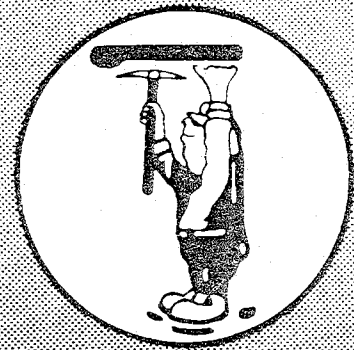
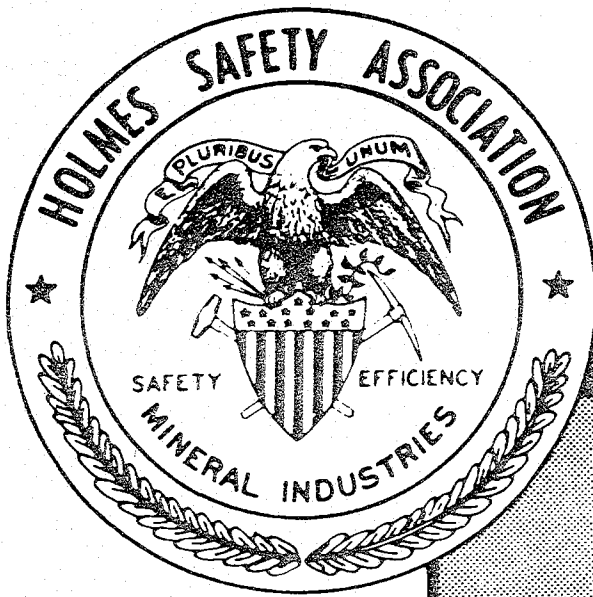
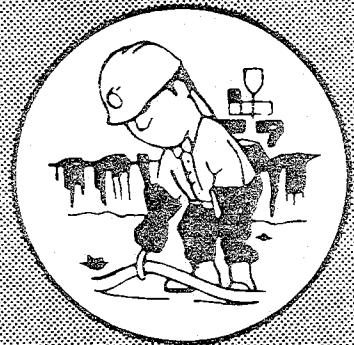


September 1986



# BULLETIN



**GIVE ACCIDENTS THE  
KICK IN**

**“86”**



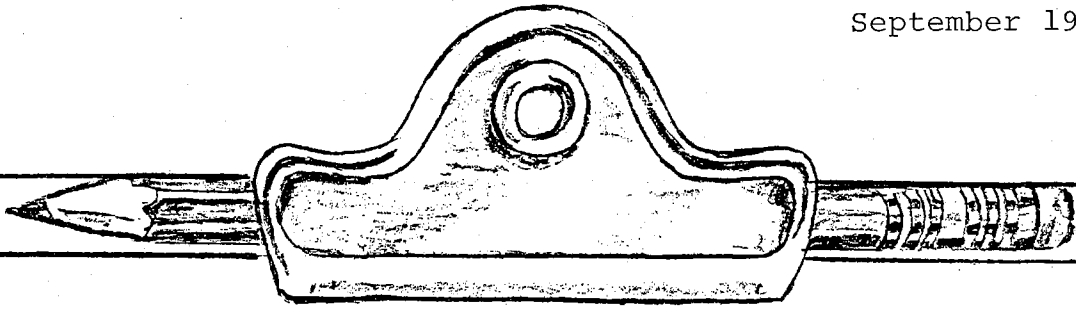
10 SEP 1986

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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Sept. 1986



<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Street & Whited Coal Co.	6755	Mavisdale, VA
Prosperity Energy, Inc.	6756	Summersville, WV
Dynatec Mining Contractors	6757	Lakewood, CO
Walnut Mountain, Inc.	6758	Oliver Springs, TN
Walnut Mountain, Inc.	6759	Petros, TN
Terman Industries, Inc.	6760	Minooka, IL
Vaughan Trucking Co., Inc.	6761	Belva, WV
Z & Y Coal Co., Inc.	6762	Dixie, WV
Silica Mining Corp.	6763	Oakwood, VA
Cyprus Sierrita Corp.	6764	Green Valley, AZ
Terri Lynn Coal Co., Inc.	6765	Shortt Gap, VA
Chad Coal Co., Inc.	6766	Pilgrim Knob, VA
Eastern Energy Corp.	6767	Whitewood, VA
Hickory Coal Corp.	6768	Claremore, OK
Stadan Energy, Inc.	6769	Princeton, WV
Otto Machine Co.	6770	Sandwich, IL
Enduro	6771	Meta, KY
Enduro	6772	Meta, KY
Lucky J Coal Co.	6773	Hurley, VA
Blue Ridge Stone Corp.	6774	Blue Ridge, VA
Shell Energy Co., Inc.	6775	Fairmont, WV
Beech Grove Processing	6776	Lake City, TN
Harris Stone Service, Inc.	6777	Bainbridge, IN
A & C Enterprises, Inc.	6778	Reeksville, IN
Brushy Contracting, Inc.	6779	Meta, KY
El Paso Sand Products, Inc.	6780	Wilson, TX
Merger Mining, Inc.	6781	Rowe, VA
T & L Auguring	6782	Russellville, WV
Arm Power Coal Co.	6783	Hilton Village, WV
Pinkstaff Mine	6784	Pinkstaff, IL
L & D Coal Corp.	6785	St. Charles, VA
Murphy Elkhorn Coal Co.	6786	Phyllis, KY
Tri-Star Mining Co., Inc.	6787	Regina, KY

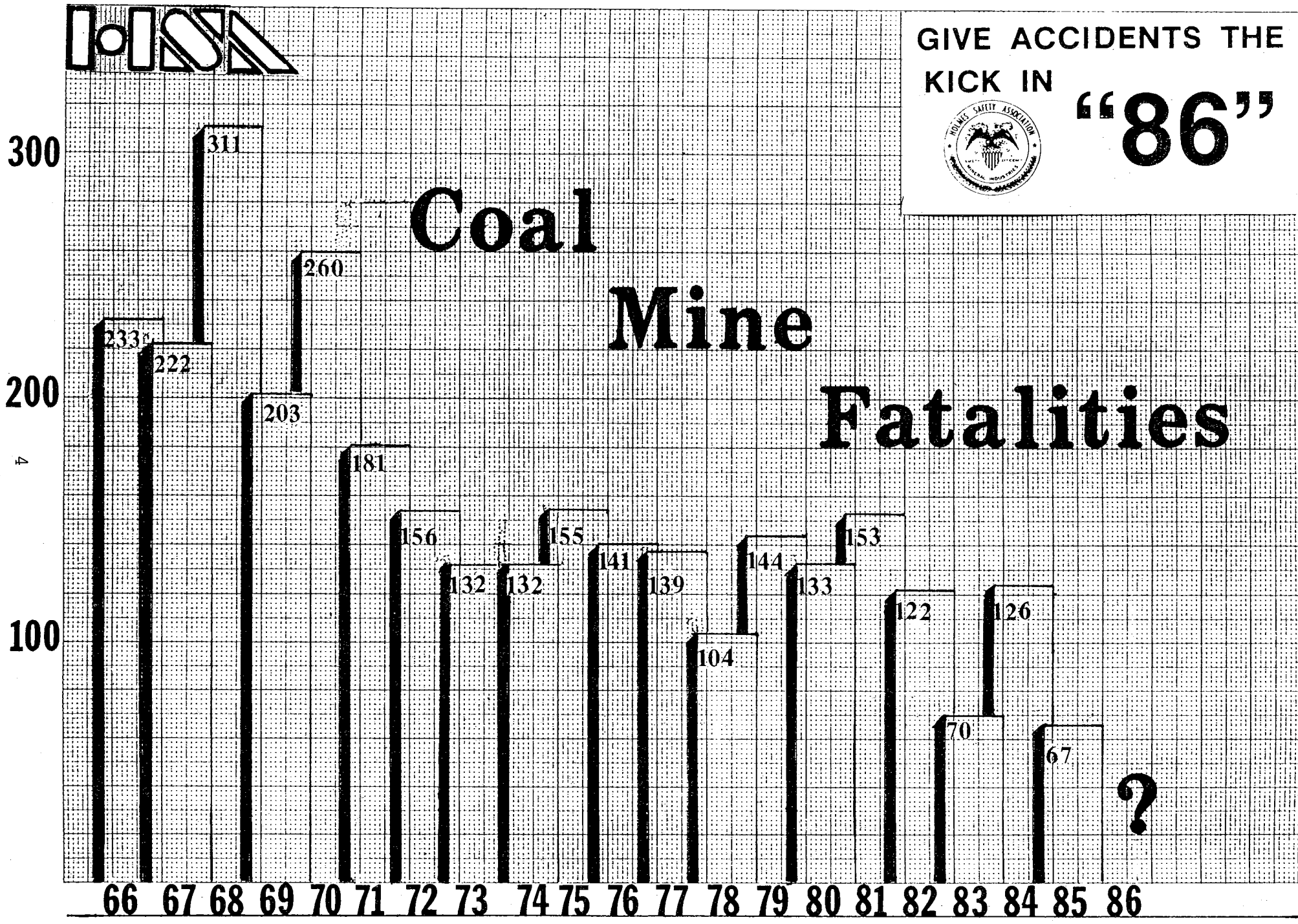


Empire Coal Corp.	6788	Mouthcard, KY
Church Coal Corp., Inc.	6789	Belcher, KY
Mower Quarries Contractors	6790	The Plains, VA
Tazewell Clay Products	6791	Tazewell, VA
Calcium Products, Inc.	6792	Swayzee, IN
The Milwhite Co., Inc.	6793	Van Horn, TX
Shell Energy Co., Inc.	6794	Clarksburg, WV
Raven Hocking Coal Corp.	6795	Clifton, WV
Brokenstraw Gravel, Inc.	6796	Pittsfield, PA
Windber High Standard Coal	6797	Windber, PA
Action Coal Co.	6798	Bobwhite, WV
Rock Hill Quarry	6799	Cloverdale, IN
Jim Dandy Coals, Inc.	6800	Lewisburg, WV
D & K Coal Co.	6801	Earbacon, WV
Valley Ambulance Inc.	6802	Alloy, WV
Lacey & Bauer	6803	Pearl, IL
Elbert Baugh Excavating	6804	Downs, IL
K T K Mining & Constr.	6805	Davella, KY
Donico Coal Co., Inc.	6806	Manton, KY
Ensol Coal Co.	6807	Teaberry, KY
V & M Mining Co.	6808	Dana, KY
Lick Falls Coal Co., Inc.	6809	Moon, KY
Jeffco Mining	6810	Dingus, KY
Revelation Corp.	6811	Louisa, KY
Ensol Coal Co.	6812	Teaberry, KY
Bruce Kennedy Sand & Gravel	6813	Texarkana, TX
Bruce Kennedy Sand & Gravel	6814	Texarkana, TX
Millvale Quarry, Inc.	6815	Millvale, WV
Daugherty Coal	6816	Masontown, WV
China Coal Ministry	6817	Beijing, China
China Mining Mgmt. College	6818	Beijing, China
T B K Coal Co., Inc.	6819	Teaberry, KY
J & L Coal Co., Inc.	6820	Teaberry, KY
Valley Enterprises Co.	6821	Stambaugh, KY
Emmanuel Coal Co., Inc.	6822	Davella, KY

GIVE ACCIDENTS THE  
KICK IN  
"86"



# Coal Mine Fatalities



# ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



## FATAL MACHINERY ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: At this quarry, granite was extracted using a multiple-bench method. Granite blocks were vertically cut by jet piercing and horizontally drilled and split with small explosive charges and shims and wedges.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The victim, a bar-runner, seated on several automobile tires, had been operating the air tugger from a position approximately 6 feet back from the ledge (see sketch). He had the tugger cable hooked to a partially filled grout box and was assisting the derricks in the movement of the box. The air tugger base slipped from the anchor pin. This permitted the machine and victim to be pulled over the ledge to the next lower ledge, approximately 18 feet below. It was believed the victim may have placed his foot inside the loop of wire rope at the rear of the air tugger mounting plate causing him to be drawn over the ledge along with the machine. The victim appeared to have struck his head and death was instantaneous.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The direct cause of the accident was the failure of the tugger base from its secured position.

Factors contributing to the severity of the occurrence were as follows:

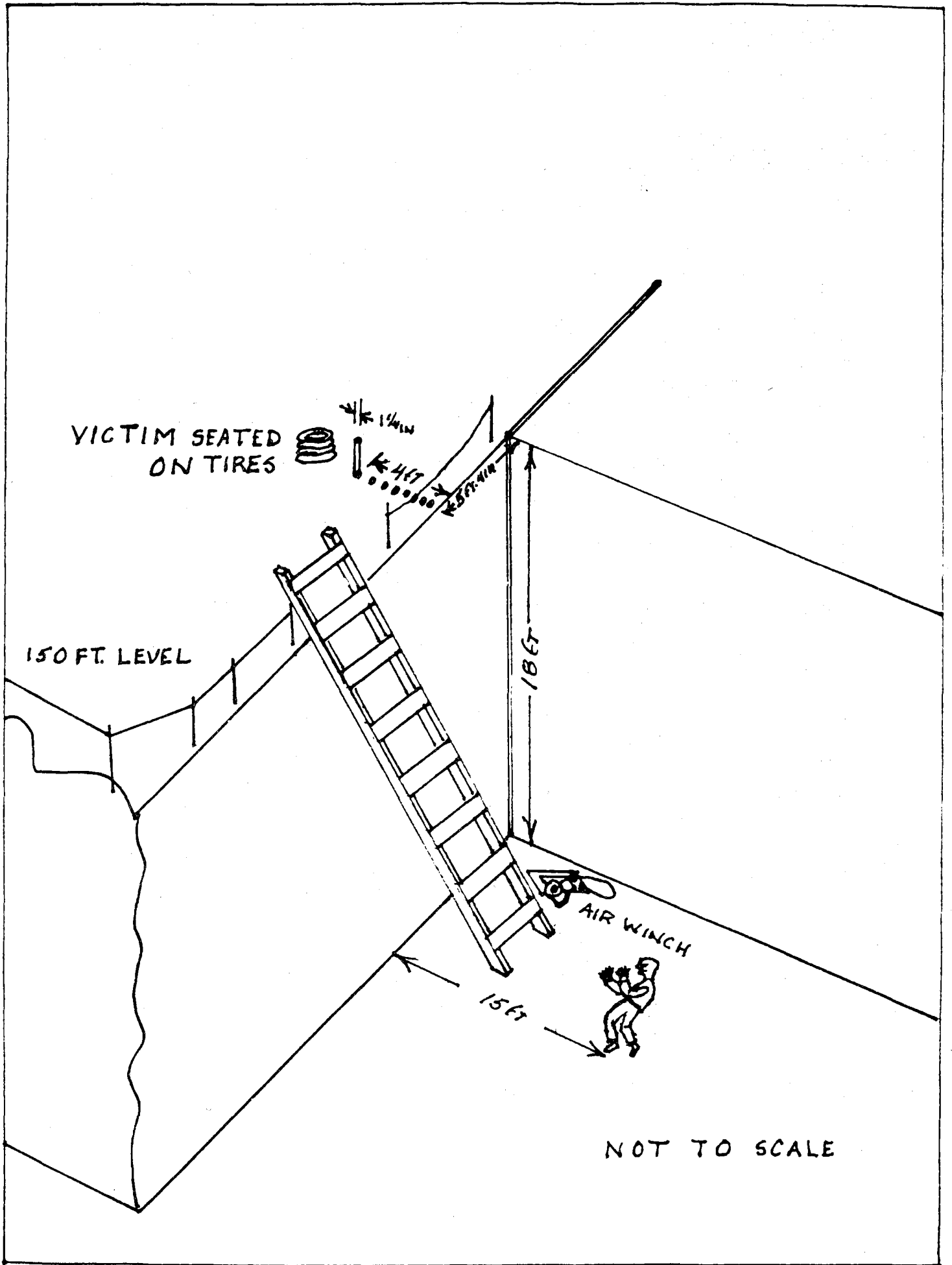
1. The air tugger was not properly secured to the ledge.
2. The victim placed himself in an unsafe position.
3. Failure of the supervisor and victim to recognize the hazard created by not properly securing the air tugger.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. Employees should not place themselves in an unsafe position in and around the quarry.

2. The air tugger should be on a level surface and securely anchored to the ledge when hoisting.

3. The task to be performed, and the hazards involved, should be evaluated to prevent a recurrence.

-MORE-





# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## COMMENTS FROM THE SECRETARY

### CONTEST

The HSA is searching for a good catch phrase slogan for the 1987 decal. (Example: "Give Accidents the Kick in '86"). The winner will be announced in the November issue of the Bulletin. He or she will also receive a \$10 cash prize.

Slogan must be eight words or less and received by October 10, 1986.

Send suggestions to:

MSHA, Holmes Safety Association  
4800 Forbes Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

\* \* \* \* \*

### REMINDER

I'm sure you are conducting safety meetings periodically throughout your mining operation using safety topic material from the Bulletin.

The topics are certainly a big help, right? Well, we would appreciate your cooperation. Please fill out the green 5000-22 meeting report form at the back of the Bulletin and let us know what is going on.

It helps to keep the Bulletin in circulation.

"HAVE A SAFE DAY!"

\* \* \* \* \*

### 76TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MINE INSPECTORS INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

Members, friends and guests who were unable to attend the 76th Annual Convention of the Mine Inspectors Institute of America held June 29 - July 3, 1986, Reno, Nevada, missed one of the most outstanding, well arranged, educational and entertaining meetings to date.

Beside the scenic tours, sports, and of course, what else a little gambling, being in Reno, didn't make my day. However, yours truly went home broke but happy meeting all his ol' friends again.

William H. Hoover, National Secretary

# COUNCIL NEWS

## HAT'S OFF

### TO THOSE WHO WORK BEHIND THE SCENE AND THE SELFLESS ONES

The success of a first aid mine rescue meet and benchmen contest depends on skilled leadership and hard work in laying out the mine sites especially on the windy campus grounds of Wyoming State University at Laramie July 30 - August 1, 1986.

Well, once again, Wally Schell, Ival Van Horne, Doug Huber and a supporting staff of MSHA management and state personnel working together produced a very successful meet, with 11 teams participating.

In conjunction with the contests at Laramie the Southern Wyoming and Northern Colorado District Council held a very delightful luncheon and safety meeting with 20 in attendance at the Tipple Inn, July 29, 1986.

After an outstanding presentation on resin anchored roof trusses at Carbon County Coal Mine by Howard Epperly, President Vendetti entertained a motion for the Nomination of Rob Stalder, President, Charles Kirk, Vice President and Ival Van Horne, Secretary Treasurer. Nominations were moved and carried. The meeting was then turned over to the incoming President, Rob Stalder. Wally Schell suggested that the next H.S.A. meeting be incorporated with the Tenth Institute of Mine Safety and Health later this year at Golden, Colorado. This suggestion was unanimously accepted.

### FOURTH ANNUAL UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING MINE RESCUE, BENCHMEN AND FIRST AID CONTEST

#### 1986 Team Standings

##### Mine Rescue Contest Winners

First Place	Empire Energy - "Gold Team", Craig, CO
Second Place	Southern Utah Fuel Co. - "A" Team, Salina, UT
Third Place	Utah Power & Light - "A" Team, Huntington, UT
Fourth Place	Utah Power & Light - "B" Team, Huntington, UT
Fifth Place	Carbon County Coal Co. - "Black" Team, Hanna, WY

##### Benchmen Contest Winners

First Place	Tom Bochna - Emerald Mines, Waynesburg, PA
Second Place	Joe Vendetti - Carbon County Coal, Hanna, WY
Third Place	Dennis Oakley - Plateau Mining Co., Price, UT

##### First Aid Contest Winners

First Place	Utah Power & Light - "A" Team
Second Place	Utah Power & Light - "B" Team
Third Place	Southern Utah Fuel - "A" Team

##### Combination Winners

First Place	Utah Power & Light - "A" Team
Second Place	Utah Power & Light - "B" Team
Third Place	Southern Utah Fuel - "A" Team

#### CONGRATULATIONS!

The results of the Price, Utah, contest August 15, 1986 will be published in the October Bulletin.

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINERS BY STATE (As of December 31, 1985)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COAL</u>	<u>M/NM</u> <u>STONE &amp; SAND &amp; GRAVEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Alabama	8,723	2,846	11,569
Alaska	105	524	629
Arizona	905	9,282	10,187
Arkansas	45	3,190	3,235
California	0	10,910	10,910
Colorado	2,648	4,583	7,231
Connecticut	0	926	926
Delaware	0	57	57
Florida	0	8,822	8,822
Georgia	0	7,601	7,601
Hawaii	0	397	397
Idaho	0	2,883	2,883
Illinois	14,936	4,008	18,944
Indiana	5,355	2,657	8,012
Iowa	149	3,153	3,302
Kansas	180	2,812	2,992
Kentucky	36,603	2,422	39,025
Louisiana	24	2,656	2,680
Maine	0	754	754
Maryland	775	1,998	2,773
Massachusetts	0	1,093	1,093
Michigan	0	6,423	6,423

-MORE-

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINERS BY STATE  
(As of December 31, 1985)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COAL</u>	<u>M/NM</u> <u>STONE &amp; SAND &amp; GRAVEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Minnesota	0	7,603	7,603
Mississippi	0	1,149	1,149
Missouri	1,172	6,498	7,670
New Hampshire	0	400	400
New Jersey	0	1,679	1,679
New Mexico	1,600	5,168	6,768
New York	0	5,309	5,309
North Carolina	0	3,863	3,863
North Dakota	1,145	340	1,485
Ohio	9,151	4,631	12,782
Oklahoma	1,014	2,628	3,642
Oregon	0	1,095	1,095
Pennsylvania	22,699	6,441	29,140
Puerto Rico	0	1,351	1,351
Rhode Island	0	127	127
South Carolina	0	2,198	2,198
South Dakota	0	2,464	2,464
Tennessee	2,820	4,625	7,445
Texas	3,366	11,773	15,139
Utah	2,549	3,056	5,605
Vermont	0	991	991
Virgin Islands	0	143	143
Virginia	14,204	3,710	17,914

-MORE-

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINERS BY STATE  
(As of December 31, 1985)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COAL</u>	<u>M/NM</u> <u>STONE &amp; SAND &amp; GRAVEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Washington	679	2,076	2,755
West Virginia	36,241	1,061	37,302
Wisconsin	0	2,195	2,195
Wyoming	4,790	4,521	9,311
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>172,951</b>	<b>174,799</b>	<b>347,750</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL FOR BLINDNESS

A stylized figure of a person walking with an outstretched cane may become as familiar a symbol for blindness as the wheelchair emblem is for handicapped individuals. This international symbol was developed by the World Blind Union, which recommends that it be used as a logotype on letterheads and magazines, as a traffic sign, as a symbol of access, and in other appropriate ways.



The white cane, or a man with a white cane of different designs, has been used as a traffic sign in many parts of the world.

The process of developing an international symbol began at the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (WCWB) Executive Committee meeting in 1981. A draft proposal containing several possibilities was sent to all members, and the white-cane design proved to be the most popular.

The World Blind Union was formed through an amalgamation of the International Federation of the Blind and the WCWB. The symbol was proposed by the Executive Committee and adopted by the Founding Assembly in October 1984.

September 1986

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## 1986 - 1987 SCHEDULE OF CLASSES AT BECKLEY ACADEMY

The following is a six month schedule of courses offered at the Beckley Mine Safety and Health Academy. For further information contact the Beckley Academy, P. O. Box 1166, Beckley, WV 25802-1166 or call FTS 924-4581, Comm: 304-256-4581. The October Bulletin will publish the May-September 1987 courses.

### October 6-10, 1986

Refuse Impoundments (Qualification for Industry Personnel (10/7)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (10/8)

### October 20-24, 1986

Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (10/21-24)  
Mine Rescue Team Refresher Training (10/24)

### October 27-31, 1986

Coal Mine Explosion Prevention (10/27-30)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (10/29)

### November 3-7, 1986

Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (11/4-7)

### November 11-21, 1986

Annual Retraining for Qualified Impoundment Inspectors (11/18)  
Coal Dust Certification (11/18-19)  
Coal Noise Certification (11/19-20)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (11/19)  
Mine Rescue Team Refresher Training (11/21)

### December 1-5, 1986

Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (12/3)  
Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (12/2-5)  
Mine Rescue Team Refresher Training (12/5)

### December 8-12, 1986

Coal Preparation (12/8-11)  
Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (12/9-12)  
Mine Emergencies (12/9-11)

### December 15-19, 1986

Electricity and Permissibility for Non-Electrical Insp. (12/15-18)  
Mine Disaster Procedures (12/15-18)  
Refuse Impoundments (Qualification for Industry Personnel) (12/16)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (12/17)

-MORE-

January 5-9, 1987

Boiler Pressure Vessel Inspection Safety (1/6-9)  
Mine Electricity (1/6-15)  
Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (1/6-9)

January 12-16, 1987

Overhead Crane Inspection (1/12-15)  
Coal Fired Kilns (1/12-15)  
Human Factors Engineering (1/12-15)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (1/14)

January 19-23, 1987

Mine Blasting Safety and Application Seminar (1/21-22)

January 26-30, 1987

Applied Communication Techniques (1/27-2/5)  
Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (1/27-30)  
Annual Retraining for Qualified Impoundment Inspectors (1/27)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (1/28)  
Mine Rescue Team Refresher Training (1/30)

February 2-6, 1987

Industrial Hygiene (2/2-5)  
Fundamentals of Human Factors Engineering (2/3-6)  
PAR Mine Analysis Techniques (2/3-12)

February 9-13, 1987

Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (2/11)

February 16-20, 1987

National Mine Instructor Conference (2/18-20)

February 23-27, 1987

Boiler Pressure Vessel Inspection Safety (2/24-27)  
Mine Electricity (2/24-3/5)  
Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (2/24-27)  
Coal Dust Certification (2/24-25)  
Instructor Training Workshop (2/24-26)  
Coal Noise Certification (2/25-26)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (2/25)  
Mine Rescue Team Refresher Training (2/27)

-MORE-

March 2-6, 1987

Overhead Crane Inspection (3/2-5)  
Coal Fired Kilns (3/2-5)  
Electricity and Permissibility for Non-Electrical Insp. (3/2-5)  
Mine Disaster Procedures (3/2-5)  
Advanced Course for Special Investigators (3/3-12)

March 9-13, 1987

Health Hazard Recognition (3/10-19)  
Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (3/10-13)  
Roof and Rib Control for Specialists (3/10-12)  
Self-Contained Self-Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (3/11)

March 16-20, 1987

Courtroom Procedures (3/16-19)  
Effective Writing (3/16-19)  
Annual Retraining for Qualified Impoundment Insp. (3/17)  
Mine Emergencies (3/17-19)

March 23-27, 1987

Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (3/24-27)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (3/25)  
Mine Rescue Team Refresher Training (3/27)

March 30-April 3, 1987

Roof Control (3/30-4/2)  
Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (3/31-4/3)

April 6-10, 1987

Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (4/7-10)  
Electrical Permissibility (4/7-9)  
Introduction to Mining (4/7-9)

April 13-17, 1987

Ventilation (4/13-16)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (4/15)

April 20-24, 1987

Effective Writing (4/21-24)  
Mine Rescue Team Refresher Training (4/24)

April 27-May 1, 1987

Accident Analysis and Problem Identification (4/28-5/1)  
Refuse Impoundments (Qualification for Industry Personnel) (4/28)  
Self-Contained Self Rescuer - Use in Low Coal (4/29)





## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



NIOSH NAMES "TOP 10" WORK-RELATED  
INJURIES AND DISEASES

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has developed a list of the "Top 10" work-related injuries and diseases. The list was developed from a variety of sources, but the main organizations referenced are the National Center for Disease Control, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the National Safety Council.

The criteria used was the reported frequency and severity of the injury or disease, and the prevention possibilities. The list is as follows:

1. Occupational lung disease: asbestosis, byssinosis, silicosis, coal workers' pneumoconiosis, lung cancer, occupational asthma.
2. Musculoskeletal injuries: disorders of the back, trunk, upper extremities; traumatically induced Raynaud's phenomenon.
3. Occupational cancers (other than lung): leukemia, mesothelioma; cancers of the bladder, nose and liver.
4. Amputations, fractures, eye loss, lacerations, and traumatic deaths.
5. Cardiovascular diseases: hypertension, coronary artery disease, acute myocardial infarction.
6. Disorders of reproduction: infertility, spontaneous abortion, teratogenesis.
7. Neurotoxic disorders: peripheral neuropathy, toxic encephalitis, psychoses, extreme personality changes (exposure related).
8. Noise-induced loss of hearing.
9. Dermatologic conditions: dermatoses, burns (scalding), chemical burns, contusions (abrasions).
10. Psychological disorders: neuroses, personality disorders, alcoholism, drug dependency.

-MORE-

NIOSH listed three purposes for publishing the list. They are: (1) to encourage deliberation and debate about the problems; (2) to assist in setting priorities to prevent problems in these areas; and (3) to convey the concerns of NIOSH.

In heavy industry, musculoskeletal injuries currently predominate the workers' compensation costs, while injuries such as amputations and fractures are the leading cause of OSHA recordable injuries. The various diseases listed are certainly an omen to be considered, especially with the changing industrial structure, the aging labor force, and the liberalization of coverages under workers' compensation laws.

Publication of the list has initiated two types of recommendations. The first six are for immediate implementation, while the remainder call for restructuring of existing programs and utilizing epidemiologic studies.

Briefly, the recommendations are as follows:

1. Develop models of successful occupational prevention programs and implement them.
2. Develop prevention technology information centers.
3. Maximize machine guarding and control technology systems.
4. Integrate the knowledge of traumatic injury control into educational curricula.
5. Expand occupational trauma research.
6. Develop training models for trauma control specialists.
7. Develop a national traumatic injury surveillance system.
8. Promote epidemiologic studies of traumatic injuries.
9. Create occupational trauma research associations within major industrial divisions.
10. Re-evaluate existing occupational consensus standards and codes.
11. Monitor product liability decisions.
12. Recognize and control substance abuse.
13. Access protected data sources.

-MORE-

Studies indicate that there are generic components in successful prevention programs. Some of those components are strong management commitment, good housekeeping, effective training programs, effective environmental quality, hazard anticipation programs, employee involvement, and a thorough accident investigation program.

NIOSH admits that accomplishment depends on the cooperative input from industry, government, labor and academia. Getting representatives from those four groups to agree on any one item will be itself an accomplishment. If we are to succeed in reducing occupational injury, the recommendations are a good starting point.

\*\*\*\*\*

SUMMARY OF COAL FATALITIES, JANUARY - DECEMBER 1985

<u>BY CAUSE:</u>	<u>FATALITIES</u>	<u>BY STATES:</u>	<u>ROOF FALLS</u>	<u>TTL</u>
Electrical	8	Alabama	0	4
Explosives and breaking agents	4	Illinois	0	2
Falling, rolling or sliding rock or material	4	Kentucky	6	17
Fall of face, rib side of high- wall	2	New Mexico	0	1
Fall of roof	16	Pennsylvania	1	13
Handling material	1	Tennessee	0	1
Powered Haulage	18	Texas	0	2
Ignition/explosion of gas or dust	5	Utah	0	2
Inundation	1	Virginia	2	9
Machinery	6	West Virginia	7	16
Slip or fall of person	1			
Other	<u>1</u>			
	67		<u>16</u>	<u>67</u>

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## METAL/NONMETAL FATALITIES JANUARY - DECEMBER 1985 BY STATE

	Electrical	Falling, rolling, or sliding rock or material	Fall of face, rib side or highwall	Fall of roof	Handling material	Handtools	Powered haulage	Ignition/explosion of gas or dust	Machinery	Slip or fall of person	Other	Total
Alabama	1	1					2					4
Arizona					1		1					2
Arkansas						1						1
California						1	1					2
Colorado		1	1				1				1	4
Florida			1							1		2
Georgia	1											1
Idaho		1		2			1			1		5
Indiana							1		1	1		3
Iowa				1								1
Louisiana		1									1	2
Maryland			1						1			2
Mississippi									1			1
Missouri		1	1				1					3
Nevada	1			1								2
New Mexico		1					1					2
New York		1						1				2
North Carolina							2					2
Ohio	1				2					1		4
South Carolina							1					1
South Dakota							1					1
Tennessee							1					1
Texas		1							1			2
Utah				1								1
Vermont									1			1
Washington							1					1
Wisconsin		1										1
Wyoming	1											1
Total	5	9	4	5	3	2	15	1	5	4	2	55



## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

TREND IN - COAL MINE ROOF FALL FATALITIES

The data available for use as a measure of progress toward the goal of REAP campaign is the Department of Labor's mine injuries and work time record of fatal injuries resulting from falls of roof, face and ribs for the first six months of the year. The total for the period is 17 or an average of slightly more than 2.8 a month. If the average monthly rate for the first six months continues throughout the year, there would be a total of approximately 33.6 fatalities from this cause which may be shown by reference to the following table to be the greatest number since 1982. A reversal of this trend is vitally important.

ROOF FALL FATALITIES

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>ALL COAL</u>
1980	31
1981	37
1982	49
1983	19
1984	30
1985	16
1985 (January - June)	5
1986 (January - June)	17

William H. Hoover,  
National Secretary, HSA

**DON'T KID YOURSELF**

**LOOSE ROOF WILL FALL**

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## FOOTNOTES

The following posters are available to all Holmes Safety Association chapter members.

	<u>QUANTITY</u>
1. Machine Guards	_____
2. Contact with Trolley Wires	_____
3. Lock-Out	_____
4. Methane Test	_____
5. Setting a Safety Jack	_____
6. Overhead Power Lines	_____
7. Falls of Roof and Rib	_____
8. Securing Loads	_____
9. Highwalls	_____

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Return form to:

Jeanne Ryan  
MSHA, Holmes Safety Association  
4800 Forbes Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

# KEEP LABOR DAY SAFE EVERYDAY!

# REAP

## Roof Evaluation - Accident Prevention



### CAUSE OF ROOF FALL ACCIDENTS

Falls of roof, face, and ribs still continue to be the largest cause of fatal and lost-time accidents in underground coal mines. Many roof-fall accidents occur because the company's roof-support plan is not followed. In a large number of cases of roof-fall accidents, miners lost their lives or were seriously injured because known safety measures such as proper roof tests and evaluations of roof, face and rib conditions were not made, safety posts or jacks were not set, and taking down or supporting loose roof was postponed on the assumption that the roof would hold a few minutes longer until some small job was done.

It certainly is tragic enough to have accidents from unforeseen or "unavoidable" causes, but it is folly of the worst kind for miners to lose their lives because of failure to do what we know must be done to prevent face, ribs and roof-fall accidents.

It is a human trait for a worker to follow the line of least resistance. This makes it necessary that the mine official not only give instructions as to safe roof support procedure, but that the official follow up to make sure instructions are carried out.

If we are to reduce roof, face and rib accidents, miners and mine officials must comply with the adopted timbering plan, and they must not take chances of exposing themselves to danger. Remember, there is no substitute for safe timbering and safe working practices. Also, remember the three T's for safety--Test-Take Down- or Timber.

Accident prevention is also a matter of anticipation; it means the removal of hazards before, and not after the accident. It means always to think and be on the alert to do our jobs safely because danger is a challenge which we must meet intelligently. I would like to urge the wholehearted cooperation of each and everyone, that we all dedicate a little more effort in a drive against accidents, so that the safety, health, and happiness of all of our families may be respected and protected and our dreams and plans for the future for our loved ones may be realized.

Let us not fail in this drive for safety; let us strengthen and not weaken in the proper discharge of our daily duties. Let's get together as a team for safety.

# THE LAST WORD

It seems like yesterday  
that it began  
Working day after day  
the best I can  
Now that the years have  
swiftly passed  
Thanks be to God I'm  
free at last

\*\*\*\*\*

Lots of people who aren't  
being paid what they are worth  
should be happy about it.

\*\*\*\*\*

The problem isn't so much "Are  
you making what you're worth?"  
as, "Are you worth what you're  
making?"

\*\*\*\*\*

I have the right of way, he'll  
stop.

\*\*\*\*\*

It is much easier to do the  
job safely than explain why  
you didn't.

\*\*\*\*\*

The man that does his best  
today will be a hard man to  
beat tomorrow.

A wound neglected may be a wound  
infected.

\*\*\*\*\*

Be careful remember there are no  
other spare parts for the human  
body, except, the heart, kidney,  
liver and lung.

\*\*\*\*\*

A bed at home is worth two at  
the hospital.

\*\*\*\*\*

A crutch may support you, but it  
will not support your family.

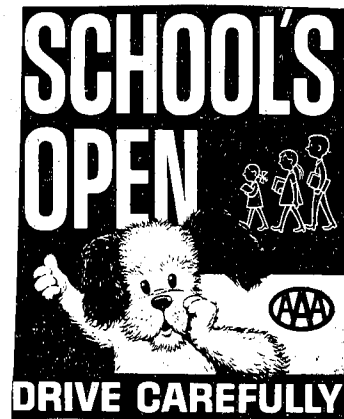
\*\*\*\*\*

A fool there was and he took a  
chance; they carried him off in  
an ambulance.

\*\*\*\*\*

Your luck can run out in an  
unguarded moment.

\*\*\*\*\*



### ATTENTION!

HAVE YOU REPORTED YOUR LAST MONTHLY SAFETY MEETING? IF NOT, WE  
WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD KINDLY COMPLETE THE POSTAGE-PAID  
GREEN FORM (5000-22) AND MAIL IT BACK TO US.



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