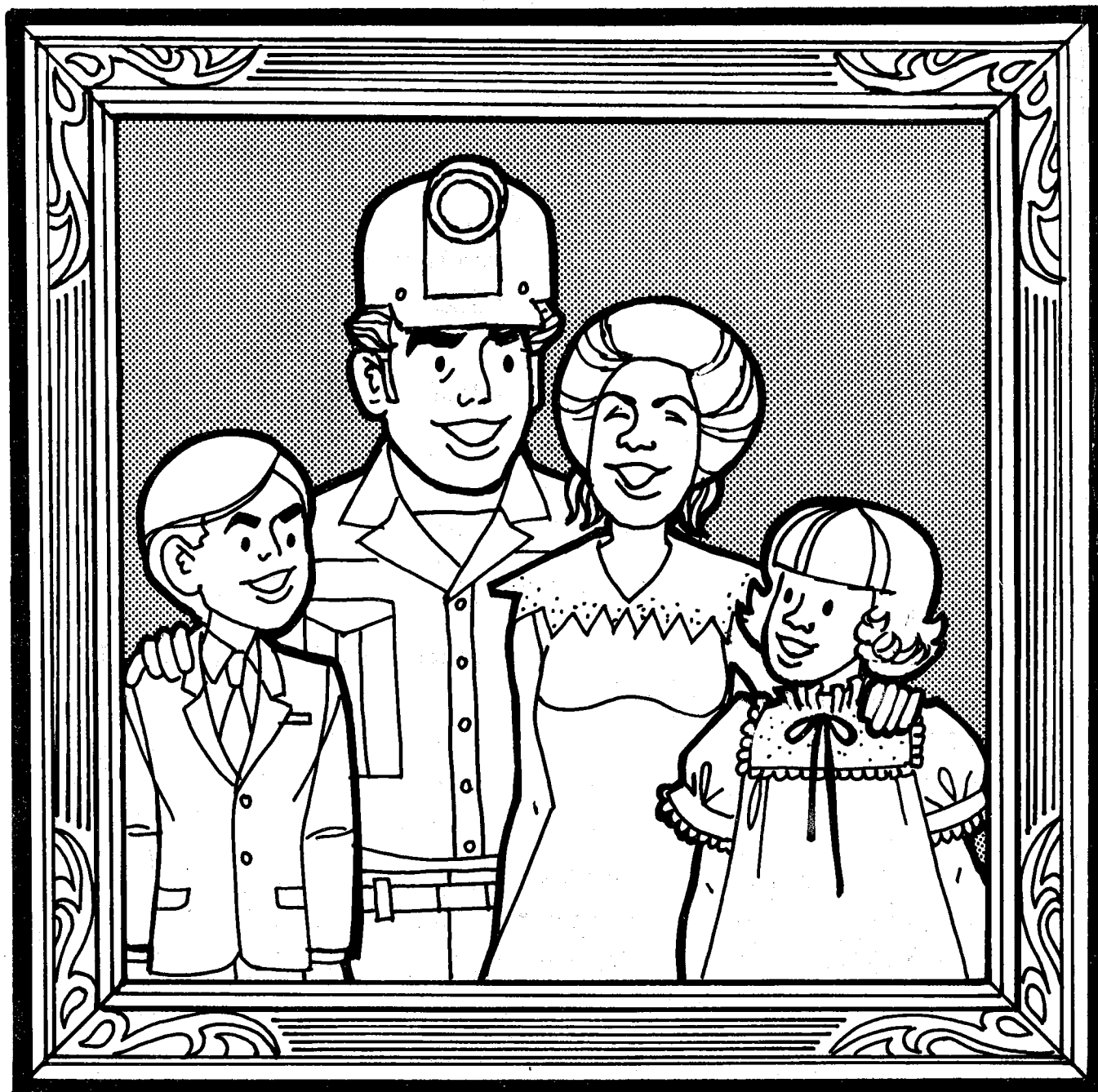

BULLETIN

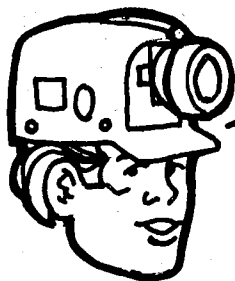


Roof Evaluation — Accident Prevention

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

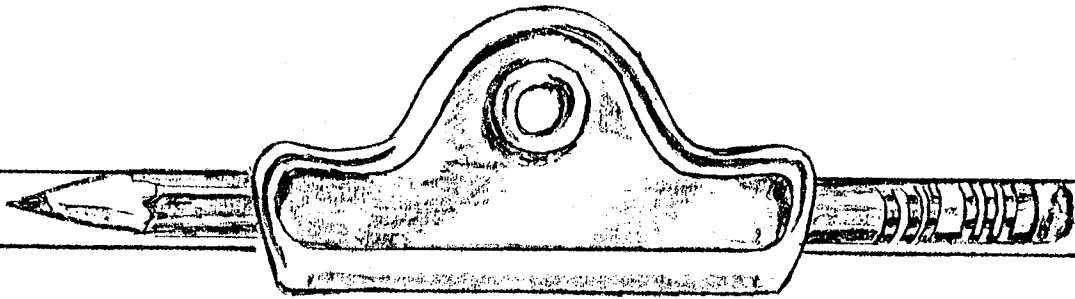


Working safely is a family matter
Remember... INBY IS OUT!



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, Graphics Office Rm. 609, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203-1984.





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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.

APRIL, 1989

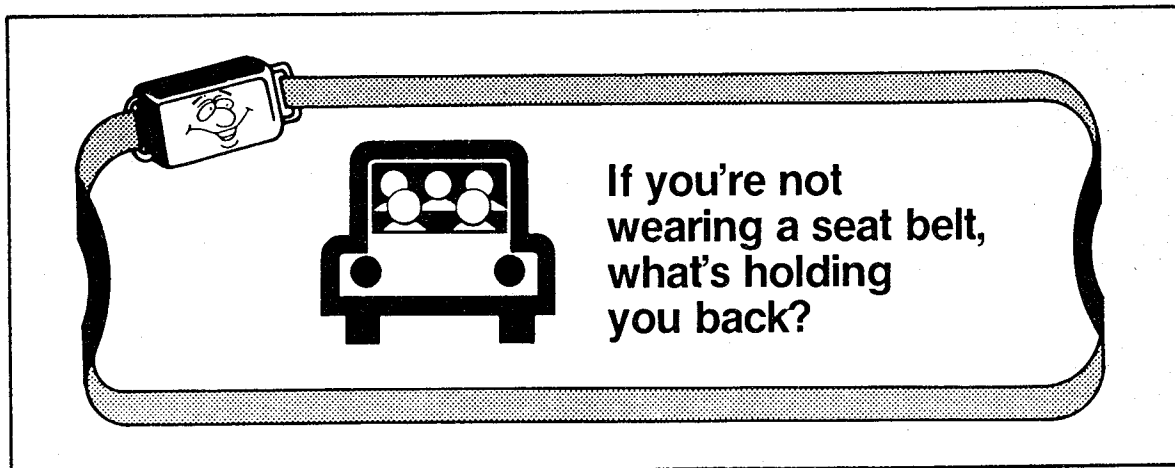


<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Preece Processing Inc.	8026	Belfry, KY
Mountaintop Coal Corp.	8027	Hindman, KY
Emmanuel Processing Inc.	8028	David, KY
JTN Coal Co., Inc.	8029	Delbarton, WV
Emmanuel Coal Corp.	8030	Printer, KY
Stephen Elkhorn Coal	8031	Honaker, KY
Emmanuel Coal Corp., Inc.	8032	Deboard, KY
New Generation Inc.	8033	Van Lear, KY
Comet Coal Sales Inc.	8034	Switz City, IN
Fell Coal Co.	8035	Simpson, PA
Moncure Quarry	8036	Mocure, NC
Rueben Turunen Contracting	8037	Pelkie, MI
Fiesta Mining Inc.	8038	Summersville, WV
CDK Contracting Co.	8039	Farmington, NM
Northern Gravel Co	8040	Muscatine, IA
Telco Coal Operations Inc.	8041	Carbondale, PA
Elkins Iron & Metal	8042	Elkins, WV
Woodford Oil Co.	8043	Elkins, WV
Guttman Oil Co	8044	Elkins, WV
Gibson Trucking Co., Inc.	8045	Cannelton, WV
EMT Mining Inc.	8046	Hellier, KY
Stuart M Perry Inc.	8047	Berryville, VA
Fullhouse Cinder Co.	8048	Showlow, AZ
Agip Coal USA Inc.	8049	Davella, KY
Applachian Mining Co.	8050	Renford, WV
ARB Mining	8051	Bob White, WV
DMK Inc.	8052	Morgan, WI
Triple K Coal Co.	8053	Ford, WV
C. N. Wilcher Mining Inc.	8054	Pond Gap, WV
Joy Coal Co.	8055	Philippi, WV
Cougar Coal Co., Inc.	8056	Van Lear, KY

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY



<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
KTK Mining & Const. Inc.	8057	Devella, KY
KTK Mining & Const. Inc.	8058	Devella, KY
A. H. Smith Associates	8059	Mitchell, VA
A. H. Smith Associates	8060	Brandywine, MD
A. H. Smith Associates	8061	Clinton, MD
A. H. Smith Associates	8062	Louisa, MD
A. H. Smith Associates	8063	Branchville, MD
Wallace Stone Plant	8064	Bay Port, MI
MKM Coal Co., Inc.	8065	Julian, WV
Land Mark Corp.	8066	Julian, WV
Circle Transport Inc.	8067	Bluefield, WV
Coco Hill Inc.	8068	Lizemore, WV
Garrett Tire Center Inc.	8069	Charleston, WV
D. & L. Coal Co., Inc.	8070	Bee, VA
D. & L. Coal Co., Inc.	8071	Bee, VA
Econex	8072	Standish, MI
Formosa Exploration	8073	Riddle, OR
Unicorn Mining Inc.	8074	Bledsoe, KY



WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

APRIL, 1989



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL CHAPTER FORMATION AWARD WINNERS DISTRICT

COAL	AREA	1988	1987	1986	1985	totals
David Martin	1	--	--	10	--	10
Charles Moore	1	--	17	--	--	17
Gus Bell	2	--	--	--	10	10
Donald Conrad	2	--	12	--	--	12
Ellsworth Bengry	3	--	18	--	--	18
Linda Byers	3	--	--	--	33	33
Frank Cervo	3	10	11	21	21	63
Clinton Cochran	3	--	--	--	30	30
John Dower	3	--	--	--	13	13
Aaron Justice	3	--	--	10	36	46
Ronald Marrara	3	11	12	10	73	106
John Mehaulic	3	12	--	--	12	24
James Myer	3	25	18	--	--	43
James Satterfield	3	15	21	--	--	36
Richard C. Allen	4	10	--	--	23	33
Loyd Cash	4	--	--	--	108	108
Raymond Coleman	4	--	--	17	47	64
Vaughan Gartin	4	--	--	--	15	15
Charles Hambric	4	--	--	--	10	10
Kirk Harman	4	11	--	--	93	104
James Haynes	4	--	--	--	10	10
John James	4	--	10	--	--	10
Alvin Jones	4	--	--	--	13	13
Stephen Kowalski	4	--	--	--	14	14
Wayne Lively	4	--	--	--	11	11
Oscar Nally	4	--	--	--	18	18

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

APRIL, 1989

COAL	DISTRICT AREA	1988	1987	1986	1985	totals
James Salter	4	--	--	--	12	12
Charles Sisk	4	--	--	11	--	11
Douglas Smith	4	--	12	--	--	12
Steve Szuch	4	--	--	--	12	12
Harold Turner	4	--	--	--	100	100
Jennifer Underwood	4	--	--	--	44	44
George Vargo	4	--	--	--	17	17
James Vencill	4	23	37	28	40	128
Preston White	4	--	--	--	47	47
James Baker	5	--	--	--	22	22
Stanley Brown	5	--	11	--	11	22
Michael Clements	5	11	--	--	29	40
Charles Cooper	5	--	--	10	17	27
James Franklin	5	--	--	--	77	77
Elmer Fuller	5	--	--	--	11	11
James Hackworth	5	--	--	--	20	20
Glenn Harmon	5	--	--	--	20	20
James Kulchar	5	--	--	15	--	15
Ronald Matney	5	10	--	--	12	22
Stephen Phillips	5	--	--	--	13	13
Ronald Pennington	5	--	--	--	34	34
Larry Whitt	5	10	--	--	36	46
Billy Cantrell	6	32	73	--	--	105
Troy Coleman	6	10	--	--	56	66
Clifford Crum	6	13	--	--	18	31
Billy Damron	6	--	17	16	86	119
Layton Dye	6	--	--	14	--	14
Robert Fleming	6	--	--	--	20	20
Clifton Hamilton	6	--	--	--	13	13
Gerald McMasters	6	--	35	25	22	82

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

APRIL, 1989

COAL	DISTRICT AREA	1988	1987	1986	1985	totals
Jonas Reeves	6	14	--	20	45	79
John A. Reeves	6	--	--	20	48	68
Hubert Stapleton	6	--	--	--	15	15
Thomas Yonts	6	--	10	26	15	51
Lee Aslinger	7	--	--	18	--	18
Ronnie Deaton	7	12	--	--	--	12
Herbert Gillis	7	--	--	--	15	15
Jerry F. McDaniel	7	--	--	30	--	30
Hewie Osborne	7	--	--	--	16	16
James W. Daniels	8	12	--	--	--	12
Bobby Gibbs	8	--	--	--	63	63
Michael Delridge	9	--	--	--	51	51
John Alvis	10	--	--	--	14	14
J. D. Breedon	10	--	14	--	--	14
Leland Payne	10	21	--	10	59	90
Richard Wood	10	--	--	--	10	10
Rita Hansen	HSA	--	--	--	14	14
James Johnson	HSA	--	--	--	100	100
METAL/NONMETAL						
Charles Ambrose	NC	12	--	--	44	56
Don Bartlett	NC	--	--	17	23	40
Daryl Beauchamp	NC	--	--	--	21	21
Victor Chicky	NC	13	12	--	--	25
Albert Christensen	NC	--	--	--	40	40
Edward Cloud	NC	--	--	--	14	14
Robert Flowers	NC	10	--	--	44	54
John Guthrie	NC	--	--	--	37	37
Walter Hibbeln	NC	--	--	--	20	20

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

APRIL, 1989

COAL	DISTRICT	1988	1987	1986	1985	totals
	AREA					
John Malik	NC	--	--	--	57	57
Robert Ross	NC	--	--	--	24	24
Jerry Spruell	NC	--	10	--	15	25
Maxie Taylor	NC	--	11	--	15	26
Robert D. Taylor	NC	--	11	--	--	11
Thelman Weldon	NC	--	--	--	30	30
Elwood Frederick	NE	--	10	--	--	10
Norman Hongisto	NE	--	--	--	40	40
Charles Rines	NE	--	12	--	--	12
Charles Vance	NE	--	--	--	23	23
Wayne Wasson	NE	--	--	--	34	34
Gene Albright	SC	30	27	--	16	73
John G. Carter	SC	10	--	--	--	10
Jimmie Jones	SC	--	--	--	15	15
Henry Soto	SC	--	10	--	10	20
Richard Escalante	W	--	19	--	--	19
Arthur Swanson	W	13	17	--	34	64
Stanley Waggoner	W	--	--	19	--	19
Virgil Wainscot	W	--	--	17	34	51
Fred Davis	RM	25	15	--	--	40
STATE						
William Fellows	AZ	14	--	--	--	14
Mark Wharton	OH	24	--	--	--	24
James Whetsell	WV	--	--	10	--	10
Art Guty	L	--	--	23	14	37

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

APRIL , 1989



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

The Association recognizes the **WOMEN OF THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION** for the important role they play in mine safety:

Judy Tate -- Secretary, Tri-State Council

Edna Van Gundy -- Secretary, Southeast Colorado/Northeast New Mexico Council

Delores Beck -- Secretary, Central Illinois Open-Pit Council

Margaret L. Doughty -- Secretary, Southern Illinois Open-Pit Council

Jan Boswell -- Secretary, Northern Indiana Joint Committee Council

Doris Murray -- Secretary, KYOVA Tri-State Council

Nancy Staley -- President, Great Lakes Council

Jan Irvin -- Secretary, William "Scotty" Groves Council

Alice Akers -- Secretary, Gauley Council

Barbara James -- Secretary, New River Valley/Winding Gulf Council

Linda Byers -- Secretary, North Central Council

Cindy Kronberg -- Secretary, Powder River Basin Council

#

DELEGATES

Subject: Membership

Let's not forget that the key of the Association is new members. We will be meeting this year at Breckenridge -- 90 miles west of Denver at a resort you will never forget. Let's all pitch in and make this Association stronger and bring a new member.

Let's set our goals high. This Association is definitely a significant factor in the nationwide drive in the reduction of injuries and fatalities. Working together, we are respected for setting goals and reaching them.

We can do it, you can do it. Let's keep this show on the road. Bring in new chapter members under the banner of the Holmes Safety Association.

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

ABSTRACT
FROM
FATAL
ACCIDENT

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



FATAL FALL OF ROOF

GENERAL INFORMATION: The gypsum at this underground mine was mined using sublevel stoping. The gypsum was drilled, blasted, loaded by 915C LHD loaders and hauled by NTT-420 Wagner trucks. The crushed gypsum was then conveyed by belt to the secondary plant on the surface where it was recrushed and stockpiled.

The established roof-bolting procedure at the mine called for roof bolts to be installed randomly as needed throughout the underground headings. The bolts were installed on approximate four foot centers in conjunction with standard plates.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: On the day of the accident, the victim and two co-workers were performing scaling operations in the No. 3 incline. After completing the scaling in the incline, they traveled to the 7-NE-5 Left Heading where they began scaling the left side of the heading, working their way to the face. The victim discovered a large rock in the roof along the left side and instructed the other two scalers to assist him in prying it down. The foreman stated he was in the heading 10 or 12 minutes and checked back conditions. No visible cracks were found and the back sounded good.

However, one of the scalers stated after the foreman had gone, they discovered a hairline crack in the back which they examined and discussed. The victim, being the lead man, decided they would move forward in the heading with their backs to the face and pry the rock. A driller, who was in the area, stated that suddenly there was a loud noise and he found that rock had fallen on two of the scalers with the lead scaler almost completely covered. Although CPR was administered, the victim died of injuries caused by a crushed chest.

CONCLUSION: Evidence indicated the roof had been thoroughly scaled. There were no visual signs to indicate this ground was bad. The employees involved were experienced, competent men using the proper tools, following established, accepted scaling procedures. They were familiar with the characteristics of the shale formation in which they were working.

Each round of the mining cycle exposes roof strata of varying geological structure which determines its' ability to support itself. The process of manually scaling the roof exposes all scalers to the risk of injury from falling ground. This work duty has resulted in many serious accidents and fatalities throughout the history of underground mining, and it was recommended that a mechanical scaling machine be considered for future use in this operation because of the height of the working headings of some 12 to 14 feet.

APRIL, 1989

ABSTRACT
FROM
FATAL
ACCIDENT

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



FATAL ROOF FALL ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A roof-fall accident occurred during retreat mining operations in the pillar pushout in the No. 5 entry of the 2 left section (002) resulting in the death of a continuous-mining machine helper, and injuries to a continuous-mining machine operator. The roof-fall accident occurred during the extraction of a final pushout on a pillar block. The roof fell without warning, overriding the remaining pillar wing and roof supports, covering the continuous-mining machine and the shuttle car. The operator of the shuttle car escaped without serious injury.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The preshift examination of the section revealed no hazards. Mining was started on the outby wing of the pillar block to the right of the No. 5 entry and had advanced down to the mining of the final pushout.

Roof tests were made by sound-and-vibration and visual methods and gave no indication of any adverse conditions. The continuous-mining-machine operator stated that the pillar wing lifts were adequately supported by posts and that they considered the area to be safe.

Prior to the mining of the pushout stump, the continuous-mining machine was stopped and posts were installed in the winged area on the right side of the continuous-mining machine in preparation for the mining of the pushout stump.

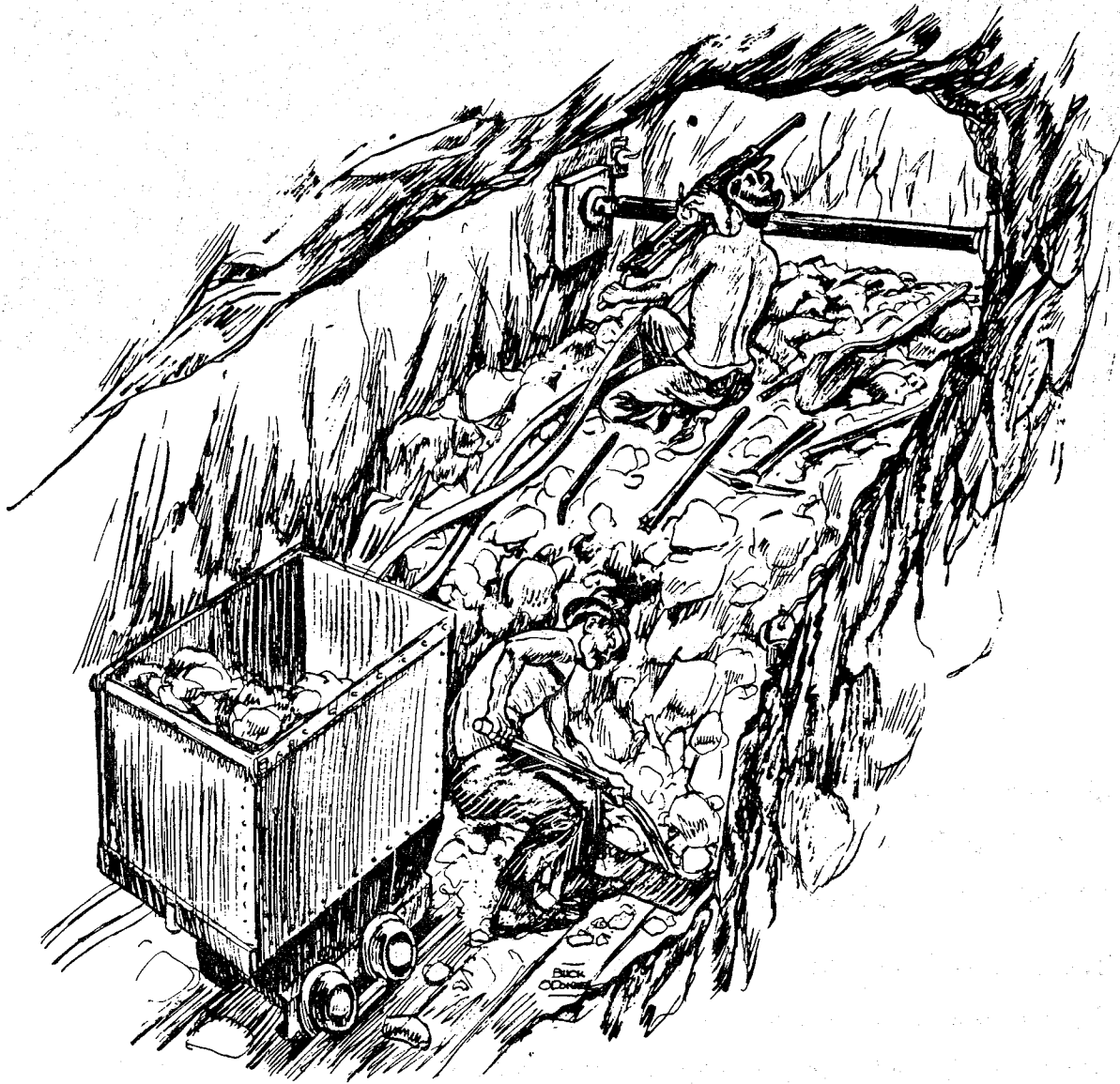
The shuttle-car operator stated that he was just starting to tram out of the area when the roof collapsed. The roof fall was massive, covering the continuous-mining machine completely and nearly all of the shuttle car.

FINDINGS OF FACT: 1. Second mining was being done and management did not show on a mine map the sequence of recovery pillars. Sufficient coal was not left and/or additional roof support (cribs or timbers) set to support the roof to the extent of preventing the possibility of undue forces overriding the working place when the final mining of the right wing was being done.

2. The preshift and on-shift examinations on the 002 section were being made by a person who was not certified in the state in which the mine is located.

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

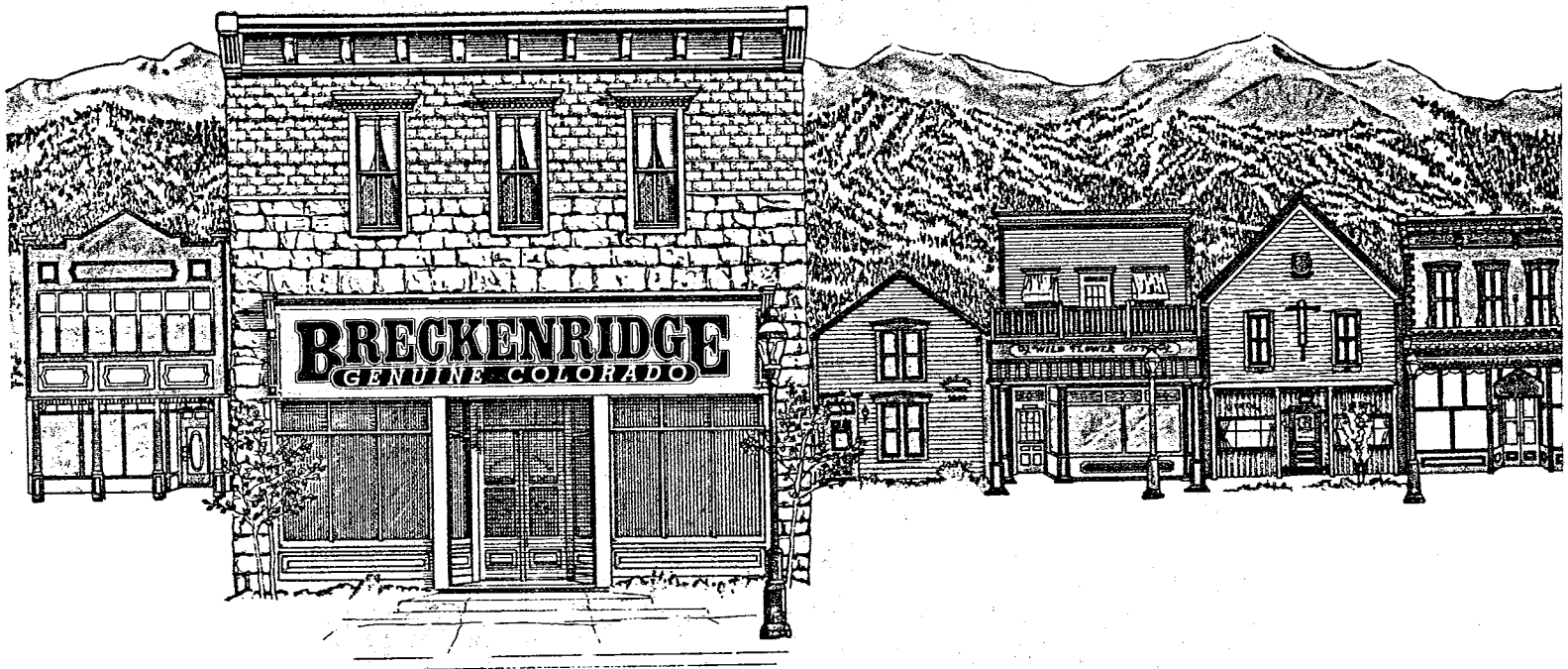
Typical Mining Of The Era Gone By



ROUND IN, ROUND OUT

After the blast, the cross bar and drill was mounted. While the miner drilled out the top round, it was the mucker's task to bail out the muck so the bottom holes could be drilled. The entire round was fired at the end of the shift.

APRIL, 1989



1989 Annual Meeting Breckenridge Hilton Hotel Breckenridge, Colorado

All members are cordially invited to attend the Holmes Safety and Joseph A. Holmes Safety Associations Annual Meetings in Breckenridge, Colorado, on May 31-June 1, 1989.

Breckenridge is a scenic ski resort town located in the Rocky Mountains 90 miles west of Denver. (See map for exact location of meeting.)

Established in 1860, Breckenridge began its early days as a gold mining town and eventually developed into a world class resort area. Summer activities include golf, tennis, horseback riding, jeep tours and biking as well as shopping along Breckenridge's Main Street for everything from antiques and art to T-shirts and chocolates. A Historical Tour of Breckenridge is also available, exploring some of the over 200 buildings that are listed in the historical register. (Further information on tours is available through the Hilton's Guest Services Desk.)

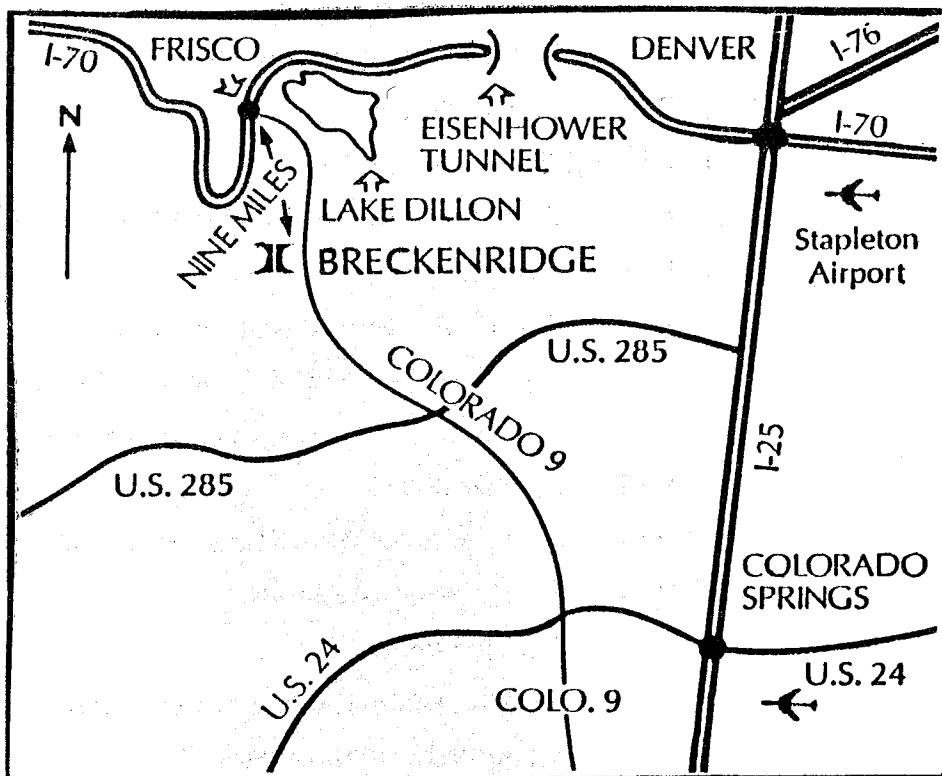
**WHEN UNDERGROUND --
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APRIL, 1989

The Breckenridge Hilton is offering a \$50 contract rate--single or double room -- (plus 9.2% room tax) to all Holmes Safety Association Annual Meeting guests. The rooms feature mini-refrigerators, wet bars, coffee machines and beautiful views of the mountains. This year, the Association is asking all attendees to make their room reservations directly with the Hilton as soon as possible. Please mention you will be attending the Holmes Safety Association National meeting to assure contract rate. Reservations received after May 10 will be provided on a space available basis. The toll-free number for Hilton hotel reservations is 1-800-321-8444.

Please plan to arrive early as there will be a western barbecue on Wednesday evening sponsored by the Cyprus Minerals Corporation.

Please see the following page for banquet reservation form. If you need any other information, call the Holmes Safety office in Pittsburgh at: (412) 621-4500 Ext. 650 or the Tucson office at: (602) 629-6631.



WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

APRIL, 1989

AGENDA FOR HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION AND JOSEPH A. HOLMES ANNUAL MEETINGS

May 31

Wednesday

Registration -- Breckenridge Hilton Hotel

5:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. -- Western Barbecue sponsored by
Cyprus Minerals

June 1

Thursday

9:00 A.M. Holmes Safety Association Executive Meeting

9:45 A.M. Coffee Break

10:00 A.M. Holmes Safety Association Regular Meeting

Opening Remarks -- President Roy Bernard

-- Secretary William Hoover

Committee Reports

Award Presentations

Election of Officers

State and District Council Reports

Old Business

New Business

Committee Appointments

12:15 P.M. Adjournment

12:15 P.M. - 2:00 P.M. -- Lunch

2:00 P.M. Joseph A. Holmes Board of Directors Meeting

2:45 P.M. Break

3:00 P.M. Joseph A. Holmes Regular Meeting

Opening Remarks -- President David O'Neal

-- Secretary Susan Allen

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

4:30 P.M. - 6:30 P.M. -- Cocktail Hour - Host Bar

6:30 P.M. Safety Awards Banquet

Buffet Dinner

District Council Competition Awards

Chapter Formation Awards

Door Prizes

APRIL, 1989

**HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION and
JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL MEETINGS, BRECKENRIDGE HILTON
BRECKENRIDGE, COLORADO
MAY 31 and JUNE 1, 1989**

BANQUET RESERVATION FORM

****WHEN SUBMITTING REQUEST FOR TICKET RESERVATION(S),
YOUR PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY THIS FORM. NO TICKET
WILL BE ISSUED WITHOUT PREPAYMENT.****

Make check payable to: William H. Hoover, National Treasurer, Holmes
Safety Association.

No. of Banquet Tickets @ \$18.00 (tax and gratuity included) _____

NAME (please print) _____

TITLE _____ PHONE () _____

COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

Please return reservation form **NO LATER THAN** May 19, 1989:

MSHA, HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

4800 Forbes Avenue

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

REMINDER: The Association will not be handling lodging. All attendees
should contact the Breckenridge Hilton at 1-800-321-8444 to make their
reservations.

APRIL, 1989



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

Practice the 5 P's for successful safety talks

Here is a tried and tested technique that will help you give better safety talks. It is simple, it is effective, it works. You will find that you can easily apply this technique not only to safety talks, but also to communication contacts or other vital subjects such as quality, productivity, service, job instruction and cost improvement.

Prepare -- Think safety. Write things down for your idea bank. Read safety materials selfishly. Listen to other's ideas and attitudes. Organize and outline your talks. Practice.

Pinpoint -- Don't try to cover too much ground. Concentrate on one safety rule, one first aid hint, one unsafe practice, one main idea -- a communication bull's eye.

Personalize -- Establish common ground with your listeners. Bring it close to home. Make it important in their minds. Make it personal and meaningful to them.

Picturize -- Create clear mental pictures for your listeners. Appeal to both their ears and their eyes. Help them really "see what you mean." Use visual aids.

Prescribe -- In closing your safety talks, answer the question the listeners always have-- "So what?" Tell them what to do. Ask for special action. Give a prescription.

By applying the 5P's approach diligently, you have much greater assurance that your people will know, understand and retain the message you have communicated. Results will show in improved safety, quality and production, and you won't be the only one to notice the benefits.

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

Sentinels of Safety

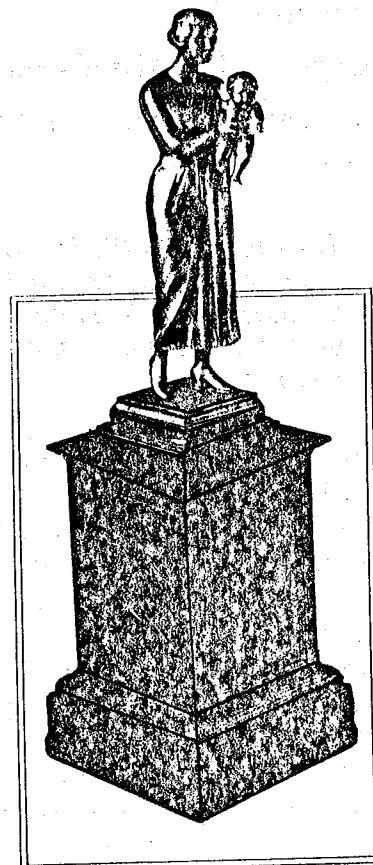
The most prestigious award in the mining industry is the Sentinels of Safety trophy, cosponsored by the American Mining Congress (AMC) and the U.S. Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), awarded to those mines with the best safety records in the country.

The 1925 Sentinels of Safety award, announced by Herbert Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce, was the first of the annual safety competitions that have continued uninterrupted to the present day. The trophy and our country's dedication to safety have grown in stature and importance with each succeeding year.

Herbert Hoover instrumental to program's beginning

The idea for the National Safety Competition (Sentinels of Safety) was conceived in 1923 during the time that President Hoover, a former mining engineer, served as Secretary of Commerce with the Bureau of Mines under his jurisdiction. Realizing the dire need for improving mine safety, Hoover arranged a conference of interested persons to discuss mine safety. During the conference, a proposal was made to establish a nationwide mine safety competition, a proposal readily approved by Hoover.

The symbol of the competition has been the bronze Sentinels of Safety trophy originally donated by *Explosives Engineer* magazine, which cosponsored the competition with the Bureau of Mines for the first 36 years. A statue of a woman and child is the prominent feature of the trophy, with engraved plates depicting different types of mining and a winners' nameplate on the base. In the words of the designer of the trophy Begni Del Piatta, famous Italian sculptor, "Let the worker carry around with him a mental picture of his wife and child, whose happiness depends upon his safe return after the day's work, and those loved ones become his surest sentinels of safety." There are six such trophies awarded



WHEN UNDERGROUND--
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

APRIL, 1989

each year to the winner in each of six mining categories. Although a winner retains a trophy only one year, a full-sized replica is given as a permanent reminder of the honor.

American Mining Congress assumes cosponsorship

When *Explosives Engineer* ceased publication in 1961, the American Mining Congress, the national trade association representing the mining industry, agreed to cosponsor the Sentinels competition. In welcoming AMC as cosponsor, then Bureau of Mines Director Marling J. Ankeny commended, "There could be no organization more compatible with the objectives of the competition than one that represents the entire mining field...the National Safety Competition has become increasingly important as an indication of the mineral industry's eagerness to curb accidents and to encourage safety consciousness among its thousands of workers." As part of its contribution to the contest, AMC provides the green and white Sentinels of Safety flags, as well as the trophy replicas, both of which are permanently retained by the winner. AMC also publicizes the program and participates in presentation ceremonies.

In 1974, the government agency responsibility for the Sentinels passed from the Bureau of Mines to the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration of the Interior Department, and in 1978, to Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Purpose of Sentinels has remained constant

The opening sentence of the rules governing the competition well defines its goals:

The purpose of the National Safety Competition is to stimulate greater interest in safety among the Nation's mineral-extractive industries and to encourage the development of more effective accident-prevention programs by according national recognition to operations achieving outstanding safety records.

The success achieved in meeting these goals can be seen not only in the continuance and growth of the contest, but in the great overall improvement in the safety records of the mineral-extractive industries. In 1925, 210 mines and quarries were enrolled in the competition, but only seven facilities--about 3.3 percent--operated the entire year without a disabling work injury. In 1952, for the first time, all six winners had perfect safety records, and no lost-time accidents were reported for 186 mining operations. Since then, the yearly judging has been based only on records of those mining operations with no disabling injuries. In 1985, the safest year in U.S. mining on record, more than 1,000 eligible mines (with at least 30,000 employee-hours) worked without a single lost-time injury.

WHEN UNDERGROUND--
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

Groundrules change

Although the goals of the safety competition have remained the same, some of the groundrules have changed over the years. In the 1925 competition, awards were given in five categories, rather than the present six, because open pit stone quarries and open pit mines were considered a single category. Each mine employing 50 or more persons underground or 25 or more in quarries or open pit mines that enrolled in the competition voluntarily reported its safety record to the Bureau of Mines and were eligible for the awards.

Now, federal law requires all mining operations to report their safety records to MSHA's Health and Safety Analysis Center in Denver. The data is surveyed for any mines with no lost-time injuries and with 30,000 or more employee-hours worked during the year. The mine with the best record for the calendar year in each of the six categories--Underground Coal Mines, Underground Metal Mines, Underground Nonmetal Mines, Surface Coal Mines, Open Pit Metal/Nonmetal Mines and Open Pit Stone Quarries--is designated the winner of the coveted bronze trophy and the green and white Sentinels of Safety flag.

Ceremonies honor safety-conscious employees

The companies' methods of celebrating the award and honoring the employees who made it possible are as varied as the creative safety programs that resulted in their perfect records. If weather permits, a giant barbecue or picnic for the employees and families might be planned; a dinner party at a local restaurant or a gathering at the mine site between shifts also may be chosen. Whatever the setting, the occasion is an important one, one in which each worker can be justifiably proud. The cosponsor's representatives who hand out the awards, the high government officials who come to laud the safety-conscious employees, company executives and spouses all gather in recognition of the cooperation and conscientiousness of the miners who have made safety a prime consideration in their work.

**WHEN UNDERGROUND--
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY**

APRIL, 1989



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

MINE EMERGENCY

Pennsylvania Bureau of Deep Mine Safety recently announced the addition of a toll-free telephone number for a mine emergency.

The number, 1-800-541-2050, answers 24-hours a day, all year round. Mine operators can use this toll-free number to report occurrences such as fire, explosion, inundation, entrapment, serious injury and a fatality.

When mine disaster strikes, rapid response to contain the situation is of vital importance. Where preplanning is needed, rapid notification and response are key elements in dealing with emergencies when they occur.

Additionally, the Bureau provides mine rescue services to 49 mine operators in the Bituminous and noncoal mining regions, and the entire deep mine community in the Anthracite mining region. As such, this toll free telephone network becomes the leading edge of Deep Mine Safety's Emergency Response Plan to deploy mine rescue personnel and equipment when and where needed. To meet this task, the Bureau maintains four mine rescue stations and provides training to approximately 80 mine rescue team members.

REMEMBER: the toll-free number, 1-800-541-2050, is designed for mine emergencies only, and should not be used for routine mining problems.

WHEN UNDERGROUND--
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

INJURIES ASSOCIATED WITH ROOF OR RIB BOLTING AND BOLTING MACHINES IN UNDERGROUND COAL MINES

INTRODUCTION

The installation of bolts to support the mine roof or ribs is a dangerous but necessary task in most underground coal mines. One of the main hazards to a roof-bolt operator and/or helper is exposure to newly mined areas which are susceptible to roof or rib falls during bolt installation. This report analyzes the hazards associated with bolting of the roof or rib, including the operation of the roof-bolt machine, in underground coal mines. Suggestions for reducing some hazards are included. All injuries reported to the Health and Safety Analysis Center associated with drilling, installing bolts and operating roof-bolt machines in underground coal mines, are included in this report.

ANALYSIS

Injuries were analyzed and separated into three activity classifications: drilling, installing the bolt and tramming the machine.

A large majority of injuries occurred while drilling the roof or rib. Other injuries involved the handling of drill steel or auger were incurred from being struck by bent or broken steel; steel falling out of drill hole and striking the victim; entanglement on rotating steel; being caught between steel and some part of equipment or roof while inserting or changing steel; and the sudden release of hung steel while pulling steel from drill hole.

The necessity to stand close to the rotating steel and actually hold the steel while drilling the hole, removing the steel from the drilled hole, and changing the drill steel caused about one-third of the injuries involving the handling of drill steel. Low coal is a contributing factor in these injuries, in that, it increases the number of steel changes needed during the drilling of the roof and also limits the movement of the drill operator and helper.

DRILLING

Injuries incurred from roof or rib falls during drilling operations were reported in 26 percent of the incidents.

Injuries resulting from machine component movement involved the drill boom or head lowering or falling unexpectedly; being caught between the boom and the roof or canopy; the canopy raising, lowering, or falling unexpectedly; extending or swinging the boom; and setting or releasing a stabilizer jack.

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

These injuries generally resulted from unintentional movement of the machine and from employees placing a limb or portion of their body in the path of a moving component during normal operations. Contributing factors included operator error, working in low coal, accidental control lever contact and mechanical defects. Another factor contributing to this type of injury is the requirement that the mine roof strata must be routinely checked for fractures and separations during drilling operations. Some operators perform this task by placing a hand on the drill head or boom as the hole is drilled. This act can result in an injury to the exposed arm and/or hand if caught between the roof and boom, or boom and canopy. Another practice was the operator or helper usually holding the drill steel as the boom is lowered exposing a leg or foot to injury from the moving boom.

INSTALLATION

Roof or rib bolt installation and falls of roof or rib injured many miners during bolt installation. Miners were injured when caught in pinch points. These pinch point injuries were further broken down into being caught between the bolt and mine roof, between the bolt and boom, or boom and canopy, and between the boom and the floor. Some miners were injured when struck by the bolt, bolt assembly, or roof-bolt wrench. Other injuries were incurred when pushing the bolt into the hole; planned bending or straightening of the roof bolt; being entangled on the rotating bolt or bolt wrench; and the dislodgment of temporary roof support.

The handling and holding of the roof bolt and bolt wrench was involved in a significant percentage of the installation injuries. The necessity to hold the bolt or bolt wrench during and immediately after bolt installation places the miner in a potentially dangerous location. Other factors, such as deficient machine or bolt design, operator inexperience, accidental control lever contact, and mechanical failure contributed to the bolt installation injuries.

TRAMMING

Tramming the bolt machine also caused many injuries. In a number of incidents, the operators were injured while tramming the machine and were caught between the machine and rib, timber, crib, floor, roof or another machine. Injury reports showed about 20 percent of the injured operators had a limb or other portion of body exposed outside the confines of the operator's compartment. The roof-bolt machine running over debris or irregularities in roadways also resulted in operator injuries. These injuries resulted from the operator being thrown against the operator's compartment, or being struck by the machine while operating the machine from an external position at the side. Falling roof or rib material injured operators as they were tramming the bolt machine. The roof-bolt operator trammed the machine into or onto other miners causing injuries. Miscellaneous incidents such as slips, falls, struck by roof-bolter trailing cable, etc., also accounted for tramming injuries.

The majority of operator tram injuries resulted from being caught or squeezed between the machine and another object. The lack of an operator's compartment or deck on the machine required the operator to walk or crawl next to the moving machine. Factors such as limited clearance, low coal, mechanical failure, unkept and unmaintained roadways and operator inexperience contributed to operator injuries.

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

Tramming injuries happening to miners other than operators could be the result of restricted or limited operator visibility caused by machine size, tram control location on the machine and the height of the coal bed and/or width of the place in which the machine operates.

Accident descriptions in the injury reports pinpointed two additional problems. Mechanical failure was stated in many incidents; this could suggest inadequate equipment examinations or poor maintenance and repair practices. Accidental or unintentional control lever engagement causing machine component movement was also stated often in injury reports. Factors contributing to this problem include similarity of control knob shapes, the lack of directional commonality between lever movement and machine component movement, the unrestricted ease of control lever movement and material falling into or onto energized control levers.

Falling roof or rib was reported in over one-third (38.2 percent) of the injuries. Falling roof or rib material continues to rank as the leading cause of roof-bolting injuries, including most of the serious and fatal accidents.

It may be inferred that the risk of injury from roof falls is directly related to bolting activities requiring the miner to work under temporarily supported roof.

Control lever location on the bolting machines and the necessity to hold the drill steel, bolt, or bolt wrench requires the roof-bolt operator and/or helper to work in a hazardous area during the drilling and bolting cycle.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations could significantly reduce roof and rib bolting and related bolting machine injuries.

- (1) Better training programs, possibly utilizing roof-bolting machine simulator, should be developed and used for training and retraining of roof-bolting machine operators.
- (2) Improved preshift equipment examination with follow-up maintenance and repair.
- (3) Implement the use of drills with flexible drill steel, eliminating steel changes.
- (4) Develop a retrofit component for all bolting machines that stores, positions and installs the bolts.
- (5) Standardize the location and operation of the machine control levers. Control lever movement should parallel movement of the controlled component.
- (6) Develop a standardized shape coding system industry-wide for control lever knobs that would easily identify each specific component.
- (7) Design a self-centering, interlock for control levers, requiring finger or hand pressure before the lever could be moved.
- (8) An operator compartment or deck should be provided at each tram station on the machine. A tram station should be placed on both ends of roof-bolt machines operating in low coal seams.

WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

APRIL, 1989



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

MINER'S ALERT

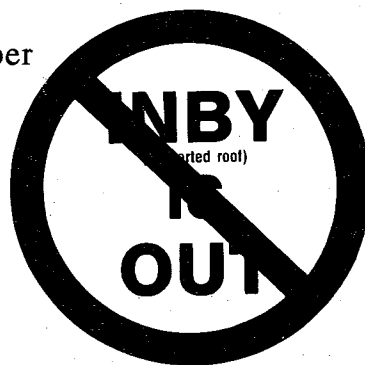
As underground coal miners you should know the No. 1 safety problem and menace to our lives is falls of roof, face and ribs.

In 1988, our national coal miners experienced the best safety record in history. Underground fatalities were down to 25. Of the 25, eight were roof-falls. That too was a record low. **HOWEVER** -- in 1989, January to March 1, we have experienced seven underground fatalities. **ALL** seven were roof and rib fall fatalities compared to a total of eight for the entire year of 1988.

We must put a stop to the needless loss of lives. Let all of us do our part and not become a future statistic.

Here are a few things you, the miner, can do:

1. Make a thorough visual examination of the roof. If no hazardous conditions are observed, then make a good sound and vibration test. Never assume others have made the proper tests.
2. Install roof supports according to plan. Remember, roof-control plans cover only the minimum support required.
3. Where unusual geological conditions (clay veins, slips, cutters, water, etc.) are encountered, an evaluation of such conditions shall be made to determine what additional supports will be required. If you are not sure, check with your supervisor.
4. During pillar recovery mining, all persons should be outby the mining-machine operators work position when mining fenders, slabs or push-out stumps.
5. Always follow good work practices and remember



WHEN UNDERGROUND--
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY

APRIL, 1989

DEMOGRAPHICS—Metal/Nonmetal

TABLE E-3.—Metal and nonmetal mining 1986 workforce estimates:¹ principal equipment operated, by type of ore mined

Equipment operated grouping ²	Metal		Stone		Sand and gravel		Nonmetal		Total	
	Workers	pct	Workers	pct	Workers	pct	Workers	pct	Workers	pct
Backhoe-crane-dragline-shovel	650	2	2,228	3	1,323	4	887	3	5,088	3
Belt	127	0	404	1	247	1	157	1	936	1
Dozer-heavy and mobile equipment.....	961	3	1,616	2	1,164	3	1,102	4	4,843	3
Drill (underground)-rock bolter	823	2	485	1	3	0	275	1	1,586	1
Drill (surface).....	328	1	1,898	3	52	0	313	1	2,591	2
Explosives.....	175	1	332	0	3	0	77	0	588	0
Front-end loader-forklift	1,003	3	7,538	11	6,640	20	1,915	6	17,096	10
Grader-scraper	195	1	427	1	400	1	506	2	1,529	1
Handtools (powered and nonpowered).....	7,888	23	10,370	15	2,787	8	6,564	21	27,609	16
Hoist-elevator	221	1	36	0	0	0	203	1	460	0
Many equipment	567	2	684	1	326	1	840	3	2,417	1
Miscellaneous utility equipment.....	2,371	7	5,423	8	1,733	5	1,915	6	11,442	7
Plant equipment.....	4,036	12	9,105	13	5,045	15	5,304	17	23,489	14
Pump	195	1	168	0	216	1	179	1	758	0
Scale-lab equipment-controls.....	1,772	5	3,316	5	985	3	1,506	5	7,579	5
Shuttle car-locomotive	1,050	3	312	0	21	0	389	1	1,772	1
Stone cutting-finishing machine.....	0	0	868	1	0	0	15	0	883	1
Truck (haulage)	2,299	7	9,119	13	8,501	25	1,570	5	21,488	13
Truck (utility)-personnel carrier.....	1,080	3	989	1	211	1	604	2	2,885	2
Welding machine-lathe	1,632	5	2,904	4	808	2	443	1	5,787	3
None.....	6,212	18	9,235	14	3,300	10	5,837	19	24,584	15
Not elsewhere classified.....	294	1	193	0	57	0	145	0	689	0
Unspecified.....	174	1	695	1	90	0	333	1	1,292	1
Total	34,054	100	68,347	100	33,912	100	31,078	100	167,391	100

¹Excluding job title category of office workers.

²See appendix B for detailed explanation of equipment operated grouping.

NOTE.—Owing to independent rounding, data may not add to totals shown.

TABLE E-4.—Metal and nonmetal mining 1986 workforce estimates: work location at mine, by type of ore mined

Work location	Metal		Stone		Sand and gravel		Nonmetal		Total	
	Workers	pct	Workers	pct	Workers	pct	Workers	pct	Workers	pct
Underground mine	4,980	14	1,094	1	0	0	3,643	11	9,717	5
Surface at underground mine	1,756	5	658	1	0	0	1,783	5	4,197	2
Surface mine.....	10,992	31	35,742	49	26,631	72	11,208	34	84,572	47
Plant or mill.....	15,126	42	28,546	39	6,026	16	13,634	41	63,332	35
Office.....	3,087	9	7,316	10	4,443	12	3,167	9	18,012	10
Total	35,940	100	73,357	100	37,100	100	33,434	100	179,831	100

NOTE.—Owing to independent rounding, data may not add to totals shown.

TABLE E-5.—Metal and nonmetal mining 1986 workforce estimates:¹
experience at job, company, and mining, by type of ore mined

Experience, yr	Metal		Stone		Sand and gravel		Nonmetal		Total	
	Workers	pct	Workers	pct	Workers	pct	Workers	pct	Workers	pct
At present job:										
0 < to ≤ 1	6,616	19	13,067	19	6,625	20	4,900	16	31,206	19
1 < to ≤ 2	3,665	11	8,365	12	3,812	11	3,681	12	19,523	12
2 < to ≤ 3	2,764	8	6,185	9	3,214	9	2,142	7	14,305	9
3 < to ≤ 5	3,349	10	8,392	12	3,932	12	3,711	12	19,383	12
5 < to ≤ 10	8,223	24	14,212	21	5,856	17	8,197	26	36,488	22
10 < to ≤ 20	6,492	19	9,702	14	4,884	14	5,253	17	26,332	16
20 <	2,117	6	3,814	6	2,172	6	841	3	8,943	5
Unspecified	828	2	4,611	7	3,417	10	2,353	8	11,210	7
Total	34,054	100	68,347	100	33,912	100	31,078	100	167,391	100
Median	6	NAp	5	NAp	4	NAp	5	NAp	5	NAp
At present company:										
0 < to ≤ 1	4,312	13	8,741	13	5,818	17	2,375	8	21,245	13
1 < to ≤ 5	5,915	17	16,500	24	10,698	32	6,604	21	39,718	24
5 < to ≤ 10	7,713	23	14,282	21	6,642	20	8,691	28	37,328	22
10 < to ≤ 15	5,568	16	9,269	14	3,934	12	6,108	20	24,878	15
15 < to ≤ 20	5,064	15	6,670	10	2,418	7	2,972	10	17,124	10
20 < to ≤ 25	2,188	6	3,550	5	1,281	4	1,992	6	9,011	5
25 < to ≤ 30	1,482	4	2,867	4	883	3	914	3	6,147	4
30 <	1,552	5	4,126	6	999	3	1,387	4	8,064	5
Unspecified	260	1	2,343	3	1,238	4	35	0	3,876	2
Total	34,054	100	68,347	100	33,912	100	31,078	100	167,391	100
Median	10	NAp	8	NAp	5	NAp	9	NAp	8	NAp
Total mining:										
0 < to ≤ 1	1,524	4	6,577	10	3,439	10	1,426	5	12,966	8
1 < to ≤ 5	3,830	11	12,337	18	7,375	22	4,684	15	28,226	17
5 < to ≤ 10	7,141	21	13,951	20	5,852	17	7,505	24	34,448	21
10 < to ≤ 15	6,413	19	9,500	14	3,835	11	5,713	18	25,461	15
15 < to ≤ 20	5,751	17	6,994	10	2,466	7	2,945	9	18,156	11
20 < to ≤ 25	2,740	8	3,955	6	1,361	4	1,723	6	9,779	6
25 < to ≤ 30	1,740	5	3,037	4	912	3	884	3	6,573	4
30 <	1,883	6	4,269	6	1,114	3	1,424	5	8,691	5
Unspecified	3,032	9	7,727	11	7,558	22	4,774	15	23,091	14
Total	34,054	100	68,347	100	33,912	100	31,078	100	167,391	100
Median	12	NAp	9	NAp	8	NAp	10	NAp	10	NAp

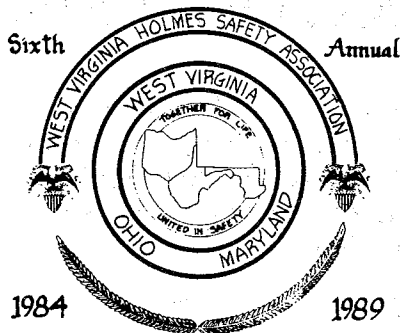
NAp Not applicable.

¹Excluding job title category of office workers.

NOTE.—Owing to independent rounding, data may not add to totals shown.

*Demographics for coal industry to follow in May Bulletin.

APRIL, 1989



SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
of the
West Virginia State Council
of the
HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
CANAAN VALLEY STATE PARK

APRIL 21-22, 1989

FRIDAY - APRIL 21, 1989

(Pine Room)
6:00 - 7:00 PM
Registration and Reception
Shrimp Cocktail, Cheese Ball
Cocktail Meatballs, and Relish
Tray. Coffee and Punch.

7:00 - 8:30 PM
Industry Recognitions and
Coal Safety Leader Nominations

DOOR PRIZE DRAWING

SATURDAY - APRIL 22, 1989

(Pine Room)
Registration...8:00 - 10:00 AM
DANISH AND COFFEE TIME

SESSION I10:00 - 11:00 AM
Keynote Speaker..A. S. Pack
CEO, Cannelton Industries
Business Meeting.. Bart Lay
President, WV HSA Council

BREAK11:00-11:15 AM

SESSION II...11:15 - 12:00 Noon
Pacesetter Awards
Ron Keaton, District Manager
MSHA-CMS&H District 3
Morgantown, West Virginia

Pacesetter Awards
L.D. Phillips, District Manager
MSHA-CMS&H District 4
Mt. Hope, West Virginia

DOOR PRIZE DRAWING

LUNCH

SESSION III...1:30 - 2:30 PM
1988 Coal Safety Leader Winner
Steve Richards, Peabody Coal Co
Robinhood Division

Vendors Presentations

SOFT DRINK BREAK

SESSION IV... 2:45 - 3:30 PM
District Council and Mine
Attendance Awards

Vendors Presentations

DOOR PRIZE DRAWING

(Spruce Room)
SOCIAL HOUR...4:30 - 5:30 PM
Relish Tray, Chip and Dip, Nuts
Coffee and Punch

(Balsam Room)
SESSION V.....5:30 - 8:00 PM

Banquet Menu

Fried Chicken, Sugar Cured Ham,
Roast Steamship Round, Carrots,
Green Beans, Noodles, Salad Bar,
Swiss Potatoes, Rolls and Butter,
Assorted Pies and Cakes, Coffee
and Iced Tea. Price = \$15.50

Banquet Speaker... George Dials
Commissioner, WV DOE
State Mining Awards.. Bart Lay
Director, UG Mines WV DOE
Coal Safety Leader 1988
Special Presentations

DOOR PRIZE DRAWING

LODGING

The Canaan Valley State Park will
reserve a block of rooms until
April 1, 1989. Please mention
you are with our meeting.
Singles are \$35.00; Double \$39.00
plus tax. Make your reservations
by phone, 304-866-4121 or by mail
to Canaan Valley Resort and
Conference Center, Route 1, Box
330 Davis, WV 26260.

REGISTRATION FORM

NAME : _____ PHONE _____

Company/Agency Representing : _____

Banquet Tickets @ \$15.50 Address _____

\$ _____ Total Amount Enclosed _____

Make Checks Payable to : WEST VIRGINIA HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

Mail Registration to : Irmadell Pugh
(Must be received by April 12) c/o MSHA District 3
(No refunds after April 14, 1989) 5012 Mountaineer Mall
(Late Registrations add \$2.00) Morgantown, WV 26505
(304-291-4277)

THE LAST WORD

APRIL

The Latin word for April comes from one meaning "to open," and true to its name the month opens the gates that summer may enter. The variable weather of its 30 days, with sudden showers and sunshine, has given an added meaning and April is sometimes a synonym of fickleness.

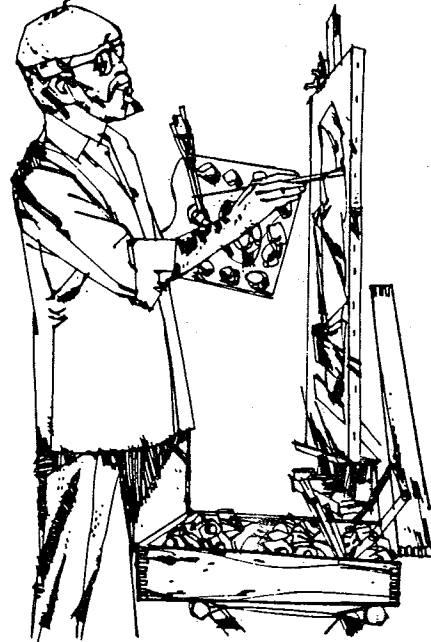
On the first day of the month of April, if you pick up a bundle or a purse from the sidewalk, you may find it worthless and be called an "April Fool." In France, where such practices have been the custom since the 16th century, the victim is called an "April fish." The custom of playing tricks on this day is so old that its origin has been lost. India from time immemorial has had its spring festival of Huli, ending March 31, in which tricks and pranks play a large part.

Horseplay, tricks and pranks on the job can lead to an injury either to ourselves or to our co-workers. The victim then would be an "April fish."

**DON'T BE AN APRIL
FOOL - THINK AND
WORK SAFELY**

EYES ARE EVERYTHING

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



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

Eyes. The best two reasons we know of for proper eye protection.

**WHEN UNDERGROUND --
LOOK UP FOR SAFETY**

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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US**