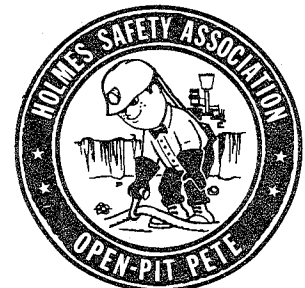
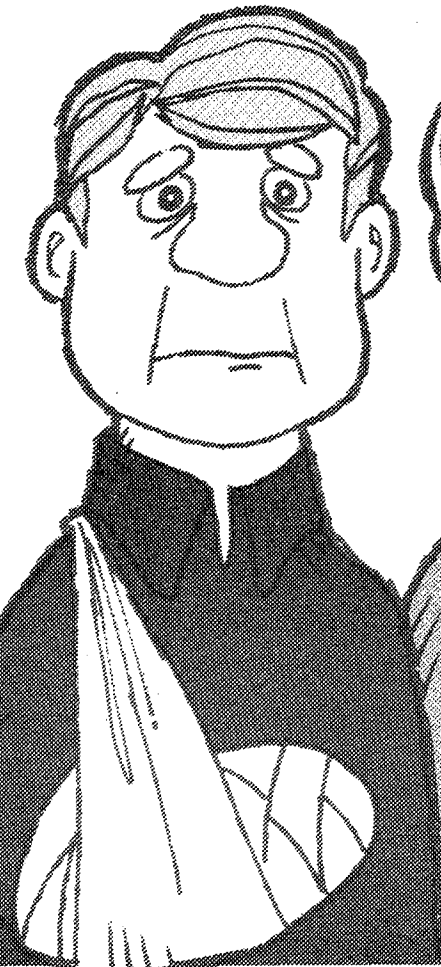
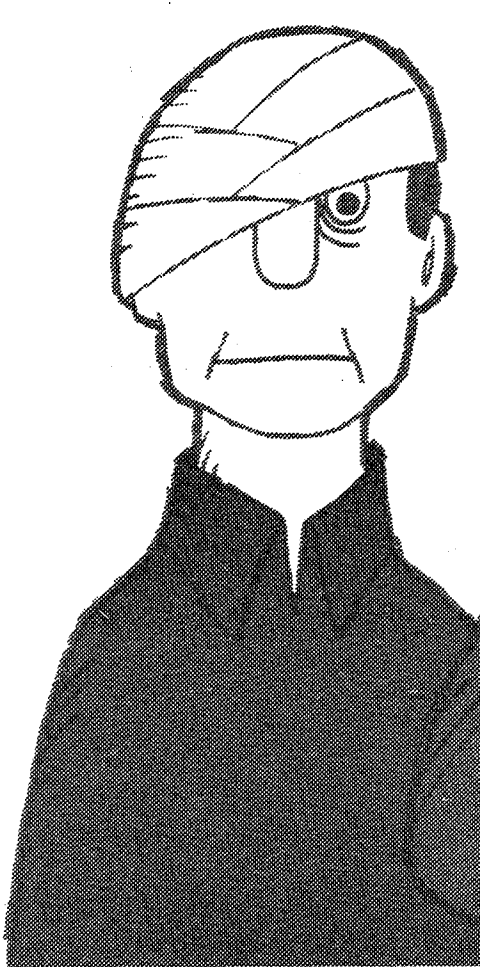

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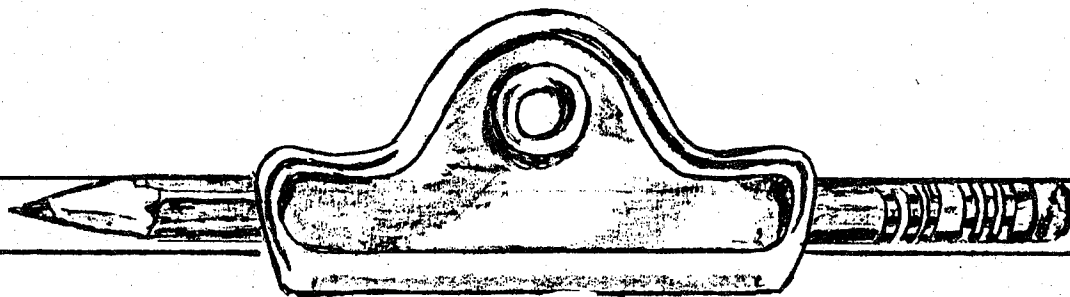


DON'T
SAY
IT

DON'T
DO
IT

DON'T
EVALUATE
IT





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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 ENCLSOED GREEN MEETING REPORT FORM AND RETURN TO THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION.



<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
East KY Cannel Coal Co.	7600	Morgan, KY
P & W Mine Parts & Service, Inc	7601	Mavisdale, VA
Drennen Enterprises	7602	Richwood, WV
Crushed Stone & Sand	7603	Brooksville, FL
Industrial Constructors Corp.	7604	Butte, MT
Pangea Mining Inc.	7605	Helena, MT
Gulf Titanium Inc.	7606	Marysville, MT
New Butte Mining, Inc.	7607	Butte, MT
New Butte Mining, Inc.	7608	Butte, MT
Montana Resources, Inc.	7609	Butte, MT
Rob Towner	7610	Dillion, MT
Montana Tunnels Mining, Inc.	7611	Jefferson City, MT
Elmhurst Chicago Stone Co.	7612	Warrenville, IL
Commercial Testing & Engineering	7613	Lombard, IL
R.B.M. Enterprises Inc.	7614	Gunlock, KY
Fitch Coal & Sand Co., Inc.	7615	Louisa, KY
Prichard Energy Inc.	7616	Johns Run, KY
Branham & Baker Coal Co., Inc.	7617	Duco, KY
Ringtown Rentals	7618	Raven, PA
Ladon Coal Corp.	7619	Rossiter, PA
Commerical Testing & Engineering	7620	Charleston, WV
Parsons Trucking Service	7621	Ripley, WV
Coleman Trucking Inc.	7622	Kimberly, WV
Aaron Trucking Inc.	7623	Chapmanville, WV
Ameron H&CD, Kapaa Quarry	7624	Kailua, HI
Darmac Associates Corp.	7625	Chicora, PA
Jabro Coal, Inc.	7626	Honaker, VA
Linisa Coal Inc. No. 1 Mine	7627	Regina, KY
Sunset Coal Company #1	7628	Lookout, KY
Green Power Inc.	7629	Paxinos, PA
Quality Sand, Inc.	7630	Granite, IL
Taft Energy, Inc.	7631	East Bank, WV
Fieg Brothers Coal	7632	Stoystown, PA



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

ANALYSIS OF ROOF AND RIB ROLL INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS DURING RETREAT MINING IN COAL MINES

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an analysis of 832 roof fall and rib roll accidents reported in coal mining during retreat mining. This analysis is based on accidents occurring at pillar areas during retreat mining in continuous-miner sections. Information was taken from data on file at the Health and Safety Analysis Center in Denver, Colorado.

ANALYSIS

During a four year period, underground coal mines involved in retreat mining operations reported 445 noninjury roof-fall accidents and 387 roof fall and rib roll injuries which included 29 fatalities. Of the 387 roof and rib roll injuries, approximately 71 percent occurred in the face area and the remaining 29 percent at intersections and other locations in the working section.

TABLE 1
Roof Fall and Rib Roll Injuries and Accidents by Location

	<u>Number of Injuries or Accidents</u>				
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	TOTAL
Face	36(6)*	73(13)	89(6)	73(4)	271(29)
Intersection	3	4	11	8	26
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>90</u>
Subtotal	42	91	128	126	387
Non-Injury Accidents	<u>46</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>445</u>
TOTAL	88	191	290	263	832

*Number in parenthesis indicates fatalities.

Continuous-mining machine operators incurred 32 percent (124) of the injuries. Failure to scale down loose top and properly examine rib and roof conditions appeared to be a factor in 103 of these injuries. Six incidents occurred as the operators stepped out of the mining machine cab or had their head outside of the cab and was struck by rib sloughage. On four occasions they were injured while engaged in duties outside of their usual activities, such as timbering, moving power cables and handling materials.

The continuous-mining machine helper was involved in 79 (20.1 percent) of the injuries. They are often injured while performing duties such as a continuous-mining machine operator, timbersetter and laborer. Traveling beyond permanent roof support, backing into unsupported areas while moving cable and the failure to make tests of roof and rib conditions contributed to approximately 64 of these injuries. Seven rib roll injuries occurred while the helper was working between the continuous miner and rib. Coal and rock sliding into canopies caused 15 injuries.

While the accident reports did not specifically state if electric face equipment was equipped with overhead and lateral protection, it appears that both the continuous-mining machine operator and helper are victims of inadequate overhead and lateral protection from falls of roof and rib rolls while operating the equipment.

TABLE 2
Roof Fall and Rib Roll Injuries
and
Accidents by Occupation over a 4 year period

Occupation	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	TOTAL	PERCENT
Continuous- Mining Machine Operator	15*(2)	35*(4)	31*(1)	43*(1)	124*(8)	32.0
Continuous- Mining Machine Helper	9(3)	16(2)	30(4)	24	79(9)	20.1
Laborer	5	7	10	12	34	9.0
Mechanic	3	6	13	4	26	7.0
Roof Bolter	4	6(1)	7	7(1)	24(2)	6.0
Foreman	2(1)	8(5)	9	8(1)	27(7)	7.0
Shuttle Car Operator	0	3	8(1)	6	17(1)	4.4
Timberman	2	3(1)	6	6	17(1)	4.4
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20(1)</u>	<u>39(1)</u>	<u>10.1</u>
TOTAL	42(6)	91(13)	124(6)	130(4)	387(29)	100.0

* Numbers in parenthesis indicate fatalities.

Laborers were involved in 34 (9 percent) of the accidents caused by falls of roof and rib and 5 other injuries performing duties as a continuous-mining machine operator.

Mechanics were involved in 7 percent of the roof and rib fall injuries. These injuries generally resulted from failure to examine roof and rib conditions prior to starting work. Two injuries occurred while the mechanic was attempting to perform duties between loose ribs and equipment parked close to the rib.

Continuous-mining machine helpers were victims in nine of the 29 fatalities that occurred in the four year period. In six instances, the helper was operating a continuous-mining machine at the time of the accident. One of the eight mine foremen fatally injured was also operating a continuous miner. It appears that most of the employees fatally injured by roof falls and rib rolls during pillar extracting were not performing their regular duties. This conclusion is further supported by comparing the occupations listed in Table 2 with the activities in Table 3. An example is that 124 continuous-miner operators were injured. However, 141 persons were injured while operating a miner. Another example is that 26 mechanics were injured and 38 persons were injured while performing maintenance.

During this period there was a significant increase in the number of roof falls that resulted in the complete or partial covering of machinery (Table 4).

**Miners
take the
pledge**

NEVER
work under
unsupported roof!



TABLE 3
Roof Fall and Rib Roll Injuries
and
Accidents by Activity over a four year period

Activity	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	TOTAL	PERCENT
Operating Continuous- Miner	17(3)*	31(6)*	46(3)*	44(3)*	138(15)*	35.0
Machine Maintenance	2	6	17	13	38	10.0
Set-Relocate Timber	3(1)	11(2)	12	8(1)	34(4)	9.0
Move power cable	3(1)	12(1)	9(2)	7	31(4)	8.0
Inspecting- Observing	2(1)	5(4)	6(1)	9	22(6)	6.0
Idle	1	4	7	6	18	5.0
Handling Material	1	4	4	7	16	4.0
Roof Bolting	1	2	5	3	11	3.0
Getting on or off equipment	1	1	3	3	8	2.0
Other	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>18.0</u>
TOTAL	42(6)	91(13)	124(6)	130(4)	390(29)	100.0

*Number in parenthesis indicate fatalities.

TABLE 4
Roof Falls Covering Machinery by Year

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Falls Covering Machinery	29(1)*	64(2)	88(1)	92(4)

*Numbers in parenthesis indicate number of miners entrapped by fall.

July 1988

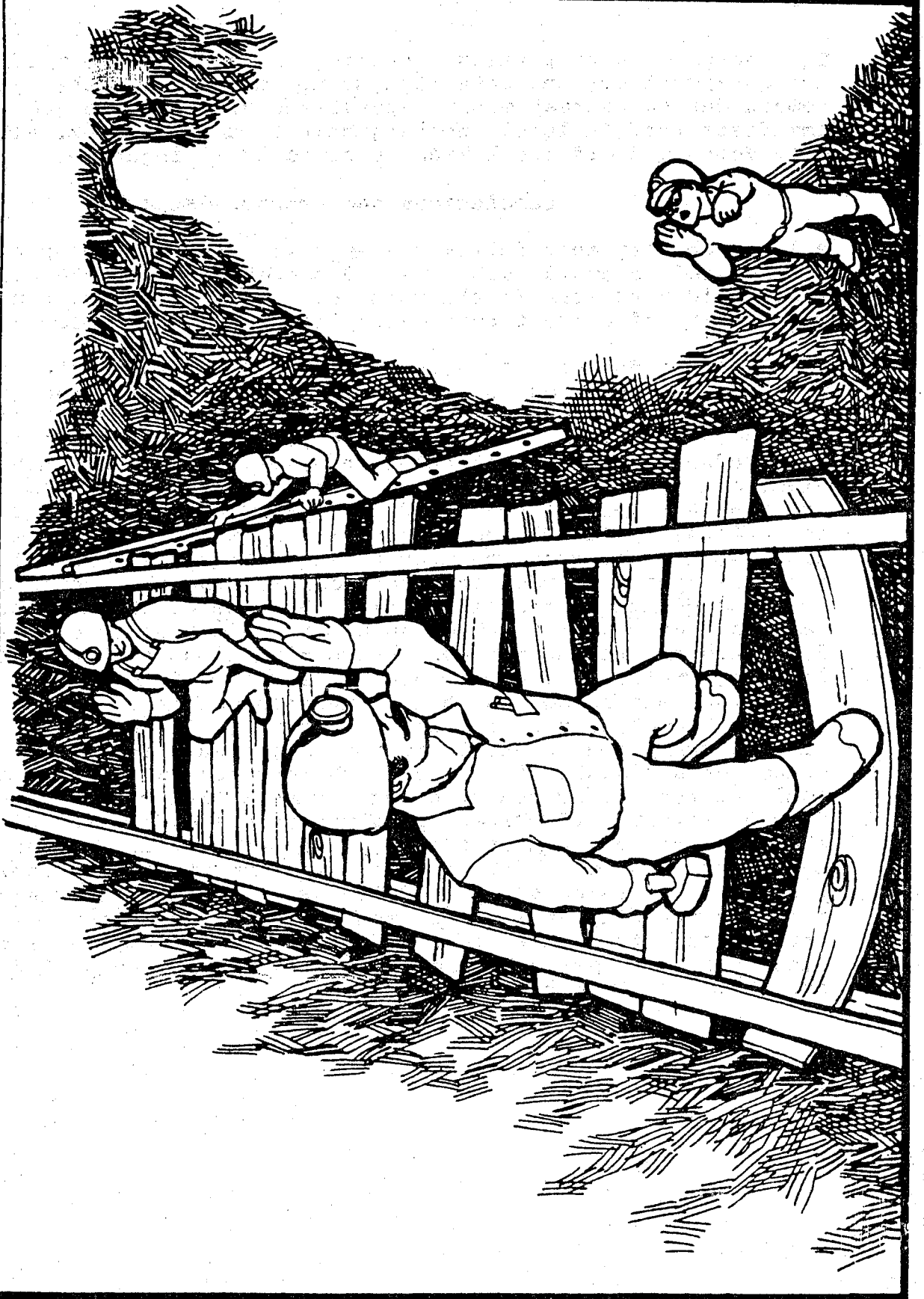
The increase in roof falls resulting in the entrapment of miners and equipment may indicate that stumps and fenders that were to remain during retreat mining operations are being gouged, causing immediate roof failure. Working next to a fault area, slips in top, clay veins and old creek beds resulted in 13 injuries.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Pillar recovery must follow the approved roof-control plan and must be designed to avoid outbursts and squeezes. Adequate coal pillars must be left to support the main roof so as to minimize the possibility of undue forces overriding the working place.

It was found during this study that the majority of the injuries were directly related to a failure to recognize bad roof and rib conditions and take corrective measures or working in recognized hazardous locations. The following recommendations are proposed to help reduce the number of these injuries: (1) A thorough examination of roof and rib conditions must be performed prior to entering any working place and the hazard abated before other work is performed. (2) The continuous-mining machine helper should avoid working between the machine and ribs and should maintain a safe distance from the rib, preferably behind the continuous miner, while handling the trailing cable. Because of the difficulty in handling the trailing cable, an alternate method should be developed to prevent the continuous miner from running over the trailing cable. (3) A complete examination of roof and rib conditions should be made before maintenance is started on equipment that is parked close to the rib. If the equipment is in running condition it should be moved to a safe area. (4) The number of accidents, in low coal where canopies are not mandatory, could be reduced by constructing a substantial canopy on electric face equipment. (5) Miners involved in the extraction of pillars should be experienced in that type of work, or closely supervised by an experienced miner. (6) Mine management should prohibit the practice of gouging stumps and fenders. Proper supervision and thorough training of all crew members on the roof-control plan could reduce the number of accidents. (7) All employees who substitute on other jobs should be well trained to perform those duties in a safe manner.

AVOID SLIPS AND FALLS



July 1988

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



FALL OF ROOF

GENERAL INFORMATION: The underground silver/lead mine was developed by the use of vertical shafts and horizontal drifts along the ore veins. Ore is extracted from stopes developed off raises that are advanced along with the stope utilizing a horizontal cut and sand fill method. The stopes are usually narrow, varying between four to ten feet in width. Timber sets are used in the raises along with rockbolts for ground control. Rockbolts with cyclone fencing, landing matts and timbered sets are used to support the ground in the stopes.

This mine has a history of rock bursts. The steeply dipping ore veins occur in hard, brittle quartzites and argillites of pre-cambrian age. Concentrated stress fields occur at depths near structural discontinuities in these host rocks.

As stopes progress toward the drifts above, stress is sometimes concentrated in the pillars of the stope and in the drifts above. When these stresses build up, rock bursts can occur. Isolated rock bursts have also been experienced while advancing drifts, raises and shaft sinking.

Currently, a microseismic station is maintained and monitored at the unit by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The Bureau of Mines had 32 geophones located at various areas in the mine but stress concentrations have not readily been detectable from the computer data prior to a rock burst occurrence.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The victim and his partner proceeded to their work place where they scaled loose ground and wet down the stope. They then set up to slush out the round of muck that had been blasted two days previously. When the last round had been blasted, a small rock burst had occurred causing the back to go up approximately three feet. The shift boss instructed the two men to catch up the burst area. After the shift boss left, the two men slushed and barred down for about two hours. They then proceeded to the face area. The victim was in the process of barring loose rock from the back when the rock burst occurred. Both men were under supported ground (rockbolted). The burst caused the back to come down striking and burying the victim under approximately three feet of broken rock. His partner was covered to about his thighs with broken rock.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Immediate emphasis should be placed upon expansion of research in the areas of more sensitive and dependable rock stress monitoring techniques and equipment which minimize the probability of rock bursts or minimize exposure of miners to the effects of rock bursts.

ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



ROOF FALL ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: At this underground coal mine, the method used to produce the coal is by room and pillar technique utilizing continuous-mining machines with shuttle car haulage. The coal is transported to the No. 1 shaft bottom by belt conveyor and removed from the mine by skips.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCIDENT: The crew, along with two supervisors, entered the mine at the No. 1 portal and traveled to their assigned work area. One supervisor examined the work area and assigned duties to the various crew members. The second supervisor, who was in charge of the roof-bolting machine operators, assigned duties to the two roof-bolting machine operators working with the construction crew.

The continuous-mining machine operator and his helper started to load out excess material that had previously been cut from the roof. After completing the cleanup, the operator then repositioned the continuous-mining machine and removed a partial cut from the roof. After completing the partial cut, he repositioned the continuous-mining machine and cleaned material along the right rib to facilitate roof bolting in the brow.

The assistant to the superintendent, the shift mine manager and the section foreman joined the two supervisors near the overcast area in the entry. They were discussing the movement of equipment from different areas of the mine. The assistant superintendent and section foreman left the area leaving the mine manager and the two supervisors at that location to observe the cutting operations.

The operator finished cleaning along the right rib, at which time the shift mine manager instructed him to cut an additional foot of material from the roof towards a high voltage cable that was installed along the north side of the entry. The continuous-mining machine was started and the additional roof material was cut down. One of the three foremen flagged him to stop. He left the head of the continuous-mining machine in the raised position and shut off the cutting bits. While waiting for the dust to clear, he suddenly saw the roof in the entry starting to fall as the three foremen turned and attempted to retreat outby in the entry.

As everyone retreated to the inby side of the fall, the three supervisors were missing. At this time, they observed part of one of the victims clothing underneath the fallen material.

TYPICAL MINING OF THE ERA GONE BY



A LETTER FROM 'OME

The Cornish miners, known as "Cousin Jacks", were identified by the "nips" they wore. Pieces of fuse tied below the knees kept their overalls up. The famous Cousin Jack Pastry, their favorite lunch, was a meat pie made with meat, potatoes, and vegetables, encased in a dough shell and baked in the oven. They welcomed it like a letter from home.

Roof Control -- A Short Course

ROOF-CONTROL SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Over the past 70 years, more than 35,000 miners have lost their lives in roof-fall accidents. In recent years, excellent methods have been developed to help prevent roof falls from occurring.

Falls of roof, face and ribs are the leading cause of fatalities in underground coal mines.

HOW TO SUPPORT A MINE ROOF

There is no roof support device that holds up the weight of the main roof. Pillars of coal that are left standing in mining operations are what really support the main roof. Without these pillars, the main roof would soon collapse.

The immediate roof is supported with two general types of roof support devices -- permanent and temporary. Permanent supports remain in place usually for the life of the mine. Temporary supports are intended to

be in place only a short time and are designed for easy installation and removal.

PERMANENT SUPPORTS

ROOF BOLTS are installed to do one of three things: 1. They pull together a number of rock layers, forming a strong beam of rock across the opening -- beam method. 2. They go through the weak layers and fasten securely into a strong main roof--suspension method; or 3. They key broken strata together--keying method.

The main advantages of roof bolts over timbers are that they permit the unhampered movement of miners and mining equipment and do not restrict visibility.

TIMBERING has its advantages. Timbers give early warnings of roof movements by making noise and showing signs of stress, such as splintering, long before they give way. Early

warnings of this type allow a worker enough time for a safe retreat or to add extra support, as necessary.

TEMPORARY SUPPORTS

Although jacks and wooden posts are a small portion of the roof support system, they are vitally important to any miner working around them. Failure to install temporary supports is one of the primary causes of roof-fall fatalities. Automatic Temporary Roof Support Systems (ATRS) are replacing safety jacks and posts in some instances. This system will keep miners from having to venture out from under supported roof to set safety jacks and posts.

Conditions or situations that require the use of temporary supports are:

1. Before and during installation of permanent supports.
2. When conducting repairs and cleanup at the scene of a roof problem.
3. When replacing or adding permanent supports.
4. To maintain an open work area and aid in controlled collapse during pillar and longwall mining.

ROOF CONTROL - CONT.

1. Inspect and test roof conditions often.
2. Adequately support the mine roof.
3. Always scale down loose materials.
4. Keep a safe line of retreat.
5. Work from a safe position.
6. Follow the approved roof-control plan.
7. Do not go beyond roof supports.
8. Never assume an area is safe; monitor and test roof conditions.
9. When testing, always use bare fingers against roof with thumb pointed toward you.
10. Always use an approved testing tool.
11. Always wear eye protection when testing roof and ribs.
12. Stay alert.
13. When ATRS systems are utilized, be sure all components are in working order and that your ATRS is secured against bottom and roof.

(Circle Correct Answer)

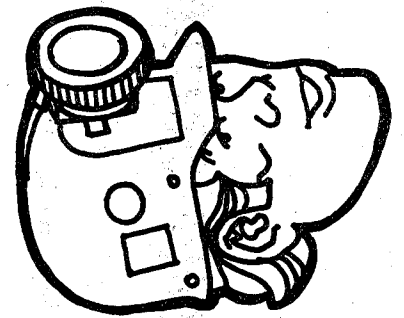
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|---|---|-----|---|
| T | F | 1. | Over the past 70 years 35,000 miners have lost their lives in roof falls. |
| T | F | 2. | There are two general types of roof support devices-permanent and temporary. |
| T | F | 3. | Temporary supports are designed to be in place only a short time. |
| T | F | 4. | Timbers give early warnings of roof movement. |
| T | F | 5. | Temporary supports are vitally important to any miner working around them. |
| T | F | 6. | Failure to install temporary supports is a primary cause of roof-fall fatalities. |
| T | F | 7. | Pillars of coal support the main roof. |
| T | F | 8. | Temporary supports are used before and during installation of permanent supports. |
| T | F | 9. | Working areas should be inspected and tested often. |
| T | F | 10. | Miners should follow their approved roof-control plan. |

Roof Evaluation — Accident Prevention

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



Remember... working inby permanent roof supports can be fatal



July 1988

**EXECUTIVE AND REGULAR MEETINGS
NATIONAL COUNCIL
HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1988**

The meetings were called to order by National Council President James Clem, Vice President/Safety and Industrial Hygiene, Peabody Coal Company, at 9 a.m. at the Sheraton Inn-Evansville, Indiana, May 19, 1988. The invocation and pledge of allegiance were conducted by Harry Thompson, Council Chaplain.

All official business was conducted and all committee reports were approved, moved and carried by a quorum of 30 of 46 officers and executive members. An amendment to the bylaws, Section 3, Executive Committee was tabled for discussion and vote at the next executive annual meeting. The executive meeting adjourned at 10 a.m. and refreshments were provided.

The regular meeting opened at 10:15 a.m. with the president's annual report and welcoming address to the delegation.

There were 161 delegates representing management, labor, state, federal, insurance, suppliers, associations and retirees of the mineral industries. There were 9 of 10 coal districts and 4 out of 6 metal/nonmetal districts represented. Most surprising was the large turnout of management and industrial suppliers with their displays.

Secretary Hoover presented a brief report of activities discussed at the 9 a.m. executive meeting.

Both the finance-audit and treasurer's reports were presented and approved.

After careful study by the awards committee, five recipients were chosen for their years of dedicated, outstanding service in promoting the humanitarian objectives of the Association to be awarded the Association's highest honor, The Merit Award.

Following the announcement by the Secretary of the services of each awardee, President James Clem presented the awards, congratulating each for their accomplishments. This year's five recipients brings the grand total of merit award winners to 124 since the program started in 1968 and the winners are:

WILLIAM KEGEL, President, Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Company, Indiana, Pennsylvania. His determination for mine safety in the industry spans more than 30 years and is still continuing.

JOSEPH MAIN, Administrator, Health and Safety, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D.C., and second vice president of the National Council. His dedication to mine safety for reduction of injuries and fatalities span over 26 years with the Association and is still continuing.

ROY BERNARD, Administrator, MSHA, Metal/Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health, President elect of the National Council 1988-89, supportive of the Association when he was Southeastern district manager and has been a vice president for the last four years. He has been a supporter for 25 years and is still continuing.

DANIEL CRONIN, District Manager, Mine Safety Appliance Company, Glenshaw, Pennsylvania, currently third vice president of the National Council serving 18 years on executive committee and program committee supporting the associations call for services on behalf of his company. He has supported the association for 25 years and still continues to do so

FORD B. FORD, Chairman, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, Washington, D.C., former Assistant Secretary MSHA, served eight years on executive committee sparkplugging a chapter organization drive establishing more than 250 new safety chapters. He has faithfully served for 10 years and is still continuing.

CERTIFICATE OF SAFETY-- SAVING A LIFE AWARD

Six outstanding heroes, recognized for their outstanding performances in rescue were presented certificates of safety awards by Richard Murphy, Director, Deep Mine Safety, State of Pennsylvania and President, Pennsylvania Bituminous State Council.

CASE I - David Lilly, Carlsbad, New Mexico, Sidney Kirk, Carlsbad, New Mexico and Wayne Kanack, District Manager, Metal/Nonmetal, Dallas, Texas. Their combined expertise and experience was instrumental in the miraculous rescue of "little" Jessica McClure trapped in a 28" steel pipe well. A JOB WELL DONE.

CASE II - The heroic efforts of James Johnson, and Lawrence Rigney, Federal inspectors, MSHA, District 7, Harlan, Kentucky, and Randy Johnson (not related) were the three most instrumental in the rescue of Jerry Simpson, a miner trapped behind an 80-foot fall of rock and pinned on his back in the bucket of a mobile scoop by a massive slab of rock.

CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION FOR MINE SAFETY

Bart Day, Director, West Virginia Department of Energy, and President of the West Virginia State Council presented the awards to Richard Flack and Richard Radakovich, for their neverending drives for safety throughout all of the Rochester and Pittsburgh mine operations. They have also served on every level from committee member to President of Indiana District Council maintaining a national above average attendance record.

WOMAN AND MAN OF THE YEAR AWARDS

John English, Director, Educational Policy and Development, Arlington, Virginia, presented the awards to:

Nancy Staley-Medusa Cement, Secretary-Treasurer of the Great Lakes District Council who has taken a personal interest in the Council that over a period of years has resulted in increased attendance, improved programs, and increased chapter membership.

Ellsworth Bengry-Training Specialist, MSHA, District 3, Secretary of the Southeastern Ohio District Council has devoted much his spare time to the organization of safety programs, dinner meetings, chapter organization and expansion of council attendance.

Harry Thompson, Chairman of the nominating committee, presented the suggested slate of officers and executive committee for 1988-89.

Moved, carried and adopted
Elected to 1988-89 term

<u>OFFICE</u>		<u>STATE</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
President	Roy Bernard	VA	Federal
First Vice President	Bart Lay	WV	State
Second Vice President	Joe Main	DC	Labor
Third Vice President	Daniel Cronin	PA	Mgr-Supplier
Fourth Vice President	Edward Onuscheck	PA	Industry
Secretary-Treasurer	William H. Hoover	AZ	Federal
Assistant Secretary	Linda Lofstead	PA	Federal

The following three delegates, representing the HSA were elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association:

Term 1988-1990
Edward Onuscheck
Walter Vicinelly
William H. Hoover

There were two changes made in the make-up of the 39 member executive committee: Alex Bacho, Chief of Mine Technology, Bureau of Mines, Washington, DC, replaced George E. Fish, and Amy A. Coggin, Director of Governmental Affairs, National Stone Association, Washington, DC, replaced Robert Hollenbach. Members at Large remained the same.

Finance Auditing

Bobby Gibbs (Chair)
John English
Robert L. Vines

Merit Award Committee

Donald Conrad (Chair)
William Hoover
Richard Flack

Nominating Committee

Harry Thompson (Chair)
Don Farley
Harry Tuggle
Richard Murphy

President James Clem passed the gavel to incoming President Roy Bernard.

President-elect Bernard presented the president's award to outgoing President James Clem. Mr. Clem closed his term of office expressing heartfelt thanks to the entire association for their support.

President Bernard introduced David Lilly, Special Investigator, Metal/Normetal Mine Safety and Health, Carlsbad, New Mexico. Mr. Lilly described the position of and existing hazards facing Jessica McClure, trapped in the 8" steel pipeline. He stressed that if careful planning and drilling development adjacent to the 8" steel pipeline was not precisely carried out, it would not have been possible for Mr. Lilly to hammer and drill his way through the final sandstone rock below Jessica and finally pull her free. In closing Mr. Lilly praised the entire community for the unselfish and outstanding support volunteering the finest drilling equipment and supplies.

Richard Murphy, Director of Deep Mine Safety, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources and President of the Pennsylvania State Council, gave a brief report of council activities for 1987.

Bart Lay, Director, West Virginia Department of Energy and President of the West Virginia State Council, presented a complete report of council activities for 1987.

Secretary Hoover gave a very brief progress report of the National Council's activities for 1987. The National Council recognizing two of the most heroic rescue events of the year awarded those directly involved. The time spent on hero awards consumed the time generally needed to call for district councils reports for the first time in the history of the association. The Secretary is requesting a copy from district council delegates to be consolidated in the 1988 annual report.

The National Council belt buckle and ball cap program run by Don Farley and Irmadell Pugh, both executive members of the National Council, was very successful.

The President appointed delegates to finance-audit, award and nominating committee.

President Bernard complimented the vendors who have so graciously hosted the socials for this event and requested the delegation to stop by and visit the displays of the suppliers in the Casablanca lounge and show our appreciation for their support.

Under Old Business the Secretary thanked the Joseph A. Holmes for donating the funds to purchase the belt buckles and with authority of the National Council requested \$2,000 to purchase 1989 decals.

Under New Business the Program Committee for the 1989 meeting of the National Council to be held at Breckenridge, Colorado, showed a video of the location, lodging, available activities and meeting facilities. It is apparent that Joseph Vendetti, Cypros Shoshone Coal, Hanna, Wyoming, Ival Van Horne, Training Specialist, MSHA, District 9, Denver, Colorado, and Rob Stalder, Cyprus Empire Corp., Craig, Colorado, and President of the Northern Colorado/Southern Wyoming District Council have put together an excellent program for the 1989 meeting.

The President announced the Board of Director and regular meetings of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association will convene at 2 p.m. and 3 p.m., respectfully, at the same location.

The Cocktail party hosted by Mine Safety Appliance and National Mine Service preceeded the Banquet held at 6:30 p.m. with 270 persons in attendance.

Following dinner, President Bernard welcomed all in attendance and introduced the members at the head table and our honored guest, David C. O'Neal, Acting Assistant Secretary-MSHA, Department of Labor, Arlington, Virginia.

Secretary Hoover stated that many of the chapter achievement organization awardees for 1987 have been recognized for three and four years in a row. Presentation of the awards was carried out by Ford B. Ford, Chairman of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, Washington, DC, to 16 of the 26 awardees present.

Secretary Hoover remarked "I think the fact that we have so many Holmes Safety Award winners among all five segments of the industry, speaks well of the caliber of people we are working with." The National District Council Safety Competition

Awards, in it's fifth year, again recognized 3 of 16 surface and 4 of 18 underground coal, metal/nonmetal councils, for an accumulative average of 79.16 million hours of work time and 0.017 fatality rate. The combined 35 councils in competition represent 110 chapter mines and 42,000 members.

David C. O'Neal did the honors of presenting the Safety Award plaques to the following:

COAL UNDERGROUND

GROUP I-

President--Philip Ball	Southeast Ohio Council
Secretary--Ellsworth Bengry	5.99 -- Zero Fatals

GROUP II-

President--Henry Johnson	Potomac Valley Council
Secretary--Aaron Justice	10.91 -- One Fatal

GROUP III-

President--Ron Gossard	Windber District Council
Secretary--Edward Kaiser	4.30 -- Zero Fatals

COAL SURFACE

GROUP I-

President--Joe Hensley	Southern Indiana Joint Industry
Secretary--Bobby Gibbs	1.96 -- Zero Fatals

GROUP II-

President--Roy Allaway	Northern Indiana Joint Industry
Secretary--Jan Boswell	3.26 -- Zero Fatals

GROUP III-

President--	Western Maryland Council
Secretary--Aaron Justice	2.60 -- Zero Fatals

METAL/NONMETAL UNDERGROUND

GROUP I-

President--Rob Stalder	N. Colorado/S. Wyoming Council
Secretary--Ival Van Horne	2.47 -- Zero Fatals

July 1988

Mr. O'Neal complimented all of the recipients for a job well done. Addressing the entire membership, he briefly touched on the improved fatality rate in 1987 over 1986 emphasizing that we have a long way to go and we cannot afford to let our guard down. He praised the dedication, sincerity, skill and competence of MSHA employees and that the MSHA workforce possesses the finest attributes found in public service.

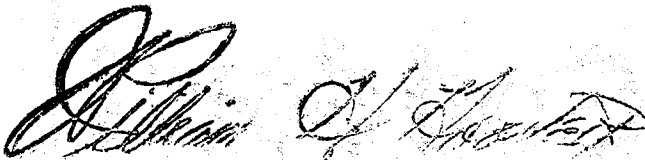
All of the ladies received corsages before the banquet and with a lucky number won one of the 70 prizes. Every man attending received a belt buckle dedicated to the 1987 National meeting.

The winner of the 50/50 drawing received \$303.00.

The President closed the dinner meeting with closing remarks and graciously thanked all of the committees and sponsors who made this safety dinner a success. See you in Colorado in 1989.

The following is the list of Sponsors:

Mine Safety Appliance
National Mine Service
Northern Indiana Joint Industry Safety Committee, HSA
Southern Indiana Joint Industry Safety Committee, HSA
Eastern Kentucky Joint Industry, HSA
Pennsylvania Bituminous Council
West Virginia State Council
Southern Illinois Surface District Council
M. & S. Fire and Safety, Inc., Evansville, Indiana
Indiana District Council-Pennsylvania
Ramon A. Gothard District Council
John O. Miller District Council
Harry Tuggle, United Steel Workers of America
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association



William H. Hoover
Secretary

Personal peeks

I KNOW I'M SOMEBODY



'cause God don't make no junk!!

This illustration was published in the Philadelphia Inquirer on May 30, and was contributed by Mrs. Anne Goldberg of Cherry Hill, N.J. She wrote, "It gives me a lift every day."

The Inquirer wrote, "It gave us a lift, too. ..."

IN YOUR TOWN is publishing the illustration so it can be clipped and taped to your refrigerator door and perhaps it, too, can give you a lift as it has for perhaps hundreds or even thousands of families.

Thanks.

dan koze

Walter Barr **The Times Leader**

July 1988

H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

COUNCIL NEWS

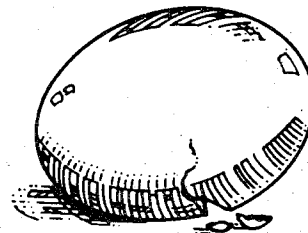


Central Ohio Coal Company, a member of the Southeastern Ohio District Council, honored 27 employees for working over 20 years without a lost-time accident, at a special awards banquet on May 5, 1988.

Joseph A. Holmes awards were presented to three of the employees for working 40 years without a lost-time accident.

This was the third banquet hosted by the coal company which has had 139 employees receive awards.

HAPPENINGS



IN THE NEWS.....

A meeting was held on May 24, 1988, to establish the northern branch of the Southeastern Ohio District Council. This branch will hold nine monthly meetings each year, in addition to the two meetings held in New Lexington, Ohio, and the Annual Ladies' Night. The first meeting is scheduled for July 26 at 6:30 p.m.

The following officers were elected:

President --	Erv Donley
First Vice President --	Mark Wharton
Second Vice President --	Kevin Wilson
Secretary-Treasurer --	James Myer

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

QUARTER I YEAR-TO-DATE: JANUARY THRU MARCH 1988

COUNCIL NAME	CNCL NUM	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME		INCI-DENCE		NO	NO	TOT	AVG					
			ACC	FILS	RATES	RATES					NO	NO			
WILLIAM SCOTT'S GROVES COUNCIL	PA06	1,534,034	90	0	11.73	200	15	1	1,534,034	90	0	11.73	200	3.8	1
INDIANA COUNCIL	PA07	1,581,810	200	0	25.29	200	18	2	1,581,810	200	0	25.29	200	4.5	2
TOTAL		3,115,844	290	0	18.61	400	33		3,115,844	290	0	18.61	400	8.3	
GROUP III															
SOUTHEAST OHIO COUNCIL	OH02	928,168	31	0	6.68	300	5	1	928,168	31	0	6.68	300	1.3	1
KISKI - TRI-COUNTY COUNCIL	PA08	88,069	4	0	9.08	300	6	2	88,069	4	0	9.08	300	1.5	2
WINDBER COUNCIL	PA11	37,178	2	0	10.76	100	9	3	37,178	2	0	10.76	100	2.3	3
WALTER W KINGFISH KESSLER	IL07	784,377	49	0	12.49	100	4	4	784,377	49	0	12.49	100	1.0	4
POTOMAC VALLEY	MD01	561,176	37	0	13.19	100	8	5	561,176	37	0	13.19	100	2.0	5
COAL RIVER COUNCIL	WV02	973,266	66	0	13.56	200	42	6	973,266	66	0	13.56	200	10.5	6
NEW RIVER VALLEY COUNCIL	WV10	1,433,581	118	0	15.46	200	36	7	1,433,581	118	0	15.46	200	9.0	7
JOHN O MILLER COUNCIL	PA09	236,341	25	0	21.16	300	2	8	236,341	25	0	21.16	300	.5	8
TOTAL		5,042,156	332	0	13.17	900	112		5,042,156	332	0	13.17	1600	28.0	

July 1988

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

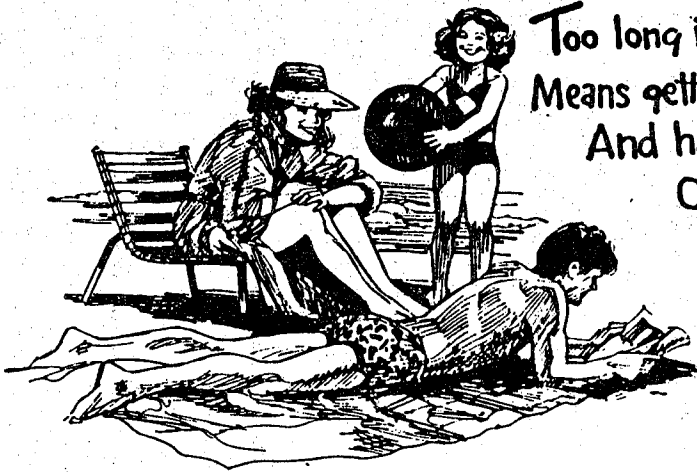
YEAR-TO-DATE: JANUARY THRU MARCH 1988

QUARTER 1

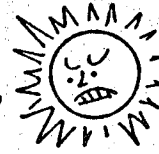
COUNCIL NAME	CNCL NUM	WORK HOURS	LOST TIME ACC	INCI-			LOST TIME ACC	WORK HOURS	FTLS	MIGS	CHAP	STD	INCI- DENCE	TOT NO	AVG NO
				RATES	RATES	RATES									
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS OPEN-PIT	IL06	1,223,765	22	0	3.60	100	14	1	1,223,765	22	0	3.60	100	3.5	1
TOTAL		1,223,765	22	0	3.60	100	14		1,223,765	22	0	3.60	100	3.5	
GROUP III															
WINDBER COUNCIL	FA11	88,359	0	0	.00	100	2	1	88,359	0	0	.00	100	.5	1
KISKI - TRI-COUNTY COUNCIL	PA08	30,469	0	0	.00	300	2	2	30,469	0	0	.00	300	.5	2
WESTERN MARYLAND	MD02	255,766	2	0	1.56	100	28	3	255,766	2	0	1.56	100	7.0	3
N. INDIANA JT. COMM. FOR COAL MINE SAF	IN01	405,628	4	0	1.97	100	4	4	405,628	4	0	1.97	100	1.0	4
SOUTHERN INDIANA JT SAFETY COM & HSA	IN02	814,889	11	0	2.70	100	6	5	814,889	11	0	2.70	100	1.5	5
GROVE CITY/CLARION COUNTY COUNCIL	PA05	414,072	6	0	2.90	0	12	6	414,072	6	0	2.90	0	3.0	6
NEW RIVER VALLEY COUNCIL	WV10	270,283	5	0	3.70	200	23	7	270,283	5	0	3.70	200	5.8	7
SOUTHEAST OHIO COUNCIL	OH02	678,272	14	0	4.13	300	14	8	678,272	14	0	4.13	300	3.5	8
INDIANA COUNCIL	PA07	155,285	6	0	7.73	200	5	9	155,285	6	0	7.73	200	1.3	9
COAL RIVER COUNCIL	WV02	615,121	34	0	11.05	200	30	10	615,121	34	0	11.05	200	7.5	10
JOHN O MILLER COUNCIL	PA09	35,492	3	0	16.91	300	1	11	35,492	3	0	16.91	300	.3	11
TOTAL		3,763,636	85	0	4.52	900	127		3,763,636	85	0	4.52	1900	31.8	

July 1988

THE LAST WORD



Too long in the sun,
Means getting half-broiled,
And having the rest
Of your holiday spoiled!



It's little careless habits that make big accidents.

Water Start a Fire?

Yes, in Laramie, Wyoming. The water was in a gallon jug. The sun was shining on the jug which like a magnifying glass concentrated the rays and ignited a sleeping bag in the rear of a station wagon. A reminder that even an innocent milk or pop bottle on a window sill or desk, with help from the sun, can cause a fire in home, office or plant.

A family of four became violently ill an hour after an outdoor barbecue of steak, boiled potatoes and salad. Investigation revealed the food was fresh, prepared sanitarly and obviously not contaminated with bacteria. Cause of illness was a mystery until the victims, who recovered the next day, mentioned that they had grilled the steaks on an old refrigerator shelf. Tests had been plated with cadmium which melted under the high temperature of burning charcoal and stuck to the steaks.

**The verdict:
Cadmium poisoning.**



MORAL: Since many metal household products, like refrigerator shelves, are coated with cadmium, don't use makeshift utensils of this kind that touch food.

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



**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

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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