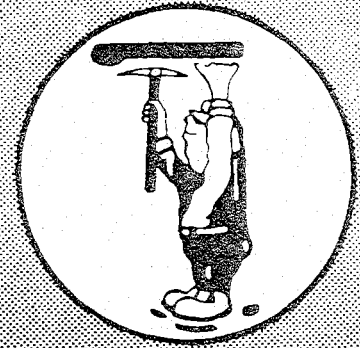
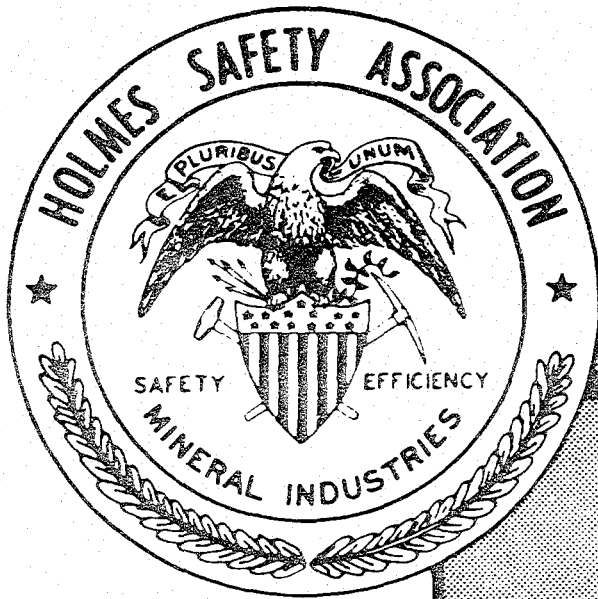
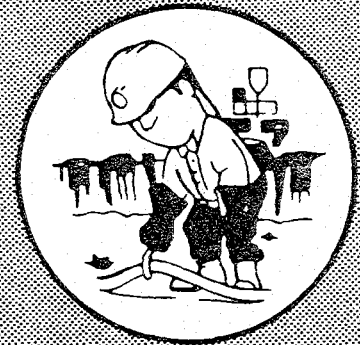


October 1986



BULLETIN



GIVE ACCIDENTS THE
KICK IN

“86”

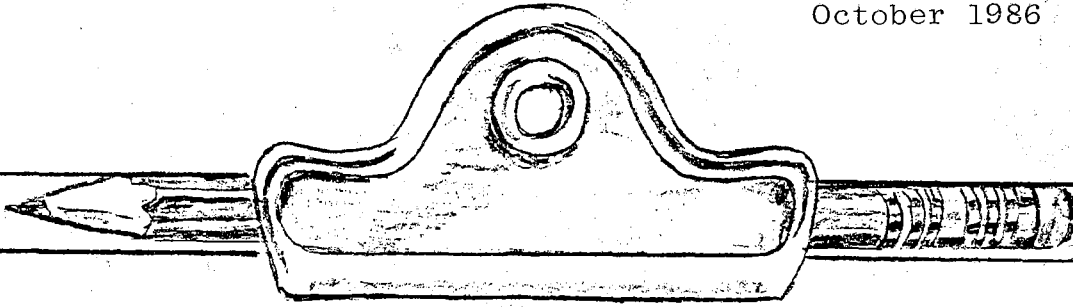


THIS SAFETY BULLETIN CONTAINS SAFETY ARTICLES ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS, FATAL ACCIDENT ABSTRACTS, STUDIES, POSTERS AND OTHER SAFETY INFORMATION FOR PRESENTATION TO GROUPS OF MINE AND PLANT WORKERS.

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.



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October 1986



<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Bruce Blevins, Inc.	6823	Meta, KY
Low Gap Mining, Inc.	6824	Shortt Gap, VA
Hatfield Dock & Transfer	6825	Port Amherst, WV
Culpeper Stone Co.	6826	Stevensburg, VA
Culpeper Stone Co.	6827	Fredricksburg, VA
Culpeper Stone Co.	6828	Haymarket, VA
Amca Industries	6829	Phoenix, AZ
Miller Mining	6830	Flagstaff, AZ
Big Shiner Coal Co., Inc.	6831	McDowell, KY
Sugar Mining Co., Inc.	6832	Harold, KY
Bevins Branch Mining, Inc.	6833	Prestonburg, KY
Thelma Coal Co.	6834	Davella, KY
P & J Coal Co.	6835	Teaberry, KY
Champ Coal Co., Inc.	6836	McDowell, KY
Champion Coal Co., Inc.	6837	McDowell, KY
Rainbow Coal	6838	Haysi, VA
Tri-Son Mining, Inc.	6839	St. Charles, VA
Sherbett Energy Corp.	6840	St. Charles, VA
Clear Lake Quarry	6841	Walnut, IL
Marblehead Lime Co.	6842	Thornton, IL
Lone Star Cement, Inc.	6843	Cloverdale, VA
Mack Coal Corp.	6844	Grundy, VA
H & W Coal Co.	6845	Oliver Springs, TN
Beth Energy Mines, Inc.	6846	Drennen, WV
Brumfield Trucking Co.	6847	Harts, WV
County Line Gravel Co., Inc.	6848	Kokomo, IN
Viking Coal Co., Inc.	6849	Howesville, WV
Preston Energy, Inc.	6850	Howesville, WV
Sellersburg Stone Co., Inc.	6851	Sellersburg, IN
Tenneco Minerals	6852	Hawthorne, NV
Tenneco Minerals	6853	Manhattan, NV
Tenneco Minerals	6854	Tonopah, NV
Tenneco Minerals	6855	Battle Mountain, NV



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

**SOMETHING TO CELEBRATE AS YOU CELEBRATE**

In a staged performance, nothing just happens. Everything is planned with care, just to keep a problem from turning into a mistake.

That's why it's important for you to plan your holiday festivities carefully--so you can spot problems and deal with them before they become real hazards.

One very real hazard common to all holidays is drinking and driving. Follow this simple rule: If you're driving, don't drink. And remember to always be on the look out for pedestrians, big and small.

TRICK OR TREAT!

Days darken early in the fall and in the excitement of Halloween festivities youngsters are often too busy having fun to realize that drivers cannot see them as well at night. The darkness that lends mystery to this special event can also spell tragedy.

To bring your little goblins back safely from their night on the town, dress them in light colored clothing. If they insists on a skeleton garb or another dark ghoulish outfit, brighten up the costume with strips of reflectorized tape or glow-in-the-dark liquid. A flashlight in a jack-o-lantern is another way to "brighten up the night."



Their very size makes small spooks hard to see, especially between parked cars. Devilishly unpredictable, they sometimes dart out between cars without looking. Preventing this is one reason an adult should go along trick or treating. One adult should accompany each group of 4-5 children. Older children should travel in groups and limit their haunting to familiar neighborhoods.

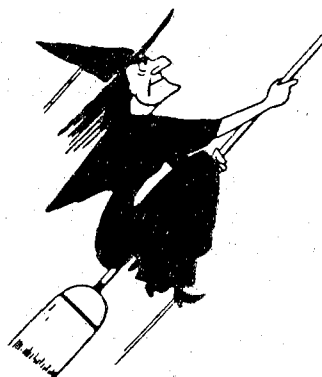
Poor visibility is not limited to motorists. The merry masqueraders often have trouble seeing where they are going. Masks, especially the rubber or plastic whole face variety have slits too small for good vision. These types of masks make it difficult for a child to see danger in time to avoid it.

-MORE-
WINTER ALERT

Painting on a face instead of wearing a mask eliminates this problem as well as adding a creative flair to the costume.

Don't forget to caution your little ghost or goblin about pedestrian safety.

- T-Trot on sidewalks
not in the street
- R-Read all traffic signs
and lights
- E-End jaywalking, cross at
corner
- A-Always walk, never run
- T-Turn and look in all
directions
- S-Stand on the curb, not
in the street.



WE CAN ALWAYS USE ANOTHER HAND

Retired or working we need your help. If you have some time to spare, "Why not volunteer?" MSHA and all districts of coal, metal and nonmetal are in the need of experienced first aid and mine rescue personnel to assist at industry wide first aid mine rescue contests. "Lets help each other." Check your local MSHA or state inspectors office and inquire about the date and location of the forthcoming first aid mine rescue meets. Please submit your name, address and past experience to:

John English, Director
EP & D, MSHA
4015 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22203
(703) 235-1515



ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



FATAL EXPLOSIVES ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A fatal explosive accident occurred in an underground coal mine in the crosscut between the No. 3 and No. 4 entries resulting in the death of a roof bolter. The victim had 12 years mining experience, the last seven as a roof bolter.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: Mining proceeded normally on the day shift until the shot-firer loaded the face and crosscut off the No. 4 east entry with the intention of detonating both places simultaneously. The face boss was then informed by the coal drill operator that the face in the crosscut had been totally penetrated by the coal drill. To avoid shooting through the face of the crosscut, the face boss instructed the shot firer to detach the shooting battery from the present lead wires and rewire the battery connections in order to detonate only the face of the No. 4 entry. The shot firer made these changes and the face boss went to the corner between the face and crosscut to unwire the connections between the face and crosscut so only the face of the No. 4 entry would be detonated. The shot firer and face boss then moved to an area they assumed to be safe and the face boss instructed the shot firer to detonate the shot. The cutting machine operator had been previously informed by the coal drill operator that the face of the No. 4 entry was the only one to be shot. After the shot was detonated, he instantly sensed that both the face and the crosscut had been shot, so he proceeded immediately to the crosscut off the No. 3 entry where the roof-bolter had been installing roof bolts. There he discovered the body of the roof-bolter lying on the mine floor.

CONCLUSION: The operator was not following his approved roof control plan. The crosscut was holed through into an unsupported area, a violation of 30 CFR, 75.200.

Explosives were not being used in a permissible manner in that all persons were not removed from adjoining working places when there was a danger of the shots blowing through. Also, all blasting charges in coal shall have a burden of at least 18 inches in all directions, a violation of 30 CFR, 75.1303.

The permissible shot firing unit was not being used in a permissible manner. Instantaneous blasting caps were being detonated with the unit, a violation of 30 CFR, 75.1303.

The shot firer and face boss were directly in line with the crosscut when the unintentional crosscut shots were fired.

WINTER ALERT

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



FATAL ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A laborer, age 19, with 5 days total mining experience, and employed by an electrical contractor, was electrocuted when he contacted the energized chuck of an electric drill he was about to use.

The victim was sitting on some metal steps inserting a hole cutter shank into the drill chuck when the accident occurred.

The ground wire in the extension cord was disconnected and the grounding terminal on the male plug had been removed. The drill was not a double insulated type.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Electrically powered hand tools shall be properly grounded and/or double insulated.

Contractor employees working in and around a mine should receive training and retraining emphasizing hazard recognition and avoidance as outline in 30 CFR, Part 48, Subpart B.



WINTER ALERT



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

W I N T E R A L E R T

WHY THE WINTER ALERT

Coal mining history is filled with reports of mine disasters (five or more killed). Most disasters resulted from explosions of methane gas and/or fine, dry coal dust and they occurred most often during the period between the first of October and the last of March. Much research has been conducted to determine the exact reasons why a majority of explosions occurred during this period.

Conclusions reached from this research show that the drier atmosphere and fine dry coal dust, sometimes coupled with methane liberated at the face or from abandoned areas, increase the mine's susceptibility to explosions in the late fall, winter, and early spring: hence, the WINTER ALERT.

BE ALERT TO DANGER SIGNALS DURING DROPS IN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

When barometric pressure falls rapidly a storm is quite likely to follow.

Barometric pressures often drop more suddenly and slip lower, during fall and winter months. Low barometric pressures cause a corresponding drop in underground air pressures, including pressures in abandoned or gob areas.

When pressure is reduced, gases expand to fill a larger area. If bleeder systems malfunction or seals leak, this expansion can cause gases from abandoned and pillared areas to flow into the working places.

STORM FRONTS

Studies of atmospheric conditions and their effects on mine ventilation during storm fronts verify the hazards. At this time, we experience the greatest drop in barometric pressure.

NOTE: Explosions are more likely to occur not only immediately after a sudden drop in barometric pressure but also 1 to 3 days later.

Frequent thorough TESTS for METHANE ACTIVE WORKING places.

-MORE-

STAY ALERT FOR DANGER SIGNALS

When suspended in air, fine, dry coal dust will explode if ignited, even without the presence of methane. Factors governing the explosibility of coal dust are: size, composition, amount, ignition strength and moisture content.

Float coal dust (fine enough to pass through a No. 200 mesh sieve) is especially explosive.

REMEMBER: If ample moisture and/or rock dust is added to coal dust, it will not explode.

Moisture is not combustible. It helps to make coal dust stick together and not disperse as easily into the air.

The major source of moisture is water vapor in the air, but the amount of moisture in mine air varies widely from season to season. Warm air can hold more moisture than cold air.

MOIST SUMMER AIR

In summer, warm moist air enters the mine where the temperatures are usually much lower. In fact mine temperatures vary little from season to season. Cooler mine surfaces cause the entering warmer air to release its moisture on the roof, ribs and floor.

DRY WINTER MINE AIR

During the winter months, the reverse is usually true. Cold dry air enters the underground mine where it is warmed to the temperature of the mine surfaces. As the air is warmed, it picks up moisture from the mine surfaces and exhausts it to the outside. The result is drier air and drier surfaces in mines than is found in the summer.

ALERTNESS REQUIRES STATE OF READINESS

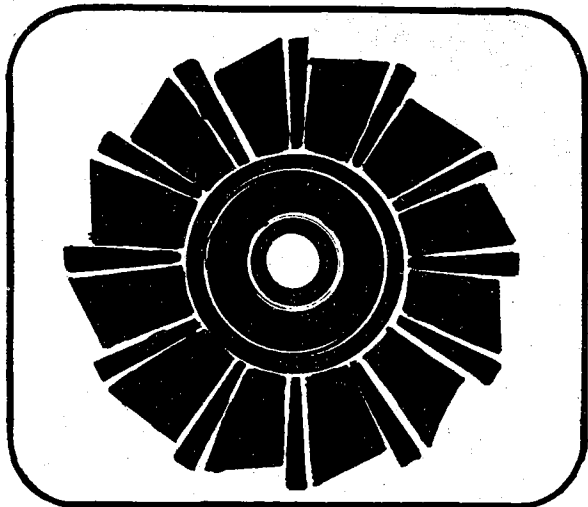
REMEMBER: COLD, WINTRY WEATHER creates these CONDITIONS in mines that CAN CAUSE an EXPLOSION.

Drier mine surfaces, including dry coal dust on the surfaces; and sharp drops in barometric pressure in certain cases, may cause methane movement from pillared or abandoned areas to working places.

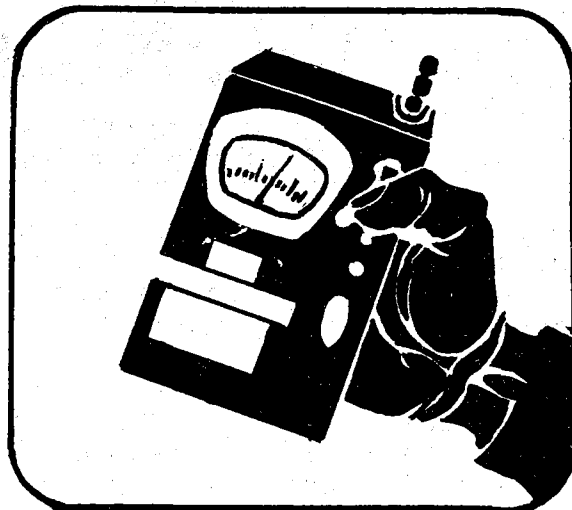
EXCESSIVE METHANE and/or COAL DUST + Oxygen + Ignition Source=

EXPLOSION

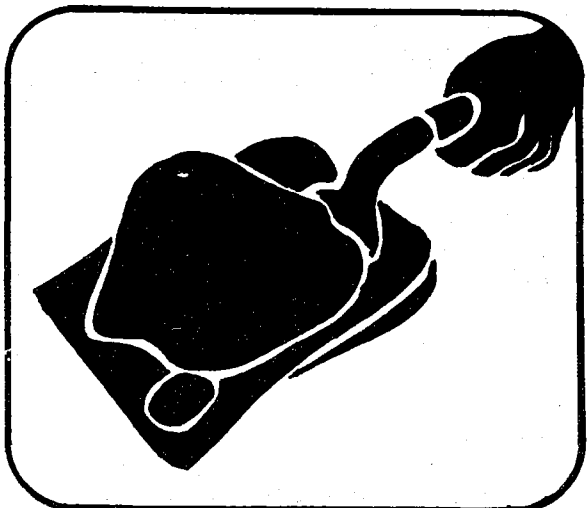
WINTER ALERT



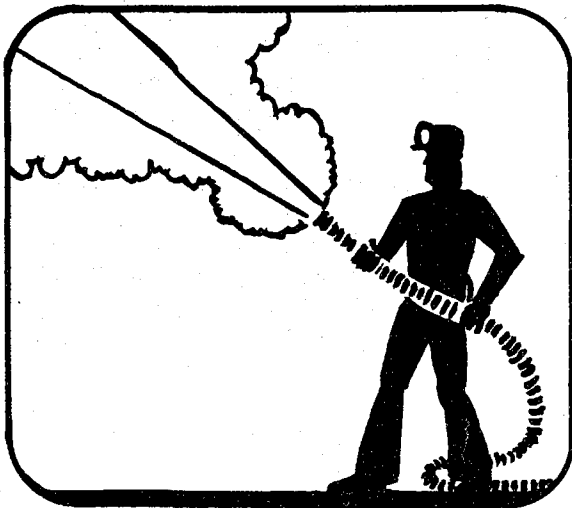
---maintain adequate ventilation;



----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.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL NEWS

WILLIAM "SCOTTY" GROVES DISTRICT COUNCIL LADIES' NIGHT BANQUET AND AWARDS PRESENTATION

The Ladies' Night and Safety Awards dinner meeting of the William "Scotty" Groves District Council will be held on November 13, 1986, beginning at 6:30 p.m. at Hugo's Restaurant, Route 40 West, Centerville, Pennsylvania.

The Barbershoppers' Barber Shop Quartet will provide the entertainment to our ladies for the evening. The Council will present the 1985/86 Safety Awards and Attendance Awards to those chapters with the best accident incident record in Group I, Group II and Group III categories.

Tickets at \$10.00 per person will be mailed on a first-come, first-served basis immediately upon receipt of reservations. Please make all checks payable to the following and return before September 30, 1986, to:

Mary Ellen Sanner, Secretary
William "Scotty" Groves District Council, HSA
Pa. Bureau of Deep Mine Safety
Fayette County Health Center
100 New Salem Road, Room 167
Uniontown, PA 15401 (412)439-7469

WINTER ALERT

An ALERT is:

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .An alarm or other SIGNAL OF DANGER .The PERIOD during which AN ALERT IS IN EFFECT .The STATE of READINESS of those warned by an alert |
|--|

WINTER ALERT

The Annual Mine Rescue Benchman and First Aid Contest Winners held at Price, Utah, August 15, 1986, are as follows:

1986 TEAM STANDINGS

MINE RESCUE CONTEST WINNERS

- First Place** EMPIRE ENERGY - GOLD TEAM, CRAIG, CO
- Second Place** UTAH POWER & LIGHT - "A" TEAM, HUNTINGTON, UT
- Third Place** UTAH POWER & LIGHT - "B" TEAM, HUNTINGTON, UT
- Fourth Place** SOUTHERN UTAH FUEL - "B" TEAM, SALINA, UT
- Fifth Place** PLATEAU MINING CO. - "B" TEAM, PRICE, UT

BENCHMAN CONTEST WINNERS

- First Place** ROB STALDER - EMPIRE ENERGY - GOLD
- Second Place** RUSS LABRUM - UTAH POWER & LIGHT - "B" TEAM
- Third Place** DENNIS OAKLEY - PLATEAU MINING CO.

FIRST AID CONTEST WINNERS

- First Place** UTAH POWER & LIGHT - "A" TEAM
- Second Place** SOUTHERN UTAH FUEL - "A" TEAM
- Third Place** UTAH POWER & LIGHT - "B" 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!

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

YOU CAN HELP!

The Bulletin is the official publication of the Holmes Safety Association. The major purpose of the Bulletin is to provide a regulatory ready means of safety topic material for use at on-the-job safety meetings. Contributions of interesting and pertinent reading material of your mine, chapter, council photographs and/or other safety related subjects are welcomed. The deadline for receiving all material for publication is the first of any preceeding month. All communications should be addressed to W. H. Hoover, Secretary, Holmes Safety Association, 300 W. Congress, F.B.-52, Tucson, Arizona, 85701. For further information call (602) 629-6631 or 6632.

1. Put the Bulletin on your mailing list for releases of interest to other safety chapter members.
2. Send samples of any employee safety rules on or off the job, and supervisory training materials, etc., preferably illustrated.
3. Send safety programs, safety devices, safety ideas, and reports such as material handling, fire protection, warning signs, etc.
4. Send information on "success stories" - everybody is interested in how the "other guy" prevents accidents and reduces claims.

Remember what is normal procedure for you and in your opinion, a routine matter, may be the answer somebody else is looking for.

QUOTE

Technical advancement and business endeavors should advance only with safety considerations. Some of the greatest scientific minds of our age have recognized this. One of the foremost among them, Dr. Albert Einstein said, "Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavors; never forget this in the midst of your diagrams and equations."

WINTER ALERT



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

FOR THE SAFETY LEADER:SUBSTANCE ABUSE ACCIDENTS

We want to bring to your attention and illustrate a very serious problem that has surfaced and makes you wonder if abuse of alcohol and drugs on-the-job is getting out of hand. Articles related to this problem were also released in the Holmes Safety Association Bulletin, February 1984 and June 1986.

FPM SUPPLEMENT 792-2 SUBCHAPTER I S1-1 FEDERAL POLICY ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS

When an employee's use of drugs or alcohol interferes with the efficient and safe performance of his or her assigned duties, reduces his or her dependability or reflects discredit to his or her job assignment; there is a good reason to believe that an employee's problem also involves criminal conduct directed toward or potentially harmful to the person or property of others. The person should be offered rehabilitative assistance and recognized as a treatable health problem.

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN...

Going to school mother would remind you it's raining outside - put on your rubbers - raincoat and rainhat - later in life don't forget your umbrella - be careful - drive safely - use your seat belt - slow down -- 55 mph is the law - speeding encourages fines don't drink and drive - these safety and health tips were great and I believe you could remember and add a few more to the list. So let's get to the subject and discuss one of the most serious threats that is creeping right into the pocketbooks of family welfare and industrial performance. When the abusive use of alcohol and drugs becomes so demanding and you continue this dangerous habit on the job, you are a self-directed safety threat to your person or others and the property of others and can become not only a contributing factor in a serious lost time or fatal injury but also maybe the victim. Speaking of safety tips, here is one that really counts. "Get rid of drugs and alcohol before they get rid of you." That's my opinion, what's yours? "Let's hear from you."

ZEGEER URGES MINING INDUSTRY TO ACT

MSHA Assistant Secretary David A. Zegeer, at a joint Mine Safety and Health Conference in Kansas City, Missouri, in March said that substance abuse of alcohol and drugs is as much a problem in mining as it is in other American industries and asked mining operators and unions to look at their companies, develop programs to rehabilitate employees and restore them to productive and useful lives.

-MORE-

WITH FURTHER ACTION

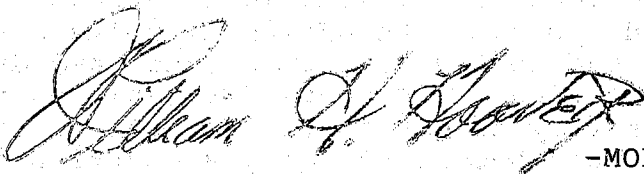
At a follow-up meeting with top-level, Labor Department officials, Zegeer stressed that the MSHA supported mining industry committee on substance abuse is developing audio-visual material and print concepts to build awareness to the problem among operators and unions. The committee is also developing programs to help eliminate substance abuse on the job which leads to impairment and serious accidents.

The following illustrated prints Numbers 1 to 10 exemplify two serious accidents and eight fatals all related to some level of substance abuse.

Copies of the description and accident prints including colored slides can be obtained free or the same program on tape at \$26. If you are interested, please write to the National Mine Health and Safety Academy, P. O. Box 1166, Beckley, West Virginia, 25802-1166 or call 303-256-3313.

To district council presidents, I highly recommend that you take action and make arrangements to present this program at one of your forthcoming meetings. It is a short program designed to consider the issues of alcoholism and drug abuse and the impact on health and safety. Please contact your closest MSHA District or field office for assistance. If assistance is unavailable to meet your schedule, don't hesitate, the program is outlined for most members of your program committee to present.

William H. Hoover
National Secretary

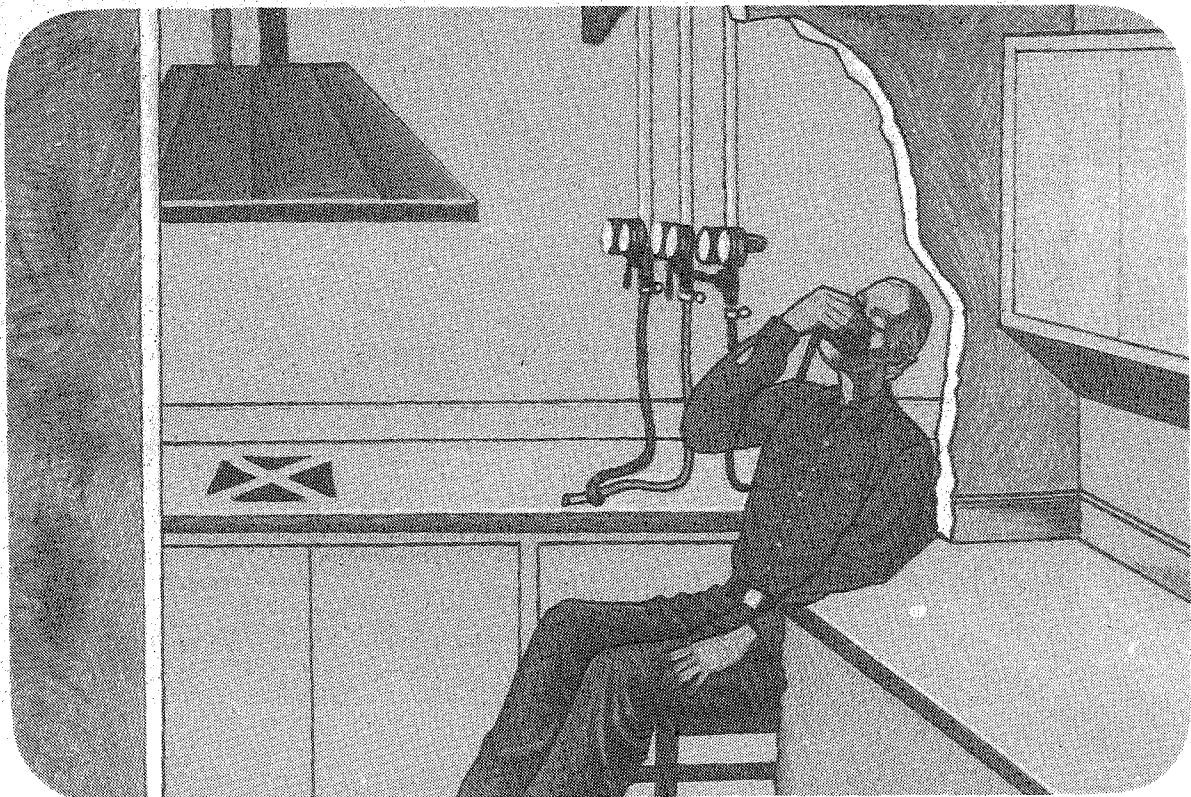


-MORE-

SLIDE #1

A 30-year old laboratory technician reported for work on the night shift of a Texas cement plant. At that time, a medical report later showed, his blood alcohol content was at the intoxication level. Some time later, apparently to add to his "high," the man connected a makeshift mask and hose to nitrous oxide piping and began breathing near full-strength gas.

The technician, who had six years of mining experience, including four years with the analytical laboratory, appeared unaware of the gas's ability to replace the oxygen in his body with nitrogen. He was found dead in the laboratory 1-1/2 hours later. An autopsy showed that he died of suffocation.



SLIDE #2

A 42-year old truck driver who had more than six years of mining experience, died when he backed his haulage truck over a rock dump at a Minnesota taconite mine under inadequate lighting conditions.

The accident occurred as the victim, who had failed to fasten his seat belt, drove too close to the stockpile edge, causing the bank to collapse and the truck to roll over. The truck's brakes were found to be in good order, but there were no signs that the driver had applied the brakes while on the stockpile. Autopsy results revealed that the driver had been in a state of acute alcoholic intoxication.



SLIDE #3

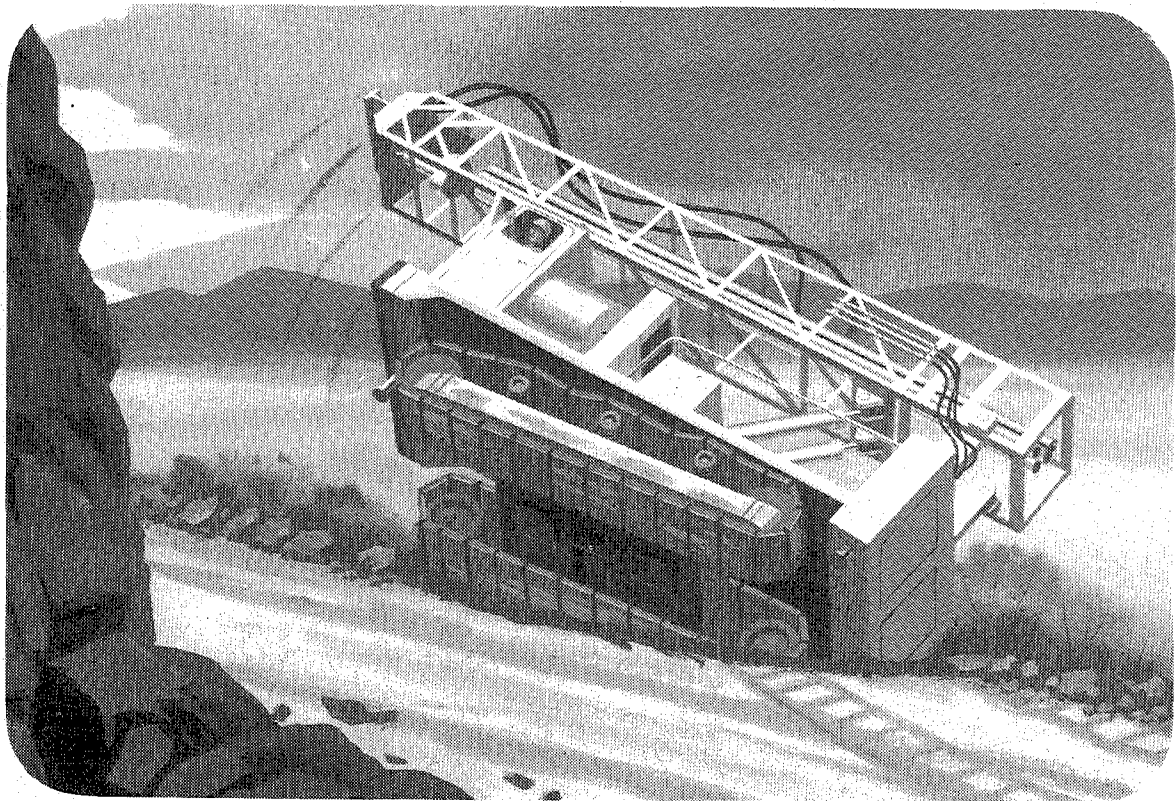
A 45-year old truck driver with 25 years of experience was crushed to death near a surface coal stockpile in West Virginia when he inadvertently backed an endloader across a roadway berm, and the machine plunged down a steep embankment, and overturned.

The victim, who was not a regular endloader operator, was found by a second shift foreman, pinned under the left rear wheel. The endloader was found to be in good operating condition. According to the foreman, the victim had been discharged for being intoxicated on duty nine months before the accident. A bottle found in the victim's truck contained 16 percent alcohol, and the autopsy revealed that the victim had been under the influence of alcohol when he attempted to operate the end loader.



SLIDE #4

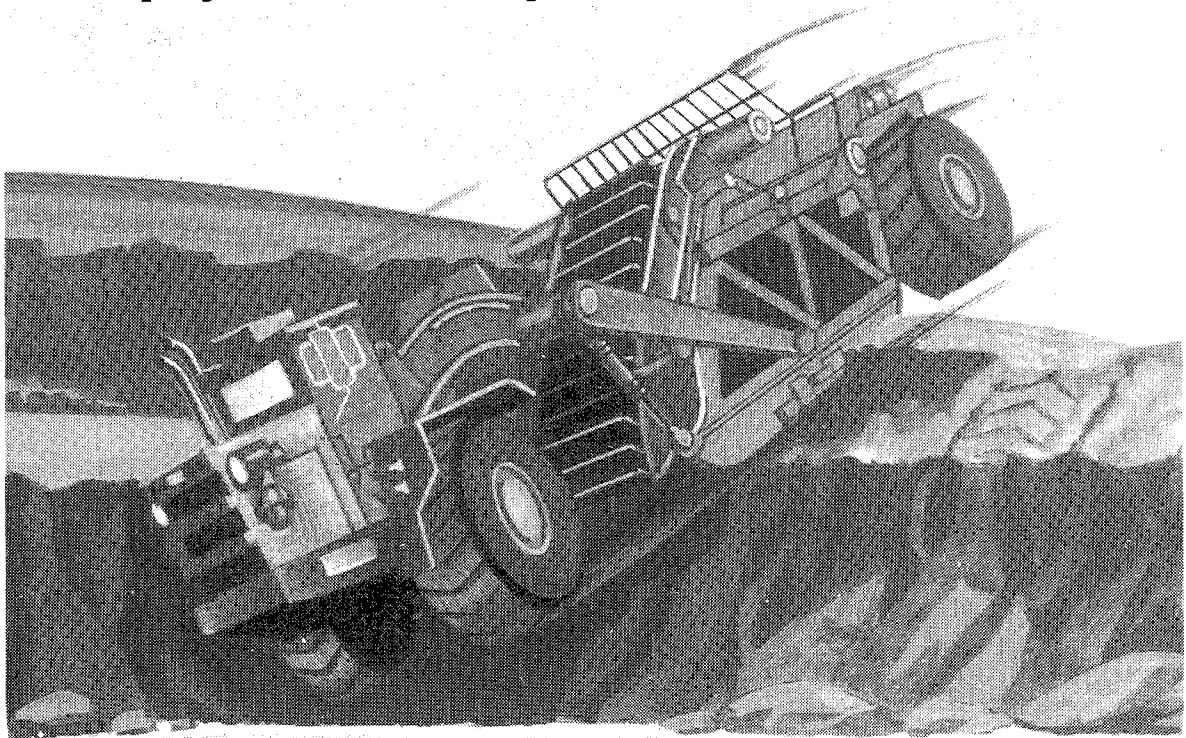
A track-mounted highwall drilling machine, operated by a 32-year old driller-shooter, tipped over as it went over an embankment near a haulage road at a West Virginia surface coal mine. The operator, who had less than 6-1/2 months mining experience, was found dead, his body wedged between the frame of the operator's compartment and the control panel. An autopsy showed that the victim's blood alcohol content was close to the legally-defined intoxication level when he died. An investigation showed that there had been no deficiencies in the drilling machine, which was found to have traveled about 30 feet on the berm before going over the bank. The investigator's report determined that drinking of alcohol was a contributing factor in the accident.



SLIDE #5

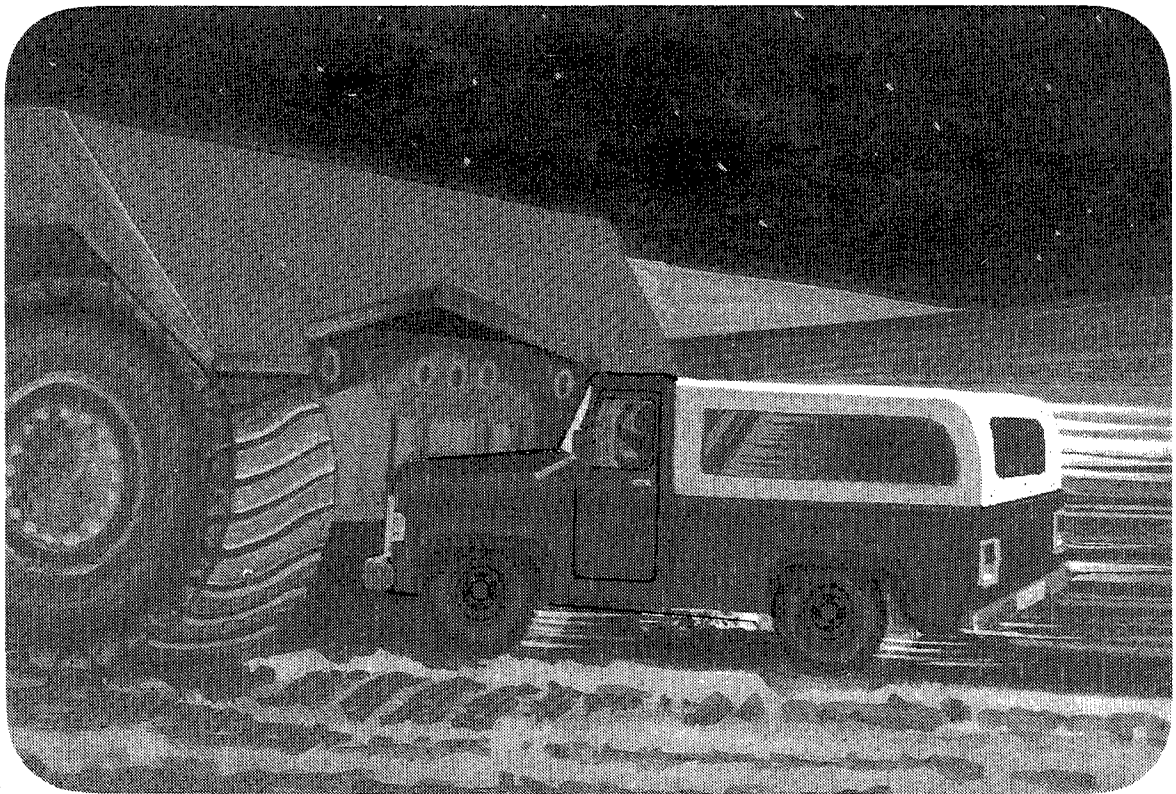
A 54-year old employee at a coal mine in Illinois was injured when the road grader he was driving ran off the road, down an embankment and into a drainage ditch. He was thrown through the windshield as the grader plunged into the water. After the accident victim was pulled from the water, a check of the grader showed that there were empty beer cans on the floor of the cab and unopened cans in a nearby cooler. No brake or mechanical defects were found in an inspection of the grader.

The employee was said to have had a drinking problem in the past, but apparently had not had any recent problems with alcohol until one month prior to the accident. A blood sample taken after the accident showed that the man had a blood alcohol level nearly three times the legal definition for intoxication. He later entered a treatment program for alcohol problems.



SLIDE #6

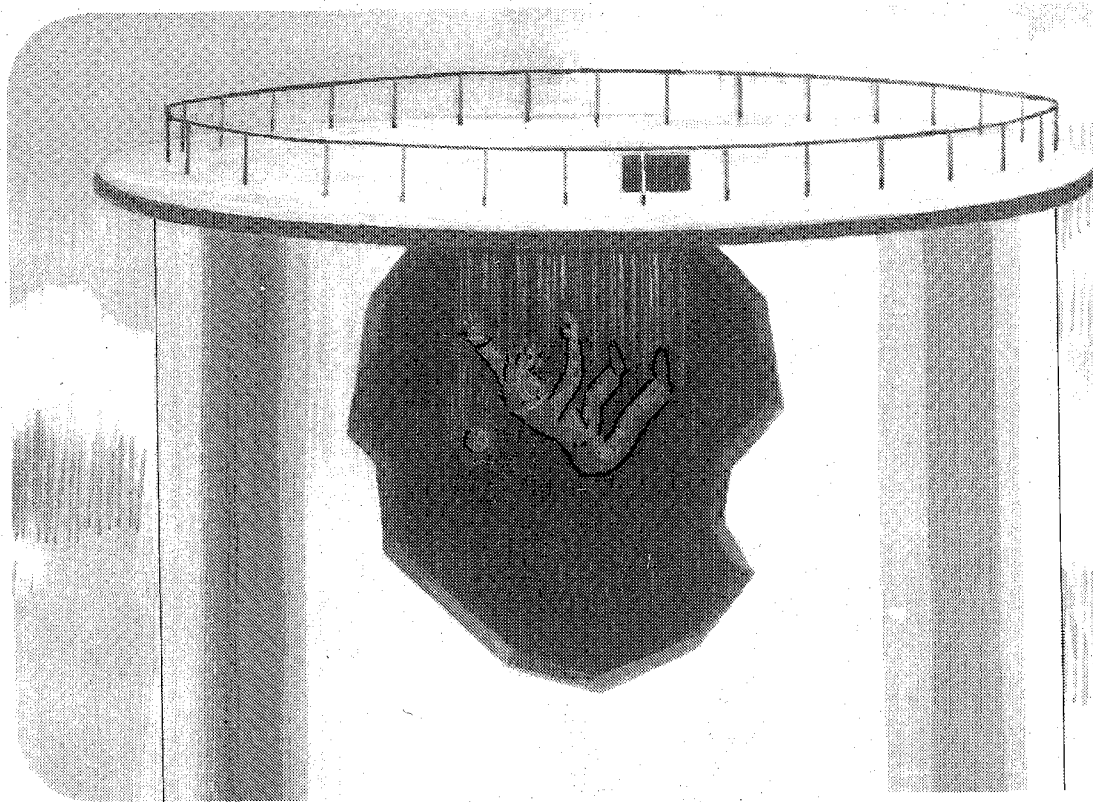
A 48-year old tractor operator was killed after driving to work late at night in his personal vehicle when he crashed into a disabled haulage truck on a mine road that was supposed to be used only by vehicles of a mid-western coal company where the man was employed. The driver of the haulage truck had warned each approaching vehicle to slow down by waving his lighted flashlight after the headlights on his truck had failed. The tractor operator apparently had not seen the parked haulage truck or the waving flashlight in time to prevent the collision. An autopsy disclosed that the tractor operator was intoxicated at the time of death.



SLIDE #7

A 22-year old laborer was killed when she fell 74 feet through a cleanout hole in a work deck at the top of a silo under construction to the silo floor. She had less than three months of experience in mining.

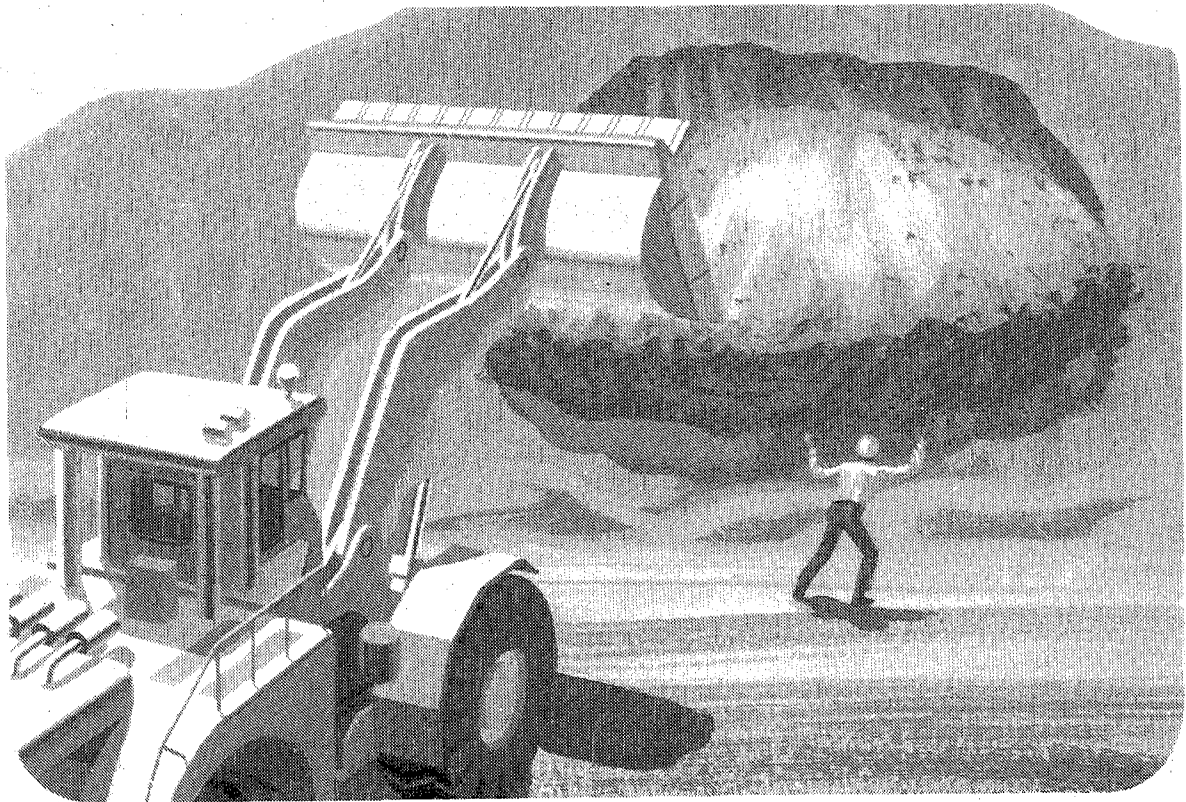
Two marijuana cigarettes were found in the victim's hardhat. A co-worker reported seeing the victim smoking "pot" prior to the accident. A foreman had observed that several persons had been smoking marijuana that day prior to the accident and company officials said they had reprimanded workers for using drugs in the past.



SLIDE #8

A 44-year old front-end loader operator for a sand company in the southeast, with one year and nine months of experience at his job, was suffocated after he left his cab at a sand pit and walked to a point near the right-front of the loader where part of a highwall collapsed on him. He was found buried in three to six feet of sand. The loader was equipped with a cab, rollover protection and seat belts. A glass jar containing liquid with an odor of alcohol and seven empty beer cans were found in a cooler inside the cab of the loader.

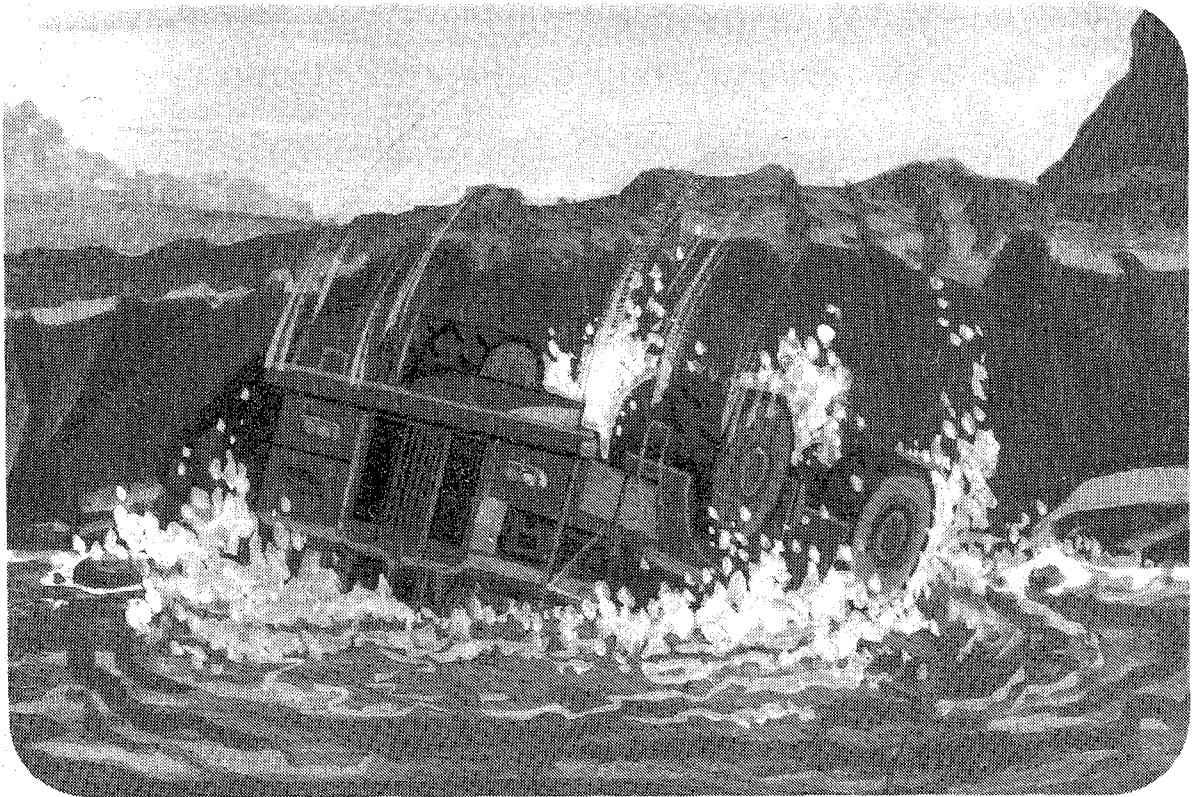
Although cause of death was attributed to suffocation, the autopsy report showed that the victim's blood alcohol content was more than twice the legally accepted intoxication range.



SLIDE #9

A 64-year old kiln dust truck driver for a midwestern quarry was drowned when he backed a haul truck over the bank of the quarry, causing the truck to turn upside down in the water.

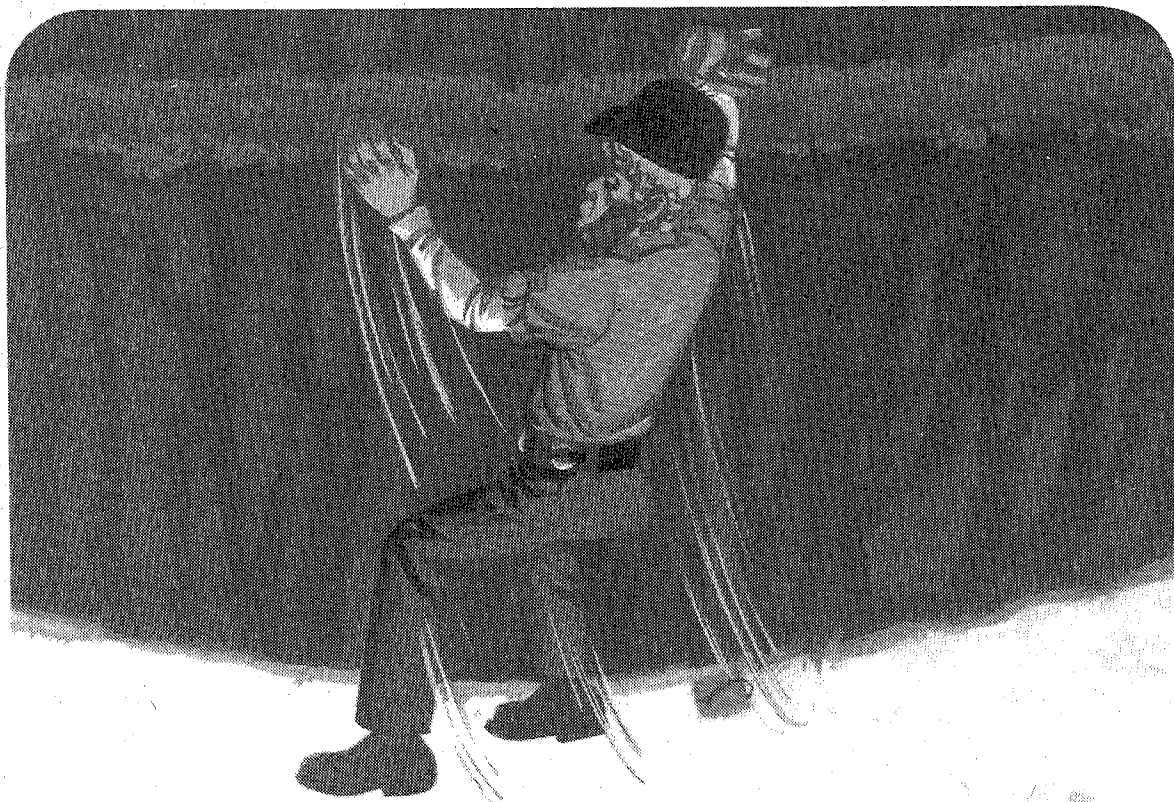
The victim, who had 16 years of mining experience, apparently had intended to dump a load of waste over the bank rather than at the site he was instructed to use. An autopsy disclosed that the truck driver's alcohol content was twice the level that a person is considered legally intoxicated.



SLIDE #10

A 30-year old day-shift equipment serviceman at a surface coal mine was injured when he tried to sit on a mound of dirt near a highwall crest and apparently slid or fell over the bank. For unknown reasons, the man had wandered from his designated assignment at a drill rig to the highwall area nearly a quarter mile away. The man, who had about seven years' mining experience, had been suspected of drinking on the job by another employee who smelled alcohol on his breath that morning.

An empty beer bottle later was found in the bulldozer cab, and a capped pint bottle about one-third full of 190-proof grain alcohol was found beneath the seat of a service truck the victim had driven that day.



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

PROPER ROOF TESTING

1. Always make a visual examination of the area first. If you can see the roof is bad, why test it?
2. Always stand under supported roof to start testing.
3. In face areas, test only far enough to erect next supports.
4. Always start from supported roof and examine toward face.
5. Never turn your back to the face or ribs while testing.
6. Always use bare fingers against roof with your thumb pointed toward you.
7. Start tapping the roof lightly at first with your sounding rod, then increase your stroke to hear the sound of the roof or feel vibration.
8. Always use an approved testing tool.
9. Always use goggles to protect your eyes.
10. Test roof frequently while working. (Roof conditions can change frequently.)
11. Test closely for cracks, slips, kettle bottoms, horsebacks, or any irregular formation.
12. Always test ribs and face as well as the roof.
13. Always test roof, face and ribs before any other work is done.
14. In high places, use a sturdy bench or long testing tool.
15. Always be sure of a safe line of retreat.
16. Always take enough time and be serious-minded enough to satisfy yourself that you have made a good examination.

WINTER ALERT



WINTER ALERT

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

HOW NOISE CAN HARM YOU.

When sounds are too loud, too shrill, or too prolonged, they can cause harm-sometimes permanently. Loss of hearing often takes place gradually, over a long period of time. At first you may not be aware of it. But once it's gone, there's no getting it back. That's why you need to be alert to noise problems on the job.

Noise is measured in decibels (dBA), a unit which describes how much pressure a sound produces-in other words, how loud it is. The louder the noise, the more harmful it is.

Noise frequency also can affect your health. A high-frequency noise-a shrill sound, like the scream of metal being cut-can be hazardous. The combination of high decibels and high frequency produces the most harmful kind of noise, especially if it continues over a period of time.

Different kinds of hazardous noise include:

Continuous: Ventilation fan, equipment motors, drilling. Can cause nerve deafness.

Impact: Door slamming, hammering, jackhammer. Can cause nerve deafness and conductive loss.

Impulsive: Blasting, gunfire. Can cause nerve deafness and conductive loss.

Nerve deafness results from repeated exposure to continuous noise. The nerves themselves stop functioning. The loss is permanent, it can't be repaired, and hearing aids don't provide much help.

Conductive loss can be temporary or permanent. It results from exposure to impact or impulse noise. Sound can no longer be conducted from your outer and middle ear to your inner ear. Surgery sometimes can help as can hearing aids.

Temporary hearing loss can become permanent unless noise is controlled. Noise can also cause other serious health problems, including:

- stress
- increased rate of heartbeat
- increased adrenalin flow
- damage to nervous system
- damage to reproductive system
- psychological effects

-MORE-

WINTER ALERT



NOISE

IF IT'S YOUR HEADACHE... YOU CAN CURE IT!

MAXIMUM NOISE LEVELS ALLOWED BY LAW

The basic limitations on noise levels allowed by law are:

For an 8-hour shift, the average continuous noise exposure limit is 90 dBA.

The maximum noise allowable in any 15-minute period of exposure is 115 dBA.

The maximum impact or impulse noise allowable at any moment is 140 dBA. MNM: 55/56/ 57.5.-50).

MSHA regulations limit your exposure time to various intensities of noise:

Noise level (dBA)	<u>Permissible Noise Exposures for All Mines</u>	
	Duration Per Day (hrs. of exposure)	
90	8	
92	6	
95	4	
97	3	
100	2	
102	1-1/2	
105	1	
110	1/2	
115	1/4 or less	

(COAL/U: 70.501; COAL/S: 71.800; MNM: 55/56/57.5.-50)

When exposure exceeds the above table, the operator must take feasible administrative or engineering actions to reduce the level to the permissible levels.

If after such efforts the noise level is still above the permissible, the operator must provide personal protection equipment (COAL/U: 70/510; COAL/S: 71.805(b)(2)(ii); M/NM: 55/56/57.5.-50).

THE LAST WORD

One safety post or roof bolt,
is worth more than 50 years of
experience.

Biggest problems facing
traffic planners are urban,
suburban and bourbon drivers.

It's little careless habits
that make big accidents.

It might not be your fault-
Just your funeral.

Smart dressers wear safety
clothes.

Everybody want to live a long
time, but no one wants to get
old.

An accident usually wins the
race against time!

Moving logs will often close
on tattered pants and ragged
clothes.

Lets all cooperate and further
the cause of making all mines a
safer place in which to work.

There was a time when a fool and
his money were soon parted.
Now it happens to everybody.

Gas mileage shrinks in city
traffic. Watch your fuel supply.
When operating in urban areas.



I'm just a dummy but even I have
sense enough to wear my safety
equipment.

A busy body is someone who keeps
his mind on your business.

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.

WINTER ALERT

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
LAB 441

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

5000
(Rev. 12-78)



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MEETING REPORT FORM

For the month of _____

TOTAL meetings held this month _____

TOTAL attendance this month _____

Chapter Number _____ (See address label, if incorrect, please indicate change.)

(Signature)

(Telephone No.)

(Title)

FILL OUT - FOLD AND STAPLE - FREE MAIL-IN

NOTE: BE SURE OUR ADDRESS SHOWS

If you do not care to receive this Bulletin, please check here and return this form.

Please include any change of address below:

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association was founded in 1916 by 24 leading National organizations of the mining industries.

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association is named to commemorate the first director of the Bureau of Mines for his efforts in reducing accidents and illness throughout the mineral industries.

The following is the different award criteria:

Type "A" Awards - For Acts of Heroism

The awards are medals with Medal of Honor Certificate.

Type "A" - For Acts of Heroic Assistance

The awards are Certificates of Honor.

Type B-1 Awards - For Individual Workers

(40 years continuous work experience without injury that resulted in lost workdays)

The awards are Certificate of Honor, Gold Pins and Gold Decal.

Type B-2 Awards - For Individual Officials

(For record of group working under their supervision)

The awards are Certificate of Honor.

Type C Awards - For Safety Records

(For all segments of the mineral extractive industries, meeting adopted criteria)

The awards are Certificate of Honor.

Other Awards - For Individual Workers

(For 10, 20, or 30 years without injury resulting in lost workdays)

The awards are 30 years-Silver Pin and Decal, 20 years-Bronze Pin and Decal, 10 years-Decal bearing insignia.

Special Awards - For Small Operators

(Mine operators with 25 employees or less with outstanding safety records)

The awards are Certificate of Honor!

Contact: HSA Office