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# BULLETIN

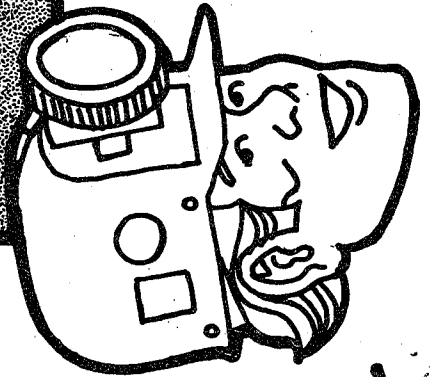
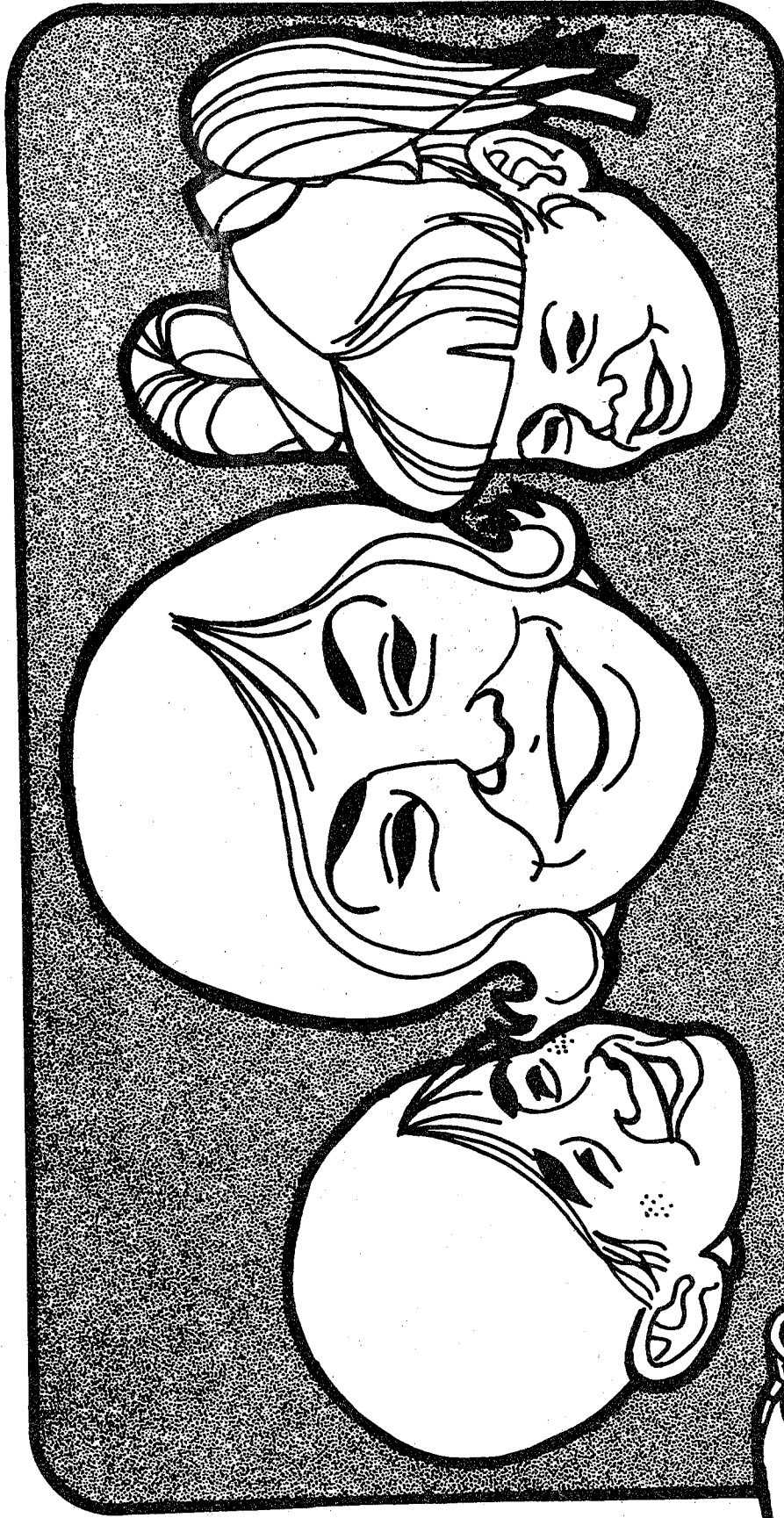
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# Roof Evaluation — Accident Prevention

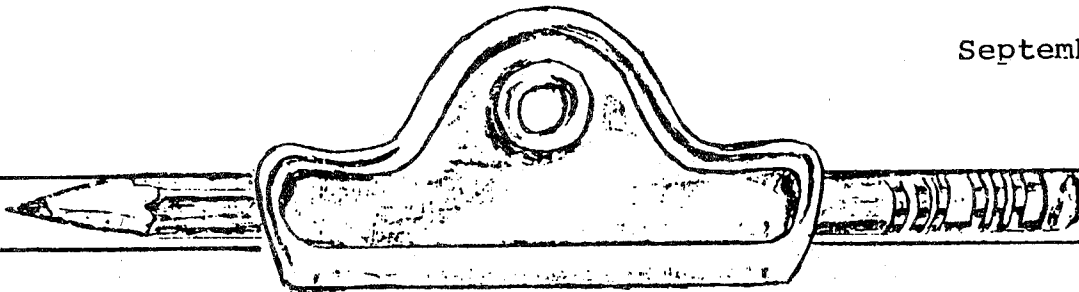
R.E.A.P. — a program developed to promote health and safety awareness in mining



**Work safely for their sake  
Remember, Inby is Out!**

**MINERS:** We'd like your help in creating safety slogans for these posters. If your slogan is used you will be given credit and your name, mine, and state will be printed on the poster. Please send your suggestions to: MSHA, Office of Information, Rm. 609, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203





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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.



## IF YOU FIND MISTAKES

IN THIS PUBLICATION PLEASE CONSIDER THAT THEY ARE THERE FOR A PURPOSE. WE PUBLISH SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE, AND SOME PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR MISTAKES!!!

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



<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Hinkle's Masonry Inc.	7666	Buckhannon, WV
Linger Trucking	7667	Buckhannon, WV
Grindstone Mining Coal	7668	Ramsey, WV
Hoover Inc., North Huntsville	7669	Huntsville, AL
Hoover Inc., Allsboro	7670	Allsboro, AL
Paul Construction Coal	7671	Sutton, WV
Willies Coal Yard	7672	Prunty, WV
Porath Sand and Gravel Co.	7673	Houghton, MI
R and N Coal Co., Inc.	7674	Grundy, VA
Ami Dri Inc.	7675	Blue Mountain, MS
Engelhard Corporation	7676	Seneca, SC
KYN Coal Co., Inc.	7677	Mouthcard, KY
Double J Minerals Inc.	7678	Fairmont, WV
W. C. Tonkery, Sweeps Mine No. 1	7679	Shinnston, WV
M. M. Sundt Construction	7680	Tucson, AZ
Cyprus Coal Company	7681	Englewood, CO
C & W Mining Co., Inc.	7682	Phelps, KY
Empire Coal and Development Co.	7683	Mount Carmel, PA
Sand Holler Coal Co., Inc.	7684	Emma, KY
L & B Coal Co., Inc.	7685	Grayson, KY
Double Development Inc.	7686	Stika, KY
H. B. & B. Equipment Co., Inc.	7687	Duty, VA
Kanon Inc.	7688	Springfork, WV
M & M Limestone	7689	Lumberport, WV
Grace Enterprises	7690	Shinnston, WV
Wilson Trucking Co.	7691	Weston, WV
Elmhurst Chicago Stone Co.	7692	Bartlett, IL
Ocqueoc Sand and Gravel	7693	Ocqueoc, MI
Industrial Constructors Co.	7694	Missoula, MT
Louie's Steam Cleaning	7695	Weston, WV
Maple Leaf Coal Co., Inc.	7696	Rainelle, WV
Tatterson & Son	7697	Shinnston, WV
Ted's Mining Safety Institute	7698	Jenkins, KY



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



# COUNCIL NEWS



**1988-89 Officers  
Northern Indiana Joint Safety District Council**

L-R ROY ALLAWAY, CHAIRMAN; HUGH BURRIS, PROGRAM CHAIRMAN;  
JAN BOSWELL, SEC.-TREAS., FRANK MALLORY, EXECUTIVE BOARD.

\* \* \* \* \*

### WANT A WORD WITH US?

OUR EDITORIAL STAFF ALWAYS WELCOMES COMMENTS, CRITICISMS, SUGGESTIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO ARTICLES OF HEALTH AND SAFETY AND SAFETY IN THE MINERAL EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES.

SEND ANY MATERIAL TO:

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION  
HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION  
4800 FORBES AVENUE  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15213

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO USE SUBMITTED MATERIALS FOR SAFETY PROMOTIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



## COUNCIL NEWS

### VALLEY CAMP WINS MINE RESCUE CONTEST

The Valley Camp Coal Company's Donaldson mine team won first place in the Kanawha Valley District Council, Holmes Safety Association, Mine Rescue contest held July 23, 1988, at the Mount Carbon, West Virginia field office.

Valley Camp team members are: Frank Foster, Captain; Tim Browning, Gary Hastings, Rick Waugh, Gilbert Young, Blaine Hall, Ron Sedlock and Jack Campbell.

Cannelton Industries, Indian Creek Division team won second place. Team members are: Chuck Kruzyna, Jeff Kukura, Kenneth Mitchell, Leonard Brown, Jack Hatfield, Captain and Jim Thompson.

Beth Energy, Inc., Mine No. 81 team finished third. Team members are: Tom Fraley, Greg Barron, Karl Cochran, Roger Schuler, Dennis Vance, Steve Horvath, Steve Murphy, Captain and Phil Adkins.

Leckie Smokeless Coal Company's "A" team placed fourth. Team members are: Earl Arnett, Roger Wills, Don Ratliff, Tom Scarles, Gary Daniels, Walter Hawkins and Kermit Holliday, Captain and trainer.

Raleigh Mine Supply and Gauley Sales provided the trophies. The trophies were presented by Henry Young, President and Robert Hill, Vice President of the Kanawha Valley Council of the Holmes Safety Association.

Special appreciation to Raleigh Mine Supply, Gauley Sales, Hill Enterprises, Inc., Valley Emergency Ambulance Service, Valley Camp Coal Company, Donaldson Division, Cannelton Industries, Inc., Beth Energy, Inc., Leckie Smokeless Coal Company, West Virginia Department of Energy, "Sonny" Argento, Montgomery Herald, WMON Radio Station, Peabody Coal Company, The Mine Safety and Health Administration and also special thanks to the persons who did the judging and worked on the field committee.



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



## NAMES in the NEWS

THE CENTRAL-NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL MINE RESCUE CONTEST WAS HELD ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1988, AT THE MACK COMMUNITY CENTER, INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE 10 TEAMS, CARRYING FULL OXYGEN PRODUCING APPARATUS, WERE BLESSED WITH ONE SCORCHINGLY HOT DAY. THESE DEDICATED, SELFLESS ONES, WHO WERE NOT ONLY WEIGHTED DOWN BUT PRACTICALLY BURNED OUT, ALL COMPLETED THE TEST RUNS. DUE TO THE HIGH HEAT AND HUMIDITY, A NUMBER OF TEAMS WITH APPROVAL OF THE CONTEST COMMITTEE, REMOVED THEIR FACIAL PIECES.

ELLSWORTH PAULEY, PRESIDENT OF THE MINE RESCUE ASSOCIATION, GAVE THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME. ROBERT ANDERSON, ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT OF OPERATIONS, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH COAL CO., WAS THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES. THE INVOCATION WAS GIVEN BY HARRY THOMPSON (RETIRED MSHA INSPECTOR), WHO IS CHAPLAIN FOR BOTH THE STATE COUNCIL OF PA AND THE HSA NATIONAL COUNCIL. MSHA SUBDISTRICT MANAGER, TIM THOMPSON, INTRODUCED GUEST SPEAKER A. W. PETZOLD, VICE PRESIDENT OF OPERATIONS, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH COAL CO.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE WAS DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE AS PEOPLE CONTINUOUSLY MOVED ABOUT SEEKING RELIEF FROM THE HEAT.

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

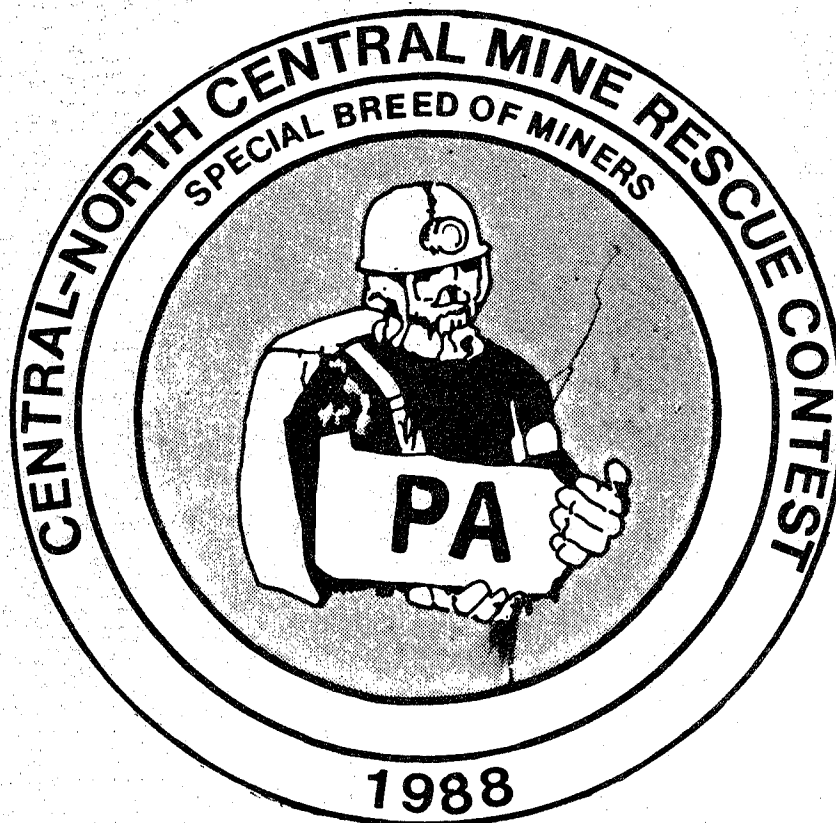
## 1988 TEAM STANDINGS

### MINE RESCUE CONTEST WINNERS

<b>First Place</b>	<u>ROCHESTER &amp; PGH COAL Co. GREENWICH No. 1</u>	CAPT. ROGER LEAMER
<b>Second Place</b>	<u>FLORENCE MINING Co. TEAM No. 2</u>	" DWIGHT HESS
<b>Third Place</b>	<u>FLORENCE MINING Co. TEAM No. 1</u>	" CHRIS YEAGER
<b>Fourth Place</b>	<u>ROCHESTER &amp; PGH. COAL Co. GREENWICH No. 2</u>	" THOMAS GRATTAN
<b>Fifth Place</b>	<u>KEYSTONE COAL MINING TEAM No. 1</u>	" RONALD VAN HORNE

### BENCHMAN CONTEST WINNERS

<b>First Place</b>	<u>FLORENCE MINING Co.</u>	EDWARD HOUSER, JR.
<b>Second Place</b>	<u>ROCHESTER &amp; PGH. COAL Co. GREENWICH No. 1</u>	ALLEN JONES
<b>Third Place</b>	<u>ROCHESTER &amp; PGH. COAL Co. GREENWICH No. 2</u>	ANTHONY BARCZAK







## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

***Train Children to Cross Streets***

The danger in a school crossing program is that parents and children may tend to expect too many added services from this protection. The crossing guards and police officers stationed at hazardous school crossings help children cross safely.

They are not there to spend their full time instructing every child in safe living. This is still the parents' job. Schools help. Crossing guards help. Police officers help. But the prime responsibility always has and always will rest with parents.

The school crossing program is one of assistance. It can't possibly do the whole job alone; nor is it intended to do it. Some day many of this year's school children may have to cross one of these intersections when no guard or police officer is on duty. On that day, the child who is well-trained is the child who will cross safely.

Drivers, too, share in the responsibility to protect our school children. Whether or not there is a crossing guard or police officer stationed near the school, drivers must slow down when children are nearby. The technicality of legal liability makes little difference after a child has been injured.



# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION



## Notebook

THE ASSOCIATION IS AGAIN HOLDING ITS ANNUAL CONTEST FOR THE 1989 SLOGAN DECAL. A CASH PRIZE OF \$15 WILL BE AWARDED TO THIS YEAR'S WINNER.

ALL SLOGANS MUST BE EIGHT WORDS OR LESS AND MUST BE RECEIVED BY OCTOBER 10. THE WINNER WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN THE NOVEMBER BULLETIN.

SEND SUGGESTIONS TO:

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION  
HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION  
4800 FORBES AVENUE  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15213

# ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



## POWERED HAULAGE ACCIDENT

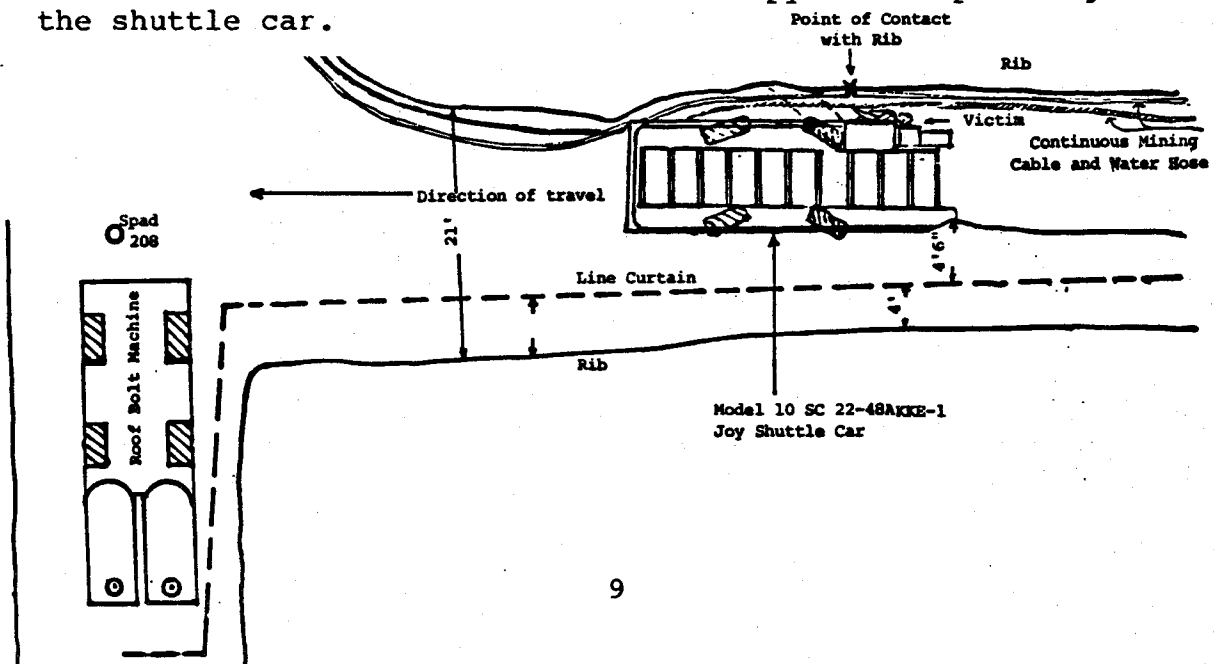
**GENERAL INFORMATION:** A fatal powered haulage accident occurred in this underground coal mine resulting in the death of a shuttle-car operator trainee with four months mining experience. The accident occurred when the operator was traveling from the belt feeder back to the continuous miner in a straight entry when the shuttle car veered, or was steered into the right rib and onto the continuous-miner trailing cable. He was crushed between the rib and canopy support post.

**DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT:** Due to absentees, the victim who usually performed the duties of inside laborer, was assigned the duties to operate the standard drive shuttle car. Coal production and preparation activities continued normally for several hours until the roof-bolting crew, who had been out near the belt feeder on lunch break, returned to the roof-bolt machine and found the shuttle car against right rib with the pump motor operating and the right wheels resting on the continuous-miner cable that was located on the mine floor within 8 inches of the right rib. The operator was caught between the outby canopy upright post and the coal rib.

The victim died from crushing injuries through the chest area.

**CONCLUSION:** The investigation did not reveal any violations that contributed to the occurrence of the accident.

The accident and resultant fatality occurred because the shuttle-car operator failed to position and/or maintain himself within the confines of the canopy while operating the shuttle car.



September 1988

# ABSTRACT FROM FATAL ACCIDENT

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



## POWERED HAULAGE ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A shuttle-car accident occurred in the underground coal mine resulting in the death of an inside laborer. The victim had over two years mining experience, all of which were as inside laborer working with face service crew. The accident occurred when the shuttle car that the victim was attempting to operate was backed into a line of timbers, running the victim between the frame of the shuttle car and timbers. The accident occurred because the victim had little or no experience or training in the operation of shuttle cars, and he attempted to operate the shuttle car after the section foreman told him not to.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The section crew, along with their supervisor, entered the mine and traveled to the acting working area of the section via portal bus. The supervisor examined the proposed work areas and assigned duties and work locations to the miners. Coal production and preparation activities continued normally until the continuous-miner crew ceased operations to wait for a place to be prepared for mining. The shuttle-car operator parked the standard shuttle car at the outby side of the last open crosscut and the remainder of the production crew proceeded to lunch.

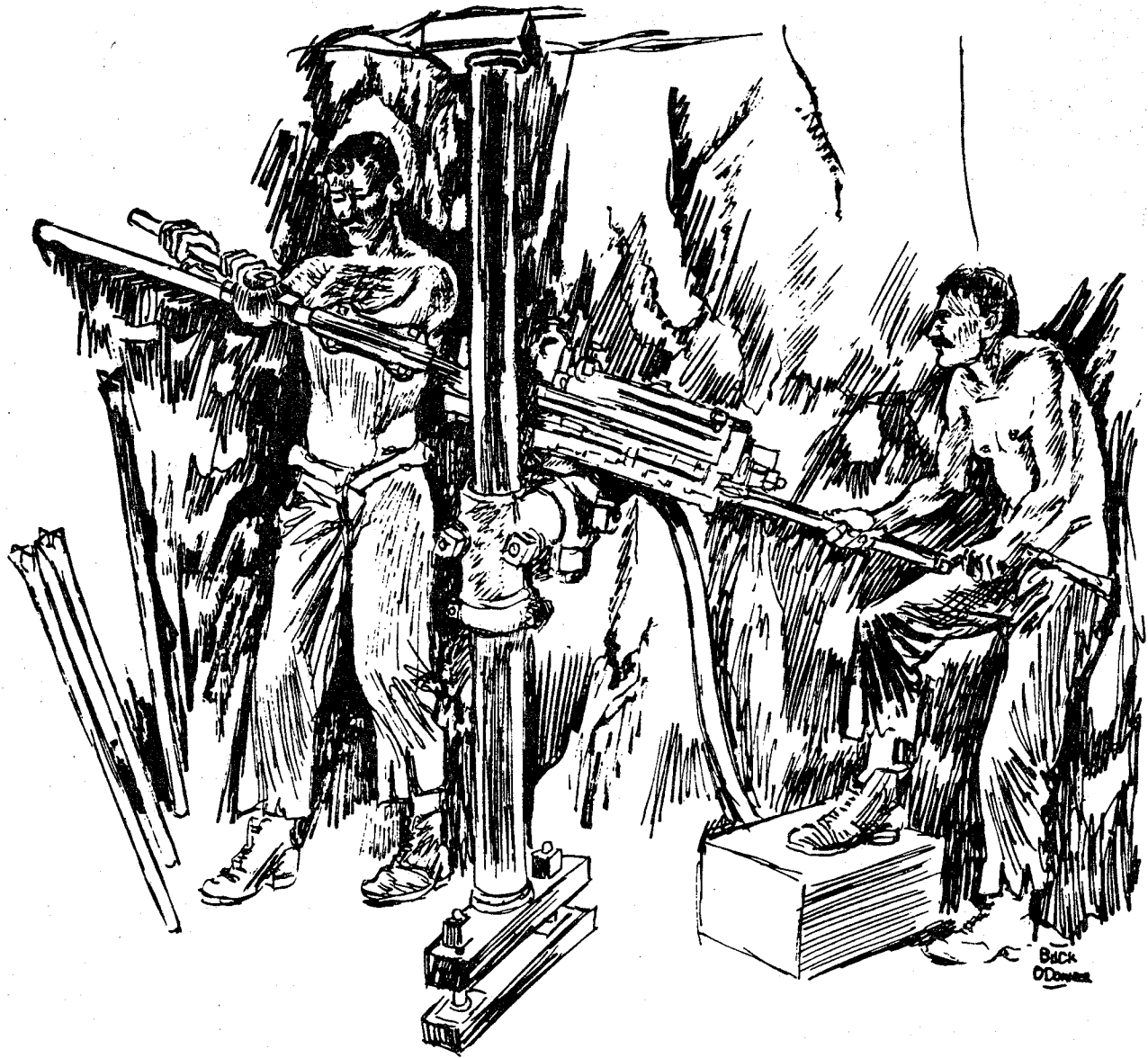
After the lunch break, the shuttle-car operator noticed that the shuttle car had been moved from where he had parked it.

The inside laborer was at the belt feeder turning the operator's controls and seat on the shuttle car as if he had driven the shuttle car from the original parking place to the belt feeder. He seated himself in the operator's deck of the shuttle car facing in the direction of the face with his head and shoulders outside the shuttle-car canopy. He started toward the face and ran into the left rib at a point about halfway between two crosscuts. In his attempt to back the shuttle car away from the rib, he apparently lost control and ran into a row of posts installed along the right rib.

CONCLUSION: The investigation did not reveal any violations of Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 75, which would have contributed to the cause of the accident.

The accident was directly caused by the victim attempting to operate a shuttle car with little or no experience or training. Failure of the victim to follow instructions issued to him by the section foreman was a contributing factor.

# Typical Mining of the Era Gone By



## EARLY DAY STOPING

*The old Burleigh drill mounted on a double screw bar became the popular drill of the early day miners. Heavy machines, bars and arms made it a job for the sturdiest of men.*

H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC



# FOOTNOTE

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

	<u>QUANTITY</u>
1. Machine Guards	_____
2. Contact with Trolley Wires	_____
3. Lock-Out	_____
4. Methane Test	_____
5. Set Your Safety Jack	_____
6. Overhead Power Lines	_____
7. Falls of Roof and Rib	_____
8. Securing Loads	_____
9. Highwalls	_____
10. Bolt According to the Plan	_____
11. Support Safety	_____

In addition, there is a limited supply of 2' X 3' posters on:

12. Test for Methane	_____	(Quantities limited to two of each)
13. Setting Safety Jacks	_____	

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPANY** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS** \_\_\_\_\_

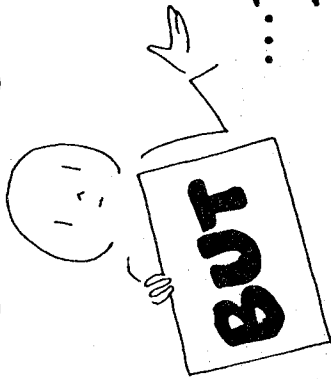
**CITY** \_\_\_\_\_ **STATE** \_\_\_\_\_ **ZIP** \_\_\_\_\_

Return form to:

Audrey Williams  
MSHA, Holmes Safety Association  
4800 Forbes Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

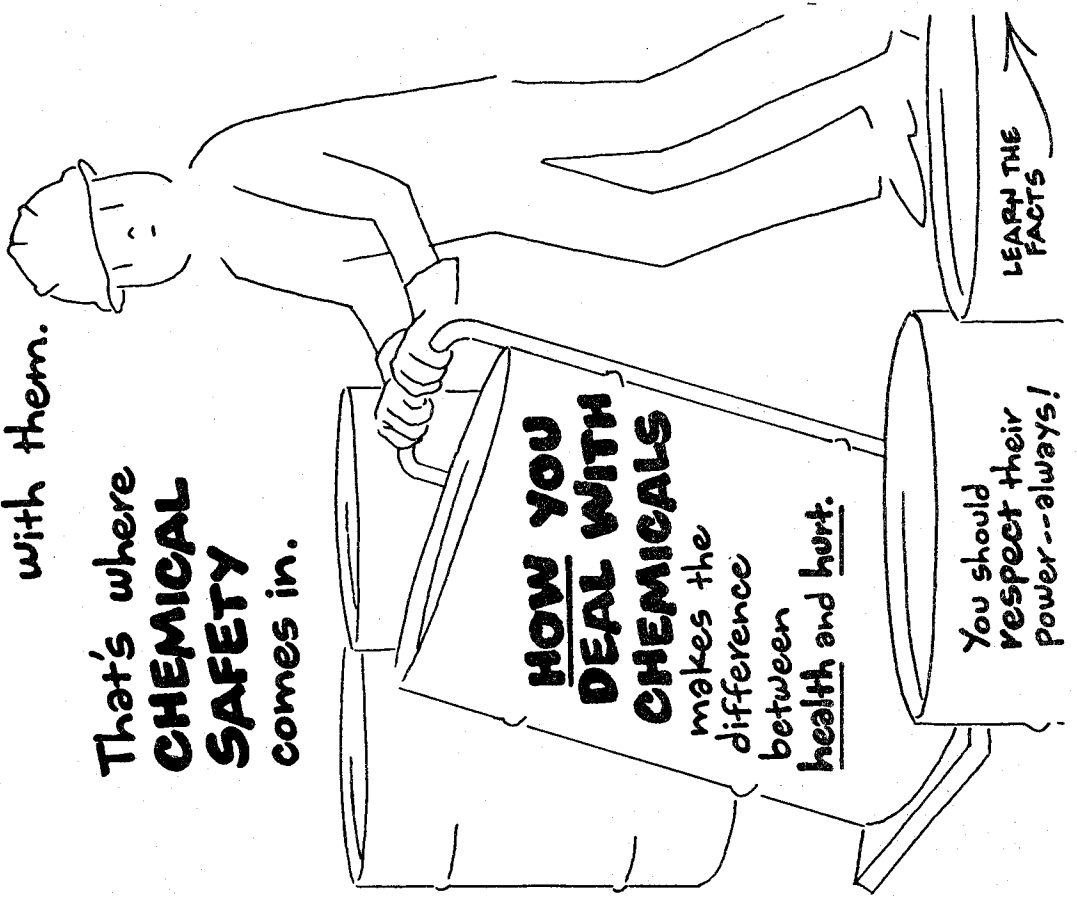
# TOXIC SUBSTANCES AT WORK...

and at home...



...they can also HURT the people that work with them.

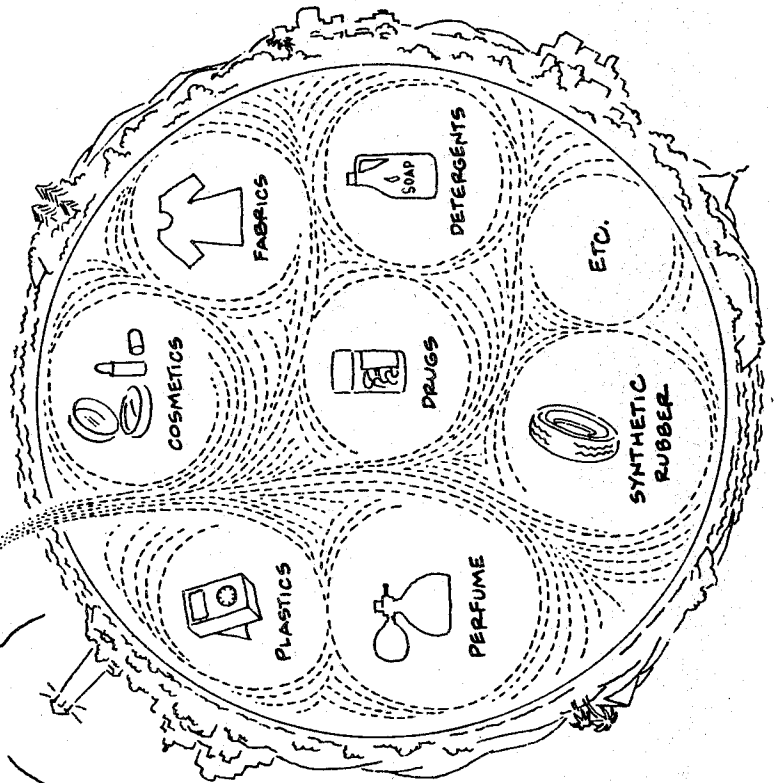
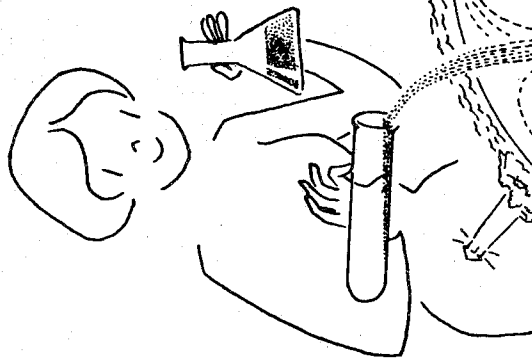
That's where **CHEMICAL SAFETY** comes in.



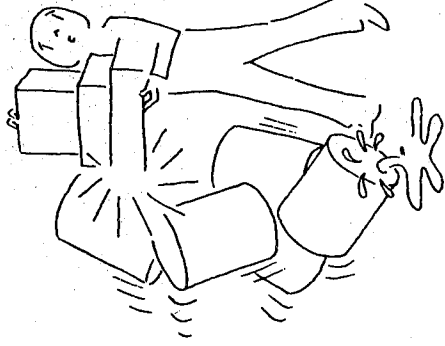
# CHEMICALS are our HELPERS

--substances that are the **BASIS** of many common items

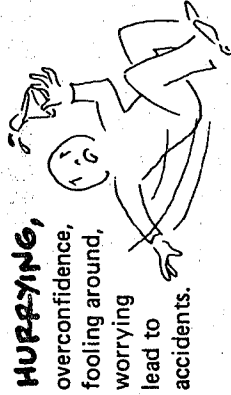
...they play an **IMPORTANT PART** in making our world what it is.



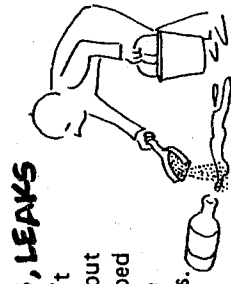
# WHY do chemical accidents HAPPEN?



--because people either **DON'T KNOW** the safety rules or get **CARELESS** and take safety for granted. For example---

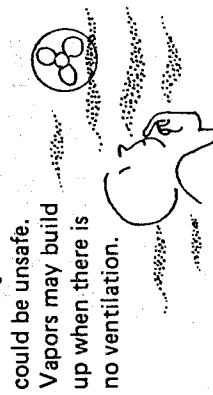


**HURRYING,** overconfidence, fooling around, worrying lead to accidents.



**SPILLS, LEAKS** that aren't watched out for or wiped up can be dangerous.

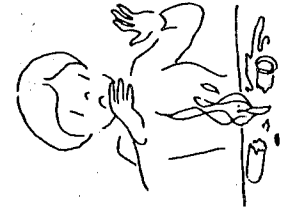
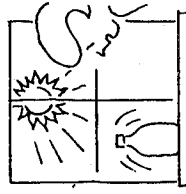
## WORKING CONDITIONS



could be unsafe. Vapors may build up when there is no ventilation.

## EXPOSURE

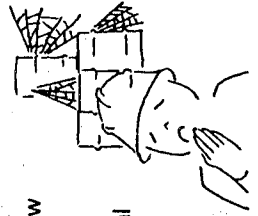
of some chemicals to heat or sun can cause explosion, fire, poisonous reactions.



**CONTACT** between a chemical and the wrong material can cause harmful reactions.

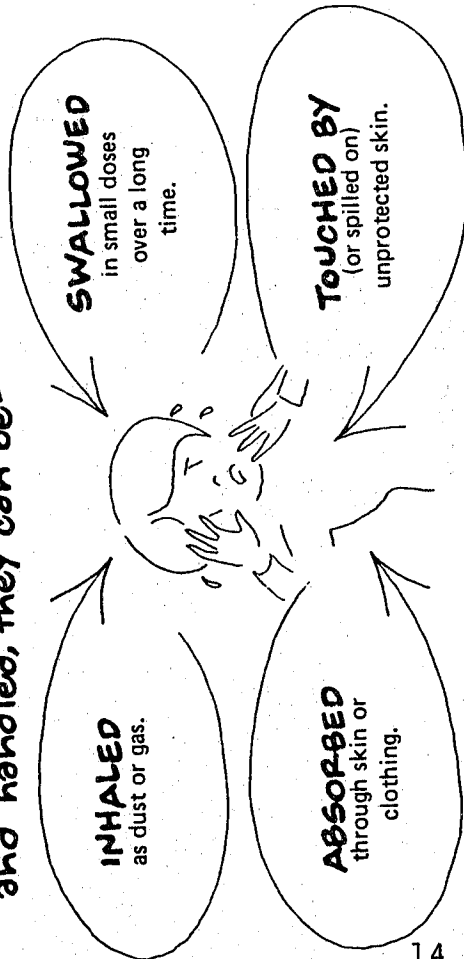
## NEGLECT

or failure to throw out certain old chemicals is dangerous -- chemical changes can happen with time.



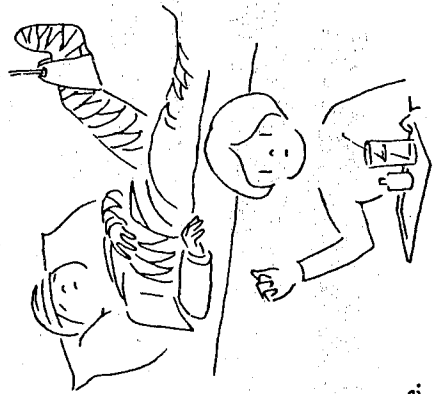
# Chemicals can get to you BY ACCIDENT!

When not properly contained and handled, they can be--



## Some can cause

**INJURY** to eyes, skin, organs, from fires, burns, etc.



**ALLERGY** e.g., skin rash, coughing and breathing problems.

**ILLNESS** sometimes right after exposure or often after many months or years of exposure.

**EVEN DEATH,** since some poisonous chemicals can kill outright.

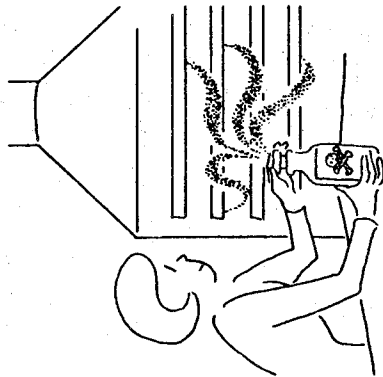


# Know the 4 MAIN TYPES OF CHEMICALS

and how to guard against hazards.

## 1 TOXIC AGENTS

- POISONS such as hydrogen sulfide, cyanides
- can cause injury, disease, even death.

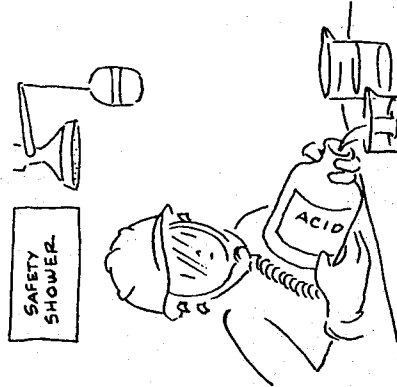


### TO PROTECT YOURSELF

- Close containers tightly when not in use.
- Be sure work area is well ventilated; use a lab hood.
- Always wear personal protective equipment.
- Wash hands often.
- Carry cigarettes in protective over-pack.
- Throw away contaminated clothing.
- Keep proper antidotes handy.

## 2 CORROSIVES

- IRRITANTS such as chlorine
- especially dangerous to the eyes, respiratory tract.



### TO PROTECT YOURSELF

- Wear personal protective equipment: goggles, breathing devices, protective gloves.
- Make sure ventilation is good.
- Run for water if corrosives touch you -- use safety shower.
- If eyes are affected, wash for at least 15 minutes with lids held open. See a doctor.

## 3 FLAMMABLES

- LIQUIDS and GASES that burn readily, such as ethyl ether, gasoline
- conditions for burning: just the right amount of flammable and oxygen; a spark or other source of energy.

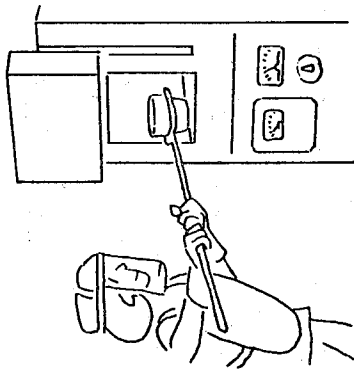


### TO PROTECT YOURSELF

- Make sure no flames, sparks, smokes are near flammables.
- Work under lab hood when possible.
- Keep only a small amount of flammables in work area.
- Store (and dispose of) flammables safely.
- IN AN EMERGENCY: evacuate area; turn off all flames, sparking equipment; clean up flammables; ventilate area thoroughly.

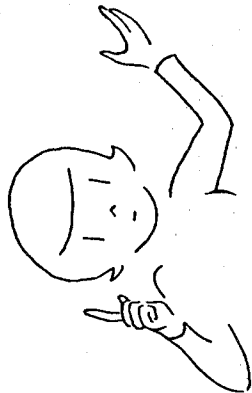
## 4 REACTIVES

- Substances that can EXPLODE, such as nitro compounds
- conditions: being hit, dropped, heated, or mixed with the wrong chemical.



### TO PROTECT YOURSELF

- Know your chemicals before working with them; read about them; test them for stability.
- Handle reactives with great care.
- Carry out possibly dangerous reactions under ventilated hood.
- At first sign of trouble, close doors; evacuate room through doors that don't lead through the area.



Many chemicals can be hazardous in more than 1 way -- for example, a chemical listed as "toxic" may also be flammable.

**REPORT ANY CHEMICAL ACCIDENT:**

- to protect your own health.
- to protect others from the same kind of happening.

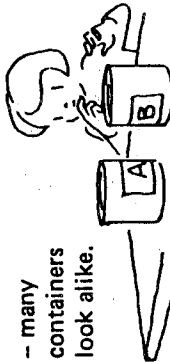
# Your key to a safe workplace-- FOLLOW DIRECTIONS!

## Always READ THE LABEL (even if you use the same chemicals often)

It should tell you...

### NAME of chemical

- many containers look alike.



### KIND of HAZARD involved

- health, flammability, reactivity, etc.
- may be more than 1.



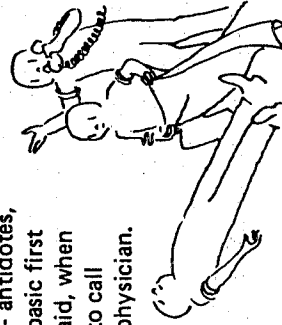
### How SERIOUS the hazard is:

- No. 4 -- extreme (can kill)
- No. 3 -- high
- No. 2 -- moderate
- No. 1 -- slight
- 0 -- no hazard with normal use.



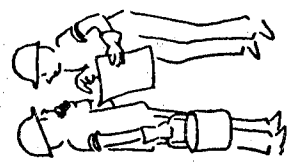
### What to do in EMERGENCIES

- antidotes, basic first aid, when to call to physician.



### IF DIRECTIONS AREN'T COMPLETE

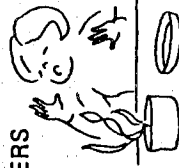
- check the appropriate safety data sheet.
- ask your supervisor.



## STORE chemicals safely.

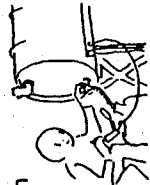
### CLOSE CONTAINERS

- when NOT in use, so that the chemicals -- and atmosphere -- don't become polluted.



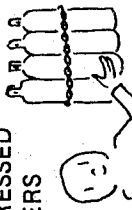
### Store FLAMMABLES and REACTIVES in separate, safe areas.

- Take only small amounts to work area at a time.



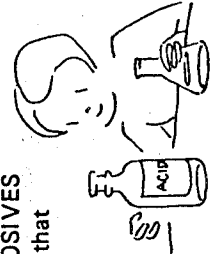
### Be sure COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

- are leak-free, stored out of the way.



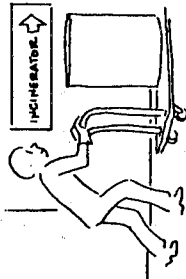
### Store CORROSIVES in containers that won't cause a chemical reaction.

- 



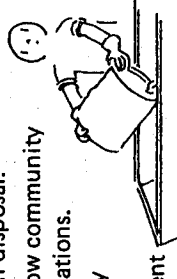
## DISPOSE of chemicals safely.

- BURN those chemicals that are approved for burning in an approved chemical waste incinerator.



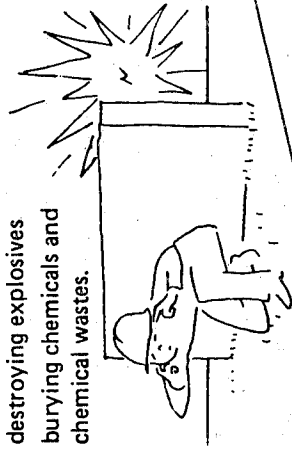
### FLUSH into sewer only chemicals approved for such disposal.

- Know and follow community and plant regulations.
- Your plant may have its own sewage treatment plant.



### FOLLOW PLANT RULES for

- destroying explosives
- burying chemicals and chemical wastes.



DRESS for safety



# Use PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

as required by your job.

## HAT

- Hard hat to protect from falling objects

## GLOVES

- Cotton, leather for abrasives or sharp objects
- Coated cotton for solvents
- Rubber for corrosives
- Leather or aluminized fabric for hot objects

## SHOES

- Should completely cover feet (no sandals, sneakers)
- Steel toe caps when you work with heavy objects
- Rubber boots or shoes when floor is often wet with water, chemicals

## EYE PROTECTION

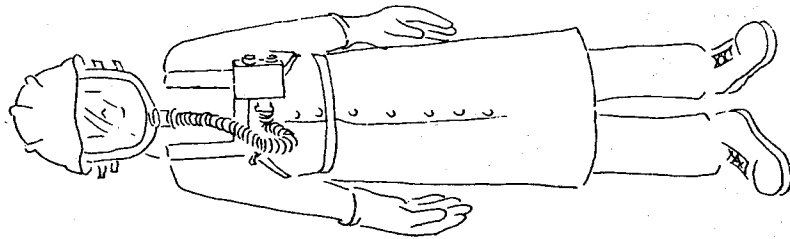
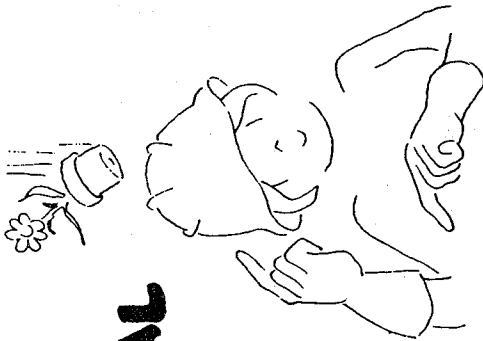
- No contact lenses -- chemicals can get underneath them
- Cup-type goggles or glasses with side shields
- Face shield or mask when necessary.

## BREATHING EQUIPMENT

- Must be the right kind for the job

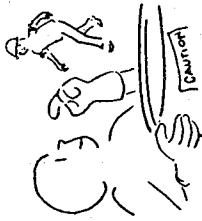
## BODY PROTECTION

- Lab garments to protect against corrosives
- Heavy aprons protect against substances that are messy, sharp, etc.



## Commonsense SAFETY MEASURES

### 1 DON'T WORK ALONE



### 2 KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN

Wipe up spills. Keep equipment in good condition.



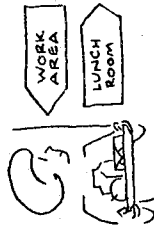
### 4 NO SMOKING

in work areas.



### 5 KEEP FOOD OUT

of work area.



### 7 INVESTIGATE ANY ODORS

before proceeding.



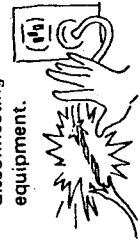
### 6 WASH THOROUGHLY

and often with soap and water.



### 8 MAKE REPAIRS

only after disconnecting equipment.



### 10 REPORT SUSPECTED PROBLEMS

to your supervisor right away.



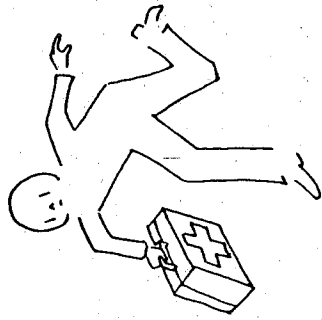
### 11 NO SHORTCUTS

Follow proper procedures; take your time.



# IN AN EMERGENCY:

Listen to the person in charge of emergency procedures.



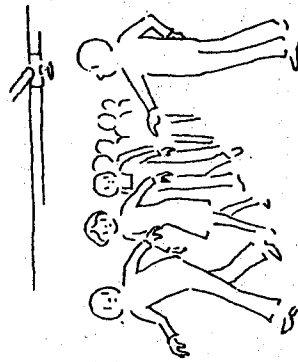
# Know basic FIRST+AID for--



## FOLLOW DIRECTIONS

--to the letter.

**LEARN** (ahead of time) all plant emergency procedures.



## When EVACUATING

- Use doorways that lead away from trouble spot.
- Don't try a rescue that's risky and will endanger you.



## IF RESCUE is necessary

- Work with someone (you may need help yourself).
- Use self-contained breathing equipment if there's even a chance the air is contaminated or there's not enough oxygen.

## Post EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS for

- supervisor
- physician
- chemical suppliers
- local fire department



## POISONING

- **BY INHALATION**
  - Remove the affected person from contaminated area.
- **BY ABSORPTION**
  - Get victim under a shower, remove contaminated clothing and wash victim thoroughly with soap and water.
- **BY SWALLOWING**
  - Check label to learn whether or not to induce vomiting.
  - Let physician give antidote, unless it's an extreme emergency.

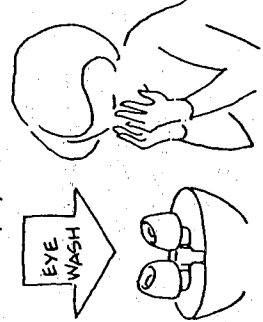
## BURNS

- **GET VICTIM UNDER SAFETY SHOWER** if clothing is still on fire. (If no safety shower, roll victim in blanket, overcoat, etc., to smother fire.)
- **REMOVE** burned clothing once fire is out. Do not remove clothing that sticks to flesh.
- **IMMERSE** affected area or wash it gently in lots of cool water.



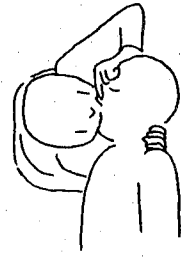
## EYE INJURY

- **WASH** eyes for at least 15 minutes in an eyebath or under tap water, with eyelids held apart.
- Call a physician.



## IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED,

give artificial respiration.

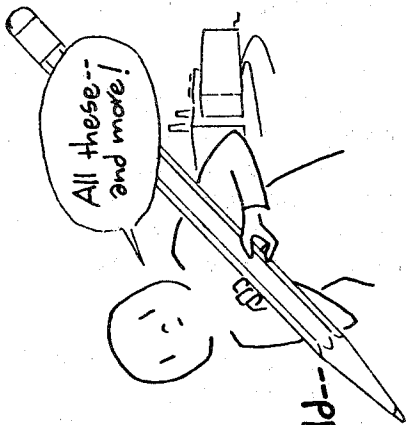


Never put anything into the mouth of an unconscious person.

**IN AN EMERGENCY,** get medical help as soon as possible.

# FOR YOUR PROTECTION

To keep the workplace safe, your employer should--



**MAINTAIN EQUIPMENT.**

**REVIEW** processes for possible hazards.

**CORRECT** dangerous situations.

maintain a **FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.**

provide a sufficient number of **SAFE EMERGENCY EXITS.**

**WARN EMPLOYEES** of safety hazards.

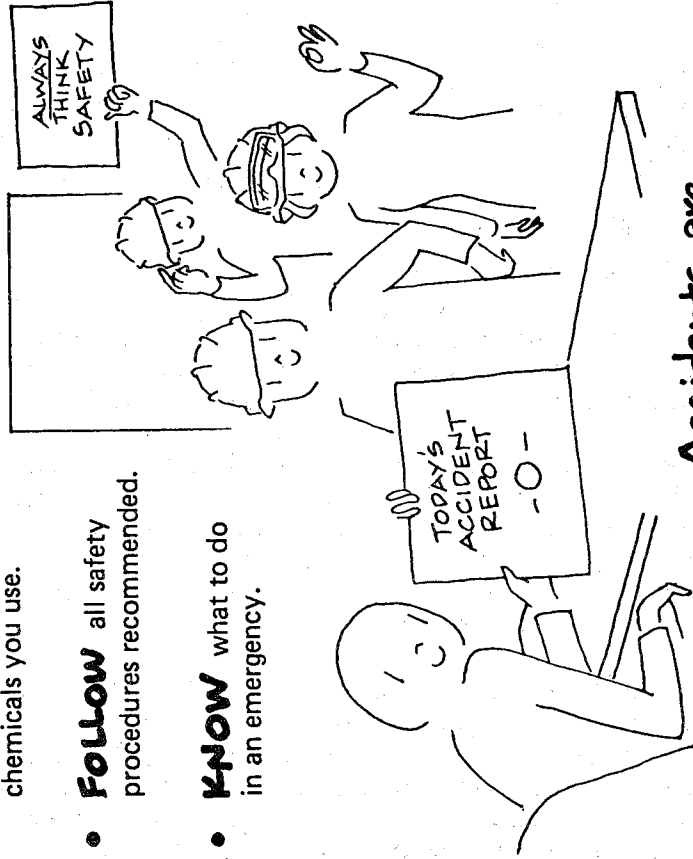
**INSPECT** to be sure employees are working safely.

**KEEP RECORDS** of each employee's exposure to chemicals.

# Soo--

## KEEP YOURSELF SAFE!

- **UNDERSTAND** the dangers involved in the chemicals you use.
- **FOLLOW** all safety procedures recommended.
- **KNOW** what to do in an emergency.



Accidents are **CAUSED BY PEOPLE--** so they can be **PREVENTED BY PEOPLE, too!**



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC  
CHILD POISONINGS:  
The Problem Persists



Most of the news about childhood poisonings is good: Education of the public, child-resistant packaging and more poison control centers have all drastically reduced the number of poisoning deaths. But thousands of children still suffer painful poisoning episodes - and some still die.

The 9 year old boy fixed himself his usual after school snack, a bowl of cereal with milk from a gallon jug in the refrigerator. He was hungry - he swallowed six or seven spoonfuls before he slowed down enough to taste what he was eating. When he did, he made a face and yelled, "What's wrong with this stuff?"

The cereal was all right. But he had covered it with a diluted pesticide that had been mixed up in the jug earlier in the day. Clear at full strength, the chemical became milky when mixed with water. Someone had seen the plastic jug full of white liquid sitting on the basement step and put it in the refrigerator, where milk belongs.

This is one of the cases treated at the Poison Control Center of Children's Hospital of Michigan. Luckily one of the adults in the house figured out what had happened and called the Poison Control Center in time. The boy was hospitalized but recovered after intensive treatment.

Not all childhood poisoning stories have such happy endings, but there are fewer poisoning deaths these days, for many reasons. The National Poison Prevention Week Council, the American Association of Poison Control Centers, the American Academy of Pediatrics and other organizations have made the public more aware of poisoning dangers and more likely to call regional poison control centers.

There are more regional centers and they are saving more lives because people are calling sooner for advice. Child-resistant caps for medications and cleaning products have cut the number of tragedies. New, more aggressive treatments for poisonings are providing better medical results. All of these factors have combined to dramatically reduce the number of poison deaths of children under the age of 5.

Despite the drop in deaths, poisoning is still a major risk for small children. Over the past 20 years, there seems to have been a changing pattern in poisonings. For instance, there's a wider variety of chemicals in homes today than 20 years ago because so many people are "do-it-yourselfers." Car care preparations are one example.

### **BOTTLES-GAS LINE ADDITIVES**

Take the little bottles of gas line additives. They're about eight ounces, a nice size for a toddler to carry around. Although they're supposed to have child-resistant tops, there are always children who can get those tops off. They have narrow necks, so children can drink from them with the greatest of ease - it doesn't all spill down the front of their shirts. These additives usually have high concentrations of methyl alcohol, a very serious poison. Less than a mouthful can cause a serious problem for a 2 year old.

### **BUTTON BATTERY INGESTIONS**

Button battery ingestions are another new development. In a study of button battery ingestions at the National Capital Poison Center, two-thirds involved children under the age of 5. Many of the victims found the battery sitting out or discarded.

These batteries are very small and they go down easily. Many of them pass through harmlessly, but if they hang up in the esophagus, they have to be removed by instrumentation. If they stay too long in the stomach, there's a danger of ulceration. The batteries may contain a toxic metal such as mercury, but the metals aren't always our main concern. These batteries pose a threat because of the electrical charge they can produce, and because if they leak, they release a corrosive.

Proper disposal of used batteries would probably eliminate many of these accidents. As soon as you open the battery compartment to change a battery, take out the old one and immediately tape it to the container or cardboard that the new battery came in. Don't put it down on the table or somewhere else where a child can get it in a second. If someone does swallow a button battery, call the poison control center immediately for instructions. This can be a serious emergency.

### **CLEANING PRODUCTS**

In spite of changes in poisoning patterns, some substances are still high on the list of offenders. Cleaning products, ranging from bleaches to disinfectants to toilet bowl cleaners, account for calls to poison control centers.

Very strong chemicals don't belong in homes with small children because of the potential for poisoning. Do you really need to clean your toilet bowl with some crystals, that, when they hit water, form strong, corrosive acids? Why not just use detergent and a brush?

If you must use strong cleaning compounds, be sure to read and follow the directions carefully. Don't keep more around the house than absolutely necessary. Dispose of left-over cleaning solutions and empty containers in such a way that children can't get at them -- double-wrap them and bury them deep in the outdoor garbage container.

Don't mix cleaners. Some combinations, such as bleach and ammonia, can create poisonous gases. Others may bubble up and splash onto the skin causing chemical burns.

Another source of serious poisonings is chemicals parents may bring home from work. Chemicals that can be used in the work setting are not appropriate in the home. Often, if a child gets into it, we don't know what the substance is because the parent brought it home in an unlabeled container.

#### **LOOK-ALIKE POISONS**

Be careful about "look-alike" substances because doctors may advise the wrong kind of treatment in case of a poisoning. An example is window cleaner. The blue liquid in a squirt bottle from the grocery store looks just like the blue liquid in a gallon bottle to refill your car windshield washer but they contain two different compounds. Don't refill a window cleaner bottle with the windshield solution.

All cleaning products should be kept locked up and out of reach of children. If you're cleaning and the phone rings, do not leave the child and the cleaning supplies together. Take the child with you to answer the phone.

#### **HOUSE PLANTS**

Plants were the second most common cause of child poisonings, although few house plants are toxic and there were no fatalities for children caused by plant ingestion.

The main hazard house plants represent to small children is a foreign body in their mouths. The african violet leaf a one year old grabs and puts in his mouth won't cause systemic poisoning. But he doesn't have good tearing surfaces on his teeth yet; he just gums the leaf. Pretty soon it gets to be like a piece of wet plastic bag. It can slip down into his throat and close off his airway. If he does swallow it, the fiber content may cause gastrointestinal upset -- a stomach-ache or diarrhea.



Outdoor plants are a different matter. Many ornamental plants have beans or berries that are very interesting to children, and some, such as the castor plant bean, are extremely toxic.

Generally speaking, the average red berry that grows outside is not going to be too much of a problem, unless a large quantity has been eaten. That could be serious. But any mushroom we have to consider poisonous until it is proven otherwise. So if a child eats a mushroom, we're going to empty his stomach.

### OTC DRUGS

Analgesics - pain relievers such as aspirin and aspirin substitutes - were the third most cause of poisonings reported to the AAPCC.

Over-the-counter medicines of all kinds are a problem. Perhaps because they're available without prescriptions people don't treat them as the poisoning threat that they are. The medications are often left out in sight and reach of children; parents may leave off a child-resistant cap because it's too much trouble to put it back on properly; people may transfer a few pills to another container to leave by the bedside or carry with them in a purse or pocket.

Children will imitate parents' pill-taking behavior. Parents just don't think before they take their medication in front of their children. If you've got a headache, take your pill in private.

Watching adults take pills casually is not only dangerous because of the risk of poisoning -- a child who takes his own medicine every time he doesn't feel good may also be masking an important symptom of a serious illness.

Drugs, both prescription and over-the-counter, are a problem when you take your children visiting. An older friend or relative may not be as cautious about where they store things as someone with a young child would be. They tend to keep their pills by the side of the bed or on the kitchen counter where small hands can reach, and they may not have them in child-resistant bottles.

Visitors to your home may bring danger in their purses or pockets as well. When people come to visit you, offer to hang up the lady's handbag in the closet. She may be carrying medicine or other things that you wouldn't want your toddler to get into, but purses are almost always left on the floor by a chair, or on the coffee table, places where they're easy to get into. The same goes for a gentleman's suit coat, he gets comfortable, takes off his jacket and slings it over the chair back, and, in his pocket, may be medicine for his stomach ulcer.

Like many over-the-counter medications, cosmetics and personal care items are often treated carelessly. Mouthwash, aftershave, cologne all sit out. Some of these have very high alcohol content. Now a small child doesn't have to get absolutely drunk in order to be life-threatening. To break down alcohol, the body uses up stored sugar. Children may go into a low blood sugar state, even into a coma, after drinking alcohol. Their brains can suffer badly in that state. There have been deaths from children drinking mouthwash.

Some hair care products also contain high levels of alcohol, while others, such as permanent wave solution, can be corrosive if swallowed. All of these products should be locked out of reach of young children.

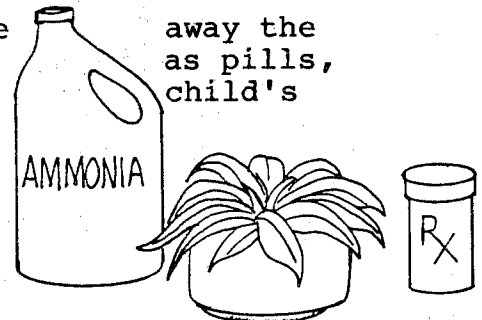
Chronic poisoning, repeated small doses of toxic substances such as lead, is often undetected by parents because it produces vague symptoms like behavioral changes or stomach upset that may mimic the flu.

One common chronic poison is carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless gas that's produced any time organic fuels are burned. Furnaces, unvented heaters, gas water heaters and your car's exhaust system are all sources of carbon monoxide. They should all be checked regularly to make sure you're not poisoning your own environment.

One more piece of advice for parents of young children: "Be prepared for their developmental stages. The child who didn't walk yesterday will walk today. The child who doesn't climb today will climb next week. Each of these developmental stages increases the risk of poisoning and other accidents."

#### WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING

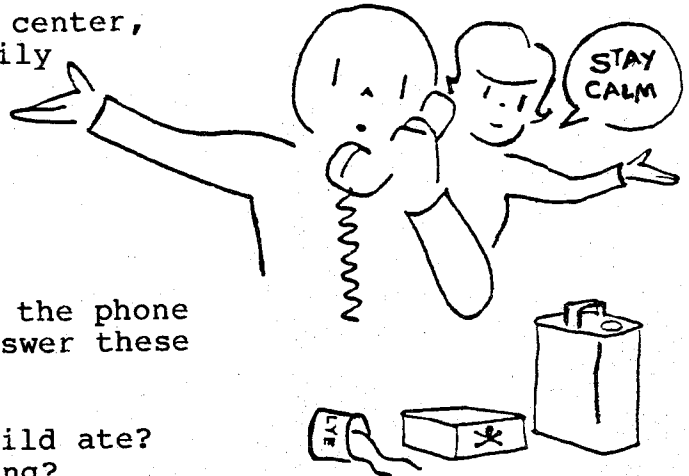
1. Separate the child from the poison. Take container. If it's a solid poison, such as plants or mothballs, check inside the mouth and remove any pieces with a clean, wet washcloth wrapped around your finger. If it's a poisonous gas, take the child outside.



away the  
as pills,  
child's

2. Maintain life support. If the child has stopped breathing, lay him on his back, hold his nose closed with your thumb and forefinger and breathe into his mouth. Use a regular rhythm, one breath every three or four seconds. If you're trained, and in your opinion the situation warrants it, begin administering CPR.

3. Call your local poison control center, hospital emergency room or family physician. Do not attempt to treat a poisoning without professional advice. Following instructions on product labels may cause more harm to the victim.



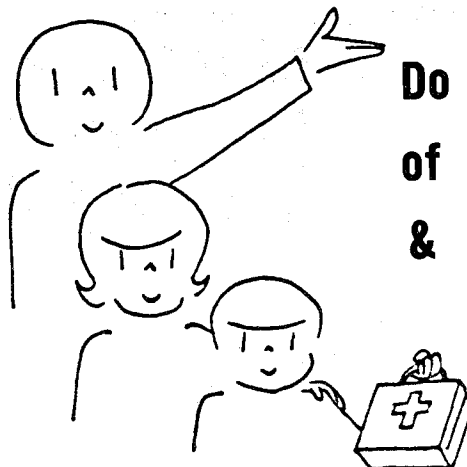
Take the container, if any, to the phone with you and be prepared to answer these questions:

- What is the substance the child ate?
- What symptoms is he displaying?
- How old is the child and about how much does he weigh?
- How long ago did this happen?
- Does the child have any health problems and is he taking any medication?
- Where are you located?

4. Stay calm and follow the instructions you are given precisely. If your child doesn't seem to be responding to treatment, call back.

**Safety is CONTAGIOUS!!**

**Let's make every effort  
to spread it!**



**Do you know the location  
of a Poison Control Center  
& Telephone number?**

### HOW TO POISON-PROOF YOUR HOME

1. Keep all medicines (including over-the-counter products), cleaning products, automotive care products and plants out of reach of children. Store them up high or in locked cabinets.
2. Use products with child-resistant packaging and always replace the cap properly. Don't rely on the packaging alone to protect your child.
3. Use medicines wisely. Follow label or prescription instructions carefully. Give prescription medicine only to the person for whom it was prescribed. Discard outdated medications safely, flush them down the toilet, rinse out the container and bury it deep in the trash.
4. Avoid transferring poisonous products from their original containers. If you must do this, carefully copy all information from the original label -- product name, expiration date, contents -- attach it to the new container. Never put poisonous substances into a container that once held food, such as a soda bottle. Even an adult may mistake the contents for an edible product.
5. Store harmful products away from food and store external medications separately from internal medications to lessen the chance of someone mistaking one for the other.
6. Do not refer to medicine as "candy" when talking to children, they may take you literally. And don't take medicine in front of the children. Their imitative behavior may lead to tragedy.
7. Keep a one-ounce bottle of syrup of ipecac to induce vomiting for each child in the house, but don't administer it without professional medical advice. (Syrup of ipecac is available from your pharmacist.) Keep the number of your local poison control center, hospital emergency room or family doctor posted near the phone.

**More serious injuries  
happen at home  
than on the job.**

**Your home doesn't have to be an  
accident waiting to happen!**



# Yearly Fatalities in Coal Metal/Nonmetal Mines



YEAR	COAL	METAL	TOTAL	YEAR	COAL	METAL	TOTAL
1911	2719	883	3602	1950	643	167	810
1912	2360	874	3234	1951	785	175	960
1913	2785	866	3651	1952	548	209	757
1914	2454	739	3193	1953	461	161	622
1915	2269	701	2970	1954	396	139	535
1916	2226	870	3096	1955	420	157	577
1917	2696	983	3679	1956	448	157	605
1918	2580	771	3351	1957	478	152	630
1919	2323	591	2914	1958	358	167	525
1920	2272	603	2875	1959	293	173	465
1921	1995	350	2345	1960	325	185	510
1922	1984	476	2460	1961	294	127	421
1923	2462	510	2972	1962	289	216	505
1924	2402	556	2958	1963	284	173	457
1925	2234	520	2754	1964	242	179	421
1926	2518	584	3102	1965	259	180	439
1927	2231	487	2718	1966	233	195	428
1928	2176	392	2568	1967	222	181	403
1929	2187	476	2663	1968	311	182	493
1930	2063	370	2433	1969	203	179	382
1931	1463	219	1682	1970	260	165	425
1932	1207	139	1346	1971	181	164	345
1933	1064	154	1218	1972	156	234	390
1934	1226	176	1402	1973	132	175	307
1935	1242	215	1457	1974	132	158	290
1936	1342	290	1632	1975	155	123	278
1937	1413	296	1709	1976	141	113	254
1938	1105	238	1343	1977	139	134	273
1939	1078	221	1299	1978	104	136	240
1940	1388	302	1690	1979	144	123	267
1941	1266	306	1572	1980	133	103	236
1942	1471	349	1820	1981	153	84	237
1943	1451	300	1751	1982	122	51	173
1944	1298	220	1518	1983	70	61	131
1945	1068	174	1242	1984	124	80	204
1946	968	181	1149	1985	67	55	122
1947	1158	220	1378	1986	86	46	132
1948	999	203	1202	1987	64	67	131
1949	584	152	736				

(1987 - subject to change)

## TOTAL FATALITIES 10-YEAR SERIES

1911-1920	--	32,565	1941-1950	--	13,178
1921-1930	--	26,973	1951-1960	--	6,186
1931-1940	--	14,778	1961-1970	--	4,374
			1971-1980	--	2,880

# HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

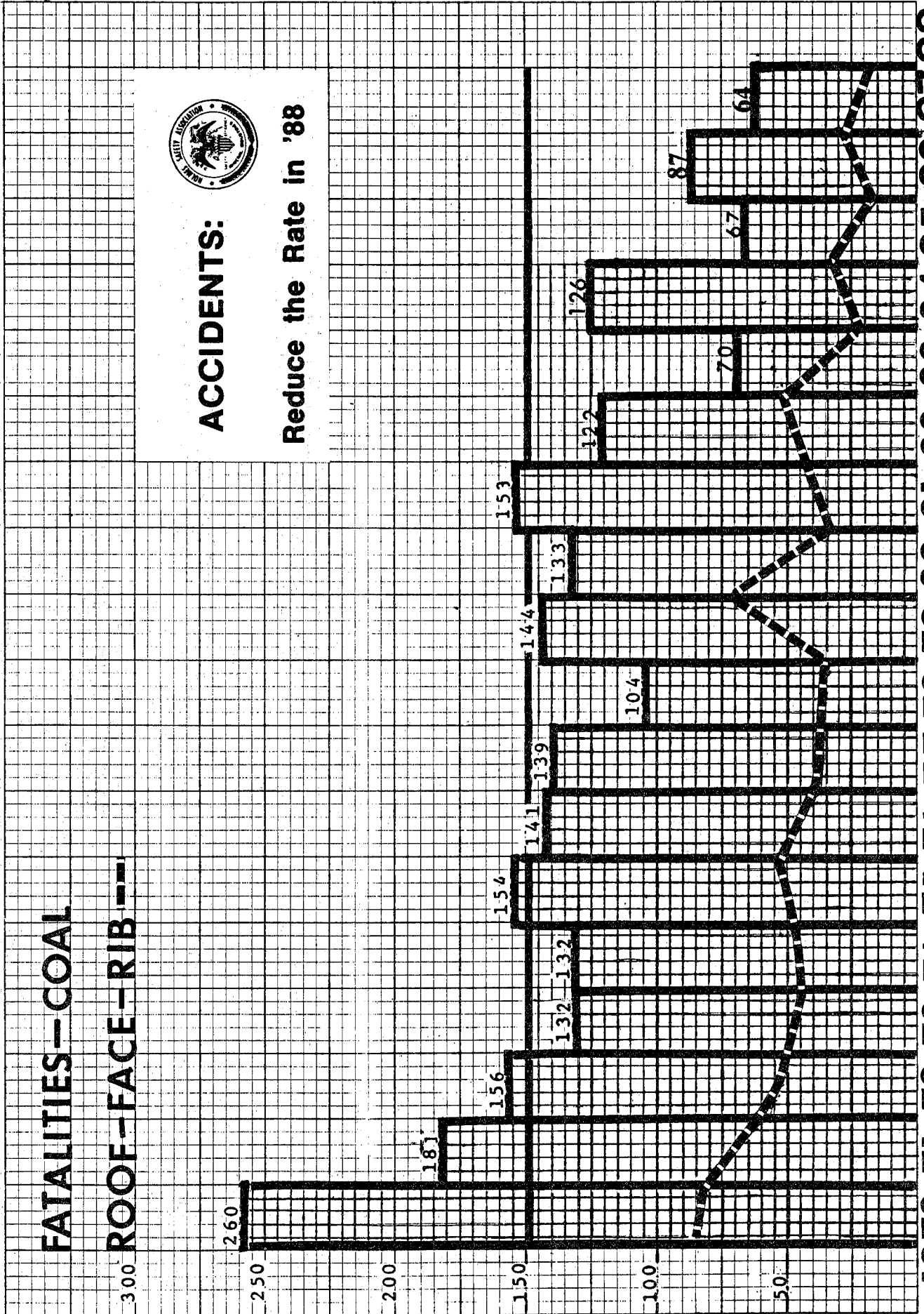


**ACCIDENTS:**

**Reduce the Rate in '88**

**FATALITIES—COAL**

**ROOF—FACE—RIB**



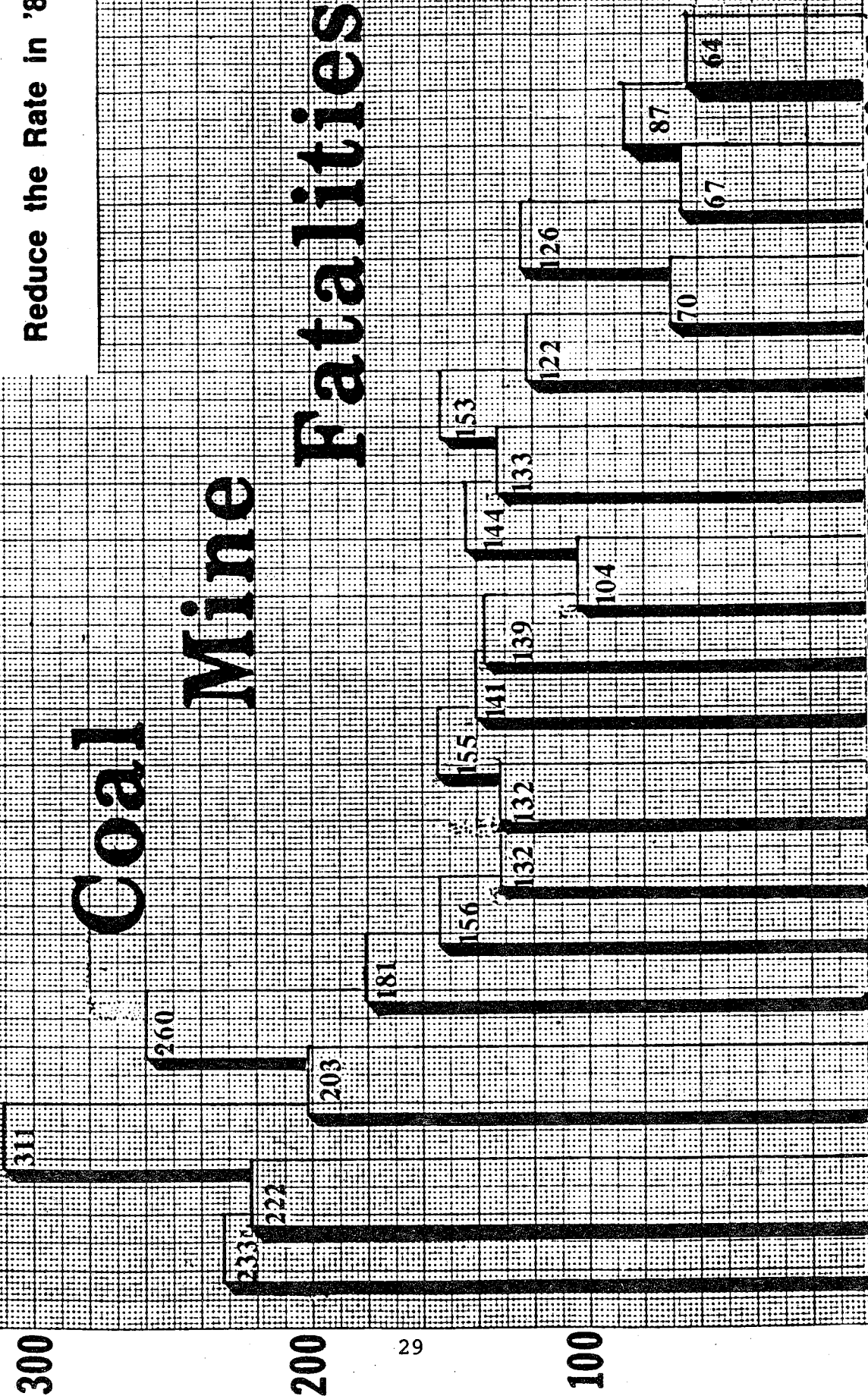
1970 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88



# ACCIDENTS:

Reduce the Rate in '88

# Coal Mine Fatalities



66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87

# THE LAST WORD

Human nature sometimes plays strange tricks with our habits and attitudes. For instance, it creates an irresistible urge to find out if the wet paint sign really means what it says. Sticky fingers give the answer in a hurry.

And human nature puts that same urge to work on some workers when they see such signs as -- **Caution.... Danger....No Smoking.... Hands Off....Close Clearance....** and many others.

It's not easy--turning down human nature's invitation. After all, if the wet paint sign really means what it says, sticky fingers is the only result. But then there are the other signs. Disregarded, they can cause painful injuries, even claim limbs and lives.

Take signs at their face value. Purge the urge to find out if they really mean what they say.

Worried about something? If you've got a worry or two on your mind, you may be headed for trouble. It'll pay you in more ways than one to put the worries out of your mind while working.

Otherwise, you might wind up with the biggest worry of all--an accident! Worry hurts more than it helps. Don't learn that fact by painful experience.

\* \* \* \* \*

A DIME sure isn't worth much these days. In fact, it may be even more worthless than you think. It doesn't even make a good screwdriver. It doesn't give you good leverage for turning, and you're apt to skin a finger or tear a fingernail when the dime slips.

It's more dangerous, of course, to use a real tool of the wrong kind or size on your job. That can knock you flatter than a worn out 1957 dime.

\* \* \* \* \*

## WATCH FOR CHILDREN & SCHOOL BUSES... GIVE THEM THE Brake!



The face you have at 20 is the face God gave you. The face you have at 40 is the one life gave you. And the one you have at 60 is the one you probably deserve.





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**

-----  
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

BULK RATE  
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DOL  
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