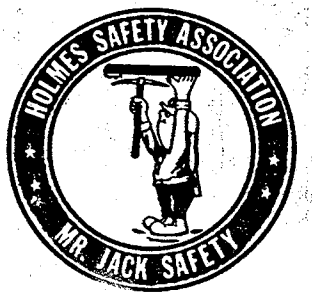
BULLETIN

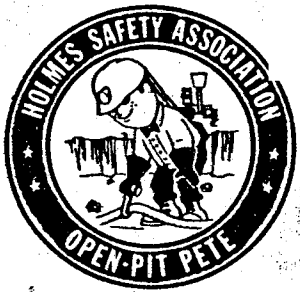
HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

E PLURIBUS UNUM

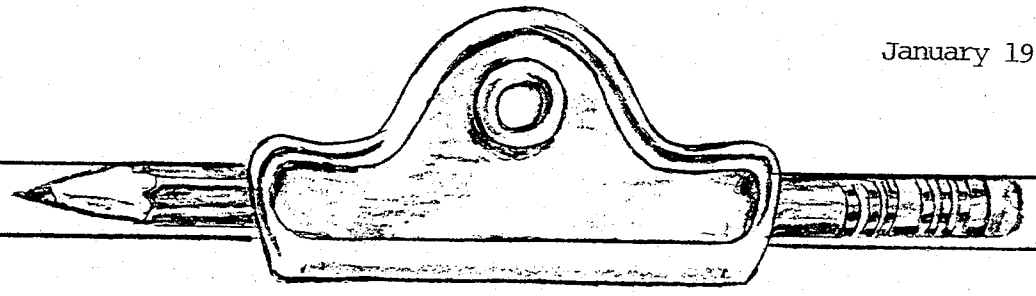
SAFETY EFFICIENCY

MINERAL INDUSTRIES





January 1988



IN THIS ISSUE...

THIS SAFETY BULLETIN CONTAINING 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 IS PROVIDED FREE AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION AT ON-THE-JOB SAFETY MEETINGS.

PLEASE USE THE POSTAGE-PAID ENCLOSED GREEN MEETING REPORT FORM AND RETURN TO THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION.

January 1988

COMPANY	CHAPTER NO.	LOCATION
B L & S Coal Co., Inc.	7403	Riverville, WV
Mon-Go Mining Inc.	7404	Barrackville, WV
Ray Eberhart Coal Company	7405	Morgantown, WV
Uphold Trucking No. 3	7406	Morgantown, WV
Cumberland Valley Contractors	7407	Middlesboro, KY
Royal Oak Industries, Inc.	7408	Jackson, OH
LaMay Industries, Inc.	7409	Jackson, OH
Addington, Inc.	7410	Brady, OH
Custom Sand & Gravel	7411	Providence Forge, VA
Ten-A-Coal Co.	7412	Fairmont, WV
Ten-A-Coal Co.	7413	Wilsonburg, WV
Ten-A-Coal Co.	7414	Volga, WV
KTK Mining & Construction	7415	Davella, KY
Amie Coal Co., Inc.	7416	Gunlock, KY
Prince, Inc.	7417	Forsyth, MT
Cedarstrom Calcite Corp.	7418	Lehi, UT
Mudlick Mining Co., Inc.	7419	Summersville, WV
Cedar Pike Mining, Inc.	7420	Phelps, KY
Sher-Mel Coal Co., Inc.	7421	Elkhorn City, KY
T.M. Coal Co.	7422	Hellier, KY
Ash Grove Cement West	7423	Montana City, MT
Morrison-Knudsen	7424	Lovelock, NV
Clinchfield Coal Company	7425	Carrie, VA
B & R Machine Co.	7426	Montogomery, WV
Libby Construction	7427	Shinnston, WV
Echo Bay Mines Ltd.	7428	Lupon, CN
Echo Bay	7429	Round Mountain, NV
Echo Bay Minerals Co.	7430	Ely, NV
H. J. Smith & Inc.	7431	Fontana, PA
Belle Contracting Inc.	7432	Poca, WV
Blooming Grove Sand/Gravel	7433	Blooming Grove, PA
K & Z Coal Co.	7434	Bruceton Mills, WV

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

DEAR MEMBERS:

1988 WILL MARK THE BEGINNING OF THE 65TH CONSECUTIVE YEAR THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION HAS SERVED THE NEEDS OF COAL, METAL/NONMETAL, SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THIS NATION. MORE THAN 6,200 CHAPTERS, 420,000 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS AND 50 COUNCILS RELY ON THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION ACTIVE SAFETY PROGRAMS.

IT IS A RESPONSIBILITY WE CANNOT TAKE LIGHTLY. WE VALUE YOUR MEMBERSHIP.

YOU MAY ALREADY REALIZE THAT 1987 WAS A YEAR OF CONTINUED GROWTH FOR THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION. IN PARTICULAR, MORE THAN 500 NEW MINING COMPANIES EXPERIENCED THIS GROWTH IN THE FORM OF AN IMPROVED SAFETY PACKAGE.

OUR COMMITTMENT TO YOU REMAINS STRONG. IN 1988 AND BEYOND, THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE BULLETINS, QUALITY SAFETY PROGRAMS, POSTERS, ETC. ALL AT NO COST TO YOU THE MEMBER. IT IS APPROPRIATE THAT WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SAY "THANK YOU" FOR YOUR MEMBERSHIP.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SERVING YOUR NEEDS IN YEARS TO COME.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTION, PLEASE CONTACT:

LINDA LOFSTEAD/DONNA SCHORR
4800 FORBES AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15213
(412) 621-4500 EXT. 649/650

WILLIAM H. HOOVER
NATIONAL SECRETARY

H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

Chemical burns at Metal/Nonmetal Mines and Mills [1]

Chemical burns continue to be a source of injuries in the metal/nonmetal industry. This report identifies the types of chemicals involved, part of body affected and how the number and severity of these injuries might be reduced.

An analysis was made of 915 chemical burn injuries. Sixty six percent of all injuries involved burns to the eyes, face and upper respiratory system.

Burns from alkaline compounds accounted for about 50 percent of the incidents, of which 71 percent were attributed to lime and cement. Many of these burns were the result of bags exploding while bagging or loading and others from dust falling from the rafters, raking grates, cleaning bins and wind blowing lime dust in the eyes. Goggles or safety glasses were available and worn in many instances, but provided inadequate protection by allowing dust to enter behind the lens.

Nineteen percent of the injuries were abrasions or burns to the legs, ankles and feet. These injuries could have been caused by a chemical build up on apparel or direct contact with the compounds through cracks or tears in footwear. Other injuries (15 percent) were the result of direct contact with caustic soda, soda ash, resins, etc.

Acid was a reported cause of 16 percent of the eye and face burns. Battery acid accounted for 29 of these injuries and resulted from the accidental splash of acid, or spraying of acid from exploding batteries. These injuries indicate that suitable eye or face protection may not have been provided or used. The most common problems appeared to be improper techniques or tools being used while handling or servicing batteries and attaching jumper cables to charge batteries. Twenty sulfuric acid (not battery) burns resulted from ruptured hoses, lines, or the failure to bleed pressurized acid lines prior to maintenance.

Seventy-nine injuries resulted from handling hydrocarbons. Fifty-eight eye and face injuries occurred due to spray or splash-back while refueling equipment, cleaning with solvents, failing to bleed or relieve pressurized systems prior to loosening hoses, or hoses bursting under pressure. In general, the availability and use of suitable eye and face protection was not indicated on the accident reports. The remaining 21 hydrocarbon burns resulted from miscellaneous tasks involving the handling of gasoline and solvents.

1/ Prepared by Margaret H. Heim, Mine Safety Technician, Health and Safety Analysis, MSHA, Denver, Colorado

Chemical Burns by Type and Location

	Underground	Surface	Processing Plants	Total	Percent
Acid					
Sulfuric (not battery)	-	2	18	20	2
Batteries					
Exploding	1	12	2	15	2
Sulfuric acid splash	3	10	1	14	2
Other Acids	17	10	68	95	10
Subtotal	21	34	89	144	16
Alkali					
Lime	4	14	174	192	20
Cement	70	14	49	133	15
Other Alkalis	4	16	113	133	15
Subtotal	78	44	336	458	50
Hydrocarbons					
Hydraulic fluids	6	7	5	18	2
Diesels	5	10	3	18	2
Solvents	3	5	3	11	1
Gasoline	-	4	1	5	1
Other hydrocarbons	2	21	4	27	3
Subtotal	16	47	16	79	9
Hydrogen Sulfide and Gas Fumes	18	-	5	23	3
Blasting Agents	8	-	-	8	1
Other (Fire Extinguishers, adhesives, slurry, etc.)	9	20	15	44	4
Unknown 1/	8	10	141	159	17
TOTAL	158	155	602	915	100

1/ Insufficient data by operator to identify these types of injuries.

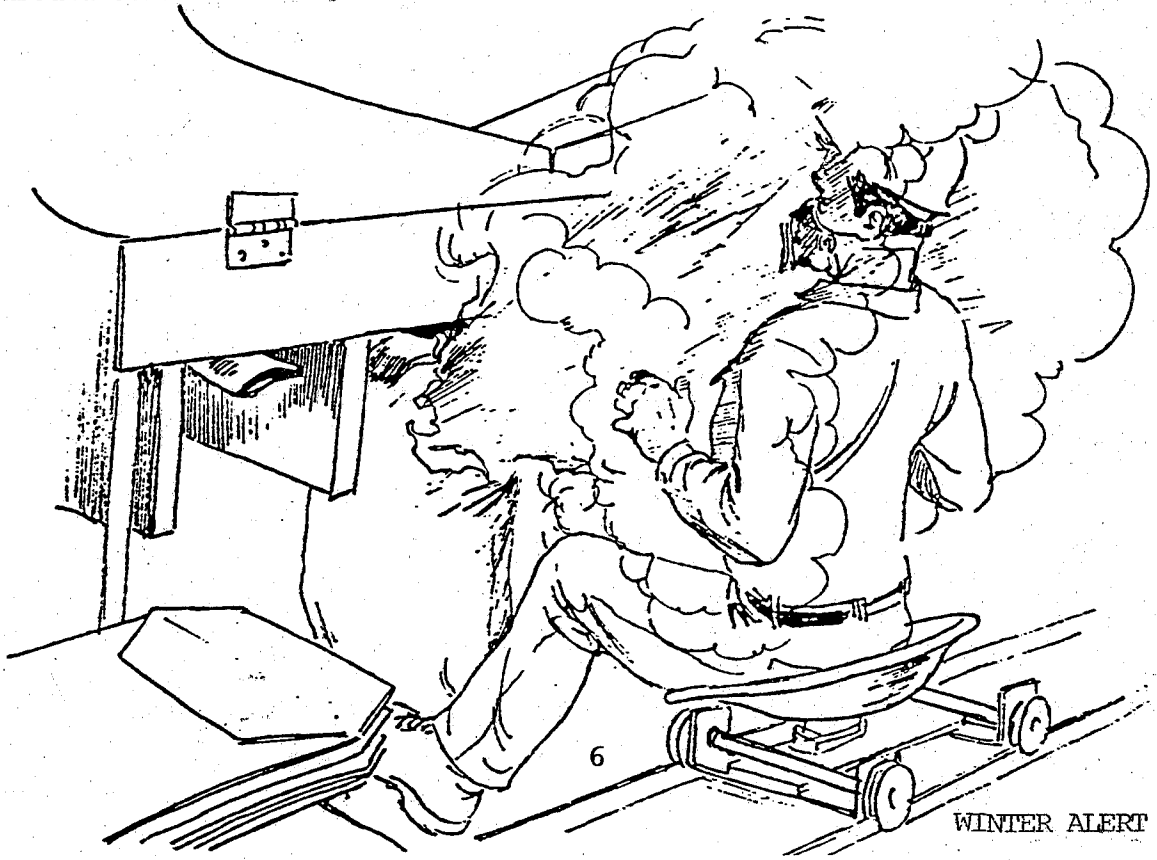
CONCLUSIONS

One of the most common work activities found in this study of chemical burns was bagging lime or cement. The use of respirators and safety glasses or face shield does not appear to provide adequate protection to the operator. Engineering controls such as improved ventilation and machine-mounted shields should be evaluated to improve operator safety. The prevalance of settled lime and cement dust falling from rafters and other structures would seem to indicate that dust collection and plant clean-up are not adequate. In addition to engineering controls, an adequate respirator program and the use of proper goggles, face shields and safety glasses should help reduce these injuries.

Appropriate protective clothing and the use of a barrier cream or lotion would improve protection while working in lime or cement. The wearing of clean clothing daily to control chemical build up on apparel and regular inspection of footwear for cracks and tears would reduce the number of abrasion and burn injuries.

The frequency of eye injuries incurred while working with batteries would seem to indicate that employees are either not being provided proper eye protection, such as face shields or splash proof goggles, or management is not enforcing the use of eye protection.

The importance of personal protection while handling batteries, battery acid, cement and lime should be included in the hazard recognition training required at each mine. This training should emphasize safe work practices, the importance of personal hygiene and the use of proper personal protective equipment when working around corrosive materials.



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

FIRST AID--BLEEDING

Q. Not long ago, a co-worker cut himself at work. Luckily, he wasn't hurt too badly, but I realized that, if he had been, I wouldn't have known how to control the bleeding. What are the standard procedures for stopping heavy bleeding?

A. Life-saving techniques, including the control of external bleeding, should be a part of everyone's first-aid know-how. For this reason, it is recommended that you take an accredited first-aid course. By devoting relatively little of your time (15 hours), you can be assured that, should a similar situation occur, you'll have some idea of the measures to be taken.

There are three principles to keep in mind when you treat a bleeding wound. These principles can easily be recalled by remembering the three P's: patient position (lying down), part position (elevated) and pressure.

Before you attempt any first aid, make sure the patient is at rest. Unless it is necessary to provide an open airway, a prone position is the best bet. This helps to ease anxiety, and slows the flow of blood.

The next step is to elevate the bleeding part. This can considerably reduce bleeding from the veins and somewhat reduce bleeding from the arteries. If moving the part causes extreme pain or aggravates the injury, do not elevate the limb until it is immobilized.

Direct pressure applied right over the wound will control nearly all types of bleeding. At first, pressure may be applied with a finger or hand, although a sterile pressure dressing is preferred. Once the sterile pressure dressing is in place, pressure on the wound is maintained by the bandage that secures the dressing.

If pressure dressings are not available immediately and the patient is hemorrhaging from a major artery, you should apply indirect pressure to a pressure point. A pressure point is generally any spot where the artery is close to the skin's surface and lies over a bone, so that pressure on the artery slows or stops bleeding at a distal injury. There are three major arterial pressure points (See table on next page).

Major arterial pressure points

Name	Location	Purpose	Method
Brachial	Midway between the elbow and armpit on the inner side	To control arterial blood flow to the mid arm area	Place four fingers of the hand on the medial (inner) side of the arm approaching from underneath. Push the biceps muscle toward the front of the arm and press the artery against the humerus(upper arm bone).
Subclavian	Immediately under and behind the clavicle.	To control arterial blood flow to the shoulder, armpit and upper arm.	Tilt the patient's head to the injured side to relax the overlying muscles. Place the thumb in the hollow behind the collarbone. Press inwards, backwards and downwards, compressing the main artery against the first rib.
Femoral	In the crease of the groin approximately where a trouser crease would cross the groin line.	To control arterial blood flow to the lower limb.	Place the hand or knuckle directly over artery where it crosses the inguinal ligament area (a tough band of tissue in the lower abdomen where the pulse is easy to feel) and press directly downwards.

*From Industrial First Aid: A Training Manual, B.C. Workers' Compensation Board, Richmond, B.C.

The pressure point should be released slowly once direct pressure has been applied. If there is further bleeding, however, the pressure point must be reapplied and the pressure bandages tightened.

If these methods fail to control bleeding, then a tourniquet can be used as a last resort. A rubber bandage about 10 cm wide by 90 cm long should be applied away from the wound and only on the arm or the thigh where the artery can be compressed against a single long bone. Do not use belts, rope, or wire that can cut into tissue, and apply the tourniquet with sufficient pressure. A loose application will increase the blood flow through the veins. Tourniquets must never be covered by bandages.

For more information, refer to a first-aid guide.

*OS&H Magazine -- Canada

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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

FATAL BURN ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: This accident occurred at a plant, quarry and mill facility that produced cement. Limestone and clay were mined in a multi-bench quarry. The mined material was hauled to a crushing plant by 50-ton haul trucks where it was crushed, sized and stored, or moved directly to the plant by conveyors.

At the plant, the mixture of limestone and clay was pulverized and then heated in a preheater to raise the feed temperature and release carbon dioxide from the limestone. The materials reaction processes were 60-percent complete from this point. Hot dust at 1700°F was delivered from the preheater to two rotary coal-fired kilns and heated to 2700°F.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The victim went about his regular duties as an electrician until a call came from the production foreman stating that the clinker drags had stopped operating. He requested someone from the electrical department to check out their motion switches. The men did not post the pit site or barricade the ladder into the pit.

When the victim arrived at the clinker drag pit, no one was there, so he descended the ladder into the pit. Because of the insulative character of the dust, he did not suspect that there was danger and stepped into the dust. He may have taken several steps before attempting to egress from the pit. In his haste, he slipped from the ladder once, but managed to get out. His clothes were on fire and he tried to get himself to a lunchroom about 100 feet away while beating at the fire in his clothes.

A coworker observed him, grabbed him and beat at his burning clothing as he led him about 50 feet to the lunchroom. Water was splashed on him to put out the fire.

Fearing that water would promote chemical burns, they did not put any more water on the victim. Doctors determined that the victim had 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree burns over 45% of his body. He remained in the hospital until his death.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The primary cause of this accident was that because of the efficient insulative character of the hot dust, the injured person failed to detect that the material in the clinker drag pit was hot prior to stepping off the ladder into the pit.

A secondary cause, closely associated with the primary cause, was that the persons knowledgeable about the hot dust in the drag pit, did not post any warning about the conditions in the pit, place barricades, or disseminate the information to persons that would probably soon be fulfilling the request that the motion switches in the pit be checked.

January 1988

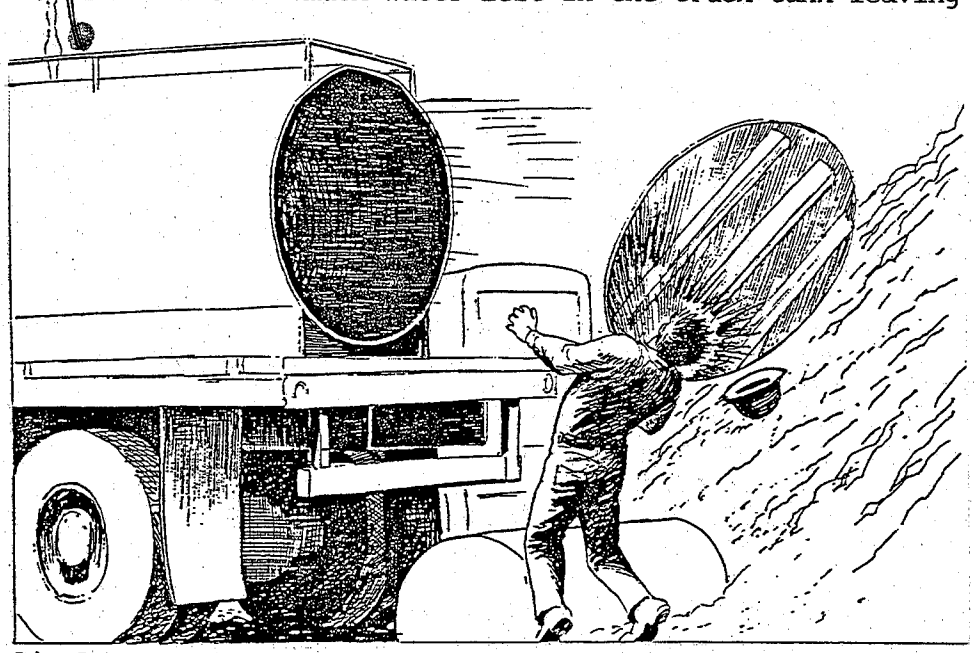
ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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

EXPLODING VESSEL UNDER PRESSURE ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: In this underground uranium mine, uranium was mined utilizing jack legs for drilling and small mining equipment for haulage. The room and pillar mining method was used. The irregular ore body resulted in a wide range of width and height for rooms and drifts.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The victim and his partner arrived at the mine and immediately started to transfer water from the water truck to the jack tank located adjacent to the truck by gravity method. There was not much water left in the truck tank leaving



very little pressure and the transfer of water was very slow. At this point, it was decided to apply air pressure to the water truck tank to force the water out faster. They started the compressor and connected a 1-inch air hose to the top of the water truck tank. The valves were opened and both men stood at the back of the truck to await the discharge of the water for about 10 minutes. At this point, one of them left to close the air valve and shut off the compressor. He was about 20 feet from the water truck tank when he heard a noise like a thump and a quick rush of air. He turned to see the back end of the water tank on the truck blow off striking his partner in the upper torso and continue on, landing 12 feet away from the tank.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: The direct cause of the accident was applying air pressure to a vessel not designed for pressurized use.

RECOMMENDATION: Equipment should be used only for what it is specifically designed.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

STAY ON TOP OF ACCIDENTS DURING 1988 BY PERFORMING ALL YOUR DUTIES IN THE SAFEST POSSIBLE MANNER.

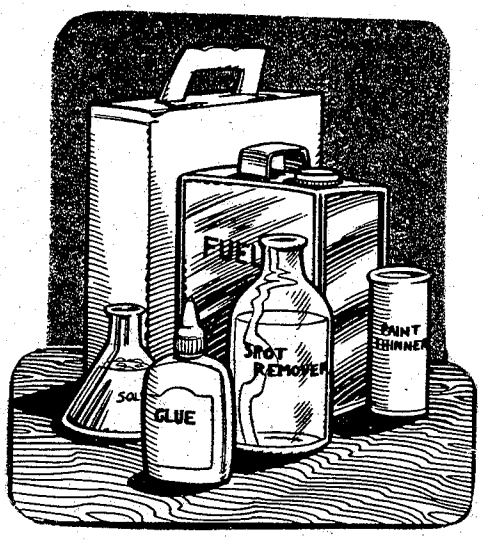
H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

SOLVENTS

What is a solvent?

A solvent is a liquid that dissolves another substance. Solvents are used in industry, both as thinners and as grease and dirt dissolvers, and in the home, as spot removers, paint thinners, fuels, dry-cleaning agents and glues.

There are roughly two classes of solvents.



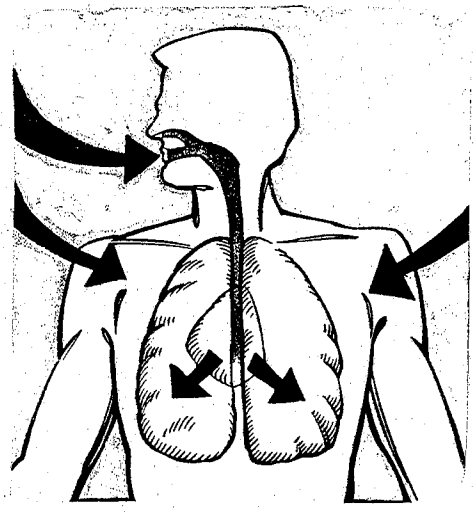
Aqueous solvents contain water. Solutions of acids, alkalis, and detergents are aqueous solvents.

Organic solvents always contain carbon. Acetone, trichloroethylene, gasoline and toluene are organic solvents. Organic solvents generally evaporate easily, and the warmer the solvent is, the more quickly it evaporates and the more vapor it produces. Some organic solvents are also aqueous.

Solvents can be hazardous

How hazardous a solvent is depends on these conditions.

- How the solvent is used.
- How toxic it is.
- How much vapor it gives off.
- Where it is being used.
- How long the person is exposed to it.
- How susceptible the person is to it.



How solvents enter your body

Solvents usually enter the body in two ways.

- By inhalation.
- By skin contact.

Inhalation

An inhaled solvent is quickly absorbed into the bloodstream and then moves throughout the body. Any solvent will cause drowsiness, dizziness, or headache if enough vapor is inhaled.

Because the central nervous system is affected, judgment and coordination may be impaired.

Acute inhalation of a solvent may irritate the nose, throat, eyes and lungs. Chronic inhalation of certain solvents can damage the lungs, liver, blood, kidneys, and even the digestive system. Different solvents may attack different parts of the body. There is evidence that chronic exposure to some solvents may cause cancer.

Many solvents have an odor that acts as a warning. However, a solvent with an irritating odor is not necessarily more toxic than one with a mild odor. Know the toxic effects of the solvent you are using, and know what a solvent's warning signals are--odor, irritation, etc. Read the labels on solvent containers and observe all warning on the labels.

Skin contact

Solvents can irritate the surface of the skin or can be absorbed through the skin. The skin's natural oil gives little protection because the function of a solvent is to dissolve grease and oils.

Contact with solvents can cause dermatitis, an inflammation of the skin. Dermatitis can appear immediately after contact or long after the contact occurs. Some cases of dermatitis do not appear until a person has been constantly exposed to the solvent over a period of many years.

Dermatitis may not be merely painful and uncomfortable. The cracking of the skin that accompanies dermatitis may allow bacteria to enter your body and result in serious bacterial infection.

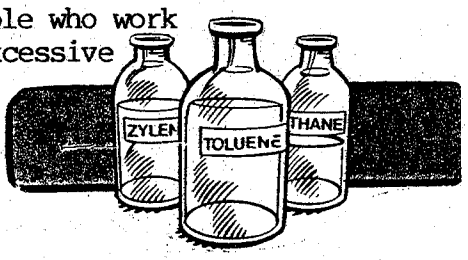
Some solvents are skin irritants and may destroy skin tissues. Phenol is an example of a skin-irritating solvent. Other solvents are sensitizers, which cause allergic reactions after continued use.

Such solvents as xylene and benzene are absorbed through the skin. After absorption, these solvents enter the bloodstream and affect the body just as they would if they had been inhaled.

Chlorinated and non-chlorinated solvents

Chlorinated solvents contain the element chlorine and usually have the syllable **chlor** in their names; for example, methylene**chlor**ide and tri**chlor**oethylene. Chlorinated solvents generally are not flammable. But their vapors are toxic. If they are overheated, their toxicity is greatly increased. Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform and trichloroethylene are common chlorinated solvents that can damage the liver and kidneys.

Non-chlorinated solvents are often flammable, and people who work with these solvents must be aware of fire hazards. Excessive exposure to such non-chlorinated solvents as xylene, toluene and benzene can damage the liver and kidneys.



Minimize exposure to solvents

How can exposure be minimized? Avoid skin contact by wearing heavy, nonporous gloves--heavy neoprene or its equivalent. Cotton or leather gloves should never be worn when working with a solvent because they will absorb the solvent and allow it to reach your skin. If you can't wear gloves on your particular job, find other ways to avoid contacts with solvents. For example, use tongs or a basket to handle or hold parts in a solvent bath.

Never wash your hands in a solvent. Use a good soap or waterless cleaner instead. Use a barrier cream as additional protection if it is recommended by a qualified safety and health professional.

If the equipment you work with has provisions for ventilation, use the ventilation properly to avoid excessive inhalation of solvent vapors. Don't tamper with the controls of a ventilation hood--you may throw the whole ventilation system out of kilter. If your job requires it, wear a respirator.

Protect your eyes by wearing safety glasses, goggles, or a face shield.

If an accident happens

If someone is overcome by inhaling too much vapor, get the victim to fresh air immediately. Attempt resuscitation if necessary, and get medical attention as quickly as possible!

If solvent splashes on the skin, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. If clothing has been contaminated, use the emergency shower and remove the contaminated clothing immediately.

If a solvent enters the eye, flush the eye with large amounts of water right away. Rinse the eye for at least 15 minutes with the eyelids wide open. Then get medical help.

If a solvent is swallowed, keep the victim calm and get medical attention or call the poison control center. Make certain you and your coworkers know how to reach a center immediately. Don't try to make yourself or anyone else vomit unless you are directed to do so by medical personnel. Some solvents can cause as much or more damage on the way up than they will cause by remaining in the stomach.

The key to protecting your health on the job is observing these rules:

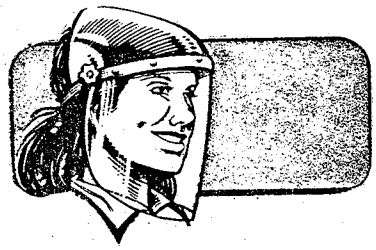
- Know what solvents you use in your work.
- Know what precautions are necessary for each one.
- Take the proper precautions.

Preprinted from the National Safety Council

Employee Training

A safe operation depends on employees being aware of workplace hazards, as well as, on approaches being taken by management to reduce employee exposure. Training can play an important part in conveying this information to the employee. While training needs will vary according to the particulars of an operation, some suggestions are:

Impress upon the employee the need to avoid contamination of air, clothing, skin, or eyes with hazardous chemicals. Explaining the hazards may motivate workers to handle such chemicals in a safe manner.



Be sure all employees know when and how to use and how to maintain the proper personal equipment.

Develop and maintain a list of work practices to be observed as a part of standard and emergency procedures for each job category, and post it in the appropriate work areas.

Post appropriate warning signs and operating procedures wherever hazardous materials are handled or hazardous operations are performed.

Instruct employees in the use of portable fire extinguishers.

Have at least one employee on each shift trained in first aid, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

WOOPS -- IT SPILLED!

When you work with acid you will, of course, take care to avoid spills. If, however, one of these potentially dangerous liquids gets where it is not meant to go, it is important to clean up the mistake properly. Never leave a chemical spill unattended. If you can't get to it immediately, place a barricade around the spill until you can dispose of it appropriately. Some small spills can be handled by flooding with lots of water. Large ones, requiring special handling, may necessitate checking with your supervisor. Never deal with a chemical spill without wearing the proper protective clothing and using appropriate equipment.

AVOID "RASH" BEHAVIOR

Does your skin feel bumpy or look red and rashy? If so, you may have industrial dermatitis. A whole variety of skin disorders fall under this umbrella term and account for about half of all occupational disease cases. Dermatitis is caused by chemical residues on the skin; friction, pressure or the secondary effects of abrasions, wounds, bruises and introduction of foreign bodies into the skin; heat, cold, water, sunlight, noniodizing radiation and electricity; plants (like poison ivy); and bacterial hazards (found in labs or where food or meat is handled).

To avoid dermatitis, observe the following do's and don'ts of "rash" behavior:

DO wash thoroughly before and after possible contact with skin irritants. Include all exposed areas -- not just hands.

DO wear clean clothes.

DO wear gloves and protective clothing.

DO use barrier creams when appropriate.

DO protect yourself from the elements when working out of doors.

DON'T touch an unfamiliar substance until you find out what precautions should be taken.

DON'T wash with gasoline or other solvents or with harsh soaps or abrasives.

DON'T wipe grime off with dirty rags.

DON'T ignore skin irritations. Get immediate medical help if a rash appears.

H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

You've heard it before -- keep all household poisons out of the reach of children -- but it's a refrain worth repeating as the careless use and storage of poisons still lead to thousands of tragic accidents each year. Babies and young children are incredibly curious, and at certain ages they will taste anything. It is therefore imperative that parents prevent their youngsters' curiosity from extending to dangerous substances.

The biggest danger zone is, perhaps, that cabinet under the kitchen sink. Do not use it to store detergents or cleaning supplies as this spot is within the exploring capabilities of a crawling or toddling child. Also keep paints and weed and pest killers out of the range of children. A locked cabinet is best for these items. Be sure, too, never to store poisons near medicines or foods; someone could pick up the wrong container by mistake. Also be careful to keep cosmetics out of the reach of children as some are poisonous.

CAUSTIC CAUTIONS

If you use caustics or inorganic acids to clean metals before applying coatings or finishes, you should be aware that they can cause irritations of the lungs and membranes, breathing difficulties and skin burns. To avoid being subject to any of these maladies, take special care when transporting these substances.

Before handling, inspect all containers for damage. If you observe any leaks, bulging, or loose plugs, consult your supervisor for special handling instructions. Always wear protective equiment when you move containers of acids and caustics and use special handling devices. Never walk a carboy on its bottom edges or carry a bottle by its neck -- use a drum dolly or hand truck and hold one hand under the bottle to keep it from slipping.

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

CONGRATULATIONS...

to Raymond "Pete" Coleman, MSHA, Summersville, West Virginia, for submitting the prize-winning 1988 slogan decal:

> "ACCIDENTS:
> Reduce the Rate in '88."

There were many excellent suggestions this year with nearly 90 slogans suggested. Thanks to everyone who participated. Keep an eye on the Bulletin for notification of the availability of the new decal.

William H. Hoover
National Secretary-Treasurer

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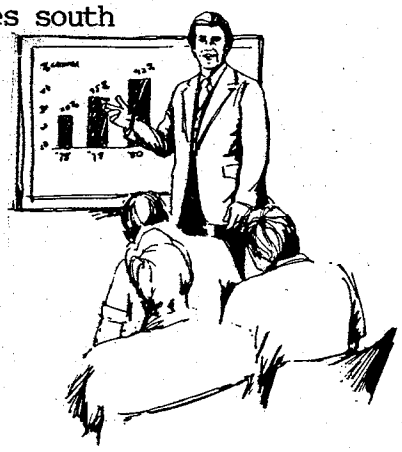
PLAN AHEAD

for May 18-19. This is the date for the 1988 annual meeting of the Holmes Safety Association to be held at the Sheraton Inn, Evansville Airport, Evansville, Indiana. Evansville is situated in the southwest corner of Indiana; approximately 100 miles south of Terre Haute.



The agenda includes a host social hour on Wednesday evening and the executive and regular meetings of the Holmes and Joseph A. Holmes Associations on Thursday followed by the safety awards banquet at 6:30 p.m.

Consult later editions of the Bulletin for further details.

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

QUARTER 3 — YEAR-TO-DATE: JANUARY THRU SEPTEMBER 1987

COUNCIL NAME	CNCL NUM	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	NO MTGS	NO CHAP	STD	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	TOT NO MTGS	AVG NO CHAP	STD
GROUP I															
JOHN E. JONES	IL02	0	0	0	.00	0	0	1	5,651,065	265	0	9.38	2	7.0	1
WILLIAM 'SCOTTY' GROVES COUNCIL	PA06	1,391,141	81	0	11.65	3	17	2	4,476,232	215	0	9.61	8	13.5	2
COAL RIVER COUNCIL	WV02	1,053,533	73	0	13.86	2	55	3	3,621,741	203	1	11.27	5	42.8	3
INDIANA COUNCIL	PA07	1,592,117	224	0	28.14	1	17	4	5,120,803	596	0	23.28	6	12.8	4
TOTAL		4,036,791	378	0	18.73	6	89		18,869,841	1279	1	13.57	21	76.0	
GROUP II															
SOUTHEAST OHIO COUNCIL	OH02	883,551	21	0	4.75	3	7	3	2,825,531	79	0	5.59	9	5.3	1
KASKASKIA VALLEY	IL03	0	0	0	.00	0	0	1	1,968,642	65	0	6.60	2	3.0	2
NORTH CENTRAL COUNCIL	WV11	0	0	0	.00	0	0	1	2,075,759	83	0	8.00	2	2.3	3
WALTER W 'KINGFISH' KESSLER	IL07	782,839	64	0	16.35	1	5	4	2,711,635	144	0	10.62	3	3.8	4
NEW RIVER VALLEY COUNCIL	WV10	1,402,849	129	0	18.39	2	40	5	2,913,625	201	0	13.80	3	20.0	5
TOTAL		3,069,239	214	0	13.94	6	52		12,495,192	572	0	9.16	19	34.3	
GROUP III															
WINDBER COUNCIL	PA11	55,606	1	0	3.60	1	7	4	193,285	5	0	5.17	3	5.3	1
N COLO/S WYOMING HSA DISTRICT COUNCIL	WY02	194,551	8	0	8.22	2	5	5	659,368	23	0	6.98	3	3.8	2
KANAWHA VALLEY	WV07	0	0	0	.00	0	0	1	708,368	33	0	9.32	2	50.0	3
CLYMER COUNCIL	PA04	0	0	0	.00	0	0	1	141,688	7	0	9.88	5	3.0	4
POTOMAC VALLEY	MD01	445,764	28	0	12.56	1	7	6	1,372,779	81	1	11.95	4	5.5	5
KISKI - TRI-COUNTY COUNCIL	PA08	103,288	7	1	15.49	1	5	7	316,082	20	1	13.29	6	3.8	6
MON VALLEY COUNCIL	WV08	0	0	0	.00	0	0	1	113,246	8	0	14.13	1	2.5	7
JOHN O MILLER COUNCIL	PA09	303,462	29	0	19.11	1	2	8	968,009	96	1	20.04	6	1.5	8
TOTAL		1,102,671	73	1	13.42	6	26		4,472,825	273	3	12.34	30	75.3	

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

QUARTER 3 — YEAR-TO-DATE: JANUARY THRU SEPTEMBER 1987

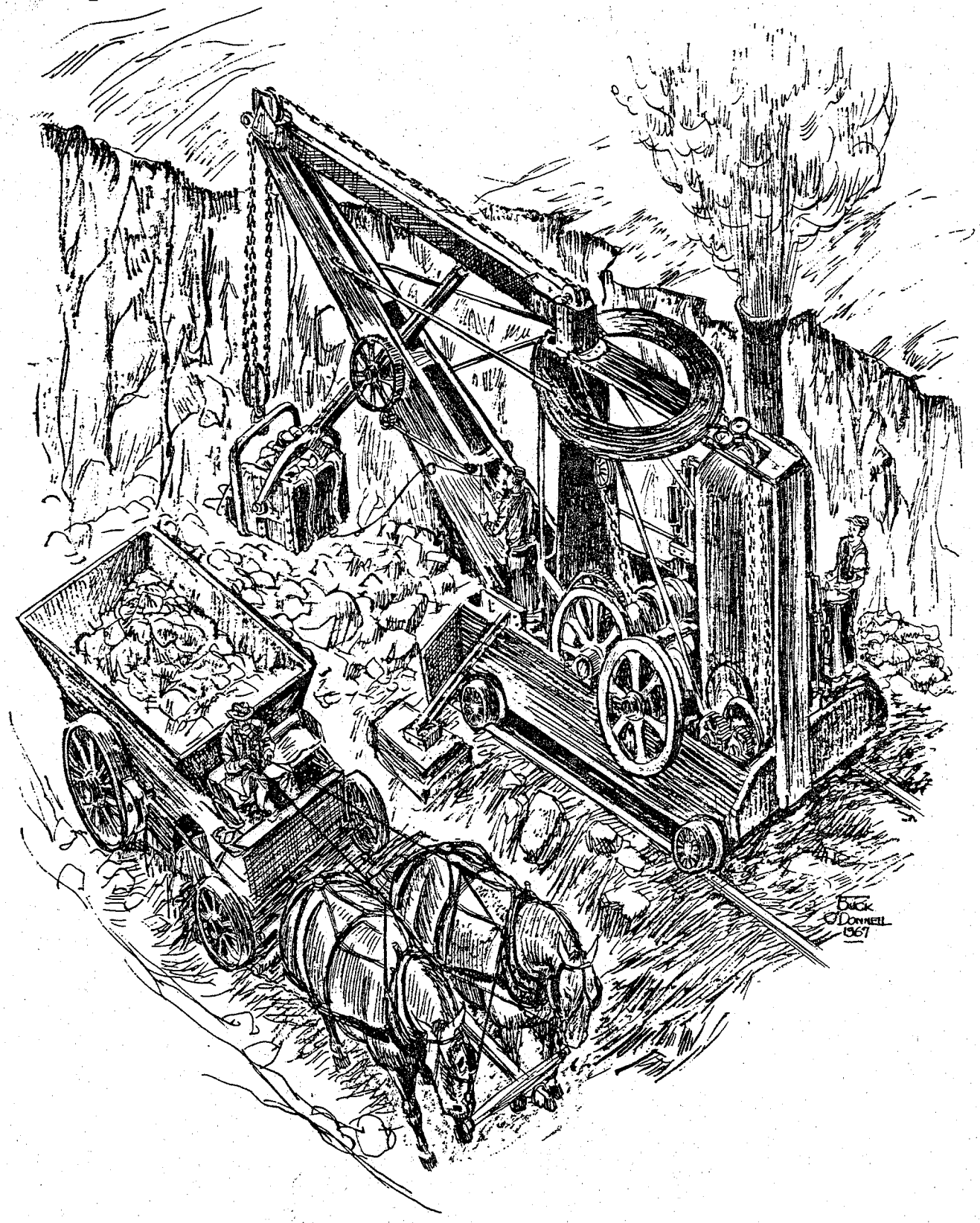
COUNCIL NAME	CNCL NUM	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	NO MTGS	NO CHAP	STD	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	TOT NO MTGS	AVG NO CHAP	STD
GROUP I															
N COLO/S WYOMING HSA DISTRICT COUNCIL	WY02	1,181,355	20	0	3.39	2	5	1	3,968,426	52	0	2.62	3	3.8	1
TOTAL		1,181,355	20	0	3.39	2	5		3,968,426	52	0	2.62	3	3.8	

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

QUARTER 3 — YEAR-TO-DATE: JANUARY THRU SEPTEMBER 1987

COUNCIL NAME	CNCL NUM	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	NO MTGS	NO CHAP	STD	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	FTLS	INCI-DENCE RATES	TOT NO MTGS	AVG NO CHAP	STD
GROUP I															
N COLO/S WYOMING HSA DISTRICT COUNCIL	WY02	1,218,157	10	0	1.64	2	19	2	3,807,136	44	0	2.31	3	14.3	1
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS OPEN-PIT	IL06	0	0	0	.00	0	0	0	2,002,428	27	0	2.70	2	6.3	2
TOTAL		1,218,157	10	0	1.64	2	19		5,809,564	71	0	2.44	5	20.5	
GROUP II															
SOUTHERN INDIANA JT SAFETY COM & HSA	IN02	0	0	0	.00	0	0	1	1,774,737	14	0	1.58	3	3.0	1
GROVE CITY/CLARION COUNTY COUNCIL	PA05	406,786	5	0	2.46	0	14	2	1,182,679	13	0	2.20	1	10.5	2
SOUTHEAST OHIO COUNCIL	OH02	629,227	12	0	3.81	3	12	4	1,590,184	26	0	3.27	9	8.5	3
N. INDIANA JT. COMM. FOR COAL MINE SAF	IN01	496,450	9	0	3.63	1	6	3	1,387,566	23	0	3.32	4	4.5	4
COAL RIVER COUNCIL	WV02	641,299	20	0	6.24	2	35	5	1,700,308	61	1	7.29	5	26.3	5
TOTAL		2,173,762	46	0	4.23	6	67		7,635,474	137	1	3.61	22	52.8	
GROUP III															
KISKI - TRI-COUNTY COUNCIL	PA08	30,642	0	0	.00	1	2	1	100,534	0	0	.00	6	1.5	1
CLYMER COUNCIL	PA04	0	0	0	.00	0	0	2	33,130	0	0	.00	5	1.0	2
MON VALLEY COUNCIL	WV08	0	0	0	.00	0	0	2	275,634	2	0	1.45	1	11.3	3
WESTERN MARYLAND	MD02	143,618	2	0	2.79	1	5	5	581,376	7	0	2.41	3	12.0	4
NEW RIVER VALLEY COUNCIL	WV10	280,307	8	0	5.71	2	45	7	645,115	12	0	3.72	3	22.5	5
SHAWNEE OPEN-PIT	IL05	381,354	9	0	4.72	1	5	6	767,505	15	0	3.91	2	2.5	6
KANAWHA VALLEY	WV07	0	0	0	.00	0	0	2	510,091	16	0	6.27	2	50.0	7
INDIANA COUNCIL	PA07	144,485	5	0	6.92	1	5	8	472,431	18	0	7.62	6	3.8	8
JOHN O MILLER COUNCIL	PA09	39,529	3	0	15.18	1	1	9	123,570	6	0	9.71	6	.8	9
WINDBER COUNCIL	PA11	12,828	2	0	31.18	1	1	10	40,154	3	0	14.94	3	.8	10
TOTAL		1,032,763	29	0	5.62	8	64		3,549,540	79	0	4.45	37	106.0	

*These reports are based on preliminary data and may be updated in February's Bulletin.



Open pit operations today are highly efficient. This is quite a contrast to this steam shovel operation way back in 1838.

H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

Make a New Year's Resolution--SMILE

It costs nothing, but creates much.

It enriches those who receive without impoverishing those who give.

It happens in a flash, and the memory of it sometimes lasts forever.

None are so rich they can get along without it, and none so poor but are richer for its benefits.

It creates happiness in the home, fosters goodwill in a business, and is the countersign of friends.

It is rest to the weary, daylight to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad and nature's best antidote for trouble.

But it cannot be bought, begged, borrowed, or stolen, for it is something that is no earthly good to anyone until it is given away.

And if in the course of the day, some of your friends should be too tired to give you a smile, why don't you give them one of yours?

For nobody needs a smile so much as those who have none left to give!

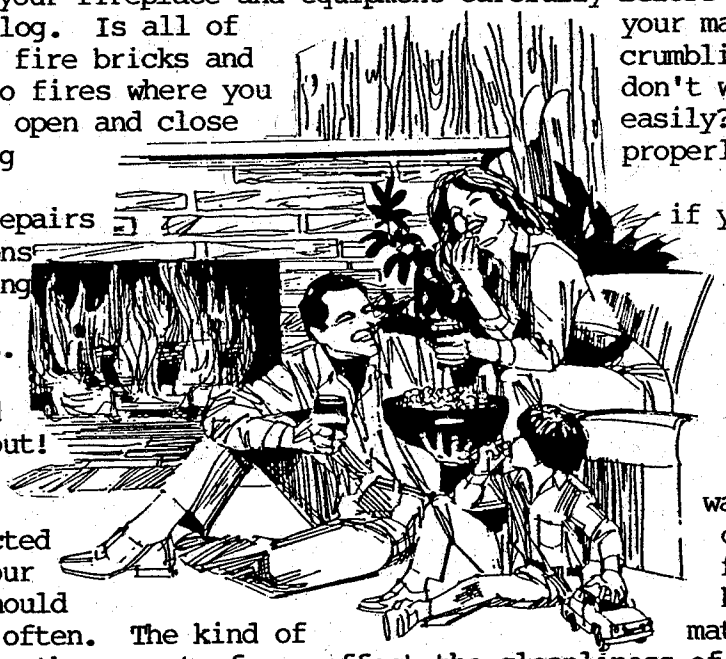
So, go on....."**SMILE**"!

H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

A CLEAN SWEEP

If you're planning some cozy evenings in front of the hearth this winter, there are some precautions you should take.

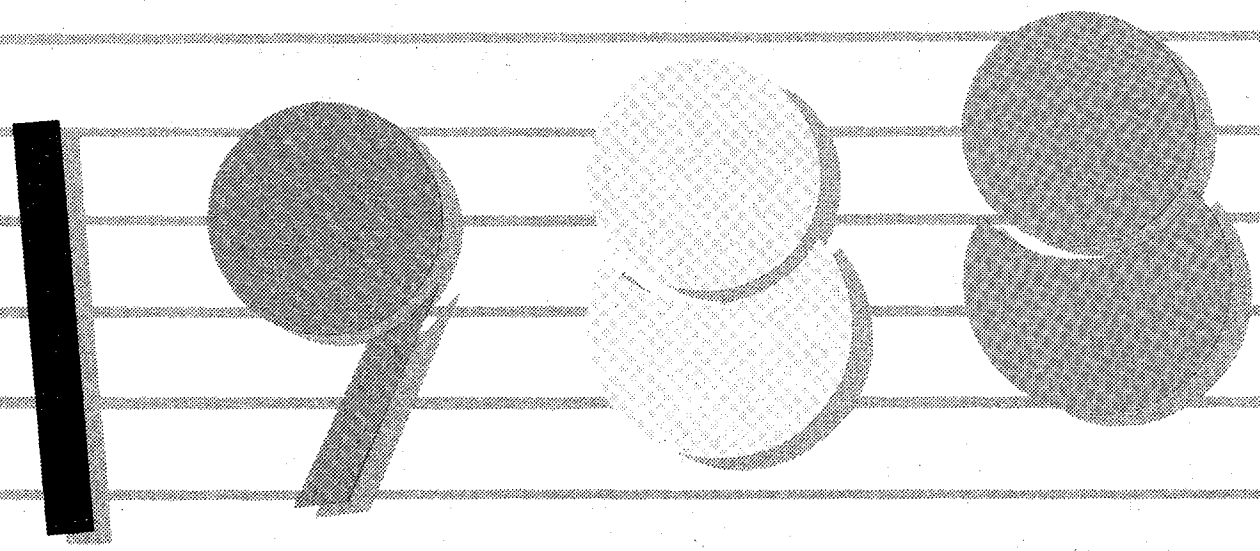
Check your fireplace and equipment carefully **before** you light the first log. Is all of your masonry sound? Broken fire bricks and crumbling mortar often lead to fires where you don't want them. Does the damper open and close easily? Is the flue drawing properly?



Make repairs if you have wobbly andirons or a faulty screen. Shifting logs often produce flying fragments and sparks. An effective screen will keep burning embers in and keep children and pets out!

When was your chimney last inspected or cleaned? If you use your fireplace regularly, you should have the chimney swept often. The kind of materials burned as well as the amount of use affect the cleanliness of the chimney. Artificial logs and unseasoned wood hasten the buildup of hazardous creosote on the interior. It would be a wise move to call in your local chimney sweep for an examination and cleaning recommendations. Check with your local fire department. Some communities offer free inspections of chimneys to residents.

Build a safe fire. Use as little paper as possible and don't overstuff with wood or kindling if you want to avoid too hot a fire. Overheating can cause structural damage and possibly start a fire in adjacent wood framing. **Never** use a lighter fluid or any flammable liquid to light up -- even the fumes can set off an unexpected fire or explosion. Don't go to bed or leave the house unless you're sure the fire is completely out. As a safety measure, leave the damper open awhile after the fire seems dead, to be sure that all deadly carbon monoxide fumes can escape.



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HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

THE LAST WORD

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Welcome 1988 with resolutions that will make your home and your workplace safe, healthy and full of good cheer!
as we see it--Don't blow any chances - work safely.

DON'T OVERDO IT

Make sure you can handle the job before you start it. Taking on too much at once can only lead to trouble.
as we see it--Any task is manageable if you tackle it a bit at a time.

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

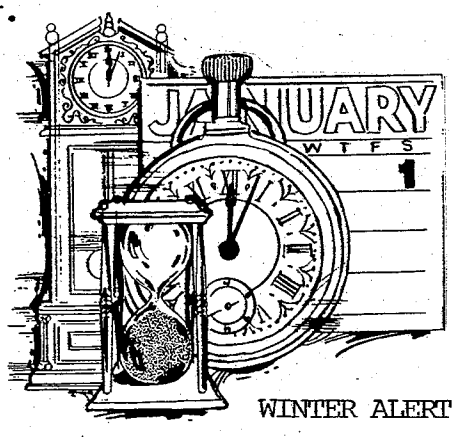
You say you've failed many times? Believe it or not there's a good side to that. You should know by now some of the things you should not do.

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

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

The reason most of us don't live within our income is because we don't consider that living.

Rudeness is a little person's imitation of power.



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(Rev. 12-78)

United States Department of Labor

MSHA

Mine Safety and Health Administration

HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
MEETING REPORT FORM

For the month of _____

TOTAL meetings held this month _____

TOTAL attendance this month _____

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

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Telephone No.)

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(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:

Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association

Awards Criteria--Outline

Type "A" Awards - For Acts of Heroism

The awards are medals with Medal of Honor Certificate.

Type "A" - For Acts of Heroic Assistance

The awards are Certificates of Honor.

Type B-1 Awards - For Individual Workers

(40 years continuous work experience without injury that resulted in lost workdays)
The awards are Certificate of Honor, Gold Pins and Gold Decal.

Type B-2 Awards - For Individual Officials

(For record of group working under their supervision)
The awards are Certificate of Honor.

Type C Awards - For Safety Records

(For all segments of the mineral extractive industries, meeting adopted criteria)
The awards are Certificate of Honor.

Other Awards - For Individual Workers

(For 10, 20, or 30 years without injury resulting in lost workdays)
The awards are 30 years - Silver Pin and Decal, 20 years - Bronze Pin and Decal, 10 years - Decal bearing insignia.

Special Awards - For Small Operators

(Mine operators with 25 employees or less with outstanding safety records)
The awards are Certificate of Honor: Contact: HSA Office

Department of Labor
MSHA, Holmes Safety Association
4800 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

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