

# 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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<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
U.S. Solid Fuels Inc.	6919	Minersville, PA
Construction Products Co.	6920	Indianapolis, IN
Chloe Ridge Coal Co. Inc.	6921	Turkey Creek, KY
Justin Coal Co.	6922	Meta, KY
Utility Coals Inc.	6923	Kimper, KY
Mary Helen Coal Co. of Kentucky	6924	Belfry, KY
T.R. & A. Development Inc.	6925	Manton, KY
UMWA Local Union	6926	Marianna, PA
Hope Mining Inc.	6927	Hurley, VA
W.W. Patterson Co.	6928	Pittsburgh, PA
Nukitt Coal Co.	6929	Meta, KY
Jaco Mining	6930	Pikeville, KY
Mary Lou Coal Co.	6931	Arthurdale, WV
Coach Coal Inc.	6932	Stephens, TN
Coach Coal Inc.	6933	Devonia, TN
B & D Equipment Co.	6934	Oliver Springs, TN
Shumate & Associates	6935	Dorton, KY
Governor Elkhorn Coal Inc.	6936	Virgie, KY
Templeman & Adkins Coal	6937	Sidney, KY
RM & S Coal Inc.	6938	Pine Knot, KY
Henry C Coal Co. Inc.	6939	Grundy, VA
Kelly Jo Coal Co. Inc.	6940	Grundy, VA
Don B. Enterprises Inc.	6941	Kimper, KY
Ouray Mining Co. Inc.	6942	Bypro, KY
American Girl Mining Corp.	6943	Imperial, CA
Keystone Mountaineer Power Systems	6944	Washington, PA
Betty B Coal Co. Inc.	6945	Norton, VA
Mullins & Skeens Coal Co.	6946	Doribar, VA
M & J Coal Co.	6947	Enterprise, WV
Bituminous Safety Services	6948	Morgantown, WV
Harman Energy Inc.	6949	Rowe, VA



<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Harman Energy Inc.	6950	Rowe, VA
M & M Construction Co.	6951	New Albany, IN
R & P Coal Co.	6952	Ashland, PA
Ash Peak Construction Co.	6953	Duncan, AZ
Bryan Perry Enterprises Inc.	6954	White City, KY
Shawn Lee Coal Co. Inc.	6955	Pikeville, KY
Sequoyah Resources Inc.	6956	Conway, VA
Sunset Land & Coal Co. Inc.	6957	Grundy, VA
Unimin Corp.	6958	Gore, VA
Valley Mining Co.	6959	Cleveland, VA
Coleman & Yates Coal Co. Inc.	6960	Haysi, VA
Black Gold Coal Co. Inc.	6961	Haysi, VA
Roberts Enterprises Inc.	6962	Norton, VA
Southland Enterprises Inc.	6963	Wise, VA
B and W Construction Co.	6964	Grundy, VA
Delta Mining Corp.	6965	Jerry, WV
Maplewood Mining Co.	6966	Lizemore, WV
H. E. Oberland Gravel	6967	Potomac, IL
Kachina Redi Mix	6968	Tempe, AZ
Nor-Quest Arizona	6969	Crown King, AZ
H. M. Nash Co.	6970	Rossville, IL
Eastern Energy Investments Inc.	6971	Pinch, WV
Yavapai County Highway Dept.	6972	Cottonwood, AZ
Fayette Coal & Land Corp.	6973	Long Branch, WV
PCR Joint Venture	6974	Princewick, WV
Marion Resources Inc.	6975	Weston, WV
Yogi Mining Co. Inc.	6976	Phyllis, KY
Budge Mining Ltd.	6977	Jerome, AZ
Wesmore Ltd.	6978	Prescott, AZ
Navy Mine Mill	6979	Prescott, AZ
Laurel Run Mining Co.	6980	Mt. Storm, WV

# *Season's Greetings*



*From The  
Holmes Safety Association*



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



# Taking Care of Yourself

Hectic holiday activities are apt to lead to minor cases of indigestion or headaches. Simple conditions such as these can be treated safely with over-the-counter (OTC) medications, if the directions supplied with the drug are followed, says the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. However, the FDA further advises that self-medication can be hazardous if over-the-counter drugs are used improperly. The following guidelines are suggested.

- Don't be overcasual about taking drugs.
- Don't take drugs that you don't need.
- Don't overbuy and keep drugs for a long period of time.
- Don't combine drugs carelessly.
- Don't continue taking OTC drugs if symptoms persist.
- Do read and follow directions for use.
- Do be cautious when using a drug for the first time.
- Do dispose of outdated OTC medications.
- Do get medical check-ups regularly.

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## Holiday Cheer?



If you go to somebody else's party, don't drink too much too fast. Limit yourself to one drink or less an hour (your body can get rid of the alcohol in one drink in about an hour). Then stop drinking about an hour before you plan to do any driving.

Visiting relatives or friends - some with small children - may be spending a few days with you during the holidays.

Check out the house to make sure that there are no poisons, medicines or other hazardous materials that the kids could get at.

Leave a night light on so if any of your guests get up at night they won't trip or collide with something in the unfamiliar surroundings.



# UNAVOIDABLE

Unavoidable is the big word in safety for this month.

One of the most misused and abused words in our language is quite often applied to accidents, and is intended to explain why they happen.

Perhaps "unavoidable" is a frequent description of an accident, because it eases the mind of the culprit. Certainly an accident that is unavoidable helps relieve one of responsibility. It may not lessen the pain, it may not heal the wounds, and it may not pay the costs, but an unavoidable accident is a lot easier on the conscience than other kinds. How comforting it is to say "My accident was unavoidable. It just couldn't be helped." No matter what damage might have been done, as long as it was "unavoidable" our conscience is clear.

Let us think about this.

The term "unavoidable accident" properly applies only where all events leading up to it were beyond human control. Unavoidable accidents are extremely rare, because somewhere in that chain of events human error was probably involved. It might have been a delay in disposing of an unused refrigerator. But that refrigerator might be large enough for a child to play in and perhaps suffocate. It might have been "just one more beer." But that beer might increase the reaction time of a driver just enough to be unable to avoid an accident. It might have been a bit of trash lying on a step or in a corridor. But that seemingly innocent trash can be perfect for tripping up unwary people.

Let's face it. People are involved in the causes of most accidents. Their mistakes, bungles, omissions, failures, weaknesses, faults, ignorance, defiance, indifference and other attributes, are what bring about accidents.

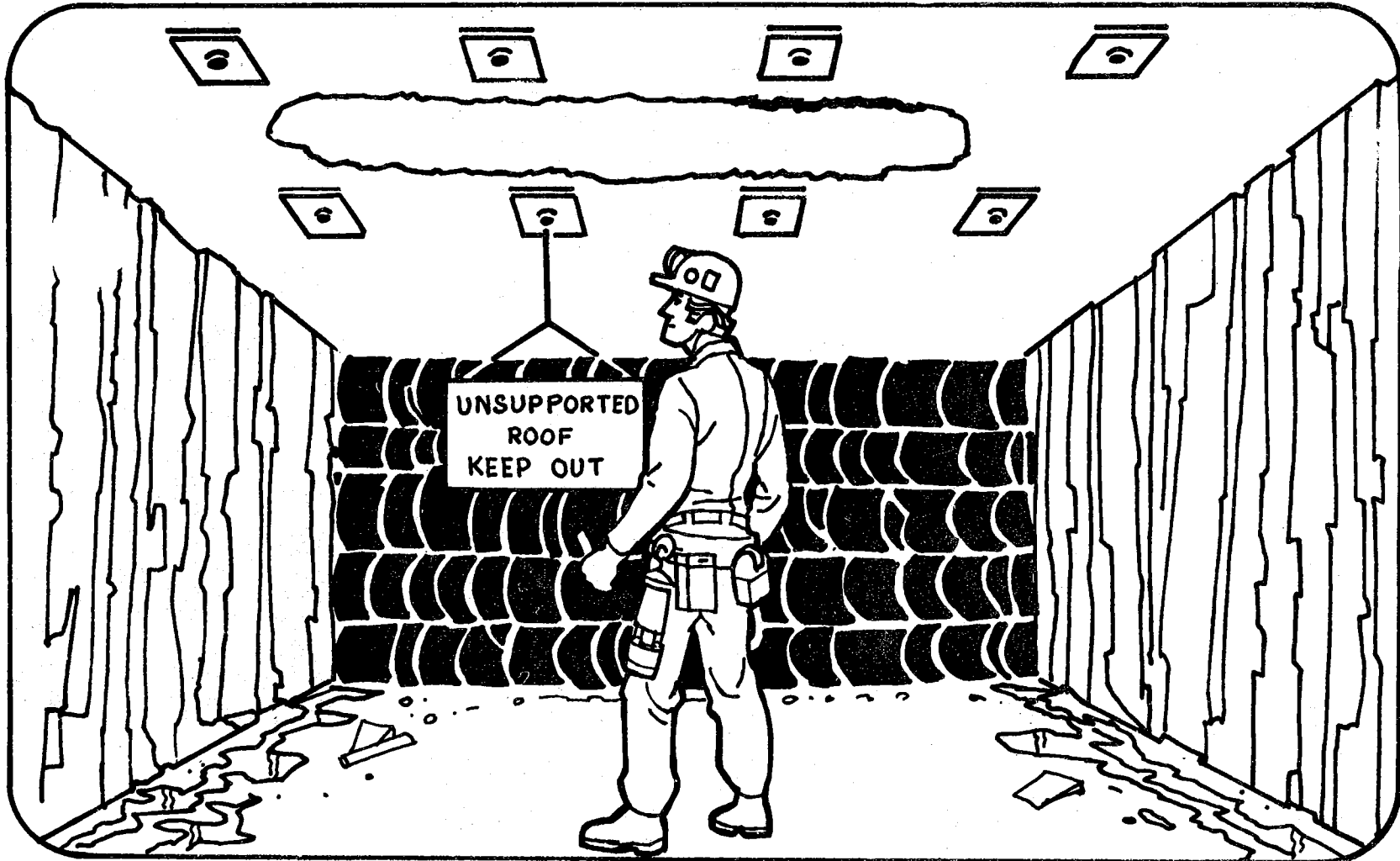
Unavoidable accidents are about as scarce as hen's teeth. Accidents that destroy lives and property can almost always be traced to people who can control the circumstances if they would really try.

How about you? Will you try?



# Roof Evaluation – Accident Prevention

R.E.A.P. — a program developed to promote health and safety awareness in mining



**REMEMBER!** You must check the roof when entering a working place.



December 1986

# ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



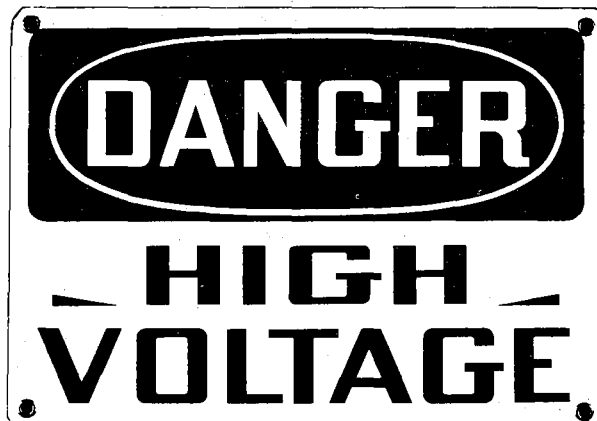
## FATAL ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: An electrical accident occurred resulting in the death of a mechanic. The accident occurred when the victim was attempting to determine the problem with a one-horsepower sump pump, which was located at the back end of the reclaim tunnel. The victim contacted a wire rope used to suspend the pump off the bottom, which became energized because of a phase-to-ground fault in the pump. The accident occurred because of an improper frame ground connection that burnt off and an improper overload and short-circuit protection.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The investigation revealed the following violations of Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 77, which contributed to the cause of the accident:

1. Proper short-circuit protection was not provided to protect the Goulds one-horsepower pump and its circuit, a violation of Section 77.506.
2. Proper overload protection was not provided to protect the Goulds one-horsepower pump and its circuit, a violation of Section 77.506.
3. The frame-ground wire of the Goulds water pump was not provided with a suitable connector to assure a solid connection to the grounding medium, a violation of Section 77.701.-4.

CONCLUSION: The phase-to-ground fault occurred because the utility company lost one phase of the electrical power supplying the Main Complex. Improper short-circuit protection, improper overload protection and an improper connection on the grounding conductor, which permitted this conductor to burn off and open the grounding circuit, contributed to the seriousness of the incident.



# ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



## FATAL MACHINERY ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A machinery accident occurred in the 6th crosscut between the No. 2 and No. 3 entries resulting in the death of a repairman. The victim had approximately 5 years, 4 months mining experience, the last 2 years, 4 months as a repairman.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The chief maintenance foreman and two repairmen entered the mine and traveled to the 6th crosscut between the No. 2 and No. 3 entries where the continuous miner was located. The head of the miner extended approximately 14 feet into the No. 2 entry. The right side trim chain of the continuous miner had been broken during the previous shift (day shift) and the miner had also been positioned by this shift.

After they arrived at the continuous miner, one of the repairmen hit the trim chain with a hammer and said it was loose but the chain was fouled between the frame and the speed reducer. The foreman then told them he would place a block of wood under the head so they could roll the head (drum) back and release the chain.

One of the repairmen raised the head of the miner and the foreman stated he thought he also raised the boom. This was the normal procedure for checking the machine. The foreman then placed the block (wood) under a bit holder of the head while the repairman lowered the head on the block. After the head came to rest on the block the repairman applied down pressure on the head and the trim chain broke loose, causing the head to strike the mine floor and the boom to strike the roof. The foreman went to the controls and discovered the repairman's head had been caught between the roof and miner boom.

CONCLUSION: The accident and resultant fatality occurred because the machine was not properly blocked prior to performing work on the continuous miner. Contributing factors were:

1. The area selected for maintenance was inconsistent in grade and height.
2. The workman placing his head between the miner boom and the roof where limited clearance existed.



## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



### WHY WEAR HARD HATS?

The average safety hard hat weighs about 14 ounces. The average head weighs 14 pounds. So there's an ounce of safety for every pound of head—provided the head protection is properly worn and maintained.

The brain is the control center of the body. The slightest damage to any part of the brain will cause a malfunction of some area of the body. The skull, under normal circumstances, protects the brain. But, when a possibility of injury from falling or flying objects exists, additional protection is required. This is the objective of hard hats.

Often workers are reluctant to wear hard hats because of an expressed concern of the weight and discomfort of heat during warm weather. Considering the protection afforded, the weight theory is negligible. The average hard hat weighs 14 ounces as compared to three pounds of the helmet used in the army. However, under duress of battle, the helmet afforded a psychological feeling of security. Why then, in certain areas of employment, shouldn't a hard hat give the same feeling of security in construction?

Regarding the so-called discomfort of heat, a test in temperature of 110 degrees F. show that the inside temperature of a cloth cap and a felt hat were two degrees cooler than the prevailing outside temperature. The same test revealed that the inside temperature of hard hats varied from 5 to 12 degrees cooler. The material and reflection in air space were the governing factors.



# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## HARD HAT AND SAFETY SHOE DEMONSTRATION

Try the following demonstrations at your safety meeting.

Place a ketchup-cup (obtained from a fast-food restaurant) inside a white sock. Insert the sock in a steel-toed safety shoe. Drop a steel bar or lead bar on the toe.

The sock is then removed to show that there is no damage done. The same white sock and ketchup-cup is then placed inside a shoe with no toe protection and the bar is again dropped. On removing the white sock, the audience sees a red-stained sock caused by the steel ball breaking the ketchup-cup.

This short demonstration certainly proves the value of safety shoes and boots.

The same unit is used for demonstrating a hard hat by placing a hard hat over a coconut and dropping the bar. The bar is then dropped on an unprotected coconut, and it is pointed out that a human head would smash just as easily as the coconut, if it were not protected by a hard hat.

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## ALL STEAMED UP

Whether referring to your emotions or to your car windows, you want to be sure they are not steamed up. When either one gets fogged over, the condition is not one of safety.

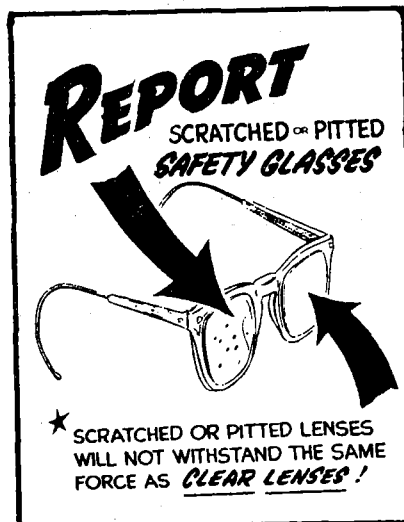
Clear the way for safe winter driving by a window open an inch or two and by having your defrosters in good working order. Not only will this help to keep inside fog from windshield and windows, but will also provide ventilation, should their be monoxide fumes from a leaky exhaust or heater.

Several cloths are on the market which are chemically treated so that wiping the windows will prevent the formation of inside fog for a period of several hours. Does your firm provide these for each of your company vehicles?

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## PLASTIC FACE SHIELDS

1. Plastic face shields provide protection only against splashing liquids, sparks, shavings and other light, flying particles. Wear safety goggles to protect your eyes against sharp or heavier objects and for acetylene or arc welding.
2. Handle your face shield with care; store it where it will not collect dirt and become scratched or damaged.
3. Keep the face shield away from excessive heat or strong solvents which might discolor or soften it; if concentrated acid splashes on the face shield, rinse it off immediately.
4. Clean the face shield carefully, using warm soapy water followed by thorough rinsing; use only a soft, clean cloth to wipe it.
5. For long wear and comfort, keep the headgear and sweat bands clean and in proper adjustment.
6. If any part of the shield breaks, turn it in for repair or replacement; save all parts which might be reclaimed.



# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## EYE PROTECTION ---WEAR IT!

An Ohio man became a believer in eye protection when the cutting tool on his slotter machine got caught and broke in half. A sizable piece of the shattered tool flew into the employee's face and struck the left lens of his safety glasses.

Although the lens was broken, the high impact resistance of the lens prevented the tool fragment from penetrating the man's eye. The only injury he received was a minor scratch on the inside of his lower left eyelid. There was no damage to his eye and no impairment or loss of vision.



LET'S SEE-

ARE YOUR  
EYES PROTECTED?



December 1986

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

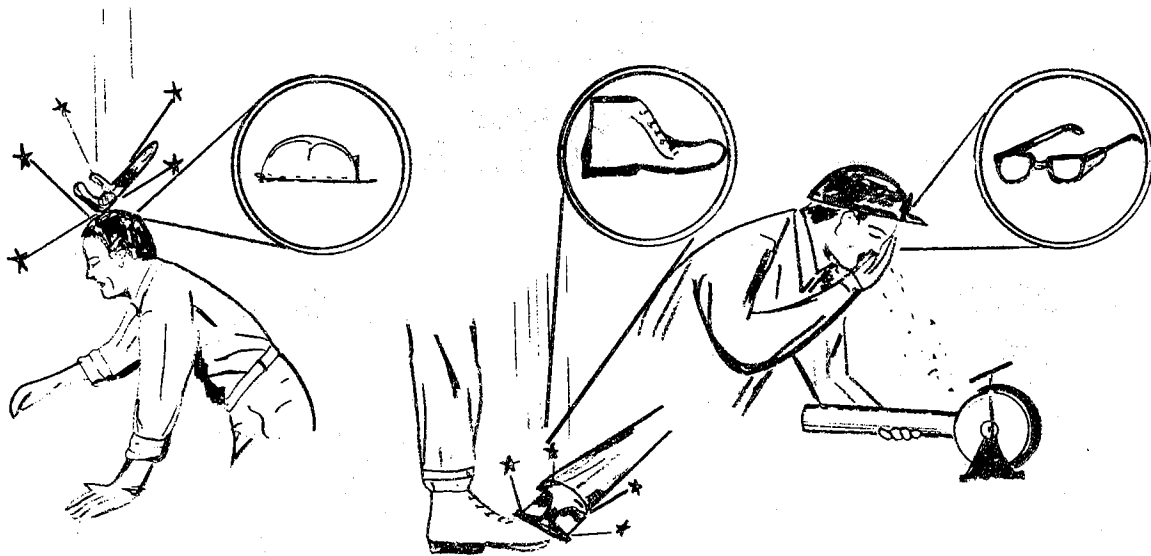
## EYES ARE EVERYTHING!

"When I draw a face," an artist said recently, "I start with the eyes. And when I've finished the eyes, I know whether or not I've got the face right because the eyes are everything."

In a person's eyes you see the very stuff they are made of: fire, sparkle, determination, dullness, imagination, hate, hope, love. And through our own eyes we see the very stuff our life is made of: earth, sky, our loved ones, our work, our world, just about everything we know.

You cannot estimate the value of your eyes any more than you can estimate the value of your being. But to give you an idea of their worth, name something, anything, you'd trade your sight for. Is there anything you'd take, any amount of wealth, power, or fame?

Think of this the next time you're tempted to skip eye protection when you know you should be wearing it, because whenever you do this, you could be trading your sight--for nothing.



## USE PROTECTIVE DEVICES





H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



# THE EYES HAVE IT

Every worker knows it is important to wear personal protective equipment that's appropriate to the job, but it's only when such apparel averts a bad accident that he or she really appreciates the significance of this safety rule. Consider the following accident case histories documented by the Industrial Accident Prevention Association. In each, the worker avoided an eye injury by wearing safety goggles.

-Employee was replacing a gasket in a pipe when a welder accidentally dragged his cables over the switch (which had been locked out), starting the pump. The employee was sprayed with caustic. Although his face was burned, safety goggles protected his eyes.

-Using a power hand drill and installing mudflaps on his car, the drill bit shattered, sending pieces up into his face, fortunately, the safety glasses protected him from serious eye injury and he suffered only superficial cuts to his face.

-An operator walking by an induction furnace was splashed by molten metal. Although the metal struck the left lens of the operator's glasses and shattered it, the eye was undamaged.

**THERE'S NO ROOM IN THE WORLD LARGER  
THAN THE ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**



# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## YOU CAN PREDICT ACCIDENTS

Strange as it may seem, you don't have to be a "fortune teller" and you don't have to look into a "crystal ball" to be able to foretell an accident.

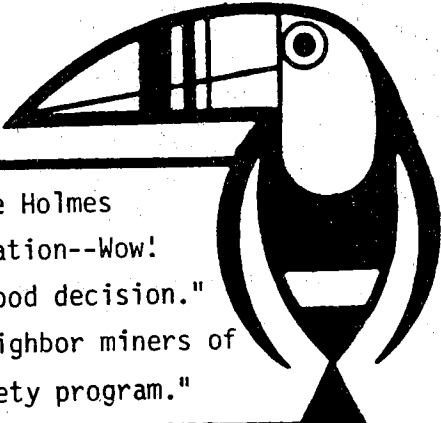
Some people will predict dire happenings on the strength of such things as a black cat crossing the street or walking under a ladder. These are supposed to be bad luck or indications that Fate is about to take a hand in your destiny. There are other people who consult the stars to determine what fortune may bring. And there are others who believe that whatever happens is in the cards. Still others believe that whatever happens will happen when "your number is up."

All of these methods of forecasting future events are entirely valueless in predicting accidents. Almost all accidents can easily be predicted from information readily available to anyone. Accident forecasting can be likened to weather forecasting in that the modern meteorologist bases predictions on statistics, data, and information gained from many sources. Weather forecasting, though not infallible, is a reasonably exact science in spite of jokes to the contrary.

Accidents forecasting can be based on specific data, information, and experience gained through the years from many sources. Most accidents are repeaters. Most accidents can be said to follow a pattern. Most accidents have happened before, in much the same way.

In accident prevention, we must accept the validity of the "law of averages." Just as life expectancy tables are used by life insurance underwriters and fire experience tables are used by fire insurance underwriters to establish probabilities of the future, so must we accept and use the teachings of accident experience in order to live and work safely.

### **A Little Bird Told Me...**



You joined the Holmes  
Safety Association--Wow!  
"You made a good decision."  
"Tell your neighbor miners of  
this free safety program."



## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

STAY SAFE 24 HOURS A DAY

Let's give some serious thought to safety, not only at work, but while at home or involved in our favorite recreational pastimes. I say this because many of us fail to employ our knowledge of safe practices and procedures when we leave company property.

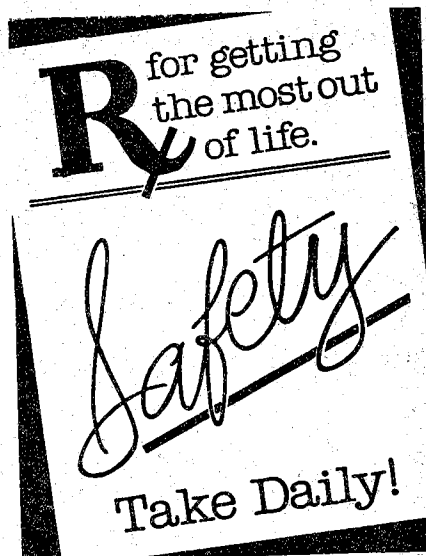
Our first failure comes when we get into our own automobiles to drive home and forget to fasten safety belts.

But what about our activities around our own property...if we get there without some mishap on the highway. We all do chores that frequently require the same precautions and safety devices that are used on the job.

For instance, do we use proper lifting techniques when moving furniture or boxes? Do we make sure that guards on home shop grinders or power saws and other tools are in proper position? Do we make sure that ladders are securely positioned before climbing and that they are strong enough to support us safely? Do we check all tools before using them to be certain they are in proper condition? What about housekeeping in and around the garage, attic, or basement?

Safety and care should not be left at the gate when we leave company property. Remember it is just as painful to be injured at home as it is at work.

Since accidents and injuries do not work eight hours a day or 40 hours a week, we must consider safety to be a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week habit!





## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



### THE PREVENTION OF SLIPPING, TRIPPING AND FALLING

Over 19% of all injuries in the mining industry for 1985 were due to slips and/or falls of persons. There were 2 fatalities, 3,136 non-fatal disabling injuries, and 598 non-disabling injuries, for a total of 3,736 reported incidents.

#### FALLS AREN'T FUNNY

Falls can be funny in slapstick movies, but not in real life. Falls are a special problem on job sites where there may be shaky scaffolds, no guardrails, tools lying around, wet processes and poor drainage. These are just a few things that make job sites a place with a fall waiting to happen.

Let's review some of the main areas that shout "Danger! Falls ahead!" to all miners.

#### LADDERS

1. Select the right one for the job and make sure it is in good condition. NEVER use boards, boxes, or other makeshifts in place of ladders.
2. Set straight ladders on FIRM, LEVEL FOOTING and TIE them off at the top.
3. DO NOT OVER REACH! Climb down and re-position the ladder.
4. NEVER climb so high that the top step or rung cannot be held for support.
5. Always FACE the ladder when going up and coming down.
6. DO NOT CARRY tools or supplies in hands when climbing. USE BOTH HANDS to hold on.
7. NEVER JUMP from a ladder or a piece of equipment. Use the ladder and hold on until you have both feet on the ground.

#### SCAFFOLDS

1. Safe scaffolding has guardrails, toeboards and plenty of bracing.
2. NEVER put a "temporary" scaffold.

-MORE-

3. BE safety-minded in planning, designing and construction. Platform edges higher than one step should be railed. FAMOUS LAST WORDS: "This job will be short. I won't need guardrails or a sturdy platform."

4. ALWAYS wear a SAFETY BELT and LINE when you work from an elevation where there is danger of falling.

#### HOUSEKEEPING

1. GOOD FOOTING is the key to preventing falls. Keep tools, trash and materials where they cannot be tripped over or slipped on.

2. CLEAN UP AS YOU WORK. Place scraps in rubbish piles or barrels. Put tools and materials away when you finish.

3. AISLES AND WALKWAYS must be kept cleared.

4. WIPE UP AND PICK UP. Take the time, right away, to pick up what you drop. Take the time, right away, to wipe up what you spill.

5. It does not matter whether what hits the floor is a tool, a bit of material, or a part of an assembly. It doesn't matter whether it is a button from your shirt or a piece of your lunch.

NEVER leave underfoot anything that can cause a fall.

#### STAIRWAYS

1. Running, carrying loads that block your view, no handrails and daydreaming can lead to serious falls. Take time, watch where you step, and use handrails.

2. WATCH for defective lighting caused by inadequate illumination, shadows, glare, moving, flashing or flickering light (from furnace doors, welding, swinging lights) or obstruction of light (smoke, dust, steam).

3. USE abrasive trends and floor plates on stairways.

#### FLOOR OPENINGS

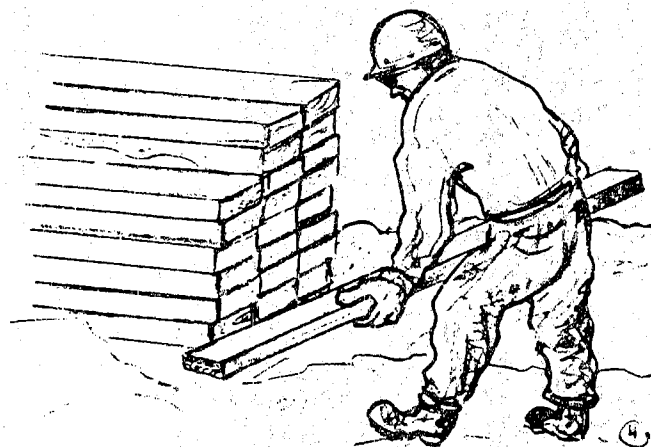
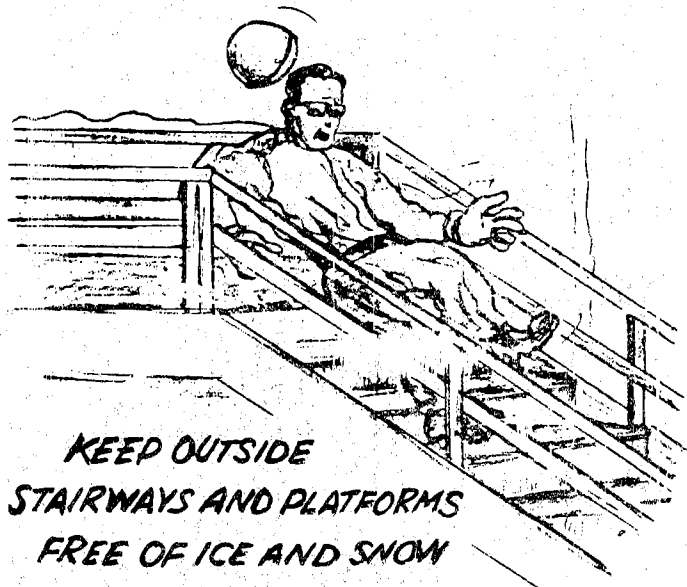
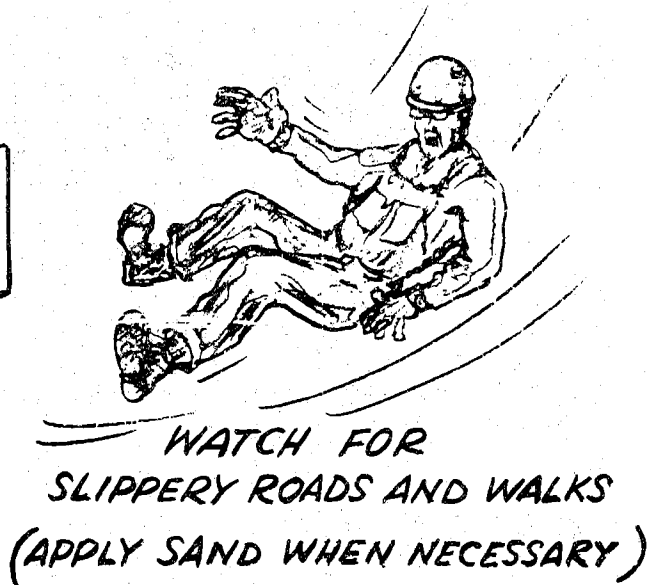
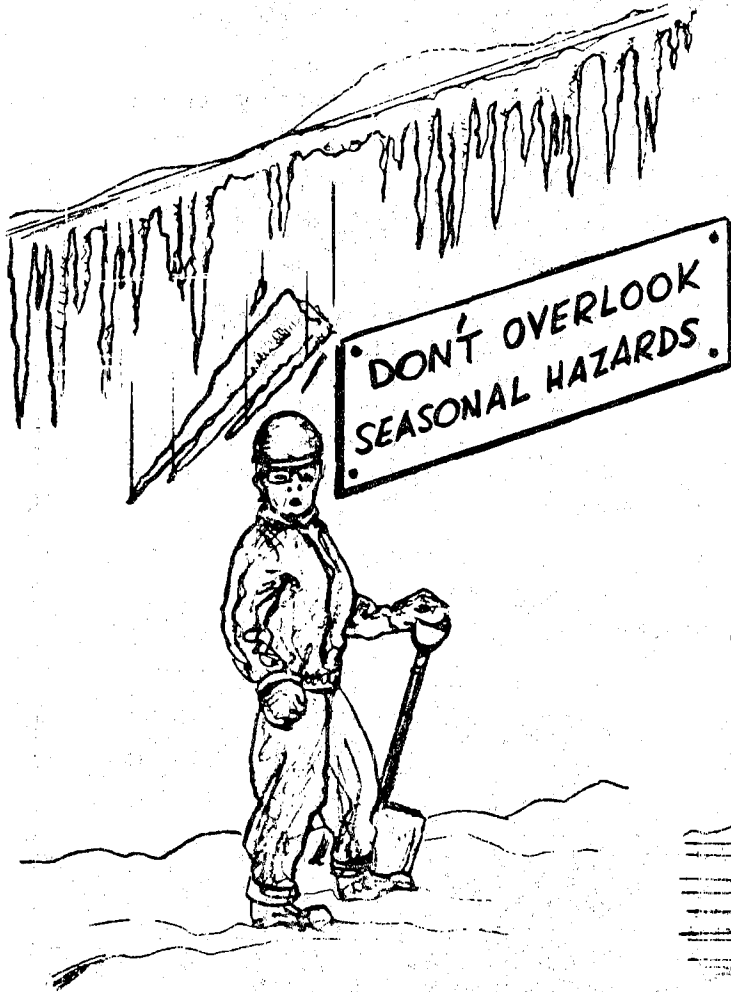
Floor openings must be protected by RAILINGS, BARRIERS, OR COVERS. Covers must be able to support the same load as the surrounding floor area. Mark them with WARNING SIGNS and alert workers nearby.

These are but a few of the many hazards involving falls. Alertness and surefootedness are the greatest insurance against this particularly dangerous type of accident.

Let's be alert! Accidents don't just happen, they are caused.

\*This article was submitted by Doyle Fink, Subdistrict Manager, Dallas, Texas.

# WINTER HAZARDS



MAKE SURE OF YOUR FOOTING  
WINTER MONTHS DON'T NEED TO BE HAZARDOUS

USE CARE WHEN HANDLING ICY MATERIAL

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## WHEN TO WANDER

There's no one answer to the age-old, agonizing and costly injury problem that dogs the human race.

It's partly too much rush and too little preparation. Too much confidence and too little checking. Too much mental truancy and too little concentration.

Think back to any injuries or near-misses you've experienced. Were you concentrating on what you were doing at the time? Or was your mind off somewhere in the next county, or the next century? Most accidents happen, not because of lack of knowledge, but failure to use all the knowledge at your command. And it's when we concentrate that we're most likely to use all the knowledge we have.

It's easy to say, "Latch your mind onto whatever you're doing." But our thoughts naturally tend to slip the leash, jump the fence, and go roaming. If there is anything to be thankful for, it's an active and free-roving mind--but there is a right time and place. If your mind is exploring the faraway places when you're tooling up for a complex job, or when you're tooling down the expressway, you're risking the chance of getting your mental wings clipped for good!

It's easy for us to clamp our minds onto our work for short periods, but it's not so easy over the long haul. You probably concentrate when you tackle a new and difficult job; but what about late afternoon on routine work? You probably concentrate on your driving in frantic, rush-hour traffic, but what about when you're rolling down a long, lonely highway?

It's great to let the mind wander through distant and unknown territory--but not when you're on the job, on the road, or in the swing of any activity. Save it for the evening chair...the hammock in the back yard...an autumn hilltop under the sky.

## MERRY CHRISTMAS

## HAPPY NEW YEAR

December 1986

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

## COUNCIL NEWS

### MINE INDUSTRY TURNS OUT IN FORCE

The MSHA Instructor's Training Workshop and Holmes Safety Association Northern Colorado/Southern Wyoming Council open-house meeting held at Denver Marriott West Hotel, November 19, 1986, was a tremendous success. More than 150 managers, instructors and trainers representing coal, metal/nonmetal industry operations from 18 states were on board. Education and training programs were presented by a very selective group of professional speakers. "Hats Off" to District Manager John Barton and education and training staff lead by Wally Schell for coordinating and consolidating the workshop and Holmes Safety Association open house with the 10th Institute of Coal Mine Safety and Health, Colorado School of Mines, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Colorado Mining Association and National Safety Council mining sections.

The Northern Colorado/Southern Wyoming and Holmes Safety Association Council dinner on the 19th held at the Denver Marriott West was attended by more than 125 delegates and guests with Council President Rob Stalder of Empire Energy as toastmaster. District Manager, John Barton, introduced Jerry Spicer, newly appointed administrator of Coal Mine Safety and Health, MSHA, Arlington, Virginia, with a humorous Dean Martin roast. A host bar was sponsored by National Mine Service followed by awarding of door prizes. Transportation delays were responsible for the late arrival of the MSHA, Assistant Secretary, David Zegeer, but he got there, as always.

# HAPPY HOLIDAYS



# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



**WHAT YOU DON'T SEE  
CAN KILL YOU**

# THE LAST WORD

Make yourself into a sheep and  
you'll meet a wolf nearby.

\*\*\*\*\*

Learn good things--the bad will  
teach you by themselves.

\*\*\*\*\*

Life is unbearable but death is  
not so pleasant either.

\*\*\*\*\*

What good is honor on an empty  
stomach?

\*\*\*\*\*

When you live close to the grave-  
yard, you can't weep for every-  
body.

\*\*\*\*\*

Noblemen make promises, and  
peasants have to keep them.

\*\*\*\*\*

Marriage is like sneezing: even  
when you feel it coming on, you  
can't stop.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you're tired of a friend,  
lend him money.

In this country, you can't even  
pick a mushroom without bowing.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you tickle yourself, you can  
laugh when you please.

\*\*\*\*\*

Wash a pig as much as you like,  
it goes right back to the mud.

\*\*\*\*\*

The church is near but the road  
is all ice; the tavern is far but  
I'll walk very carefully.

\*\*\*\*\*

The shortage will be divided  
among the peasants.

\*\*\*\*\*

You'll never get a hangover  
from other people's vodka.

\*\*\*\*\*

The bullet is no respecter of  
uniforms.

\*\*\*\*\*

When the sheath is broken, you  
cannot hide the sword.

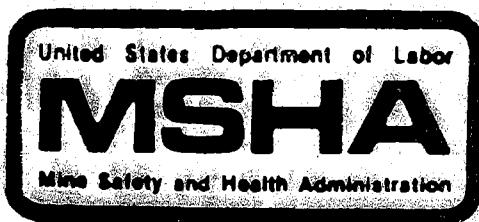
## ATTENTION!

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.

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

5000-22  
(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.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Telephone No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)

FILL OUT - FOLD AND STAPLE - FREE MAIL-IN

NOTE: BE SURE OUR ADDRESS SHOWS

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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