place in a container designed for that purpose.

Don't try to mow wet grass because it may clog the mower or could cause slippery footing for the operator.

A well-cared for lawn can make the neighbors envious. But don't sacrifice safety for speed. A few precautions and a little common sense while doing lawn work can make your lawn a "cut" above the others.

(Courtesy of the Ohio Industrial Commission MONITOR)

HAPPY HOLIDAYS



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

SOME TIPS TO FOLLOW TO MAKE THOSE HAPPY TRAILS SAFE

Camping has become a very popular pastime in the United States. Thousands of new campers every year are learning the joy and excitement of taking to the outdoors and getting close to nature. Camping is not only fun, but also educational and healthy. Unfortunately, many camping trips are ruined because of accidents and injuries. As in any form of recreation, camping has its hazards. If you plan to take a camping trip this summer and want to have a successful, enjoyable and safe outing, we suggest you study all available safety hints very carefully and put them into practice.

Getting lost in wilderness areas, poisonous reptiles, insects and plants, fire, water, climbing, sharp cutting implements and falls are some of the camping dangers that must be considered. Some of these dangers can be eliminated, but ones that can't should be recognized and avoided.

PREPARATION:

Preparing for a camping trip is extremely important. Careful planning is a must, and can also be an enjoyable family affair of looking forward to the fun ahead. After you have decided where you plan to go and how long you intend to stay, it is wise to sit down and carefully envision each individual activity for each individual day.

A planning list of items to take along will form in your mind. Make sure you will be completely equipped in the way of bedding, food, utensils, shelter and accessories. Of extreme importance is adequate emergency equipment such as a first aid kit, flashlight with extra batteries, compass, insect repellent and perhaps a portable fire extinguisher for the car. If your car does not have a radio, it might pay to take a portable radio along for weather reports.

CHOOSING THE CAMPSITE:

A regularly used campsite is best because of the availability of facilities and assistance if required. You will need a level area, large enough for a fire and sleeping space. The campsite should be near an available water supply and on high ground because swampy areas are damp at night and mosquitoes are plentiful. When you pitch camp, make a close inspection of the area, eliminate the obvious hazards and warn fellow campers about any special hazards that must be avoided.

-MORE-

FIRE:

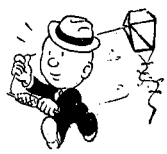
Many public campsites are available with fireplaces or cooking facilities for safe fires. If none are available you will have to build an old-fashioned fire on the ground. When building a fire in the open, it is best to find a location that is sheltered from the wind. Scrape away all grass, leaves and brush until you have bare ground. For a large fire, you may need to clear an area up to 10 ft. in diameter. Build a fireplace by enclosing the fire with rocks or dig down into the ground several inches. When leaving the campsite, make absolutely sure that the fire is out. Thoroughly drench the fire with water and stir the ashes. Cover with soil if necessary.

WATER:

If you are not near a public water supply, drinking water can be purified by boiling for a half-hour. You can eliminate the flat taste of boiled water by pouring it back and forth from one clean container to another. Water purification tablets can also be used.

* * * * * * * * *

GO FLY A KITE!



Kite-flying is an exciting experience that can keep the kids busy for hours. All that's needed to build a kite are a few inexpensive items and a little creativity.

Warn the kids, though, that overhead power lines can be dangerous and that they should never try to retrieve a kite should it get caught. Never use twine with metallic thread and don't use twine that is wet, because both are electricity conductors. May breezes will bring many hours of fun for the kids and a few relaxing ones for parents, too, but remember to put safety first.

H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

HAND AND FINGER INJURIES*

The Health and Safety Analysis Center (HSAC) of the Mine Safety and Health Administration receives reports of most injuries, illnesses, and certain other noninjury accidents that occur in the U.S. mining industry. In 1983, HSAC received 22,760 such reports: 14,300 from the coal mining industry and 8,460 from the metal/nonmetal mining industry. Of all mining injuries, 20 percent (4,603) involved the hands and fingers.

Many HSAC studies have already specifically addressed injuries to the hands and fingers. A comparison of the earlier studies with the data on the hand and finger injuries in 1983 shows no appreciable change statistically. The cause and hazard information remains constant and representative of today's mining community. We find no need, therefore, to update the previous analyses.

The largest category of injuries involving hands and fingers is "handling materials" and is also representative of the largest class of accidents throughout the total mining industry. The HSAC

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*Submitted by Shirley Quisenberry, Safety Specialist, HSAC, Denver, CO.

data base includes as "handling materials" the lifting, pulling, pushing, shoveling of all types of objects, such as doors, covers, guards, railings, machine parts, barrels, timbers, fans, pumps, etc. Crushing injuries to the arms, hands and fingers are common occurrences while replacing or removing battery box covers or panel boards, etc. on load-haul-dump equipment in underground coal mines.

Thirty-two percent of injuries incurred while handling concrete and squeeze blocks are to the hands and fingers. Such injuries constitute 30 percent of "handling materials" injury accidents in metal/nonmetal open pit mines. In the coal mining industry, injuries involving electricity most frequently involved the hands and fingers. While performing welding and cutting operations in surface coal mines, the hands and fingers are the second most injured parts of body.

Pinch-point injuries resulting from being caught in or by belts, rollers, pulleys, and gears contribute to a large percentage of injuries in the mines. Many pinch-point injuries occur during roof or rib bolt installation due to the necessity of holding the bolt or bolt wrench during and immediately after bolt installation. This places the miner in a potentially dangerous location. Bent drill steel, encountered during the roof bolting activity, was involved in 47 percent of the injuries involving mechanical failures in underground coal mines. Nearly half occurred when operators guided the bit by hand.

Maintenance and servicing of equipment or machinery by mechanics and laborers can result in numerous hand and finger injuries. Some of the most common occurrences include dropping parts, being hit by tools, mounting or dismounting machinery, handling batteries, etc. Many loss-of-finger injuries occur when a miner inserts a finger into a hole to check alignment of parts and the machine moves. Sharp edges and rough surfaces on handrails and handholds resulted in cuts, scrapes and bruises and often involved a slip-and-fall injury accident.

-MORE-

Good safety practice required the use of appropriate gloves to eliminate, or at least reduce in severity, the number of injuries to the hands and fingers, when the wearing of gloves would not create an additional hazard. Unless gloves are well designed and fitted, however, they can become a hazard themselves. The glove quality and type must be appropriate for the task being performed and the potential hazards encountered.

The number and/or severity of many injuries could be greatly reduced by installing guards and maintaining existing guards on belts, idlers, and pulleys, installing extended oil or grease fittings on equipment that must be lubricated while in motion. Extreme care should be exercised when using hand tools around moving equipment with exposed pinch-points. A regular inspection and a careful and continuous maintenance program is essential if hand tool injuries are to be reduced. All tools that are damaged should be repaired or replaced and only tools suitable for the job, powered and nonpowered, should be used. Not having the right tool continues to contribute to many hand and finger injuries.

Finally, hands and gloves should be kept free of grease, mud, etc., and the wearing of rings on fingers should be discouraged.

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RING FINGER COULD BE TROUBLE*

An employee was engaged in moving conveyor equipment. A one-half ton stake truck was being used, and the part being moved was drawn out onto the tailgate. The worker, who was standing on the floor of the truck at the right rear corner, placed his hand on the top of the corner stake and proceeded to jump off the truck to the ground. As he did so, the ring on his left finger caught the edge of a metal reinforcement placed across the top corner of the stake. His finger was so severely cut that it had to be amputated.

Accidents of this type are not uncommon. Failure to follow the accepted safe practice of wearing no rings when working around machinery often results in needless amputation.

*More on hand injuries in the June Bulletin.

FINAL NEWS

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETINGS
HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
CANAAN VALLEY RESORT STATE PARK
DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA
MAY 20-21, 1986

To accomodate the 4,000 safety chapters and 53 district councils spread throughout the 50 states, the Executive Body of the National Council has voted to change the location of its annual spring meetings to various state and district sites each year.

This year, the state of West Virginia, representing over 1,000 chapters, 16 district councils and one state council, will host the meeting at Canaan Valley Resort State Park in Davis, West Virginia, "a wholesome family type resort in a superb natural setting," says the New York Times. The resort has a restaurant, snack bar and lounge in addition to a swimming pool, tennis courts, 18-hole golf course, mini golf, gift shop and walking and hiking trails.

Itinerary:

TUESDAY--MAY 20

Golf: Advance Request for tee-off time and golf carts are required. Payment at pro-shop.

Rates: $12 green fee for 18 holes
$13.50 cart rentals

Tennis: If you care to play, we'll make arrangements.

Ladies' Tour: Bus will leave lodge at 10 a.m. to Blackwater Falls. Lunch at Blackwater--12 p.m. Leave Blackwater at 1 p.m. to Christmas Shop. Return to lodge at 3:30 p.m.
Note: Ladies need comfortable shoes and sweaters.
Bring a camera!

Social get together at lodge--6-8 p.m. Free beer, pretzels, nuts.

Wednesday--May 21

9:00 a.m.--National Council Executive Meeting

9:45 a.m.--Complimentary coffee

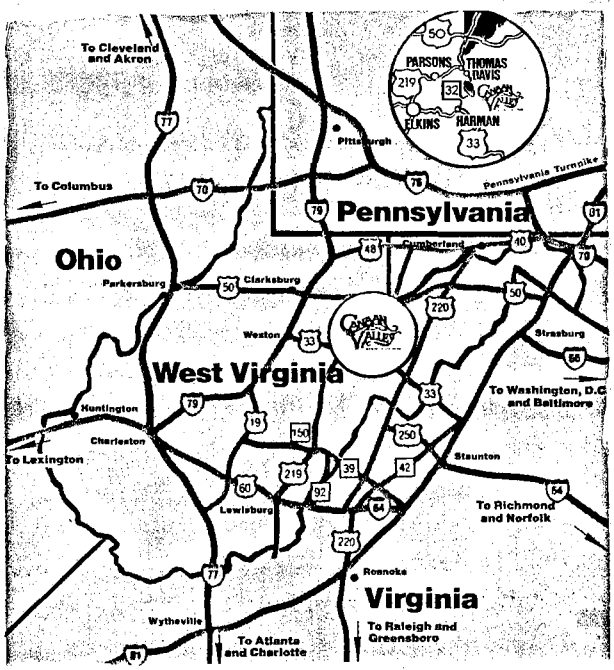
10:00 a.m.--Regular Meeting
President's Address
Business Reports
Election of Officers
Reports by Council Representatives
1985 National Council Awards
Close of Business

12:00 p.m.--Lunch

2:00 p.m.--Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Board of Directors Meeting followed by Regular Meeting of Council

4:30 p.m.--Host Cocktail Bar--Social Time

7:00 p.m.--Banquet--gifts and prizes
National Council Appreciation Awards will be presented by Assistant Secretary for MSHA, David A. Zegeer



HOLMES SAFETY AND JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL MEETINGS
MAY 19-21, 1986
REGISTRATION INFORMATION

ADVANCE REGISTRATION
Advance registrations will be accepted until May 9. Cancellations for dinner will be refunded, if written request for cancellation is postmarked no later than May 16.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We have a block of 50 rooms and advance registrations will be acknowledged upon receipt. Room payments due on departure at lodge cashiers desk.

RESERVATION REQUEST MAY 19-20-21, 1986
CANAAN VALLEY RESORT STATE PARK
$38 - Single ( ) No. of Rooms Required ( )
$44 - Double ( ) No. of Rooms Required ( )
Arrival Date _____ Departure Date _____

BANQUET BUFFET TICKETS $15 includes tax and gratuity*
Includes: Roast turkey breast, sugar cured ham, beef stroganoff, 2 vegetables, rice, potatoes, salad bar, dessert, coffee/tea.
No. of banquet tickets at $15 _____.

*Payment for buffet must accompany reservation request. Checks payable to William H. Hoover, National Treasurer, Holmes Safety Association.
NAME _____ PHONE _____
REPRESENTING _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

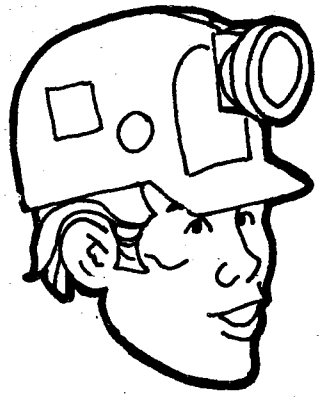
Please return no later than May 9, 1986 to:
MSHA, Holmes Safety Association
4800 Forbes Avenue, Room A268
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

GOLFERS: Advance request for tee-off time and golf carts are required payment at pro-shop.
Check:
_____ Single _____ Twosome _____ Threesome _____ Foursome

Golf rates $12 green fee (18 holes) carts. $13.50 cart rental for two. Tee-off time _____.

If you care to play tennis, check _____. We'll make arrangements for you.

REAP



If You Gamble Your Life
That Unsupported Roof Won't Fall,
You'll LOSE!

REAP
ROOF EVALUATION - ACCIDENT PREVENTION

May 1986

THE LAST WORD

MEMORIAL DAY

Two years after the end of the war between the North and the South, the women of Columbus, Mississippi, honored the graves of Confederate and Union soldiers alike, by covering them with flowers. People all over our country were moved by this gesture. On May 30, 1868, General John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order that, "every post of G.A.R. should hold suitable exercises and decorate the graves of their dead comrades with flowers." From that time, Decoration Day or Memorial Day, has been a special occasion to pay tribute to the men and women who have died to make and keep our country free. Abraham Lincoln resolved in his Gettysburg Address that "these dead shall not have died in vain."

The mining industry also resolves that the many lives in the past lost in mine accidents should not be in vain. This resolution should be further inspired through more safety education, stricter enforcement of safety rules, and joint cooperation of all segments of the mining industry toward safety.

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The essence of a genius is to know what to overlook.

****

Eagles are not insulted by sparrows.

****

A pessimist is a member of a wrecking crew and not a construction crew.

****

Look alive - Remember you can be replaced by a button.

****

If you are lucky enough to get up in the morning be happy about it.

****

A person who usually gives or makes trouble - usually has serious trouble of his own.

****

The nice thing about memories is that they don't spoil no matter how long you keep them.

****

Once you get used to changes, they change.

****

In the parade of life someone has to clean up afterwards.

****

Experience is what happens to you while you're waiting for something else to happen.

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LAB 441

MSHA, Office of Holmes
Safety Association
Educational Policy & Development
4800 Forbes Avenue, Room A268
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

5000-22
(Rev. 12-78)

United States Department of Labor
MSHA
Mine Safety and Health Administration

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 continous 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