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# BULLETIN

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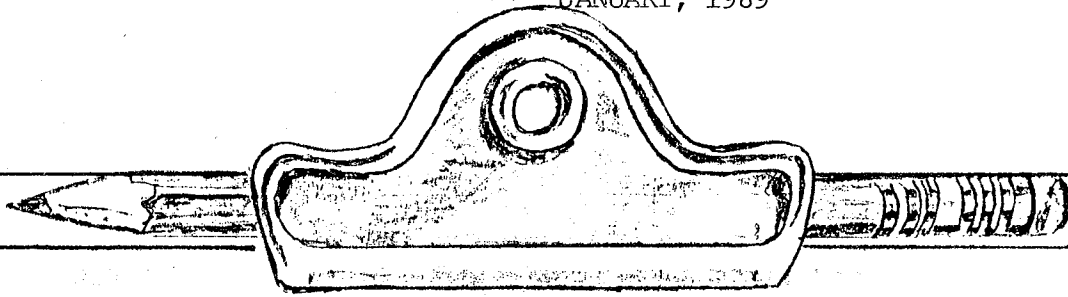
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# Typical Mining of the Era Gone By



TAKIN' FIVE



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**KEEP US IN CIRCULATION.**

**THIS SAFETY BULLETIN CONTAINING SAFETY ARTICLES ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS, FATAL ACCIDENT ABSTRACTS, STUDIES, POSTERS AND OTHER SAFETY INFORMATION FOR PRESENTATION TO GROUPS OF MINE AND PLANT WORKERS IS PROVIDED FREE AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION AT ON-THE-JOB SAFETY MEETINGS.**

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



| COMPANY                       | CHAPTER NO. | LOCATION           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Triple S. Welding Inc.        | 7798        | Cannelton, WV      |
| VMS LTD.                      | 7799        | Glen, WV           |
| Tire Centers Inc.             | 7800        | Powellton, WV      |
| C. J. Rust Construction Co.   | 7801        | Knottsville, KY    |
| Pyramid Mining Inc.           | 7802        | Hebbardsville, KY  |
| Bradmar Inc.                  | 7803        | Hartford, KY       |
| Dunbar Coal Co., Inc.         | 7804        | Dunbar, KY         |
| W. C. Tonkery                 | 7805        | Shinnston, WV      |
| Franklin Limestone Co.        | 7806        | Crawford, TX       |
| Raleigh Mine Supply           | 7807        | Cannelton, WV      |
| A. Barletta & Sons            | 7808        | Hazleton, PA       |
| Stanwest Mining Co.           | 7809        | Humboldt, AZ       |
| Simpson Mining Co., Inc.      | 7810        | Mills, KY          |
| Four Aces Mining Inc.         | 7811        | Fields, KY         |
| Henry Dean Sand & Gravel      | 7812        | Onaway, MI         |
| Morton Salt                   | 7813        | Glendale, AZ       |
| Mining Services Internatl.    | 7814        | Salt Lake City, UT |
| Preece Processing Inc.        | 7815        | Belfry, KY         |
| Lester Coal Co.               | 7816        | Hatfield, KY       |
| Ohio Amco Inc.                | 7817        | Coshocton, OH      |
| Bunting S/G Products Inc.     | 7818        | West Branch, MI    |
| Independent Cement Corp.      | 7819        | Hagerstown, MD     |
| Small Mountain Quarry Inc.    | 7820        | Westhazleton, PA   |
| Twentymile Coal Company       | 7821        | Rawlins, WY        |
| LaRosa Fuel Co., Inc.         | 7822        | Simpson, WV        |
| Mich. & Wiscon. Concrete Inc. | 7823        | Menominee, MI      |
| Bichler Grv. & Concrete Co.   | 7824        | Escanaba, MI       |
| Winn Const. Co., Inc.         | 7825        | Calhoun, KY        |
| Iceland Terminal Inc.         | 7826        | Maceo, KY          |
| Winn Const. Co., Inc.         | 7827        | Utica, KY          |
| Green Coal Co.                | 7828        | Hebbardsville, KY  |
| Green Coal Co.                | 7829        | Pleasant Ridge, KY |
| Lenora Coal Co., Inc.         | 7830        | Robinson Creek, KY |
| Mining Specialists Inc.       | 7831        | Belle, WV          |
| Commercial Testing & Eng. Co. | 7832        | New Bethlehem, PA  |
| Misty Bec Coal Corp.          | 7833        | Grundy, VA         |
| Salt Lake Seismic Services    | 7834        | Magna, UT          |
| Marion Hardware               | 7835        | Marion, WI         |
| J & A Co.                     | 7836        | Hegins, PA         |
| Rail River Terminal           | 7837        | Ironton, OH        |
| Loyal Creek Coal Company      | 7838        | Burrell, PA        |
| Amanda Nicole Fuels Inc.      | 7839        | Tunnelton, WV      |
| Commercial Testing & Eng. Co. | 7840        | Price, UT          |
| North Eastern Mining Co.      | 7841        | Terra Alta, WV     |
| P & S Coal Co., Inc.          | 7842        | Pond Gap, WV       |
| Kerley Chemicals              | 7843        | Sahuarita, AZ      |
| Little Lode Mining Co.        | 7844        | Virginia City, MT  |
| Dominion Coal Corp.           | 7845        | Grundy, VA         |



| COMPANY                        | CHAPTER NO. | LOCATION             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| E. F. Wilkinson & Sons Inc.    | 7846        | Cheboygan, MI        |
| C. M. Brier Corp.              | 7847        | Dixie, WV            |
| J.J. Coal Co., Inc.            | 7848        | Pikeville, KY        |
| Vulcan Materials Co.           | 7849        | West Lafayette, IN   |
| Au Gres Rock                   | 7850        | Au Gres, MI          |
| West Branch Conc. Prod. Inc.   | 7851        | West Branch, MI      |
| Afton Stone Inc.               | 7852        | Afton, MI            |
| Northern Processing            | 7853        | Vanderbilt, MI       |
| Eastman Gravel Pit             | 7854        | Omer, MI             |
| Burchett Investment Corp.      | 7855        | Stambaugh, KY        |
| Neilco Co.                     | 7856        | Murray, UT           |
| Moose's Welding & Const.       | 7857        | Lyman, UT            |
| Anna B. Mining Inc.            | 7858        | Clifftop, WV         |
| Rocon Mining Co.               | 7859        | Long Branch, WV      |
| Alta Gold Co.                  | 7860        | Silverton, CO        |
| White Pine Gold Mining Co.     | 7861        | Ely, NV              |
| Meyer Material Co.             | 7862        | Twin Lakes, WI       |
| Ford Coal Co.                  | 7863        | Leewood, WV          |
| First Big Mountain Mining Co.  | 7864        | Cedar Grove, WV      |
| Chloe Ridge Coal               | 7865        | Summersville, WV     |
| Chloe Ridge Coal               | 7866        | Turkey Creek, KY     |
| Big C Coal Co., Inc.           | 7867        | Robinson Creek, KY   |
| Institute of Mining Technology | 7868        | Juneau, AK           |
| Leishman Auger Mining          | 7869        | St. Clairsville, OH  |
| The Morie Co., Inc.            | 7870        | Millville, NJ        |
| Alfco                          | 7871        | Barbourville, KY     |
| Wirco                          | 7872        | Barbourville, KY     |
| Sundance Energy Inc.           | 7873        | Julian, WV           |
| Mine Examining Board Ohio Div. | 7874        | Columbus, OH         |
| Ohio Division of Mines         | 7875        | Pickerington, OH     |
| Ohio Division of Mines         | 7876        | Flushing, OH         |
| Tri-State Auger Mining Inc.    | 7877        | East Springfield, OH |
| C.A.M. Co.                     | 7878        | Dennison, OH         |
| King Quarries Inc.             | 7879        | Zanesville, OH       |
| Ohio Division of Mines         | 7880        | New Concord, OH      |
| Barb Tipple                    | 7881        | Coshocton, OH        |
| Ohio Division of Mines         | 7882        | McConnelsville, OH   |
| Ohio Division of Mines         | 7883        | Cambridge, OH        |
| Thompson Mining Co.            | 7884        | Fultonham, OH        |
| Oxford Mining                  | 7885        | Coshocton, OH        |
| Industrial Commission of Ohio  | 7886        | Freeport, OH         |
| Empire Coal Co.                | 7887        | Gnadenhutten, OH     |
| Continental Energy Associates  | 7888        | Lattimer, PA         |
| Honley Mining Co., Inc.        | 7889        | Uneeda, WV           |
| Mae-West Preparation Plant     | 7890        | Uneeda, WV           |
| Birchfield Mining Inc.         | 7891        | Uneeda, WV           |
| Davidson Mining Inc.           | 7892        | Uneeda, WV           |
| Block Mountain Mining Inc.     | 7893        | Huntsville, TN       |



| COMPANY                       | CHAPTER NO. | LOCATION             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Local #1188-UMWA              | 7894        | Coshocton, OH        |
| Oconto County Highway Dept.   | 7895        | Oconto, WI           |
| Horizon Fuels Inc.            | 7896        | Bruceton Mills, WV   |
| Supreme Energy Inc.           | 7897        | Peytona, WV          |
| Chiasaw Mining Inc.           | 7898        | Peytona, WV          |
| Cheyenne Mining Corp.         | 7899        | Peytona, WV          |
| M & R Coal Co.                | 7900        | Pineville, KY        |
| Orion Development Corp.       | 7901        | Ransom, KY           |
| Cedar Mineral Company         | 7902        | Wikieup, AZ          |
| Fountain Blue Coal Co., Inc.  | 7903        | Hurley, VA           |
| Central Ohio Coal Company     | 7904        | Cumberland, OH       |
| U.S. Steel Mining Co., Inc.   | 7905        | Eighty-Four, PA      |
| C & D Coal Co.                | 7906        | Ashcamp, KY          |
| Fossil Fuel Inc.              | 7907        | Elkhorn City, KY     |
| Coal Dust Coal Co., Inc.      | 7908        | Elkhorn City, KY     |
| KYN Coal Co., Inc.            | 7909        | Ashcamp, KY          |
| Cheyenne Eagle Coal Co., Inc. | 7910        | Phyllis, KY          |
| MSHA                          | 7911        | New Lexington, OH    |
| C & J Trucking                | 7912        | Chesapeake, WV       |
| D & B Coal Co., Inc.          | 7913        | Hellier, KY          |
| L & R Fuels                   | 7914        | Hellier, KY          |
| Southern Illinois Sand Co.    | 7915        | Chester, IL          |
| Jackson County S/G Gravel Co. | 7916        | Gorham, IL           |
| Elizabethton                  | 7917        | Elizabethton, TN     |
| Shirley Bros. Gen. Contractor | 7918        | Aransas Pass, TX     |
| Condor Management Corporation | 7919        | Sinton, TX           |
| Clearwater Constructors       | 7920        | San Antonio, TX      |
| Superior Fabricators          | 7921        | Ingleside, TX        |
| Loyd West Corporation         | 7922        | Pasadena, TX         |
| James Stritikus Consulting    | 7923        | Livingston, TX       |
| Commercial Contracting        | 7924        | San Antonio, TX      |
| A. G. Hill Power Inc.         | 7925        | Corpus Christi, TX   |
| Fairbairn Electric            | 7926        | Corpus Christi, TX   |
| Nueces                        | 7927        | Corpus Christi, TX   |
| L A Grant                     | 7928        | Corpus Christi, TX   |
| J & B Coal                    | 7929        | Fairmont, WV         |
| Mistie Energy Inc.            | 7930        | Wharton, WV          |
| Rand Coal Co., Inc.           | 7931        | Wharton, WV          |
| Har-Mat Coal Co.              | 7932        | Bim, WV              |
| Elquist Mining Company        | 7933        | Battle Mountain, NV  |
| Jumbo Mining Company          | 7934        | Delta, UT            |
| Ash Grove Cement West Inc.    | 7935        | Portland, OR         |
| Anker Energy Corp.            | 7936        | Maidsville, WV       |
| A. S. & K. Inc.               | 7937        | Shriver, WV          |
| National Mine Service Co.     | 7938        | Morgantown, WV       |
| Edwards Auger Mining          | 7939        | New Philadelphia, OH |
| Division of Mines             | 7940        | Columbus, OH         |
| J. E. Merit Constructors      | 7941        | Pasadena, CA         |
| Frank Bros. Inc.              | 7942        | Janesville, WI       |



| COMPANY                  | CHAPTER NO. | LOCATION            |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Yahara Materials Inc.    | 7943        | Waunakee, WI        |
| Gibbons Mining Co.       | 7944        | Salt Lake City, UT  |
| Ohio District #14        | 7945        | Cadiz, OH           |
| Ohio Amco Inc.           | 7946        | Coshocton, OH       |
| Peabody Coal Co.         | 7947        | Coshocton, OH       |
| Ohio District #8         | 7948        | Warsaw, OH          |
| Alta Gold Co.            | 7949        | Ely, NV             |
| Alta Gold Co.            | 7950        | Salt Lake City, UT  |
| Stear Auger Mining Inc.  | 7951        | Summersville, WV    |
| Silverbrook Anthracite   | 7952        | Alden, PA           |
| Silverbrook Anthracite   | 7953        | Plains Township, PA |
| U.S. Bureau of Mines     | 7954        | South Park, PA      |
| Granny Rose Coal Company | 7955        | Gray, KY            |
| SCJL Leasing Co., Inc.   | 7956        | Everettville, WV    |
| MEPCO Inc.               | 7957        | Morgantown, WV      |
| ARRT Anker Energy        | 7958        | Morgantown, WV      |
| Aappalachian Explosive   | 7959        | Bruceton Mills, WV  |
| Laurita Excavating Inc.  | 7960        | Morgantown, WV      |
| Woods Backhoe Service    | 7961        | Grafton, WV         |
| Guttman Oil Co.          | 7962        | Morgantown, WV      |

\* CHAPTERS ESTABLISHED AS OF 12-16-88

INCLUDED IN THIS MONTH'S BULLETIN FOR BOTH CHAPTER MEMBERS AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IS A GREEN MEETING REPORT FORM. PLEASE USE THIS FORM TO REPORT ANY SAFETY MEETINGS YOU HAVE HELD AS THIS INFORMATION HELPS US WITH OUR FUNDING.



**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!!!



JANUARY, 1989



## COUNCIL NEWS

**T**HE NATIONAL COUNCIL recognizes.....

one of the great giants in the coal field of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, *Edward Kaiser*, Secretary, Windber District Council retires with more than 27 years of voluntary service with the council when it closes its doors December 31, 1988.

The Windber District Council, formed June 23, 1950, at Windber, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, during its years of safety service to the mineral industry mines of Cambria County blanketed under the Council's charter will now dissolve after 90% of its safety chapters have been mined out.

The Council's chapter mines were a prime example of that reliable credo "Safety 1st" for 38 years. Mr. Kaiser, a native of Windber, was elected Secretary of the Council in 1961 and has served faithfully for 27 years. Mr. Kaiser was recognized by the National Council, Holmes Safety Association, in Washington, D.C. in 1979 receiving the National Council's highest honor, the Merit Award, for his dedicated service.

**Thanks for a job well done.**

# NEWS.....NEWS. .....NEWS.....

**WELL!** another year has gone by . **WOW!** Where does the time fly? It's time to consider making plans to attend the forthcoming National Council Holmes Safety Association and Joseph A. Holmes Annual meetings at Breckenridge, Colorado, on May 31-June 1, 1989, located 90 miles west of Denver off U.S. Route 70. Breckenridge is a scenic ski resort town located in the Rocky Mountains.

The Breckenridge Hilton has offered us a group rate of \$50 plus tax per night for rooms which normally cost over \$100.

Rob Stalder, President of the Northern Colorado/Southern Wyoming District Council, Ival VanHorne, MSHA and their committee have arranged some exciting events to date. This is only the beginning. Wednesday evening, May 31 there will be a sponsored cook-out at Maggie Pond. This is one affair you won't want to miss. The executive and regular meetings of the H.S.A. and J.A.H.S.A. will be held at the Breckenridge Hilton on June 1.

Keep your eye on the monthly Bulletin for further details.

**WINTER ALERT**



JANUARY, 1989



## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

# JOB HOUSE CLEANING

**W**hen is clean-up time? It is all the time during construction:

- A. It improves operating efficiency and aids in prevention of accidental injuries.
- B. Each person is responsible for house-cleaning in their working area.
- A. Storage:** Store materials properly.
  - 1. Neat and orderly piles--protect against material damage.
  - 2. Easily inventoried, quick selection.
  - 3. Scrap material for disposal should also be in orderly piles.
- B. Salvage:** Clean-up the scrap--remove the nails, store greasy or oily rags in metal containers.
  - 1. Clean-up is done as work progresses; this reduces fire and accident exposure.
  - 2. Remove nails from reusable material and bend over on the scrap.
  - 3. Keep greasy and oily rags confined to metal container and remove frequently from the job area--extreme fire hazard.
- C. Tools:** Take personal care of them.
  - 1. When finished with them, return tool to proper storage place.
  - 2. Don't leave them lying around where they can cause accidents.
- D. Movement:** Keep lanes or areas of traffic open for movement.
  - 1. Keep ramps, runways, stairs and all designated paths of travel clean at all times.
  - 2. Avoid running hoses, power cords, welding leads, etc. across these areas of designated movement.

**WINTER ALERT**

JANUARY, 1989



## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

### GET HELP IF YOU NEED IT

**K**nowing one's limit is a mark of good sense.

The best basketball player knows when he is too well-guarded to make a good shot, so he passes to a teammate. The smart worker knows when a task is too much for one person to handle.

No matter how strong you think you are, there will be times when the load requires two people to handle it safely.

Management appreciates that you are trying to do your job quickly and well when you handle a big load. But you're not doing yourself or the company any favor by getting injured.

If you guess wrong on how big a load you can carry, the result will be a strained back, a smashed foot or a broken piece of equipment. These can wipe out any gain all your extra effort has given you.

Did you ever notice that an elevator has a sign giving the maximum weight allowed? This limit has been determined by engineers. Unfortunately, we can't do the same for people and determine how much weight can safely be handled. The shape of the load, the distance to be carried, the height it has to be lifted--these and other factors in addition to weight have to be considered. And there is a difference in what two different people can safely carry.

Take a good look at yourself, your strength, your sense of balance, and take a good look at what you're going to move.

The key is to use your head study the load, estimate your ability to handle it easily and safely, and then if there's the slightest doubt in your mind about it, call for help.

**WINTER ALERT**

JANUARY , 1988

**ABSTRACT  
FROM  
FATAL  
ACCIDENT**

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



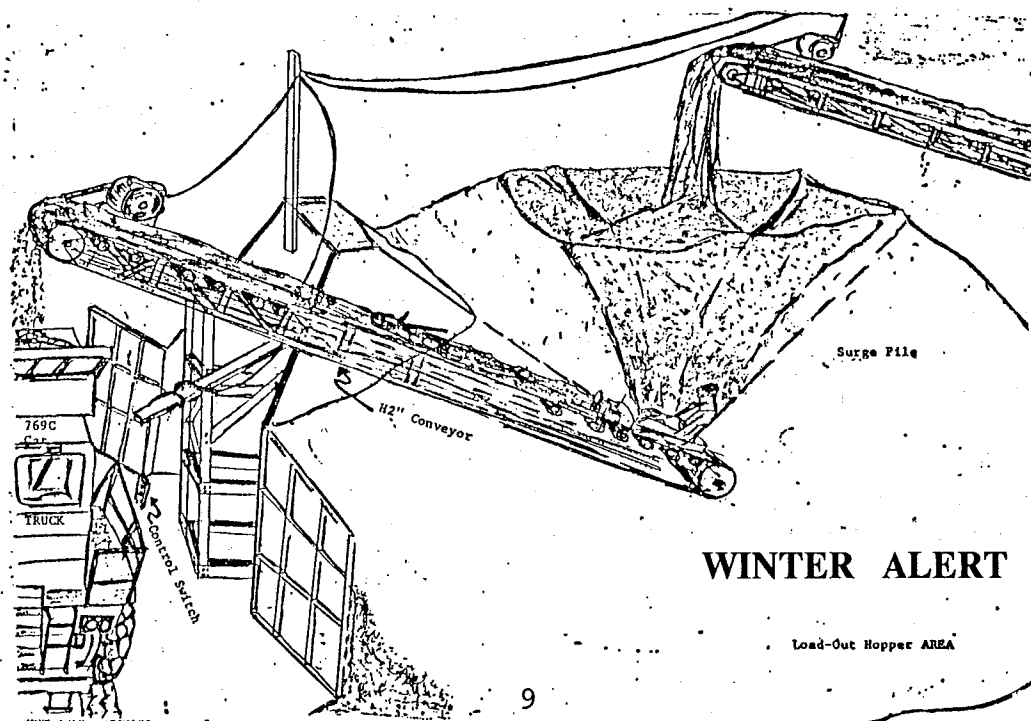
## **FALL OF MATERIAL (ASPHYXIATION)**

**DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT:** The victim reported for work at this sand and gravel operation and began his daily assignment as a truck driver.

His job was to operate the loadout bunker in order to fill his truck and then transport the material from the truck loadout site to the stockpile approximately 100 yards away.

While the victim was attempting to load the truck, a hang-up occurred inside the hooper. Since there were no eyewitnesses to the activities of the victim it is surmised that after he had activated the loadout conveyor he climbed the surge pile and proceeded to free the bridged material with a pick and without the use of a safety line. Evidently the victim succeeded in freeing the material so that the truck was nearly loaded before he became trapped and engulfed by the material in the loadout hopper. The loadout belt had completed its 1.5 minute cycle and automatically shut off after drawing the victim partially through the chute.

**CAUSE OF ACCIDENT:** The direct cause of the accident was the victim placing himself in a hazardous position without wearing a safety belt equipped with a lifeline and no other person present to handle the lifeline--a violation of Standard 56.16002. The victim also failed to lock out the conveyor power supply.



**WINTER ALERT**

Load-Out Hopper AREA

JANUARY, 1989

**ABSTRACT  
FROM  
FATAL  
ACCIDENT**

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



## **SLIDE OF MATERIAL (SUFFOCATION)**

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** A fatal slide of material accident occurred at the surface truck dump facility of an underground coal mine. The victim, a maintenance foreman, was positioned on a stockpile of coal observing and directing the operation of a bulldozer in removing coal. He had a total of 13 years mining experience, 10 years of which was as maintenance foreman.

**DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT:** The non-producing graveyard first shift began at 11 p.m. and consisted of 27 employees underground and 14 on the surface. The victim, by his request, would have completed a second successive 8-hour shift instead of a scheduled shift.

One of the work assignments was to operate the draw-off facility to transfer a stockpile of coal located near the portals to a main stockpile. The stockpile at the mine portals is served by a bridge dump, grizzly, ratio feeder and belt conveyor. Coal had been trucked from another mine operated by the company for a month and was stockpiled at this facility to capacity.

The draw-off facility was started shortly after the beginning of the shift but a malfunction of the belt conveyor delayed further operation until mid-shift. When the facility was restarted, it was discovered that a blockage had occurred at the grizzly beneath the stockpile. It was agreed that the stockpile would have to be bulldozed down to the grizzly to free the blockage. The bulldozer operator began his work as the victim and the foreman stood on the bridge dump observing and directing him. The foreman then said he was "going for coffee" and the victim called out to him to "start the ratio feeder and belt conveyor".

The maintenance man arrived at the site and observed the victim walking on the bridge dump. He saw the victim leap onto the stockpile from the bridge dump. The maintenance man went into the draw-off tunnel. When he entered the tunnel, he saw the foreman directing a stream of water from a hose upward toward the grizzly. In a few minutes, the coal released and fell through the grizzly. At this time, the bulldozer operator saw that the victim had dropped into the cavity caused by the release of coal underneath. He was buried to his arms at first but another movement in the stockpile caused him to be completely buried by the coal.

**CONCLUSION:** The victim nor his immediate supervisor had received annual refresher training for several years.  
Violations of Section 48.28(a) 30 CFR.

**WINTER ALERT**



**Arizona Chapter  
National  
Safety  
Council  
SOUTHWEST  
SAFETY CONGRESS**

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mac McCullough or Janet Holiday  
1515 East Osborn  
Suite 42  
Phoenix, Arizona 85014-5387  
Telephone 602/264-2394

Telephone (602) 264-2394

1515 E. Osborn Rd., Suite 42 • Phoenix, Arizona 85014-5387

ANNOUNCING THE 24th ANNUAL SOUTHWEST SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION

May 9, 10, 11, 1989

MESA CONVENTION CENTER

MESA, ARIZONA

PRESENTED BY

THE ARIZONA CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL  
SOUTHWEST SAFETY CONGRESS ASSOCIATION, INC.

TUESDAY, MAY 9th

8:00 a.m. - WELCOME TO CONGRESS

8:15 a.m. - GENERAL SESSION

9:00 a.m. Alan Brunacini  
Phoenix Fire Department

9:00 a.m. - EXHIBITS & EXHIBITOR SHOWCASES

5:00 p.m. The leading safety & health equipment & supply distributors & manufacturers nationwide will be in the Exhibit Hall. Meet safety professionals here to see the latest in safety & health equipment/supplies and discuss your needs.

11:30 a.m. - SAFETY AWARDS LUNCHEON

12:45 p.m. Presentation of Safety Awards to recipients & major awards to Safety Professionals being honored by their safety societies.

9:45 a.m. - PRILL, BIN AND BLASTING SAFETY

10:30 a.m. Mine Safety and Health Academy  
Beckley, West Virginia  
An overview of Prill, Bin & Blasting Safety plus the regulations pertaining to them.  
(Class repeated at 12:45 p.m.)

ARIZONA BLUE STAKE

Kim Lilley  
Executive Director of Blue Stake, Inc.  
Presentation on "How to Work the Blue Stake System". Excavator guidelines to scheduling, recordkeeping and documentation of compliance with the Underground Facilities Act "Blue Stake Law".

TUESDAY, MAY 9th

9:45 a.m. - EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO IMPROVISED  
11:30 a.m. EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

Mark Lipe  
Illinois State Police  
This program will cover emergency response to bombs/bomb threats/explosive devices.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE WORKPLACE,  
FROM A HUMAN RESOURCES PERSPECTIVE

Dee Robb  
Director of Human Resources  
Empire Southwest Company

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Sergeant Jim Goodwin  
Supervisor, Traffic Division  
Phoenix Police Department  
This session will cover the basic techniques used by police officers in investigating motor vehicle accidents. The program will be tailored to provide first-line supervisors a working knowledge of how to conduct an on-the-scene accident investigation.

10:30 a.m. - HOW TO OBTAIN MANAGEMENT'S  
1:30 p.m. COMMITMENT TO SAFETY

Rebecca Davis  
DuPont  
This program will cover management's commitment to safety, how it should be applied and why it's important to a safety program.

## TUESDAY, MAY 9th

10:45 a.m. - OSHA CITATIONS  
 11:30 a.m. Chuck Keller  
 Attorney with Snell and Wilmer  
 Excellent program in how to prepare your case. This program will include a complete guide from the OSHA citation through the appeals process. Step by step procedures, what to say, how to document, and your rights.

12:45 p.m. - LIFE SAFETY ISSUES  
 2:30 p.m. Arizona State Fire Marshal  
 This program will cover the Life Safety Issues for state, county, and educational buildings throughout Arizona.

## SPACE CUSHION DRIVING

James Smith  
 Regional Manager, Smith System  
 San Diego, California  
 This program will address a unique "hands-on" approach to teaching fleet safety employees how to drive defensively. This approach has been used successfully by the City of San Diego, Mobil Oil and Chemical Waste Management to educate their driving employees.

THE PYRAMID OF CRIME/TYPES OF  
 ATTACKS ON LOCKS AND SAFES  
 Dennis Watanabe, C.M.L.  
 Service Manager, Allied

3:15 p.m. - THE SPRINKLER SYSTEM  
 5:00 p.m. Arizona Fire Safety Officer Association  
 This program will cover issues of sprinkler systems.

## SUPERVISORY WORK PLACE INSPECTIONS

Wayne Rowe and Dan Horton  
 Safety/Loss Control Consultants  
 Safety Advisory Services  
 Phoenix, Arizona  
 This session will discuss the reasons why first line supervisors need to inspect their work areas and what to look for when doing an inspection. It will also discuss how to include employees in an effective inspection program.

## TUESDAY, MAY 9th

3:15 p.m. - PROJECT SAFETY & LOSS CONTROL  
 5:00 p.m. Jerry DeYoung  
 The Tanner Companies  
 (From AGC Construction Supervisor Training Program)  
 Participants will learn how to plan for safety by recognizing the cause of accidents. Program designed for construction and personnel responsible for employee safety and loss control.

3:15 p.m. - FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY  
 4:15 p.m. Thunderbird Fire and Safety and  
 Ansul Fire Extinguisher Company  
 Program will cover proper use and type of fire extinguisher plus what's available. (Class repeated at 3:15 p.m., May 10th.)

Time to be  
 Announced OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS  
 Presented by Occupational Health Nurses in Industry and Hospitals  
 This very exciting and informative program will be broken down into 3 two-hour sessions. The topics will be of special interest to all Safety and Health Professionals, Management Personnel and employees in industrial and hospital settings who are faced with needing solutions to the following problems of:

1. Stress and shift work
2. Chemical exposures and toxic waste
3. Retirement planning
4. Panel on environmental hazards:
  - a. Overview of environmental hazards
  - b. Medical monitoring
  - c. V.D.T.'s, lazer and eye exams
  - d. Immunizations and skin testing
  - e. H.I.V. and hepatitis
  - f. Material Safety Data Sheets

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 10th

8:00 a.m. - GENERAL SESSION  
 Speaker to be announced  
 9:00 a.m. - EXHIBITS & EXHIBITOR SHOWCASES  
 5:00 p.m. Exhibit Hall  
 9:45 a.m. - CRANE SAFETY AND RIGGING  
 10:30 a.m. William D. Powers  
 Marco Crane Company  
 This program will cover mobile crane safety, hoisting load limits, rigging and accident prevention.  
 (Class repeated at 12:45 p.m.)

\*Check February Bulletin for continuation of agenda

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## "COUNCIL NEWS"

The Coal River District Council held their quarterly meeting with the election of 1989 officers on November 5, 1988.

Plans and committees for the annual awards banquet on January 14, 1989, were discussed. The following companies were recognized as award recipients for 1988:

### **Underground**

#### Westmoreland Coal Company

Hampton No. 4 mine

0-49 employees

0.00 Incidence Rate

#### Birchfield Mining Inc. Corp.

50-99 employees

2.29 Incidence Rate

#### Davidson Mining Inc.

No. 1 mine

100-149 Employees

8.56 Incidence Rate

#### BethEnergy Mines Inc.

No. 132 mine

150 Employees

18.35 Incidence Rate

### **Surface**

#### Old Hickory Coal Co.

Peats Branch #3 mine

0.00 Incidence Rate

### **Preparation Plant**

#### Eastern Associated Coal No. 1 mine

Rocklick Preparation Plant

0.00 Incidence Rate



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## "COUNCIL NEWS"

Following are some of the meetings and activities of active Holmes Safety Association councils throughout the Nation. If you would like your council's activities listed, please be sure to send the National Council a meeting and attendance form for all your meetings.

**COUNCIL:** Gauley District Meeting Location and Date: Summersville, WVA; October 13, 1988 Subject: Pump Maintenance Checks, Wiring Procedures and Permissibility Requirements Total Attendance: 16

**COUNCIL:** Great Lakes District Meeting Location and Date: Mackinaw City, MI; October 25, 1988 Subject: AIDS, Welding Hazards and Respirators Total Attendance: 42

**COUNCIL:** Clymer District Meeting Location and Date: Punxsutawney, PA; November 10, 1988 Subject: Safety and Maintenance of Batteries in the Coal Industry Total Attendance: 27

**COUNCIL:** Windber District Meeting Location and Date: Windber, PA; November 16, 1988 Subject: Review of Fatalities Total Attendance: 11

**COUNCIL:** Northern Indiana Joint Safety District Meeting Location and Date: Linton, IN; September 20, 1988 Subject: Explosives Safety Total Attendance: 25

**COUNCIL:** Northern Colorado/Southern Wyoming District Meeting Location and Date: Denver, CO; November 16, 1988 Subject: Holmes Safety and Industry by Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary Roy Bernard Total Attendance: 89

**COUNCIL:** Potomac Valley District Meeting Location and Date: Bayard, WV; November 17, 1988 Subject: Winter Alert Total Attendance: 38

**COUNCIL:** Frank Cervo District Meeting Location and Date: Summersville, WV; September 28, 1988 Subject: CPR Total Attendance: 5

**COUNCIL:** John O. Miller District Meeting Location and Date: Barnesboro, PA; September 22, 1988 Subject: Proper Use of Oxygen and Acetylene Total Attendance: 28

**COUNCIL:** Southeastern Ohio District Meeting Location and Date: Athens, OH; September 29, 1988 Subject: General Safety Practices Total Attendance: 51

**WINTER ALERT**





## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

### HOUSEKEEPING

**G**ood housekeeping is one of the primary laws of accident prevention and should be a primary concern of all superintendents.

Good housekeeping can and should be planned at the beginning of the job and carefully supervised and followed to the final clean up.

Lumber and other materials should be neatly piled so they cannot topple over.

Adequate aisle space shall be provided throughout the work area.

Barricade floor openings and pits.

Keep stairs and working platforms clear of scrap.

All work areas should be kept policed and cleaned to expedite operations and good housekeeping.

Small tools, light and loose material shall not be left lying about on roof and scaffolds where they might fall on workmen below.

Protruding nails in boards, planks and timber shall be removed or at least bent over flush with the wood.

All temporary electric wiring shall be so installed that it cannot be damaged when materials are moved.

All scrap, waste material and rubbish resulting from building shall be collected and removed, stored in neat piles, and not left to accumulate and be a hazard to employees or others.

All subcontractors shall be expected to keep their phase of the job clean.

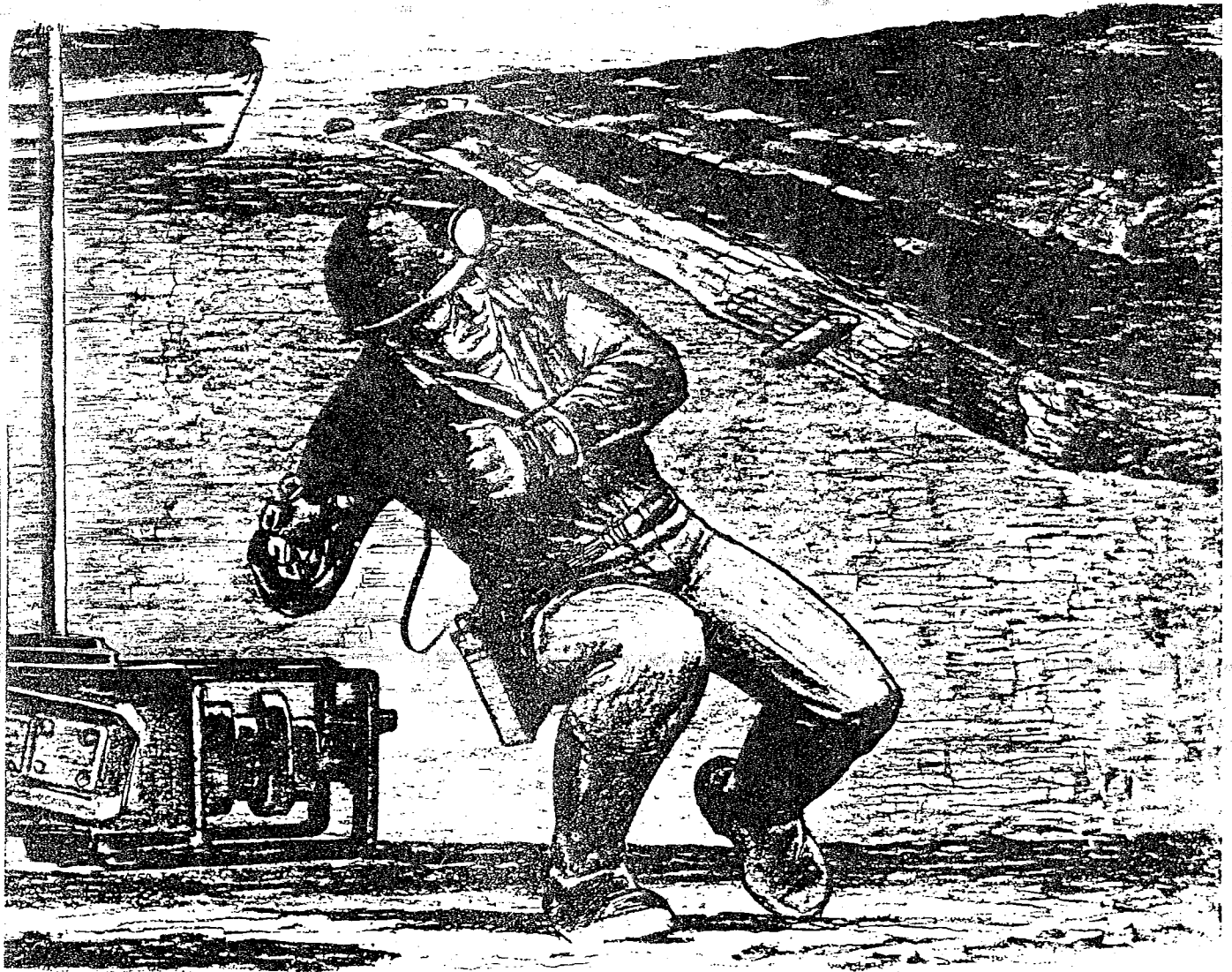
**WINTER ALERT**

# Hazard Alert



U.S. Department of Labor  
Mine Safety and Health Administration  
Safety and Health Technology Center

## COAL ROOF FALLS 6 FATALITIES



3 roof bolter operators  
2 cont. miner helpers  
1 scoop operator

FOUR OF THE VICTIMS  
WERE INBY ROOF  
SUPPORTS

January — September 1988



# Hazard Alert

U.S. Department of Labor  
 Mine Safety and Health Administration  
 Safety and Health Technology Center

## CONVEYORS 3 COAL FATALITIES



A TIPPLE LABORER WAS PULLED BETWEEN A MOVING CONVEYOR BELT AND A TAKE-UP PULLEY WHEN HE TRIED TO CLEAN THE SPINNING PULLEY WITH A SHOVEL.

IN ANOTHER SURFACE ACCIDENT, A LABORER WALKED UNDERNEATH A STACKER BELT CONVEYOR AND WAS COVERED WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS OF COAL AND ROCK.

UNDERGROUND: A LABORER WORKING NEAR A HEAD PULLEY WAS FATALLY INJURED WHEN HIS CLOTHING GOT CAUGHT ON THE UNGUARDED SHAFT OF THE PULLEY.

January 1 - September 15

| <u>1987</u> | <u>1988</u> |
|-------------|-------------|
| 0           | 3           |
|             | 17          |

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## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

# CLEAR THE FLOOR

**W**hen one looks up the facts, you will be surprised to find that year in and year out falls are one of the most common causes of industrial injuries.

Most of the injuries resulting from falls aren't caused from falling while working in an elevated position but rather from falls at floor level where we walk and work.

Of course, falls from overhead, often cause greater injury. But we need to reduce the number of trips and falls that occur at floor level as well.

We need to consider this hazard seriously and keep an eye out for conditions that might cause tripping and falling.

Just about every trip, fall or even stumble a person takes slows the work up or interferes with it in some way. Now and then one is costly.

How can we change our attitude about falls? It's really a matter of habit. About the only way to break one habit is to develop another to take its place and drive the old one out.

We don't change our habits just because someone asks us to or tells us that we ought to. We really have to put our minds to it and work at it.

Every time we drop something on the floor, we should see it as an accident waiting for a chance to happen, maybe to us. If we look at it that way, we would pick up the object right then and there so that an accident couldn't happen to anybody. We need to practice the idea of a "place for everything and everything in its place."

Let's change our habits. Instead of stepping over it, let's "pick it up and put it away." If we'll do that, we'll save ourselves and others a lot of falls.

Remember floors are made to walk on, not to fall on.

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## H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

# "THINK QUICKSAND"

### THE HAZARD OF SUFFOCATION IN BINS, HOPPERS AND STOCKPILES\*

Suffocation accidents are common to many industries. Suffocation accidents occur in mining, in agriculture, in construction, in other industries and sometimes they happen to children who choose an unsafe place to play.

All too many suffocation accidents seem to happen because the average worker in industry, or average member of the public, just doesn't have an awareness that there is a suffocation hazard inherent in loose, unconsolidated materials.

One of the worst suffocation accidents happened in 1986 when a group of seven engineers walked out on top of a coal stockpile. They were examining damage to the structure that supported a tripper belt which fed coal onto the pile.

An unsuspected cavity in the coal pile gave way suddenly and five of the men were buried so deeply that it was impossible to reach them before they suffocated.

Subsequent research showed that although it's not often that you see a multiple fatality accident like the one in 1986 from suffocation in loose material; single and double fatalities of this kind turned out to be fairly common.

From 1980 through 1986, there were 44 mining deaths where the victims were engulfed in loose and sliding material, whether in surgepiles, stockpiles, bins hoppers, or other facilities in the mining industry; over 40 percent of the fatalities were in coal mining. These fatalities were not limited to small operations; they occurred at mines and plants of large, small and intermediate sizes.

In addition to fatal accidents, there have also been near misses. We really don't know how many near misses there are, because a lot of cases are never reported.

\* This safety topic is excerpted from a speech given by Katharine Snyder, public affairs specialist, MSHA

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Usually, a person who becomes entrapped in material and is rescued, will be unhurt. In that case, if the entrapment lasted less than half an hour, there's no requirement to report it to MSHA. Even if it did take longer than half an hour to rescue the person, many people don't realize the accident should be reported.

MSHA inspectors sometimes find out about these entrapments by chance, or from the local media. So we know that near misses are happening more often than official accident reports show.

Every one of these near misses has the potential to be a fatality. Judging from the near misses that do get reported, it may be that unsafe practices around bins and stockpiles are pretty common.

Tragically, most entrapments and suffocations could probably be prevented if all miners and their supervisors knew enough to treat the hazard with respect.

For example, several years ago, a miner in Virginia entered an open coal hopper to collect a raw coal sample. He wore no safety belt or line, and the feeder was running. There was a truck driver dumping coal at another hopper who saw the man start to sink into the coal. Calmly, the coal sampler called out to the truck driver to give him a hand. The truck driver stepped out onto the coal and got hold of the man's hand, but the truck driver also started to sink down into the coal as coal continued to flow through the feeder.

At this point, the truck driver was forced to let go and run for help. The control for the feeders was at a remote location, and by the time the truck driver got through to someone who could shut them off and return to the hopper, the victim had disappeared beneath the coal. Study of this accident revealed several important points.

The MSHA investigation revealed that at this prep plant, it was a common practice to enter hoppers when the feeders were running to collect a coal sample.

The victim, and others at this plant, obviously didn't understand the real hazards of loose and sliding material. Or, maybe they knew in theory, but didn't take the hazard seriously. The victim in this accident broke the two most basic rules for anyone who has to enter a bin or hopper of loose material: He went in when the feeder doors were open, and he failed to get himself a safety belt and line as well as someone else to tend that line.

This wasn't just a case of individual carelessness; management shared responsibility for this accident because this practice was considered normal. If everyone at the operation had understood what can happen in this type of situation, the normal practice for collecting coal samples would have been different.

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This accident also demonstrates that it's not only the new, inexperienced miners who become victims in this type of accident. This miner had 17 years of mining experience and, in fact, most victims in these accidents have had over 5 years of mining experience.

In another case, the accident victim had four years experience as a blaster helper at a surface coal mine in Pennsylvania. In order to loosen the material, he climbed into a 30-ton capacity storage bin containing ammonium nitrate that was used in blasting. A co-worker stayed down below. This time, the feeder doors were closed, but again, no safety belt and line. Shortly after entering the bin, the victim called out to his companion that he was standing on the crusted material and they wouldn't be able to do much. A few moments later, the other man climbed up the ladder and looked into the bin. All he saw was a break in the crust with material falling in. Since there was no way to get to the accident victim from above, they had to cut into the side of the bin to remove his body.

This accident provides an illustration of the deceptive and treacherous nature of unconsolidated materials. It's all too human to look at material in a bin and assume, because it seems to have a firm surface, that it's as safe as it looks; or, to look at a stockpile that appears almost like a hill, and assume it's equally stable. It isn't.

Even when feeders are shut off, there can be hidden voids, and material that is piled up can slide down on an unsuspecting person. As a result, any unconsolidated material can swallow a person like quicksand. As with quicksand, you can be stuck if you are buried only up to your ankles. And, if you remember the coal sampler, even if someone gets hold of your hand, they may not be able to pull you free. In fact, out of 44 fatalities in 1980 through 1986, there were several cases where someone had hold of the victim but lost their grip as the material continued to slide.

A few years ago, the Bureau of Mines made some tests to find out exactly how much force is needed to free someone who is entrapped. The answer turned out to be a lot more force than one person can exert. For instance, if you are buried to the waist in crushed limestone, it will take a force of 625 pounds to pull you free. In one accident, the victim was pulled from the grip of two rescuers and suffocated in the loose material which was crushed marble.

It doesn't matter what kind of loose material you're talking about--the principle is the same. In the mining industry, many different materials have been involved in entrapment accidents: coal, crushed stone, sand, salt, loose earth or spoil, various ores, ammonium nitrate and a powdery byproduct of iron ore milling known as calcine.

Beyond our industry, suffocation accidents due to collapse of trenches in the construction industry are notorious. Farmers are well aware of the suffocation hazard in silos filled with stored grain. And various on-the-job suffocation accidents in the last few years have involved such different materials as sawdust, concrete dust, gravel, wheat bran and peanuts.

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The most bizarre case may be an accident that occurred back in 1984 when a worker in a food processing plant was buried and suffocated in a bin full of cranberries. According to news reports, the worker was checking machinery designed to suck the cranberries out of a freezer locker. A police officer who investigated the accident was quoted as saying, "You can walk on the cranberries, but he must have hit a soft spot." A co-worker said, "It pulled him under like quicksand."

Loose materials are also like quicksand, in that, the wrong kind of rescue attempt can just make things worse for the entrapped person.

In another case, the victim was a laborer who was engulfed in a slide of material from the spoil pile. Heavy rains a few days before may have weakened the pile. The laborer was helping to direct another employee who was using the front-end loader to clear away spoil from the edge of the coal seam when suddenly the pile let go and covered the laborer up to the neck. The operator of the loader jumped down and ran over to the laborer and asked him, "Are you alright?" The laborer was able to nod yes, and his co-worker hurried for help. A rescue squad was called and dug the man out within an hour, but it was too late. He had asphyxiated even though his head was in the clear.

Many people don't realize that you can suffocate in this kind of situation. Every time you exhale, the material has room to shift and press against your chest. Then you have less room to take the next breath. If this goes on long enough--and that isn't always very long--it gets to the point where you can't inhale at all. That's what happened to the victim in this accident. Once again, this accident illustrates the treacherous nature of unconsolidated materials. The MSHA investigation into this accident found no violations. The spoil pile had been constructed according to the operator's approved plan and no one had foreseen the hazard of working near the toe. Around these materials, it's always necessary to remember that they can be more hazardous than they appear; wherever a large amount of unconsolidated material is found, the potential suffocation hazard is the same.

At a mining operation, this hazard is present equally in stockpiles, surge piles, bins, hoppers and other areas like this spoil pile. In one case, a surveyor at a surface coal mine in Illinois was swallowed up by loose earth in a recently blasted area and a laborer lost his life in the collapse of an unshored trench at a surface coal operation in Alaska. The trench had been opened in the process of relocating a culvert under a haulage road.

At coal mines, many suffocation deaths have occurred on stockpiles and surge piles. In 1980 through 1986, there were five deaths that involved bulldozer operators who were working on a stock or surge pile. Frequently, bulldozers are used to push coal towards the feeders under a stockpile. It's inevitable that once in a while, a dozer encounters an unsuspected cavity. If the dozer has screen guards over the windows, the operator can be protected from loose material entering the cab until someone can come to the rescue. However, an operator who leaves the cab runs a serious risk of being engulfed in the pile. It has been suggested that equipping the bulldozer with a two-way radio would let the operator call for help in case of need--and would reduce the temptation to leave the machine and try to walk off the pile.

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Another point worth keeping in mind concerns the angle of repose. The angle of repose is the steepest stable angle. If material is piled at the angle of repose--for instance, around a drawpoint--then that material is right on the verge of letting go. The weight of a heavy machine could cause that to happen. Dozer operators should be instructed to keep well back from the depression around a drawpoint. If everyone working around a surge pile or stockpile would think of that material as being potentially like quicksand, then most fatalities like these could be prevented.

As safety professionals, we need to remember the safety basics for preventing "quicksand" type accidents such as lockout procedures, guarding, proper use of safety lines, and so on. We need to be aware of management's responsibility to maintain safe working conditions and to establish safe practices as the norm.

That's where the "quicksand" concept may help. If we convince people that the contents of that bin, or that stockpile, might as well be quicksand, then most of them will use all the safety precautions that are required--and if they don't know what precautions to use, they will be motivated to learn. MSHA has developed several tools that you can use to raise consciousness of suffocation hazards at your operations.

The mining industry has done a fantastic job of reducing fatal accidents in the 1980's. Last year, the coal industry set a historic new low in fatal accidents while producing more coal than in any year in history. In 1986, the metal and nonmetal mines achieved their historic low in fatalities. Everyone in mining deserves to feel very proud of the recent progress.

And, we can continue the trend. One step in that direction would be to eliminate fatal accidents that arise from disregard for the hazards of unconsolidated material.

Let's spread the message: "THINK QUICKSAND" and make entrapment accidents a thing of the past.

### **THINK "QUICKSAND"**

#### **Selected Resources on Entrapment Hazards**

*"Think Quicksand: Safety Around Bins, Hoppers and Stockpiles"* Ten-minute video tape. Opens with dramatic footage of a simulated "quicksand" accident in a bin. Available in 1/2" format (\$11.00) or 3/4" format (\$19.00). Business Office, National Mine Health and Safety Academy, P.O. Box 1166, Beckley, West Virginia 25802-1166. Telephone (304) 255-0451, ask for the Business Office.

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"*Think Quicksand.*" Slide and abstract program--38 slides illustrating 44 fatalities that occurred in the mining industry 1980-1986. Available from the National Mine Health and Safety Academy at the above address.

"*Bins and Hoppers Safety Awareness Program*"--83 page booklet for trainers. Includes some of the same accidents as the above slide program but is **not** keyed to the slides. Available from the National Mine Health and Safety Academy at the above address.

"*Discussion of Dangers Involved When Transporting or Storing Unconsolidated Material*"--by David A. Zegeer. Discusses the accident record, basis for the "quicksand" concept, and safe practices. **Mining Engineering** magazine, published by the Society of Mining Engineers of the AIME, Littleton, Colo., January 1987, pages 23-25.

"*Entrapment Rescue*"--Safety Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 3, Kansas Small Mine Safety Training Program, Hutchinson Community College, 1300 N. Plum, Box 875, Hutchinson, Kansas 67501. Telephone (316) 665-3493 or 665-3550.

"*Open and Closed Storage and Reclamation of Stone, Sand, Gravel or Slag*"--six page pamphlet; much of the information applies to other materials as well. National Safety Council Data Sheet 1-703-83. National Safety Council, 444 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Telephone (312) 527-4800.

"*Development of Safer Methods to Clean Down Storage Bins*"--Bureau of Mines mining research contract report, November 1984, 39 pages. Review of bin accidents, field study of facilities, measurements of force required to recover buried victims, safety recommendations. Available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. (\$9.95) Request publication No. PB 86111234.

"*The Safe Handling of Material in Bins*"--Bureau of Mines mining research contract report, November 1984, 59 pages. Technical data on flow properties of various materials and devices to promote smooth flow and prevent hangups. Brief discussion of personnel safety. Available from National Technical Information Service, address given above. (\$11.95) Request publication No. PB 86137122.

"*Hazards Due to Stockpile Instability*"--slide and tape program. Focuses on proper construction of stockpiles and hazards when vehicles are operated on the pile. Emphasis is on preventing collapse of the slope under the weight of haulage trucks. Available from the National Mine Health and Safety Academy at the address previously.



**THINK  
QUICKSAND!**

**WINTER ALERT**

DISTRICT COUNCIL COMPETITION STANDINGS--UNDERGROUND  
THIRD QUARTER--1988

| COUNCIL NAME                               | WORK HOURS | ACCI-DENTS | FATALS | INCI. RATES | NO. MEETINGS | NO. CHAPTERS | STANDINGS |
|--|------------|------------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Group I--3,000,000 or more work hours      |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| John E. Jones                              | 2,632,153  | 155        | 0      | 11.78       | 0            | 12           | 2         |
| Wm. "Scotty" Groves                        | 1,215,098  | 63         | 0      | 10.37       | 0            | 15           | 1         |
| New River Valley/Winding Gulf              | 1,296,599  | 107        | 0      | 16.50       | 0            | 35           | 3         |
| Indiana                                    | 1,434,433  | 197        | 0      | 27.47       | 1            | 18           | 4         |
| Totals                                     | 6,578,283  | 522        | 0      | 15.87       | 1            | 80           |           |
| Group II--1,500,000 - 2,999,999 work hours |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| Southeastern Ohio                          | 866,512    | 26         | 0      | 6.00        | 2            | 5            | 2         |
| Walter W. "Kingfish" Kessler               | 0          | 0          | 0      | .00         | 0            | 0            | 1         |
| Potomac Valley                             | 550,317    | 40         | 0      | 14.54       | 1            | 9            | 3         |
| Coal River                                 | 864,412    | 72         | 0      | 16.66       | 0            | 41           | 4         |
| Totals                                     | 2,281,241  | 138        | 0      | 12.10       | 3            | 55           |           |
| Group III--1,499,999 or less work hours    |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| Windber                                    | 42,686     | 0          | 0      | .00         | 1            | 8            | 1         |
| Kiski Tri-County                           | 99,241     | 2          | 0      | 4.03        | 1            | 6            | 3         |
| Clearfield                                 | 5,881      | 0          | 0      | .00         | 1            | 1            | 2         |
| N. Colorado/S. Wyoming                     | 302,879    | 24         | 0      | 15.85       | 1            | 5            | 4         |
| John O. Miller                             | 207,661    | 20         | 0      | 19.26       | 1            | 2            | 5         |
| Totals                                     | 657,348    | 46         | 0      | 13.97       | 5            | 22           |           |

DISTRICT COUNCIL COMPETITION STANDINGS--UNDERGROUND  
YEAR--TO-DATE

| COUNCIL NAME                               | WORK HOURS | ACCI-DENTS | FATALS | INCI. RATES | NO. MEETINGS | NO. CHAPTERS | STANDINGS |
|--|------------|------------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Group I--3,000,000 or more work hours      |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| John E. Jones                              | 7,832,661  | 425        | 0      | 10.85       | 2            | 9.5          | 1         |
| Wm. "Scotty" Groves                        | 4,118,091  | 251        | 0      | 12.19       | 4            | 11.3         | 2         |
| New River Valley/Winding Gulf              | 3,966,570  | 339        | 0      | 17.09       | 5            | 25.3         | 3         |
| Indiana                                    | 4,564,605  | 573        | 0      | 25.11       | 6            | 13.5         | 4         |
| Totals                                     | 20,481,927 | 1588       | 0      | 15.51       | 17           | 59.5         |           |
| Group II--1,500,000 - 2,999,999 work hours |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| Southeastern Ohio                          | 2,639,482  | 75         | 0      | 5.68        | 8            | 3.8          | 1         |
| Walter W. "Kingfish" Kessler               | 1,515,711  | 92         | 0      | 12.14       | 2            | 2.0          | 2         |
| Potomac Valley                             | 1,723,832  | 110        | 0      | 12.76       | 2            | 6.5          | 3         |
| Coal River                                 | 2,775,486  | 218        | 0      | 15.71       | 4            | 30.8         | 4         |
| Totals                                     | 8,654,511  | 495        | 0      | 11.44       | 16           | 43.0         |           |
| Group III--1,499,999 or less work hours    |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| Windber                                    | 118,436    | 3          | 0      | 5.07        | 3            | 6.3          | 1         |
| Kiski Tri-County                           | 274,524    | 11         | 0      | 8.01        | 7            | 4.5          | 2         |
| Clearfield                                 | 18,799     | 1          | 0      | 10.64       | 5            | .8           | 3         |
| N. Colorado/S. Wyoming                     | 793,603    | 44         | 0      | 11.09       | 3            | 3.8          | 4         |
| John O. Miller                             | 659,074    | 65         | 0      | 19.72       | 6            | 1.5          | 5         |
| Totals                                     | 1,864,436  | 124        | 0      | 13.30       | 24           | 16.8         |           |

DISTRICT COUNCIL COMPETITION STANDINGS--SURFACE  
THIRD QUARTER--1988

| COUNCIL NAME                               | WORK HOURS | ACCI-DENTS | FATALS | INCI. RATES | NO. MEETINGS | NO. CHAPTERS | STANDINGS |
|--|------------|------------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Group I--2,000,000 or more work hours      |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| N. Colorado/S. Wyoming                     | 1,085,698  | 4          | 0      | .74         | 1            | 16           | 2         |
| Southern Indiana Jt.                       | 759,677    | 16         | 0      | 4.21        | 2            | 6            | 3         |
| Southern Illinois Open-Pit                 | 0          | 0          | 0      | .00         | 0            | 0            | 0         |
| Totals                                     | 1,845,375  | 20         | 0      | 2.17        | 3            | 22           |           |
| Group II--1,000,000 - 1,999,999 work hours |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| Northern Indiana Jt.                       | 425,263    | 4          | 0      | 1.88        | 2            | 4            | 2         |
| Grove City/Clarion County                  | 395,453    | 4          | 0      | 2.02        | 0            | 12           | 3         |
| Southeastern Ohio                          | 612,219    | 5          | 0      | 1.63        | 2            | 14           | 1         |
| Coal River                                 | 582,435    | 32         | 0      | 10.99       | 0            | 33           | 4         |
| Totals                                     | 2,015,370  | 45         | 0      | 4.47        | 4            | 63           |           |
| Group III--999,999 or less work hours      |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| Kiski Tri-County                           | 26,606     | 0          | 0      | .00         | 1            | 2            | 1         |
| Western Maryland                           | 218,086    | 2          | 0      | 1.83        | 1            | 27           | 2         |
| Clearfield                                 | 231,986    | 3          | 0      | 2.59        | 1            | 13           | 3         |
| Windber                                    | 84,870     | 4          | 0      | 9.43        | 1            | 2            | 7         |
| New River Valley/Winding Gulf              | 298,296    | 5          | 0      | 3.35        | 0            | 43           | 4         |
| Indiana                                    | 125,891    | 3          | 0      | 4.77        | 1            | 5            | 5         |
| John O. Miller                             | 28,891     | 1          | 0      | 6.92        | 1            | 1            | 6         |
| Totals                                     | 1,014,626  | 18         | 0      | 3.55        | 6            | 93           |           |

DISTRICT COUNCIL COMPETITION STANDINGS---SURFACE  
YEAR--TO--DATE

| COUNCIL NAME                               | WORK HOURS | ACCI-DENTS | FATALS | INCI. RATES | NO. MEETINGS | NO. CHAPTERS | STANDINGS |
|--|------------|------------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Group I--2,000,000 or more work hours      |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| N. Colorado/S. Wyoming                     | 3,416,059  | 20         | 0      | 1.17        | 3            | 12.5         | 1         |
| Southern Indiana Jt.                       | 2,295,300  | 35         | 0      | 3.05        | 5            | 4.5          | 2         |
| Southern Illinois Open-Pit                 | 2,458,246  | 50         | 0      | 4.07        | 2            | 7.0          | 3         |
| Totals                                     | 8,169,605  | 105        | 0      | 2.57        | 10           | 24.0         |           |
| Group II--1,000,000 - 1,999,999 work hours |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| Northern Indiana Jt.                       | 1,263,663  | 8          | 0      | 1.27        | 3            | 3.0          | 1         |
| Grove City/Clarion County                  | 1,191,316  | 13         | 0      | 2.18        | 0            | 9.0          | 2         |
| Southeastern Ohio                          | 1,923,887  | 30         | 0      | 3.12        | 8            | 10.5         | 3         |
| Coal River                                 | 1,812,838  | 87         | 0      | 9.60        | 4            | 24.3         | 4         |
| Totals                                     | 6,191,704  | 138        | 0      | 4.46        | 15           | 46.8         |           |
| Group III--999,999 or less work hours      |            |            |        |             |              |              |           |
| Kiski Tri-County                           | 83,707     | 0          | 0      | .00         | 7            | 1.5          | 1         |
| Western Maryland                           | 707,889    | 9          | 0      | 2.54        | 3            | 17.5         | 2         |
| Clearfield                                 | 817,549    | 12         | 0      | 2.94        | 5            | 9.8          | 3         |
| Windber                                    | 261,056    | 4          | 0      | 3.06        | 3            | 1.5          | 4         |
| New River Valley/Winding Gulf              | 832,056    | 13         | 0      | 3.12        | 5            | 22.8         | 5         |
| Indiana                                    | 422,071    | 12         | 0      | 5.69        | 6            | 3.8          | 6         |
| John O. Miller                             | 93,820     | 5          | 0      | 10.66       | 6            | .8           | 7         |
| Totals                                     | 3,218,148  | 55         | 0      | 3.42        | 35           | 57.5         |           |

DISTRICT COUNCIL COMPETITION STANDINGS---METAL/NONMETAL  
THIRD QUARTER--1988

| COUNCIL NAME           | WORK HOURS | ACCI-DENTS | FATALS | INCI. RATES | MEETINGS | NO. CHAPTERS | STANDINGS |
|------------------------|------------|------------|--------|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| N. Colorado/S. Wyoming | 1,505,792  | 13         | 0      | 1.73        | 1        | 5            | 1         |
| Totals                 | 1,505,792  | 13         | 0      | 1.73        | 1        | 5            | 1         |

DISTRICT COUNCIL COMPETITION STANDINGS---METAL/NONMETAL  
YEAR-TO-DATE

| COUNCIL NAME                          | WORK HOURS | ACCI-DENTS | FATALS | INCI. RATES | MEETINGS | NO. CHAPTERS | STANDINGS |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| Group I--3,000,000 or more work hours |            |            |        |             |          |              |           |
| N. Colorado/S. Wyoming                | 4,353,751  | 43         | 0      | 1.98        | 3        | 3.8          | 1         |
| Totals                                | 4,353,751  | 43         | 0      | 1.98        | 3        | 3.8          | 1         |

\*\*\* UPDATE -- COAL MINING ACTIVITY \*\*\*

Top States--in number of longwall operations as of February 1988

| State         | Number of longwall operations | Top Longwall Mining Companies--in number of longwall operations |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| West Virginia | 33                            | Consolidation Coal 24   |
| Virginia      | 13                            | Peabody Coal 8  |
| Pennsylvania  | 11                            | Jim Walters Resource 8  |
| Alabama       | 10                            | Island Creek Coal 6   |
| Utah          | 10                            | BethEnergy Mines 6  |
| Illinois      | 7                             | U.S. Steel Mining 6   |
| Kentucky      | 6                             | Pittston Coal 5   |
|               |                               | American Electric Power 4                                       |
|               |                               | Utah Power & Light 4  |

JANUARY, 1989

# THE LAST WORD

## FOR ALL THOSE BORN BEFORE 1945

*WE ARE SURVIVORS!!!!* Consider the changes we have witnessed:

We were born before television, before penicillin, before polio shots, frozen foods, Xerox, plastic contact lenses, Frisbees and the PILL.

We were before radar, credit cards, split atoms, laser beam and ballpoint pens, before pantyhose, dishwashers, clothes dryers, electric blankets, air conditioners, drip-dry clothes--and before man walked on the moon.

We got married first and then lived together. How quaint can you be?

In our time, closets were for clothes, not for "coming out of". Bunnies were small rabbits and rabbits were not Volkswagens. Designer Jeans were scheming girls named Jean or Jeanne, and having a meaningful relationship meant getting along well with our cousins.

We thought fast food was what you ate during Lent, and Outer Space was the back of the Riviera Theater.

We were before house-husbands, gay rights, computer dating, dual careers and commuter marriages. We were before day-care centers, group therapy and nursing homes. We never heard of FM radio, tape decks, electric typewriters, artificial hearts, word processors, yogurt, and guys wearing earrings. For us, time-sharing meant togetherness--not computers or condominiums; a "chip" meant a piece of wood; hardware meant hardware and software wasn't even a word.

In 1940, Pizzas, "McDonalds" and instant coffee were unheard of.

We hit the scene when there were 5 and 10 stores, where you bought things for five and ten cents. Sanders or Wilsons sold ice cream cones for a nickel or a dime. For one nickel you could ride a street car, make a phone call, buy a Pepsi or enough stamps to mail one letter and two postcards. You could buy a new Chevy Coupe for \$600, but who could afford one? A pity too, because gas was 11¢ a gallon!

In our day, cigarette smoking was fashionable, GRASS was mowed, COKE was a cold drink and POT was something you cooked in. ROCK MUSIC was a Grandma's lullaby and AIDS were helpers in the Principal's office.

We were certainly not before the difference between the sexes was discovered, but we were surely before the sex change; we made do with what we had. And we were the last generation that was so dumb as to think you needed a husband to have a baby!

No wonder we are so confused and there is such a generation gap today!

**BUT WE SURVIVED!!!! WHAT BETTER REASON TO CELEBRATE?**



# 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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