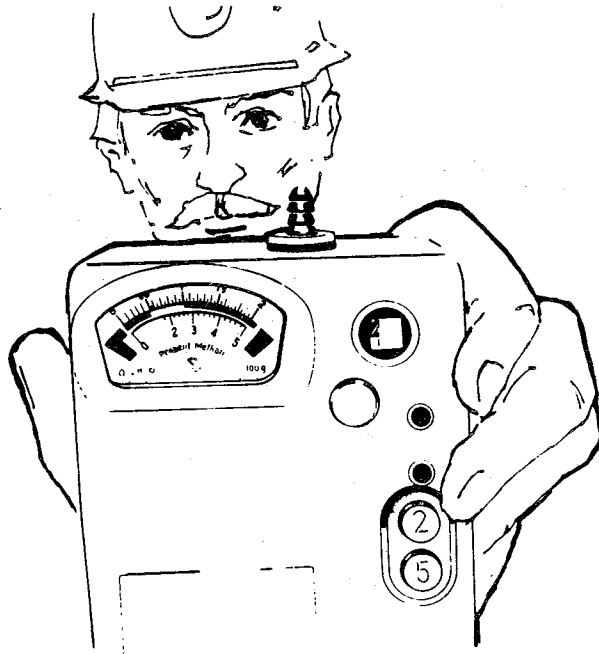
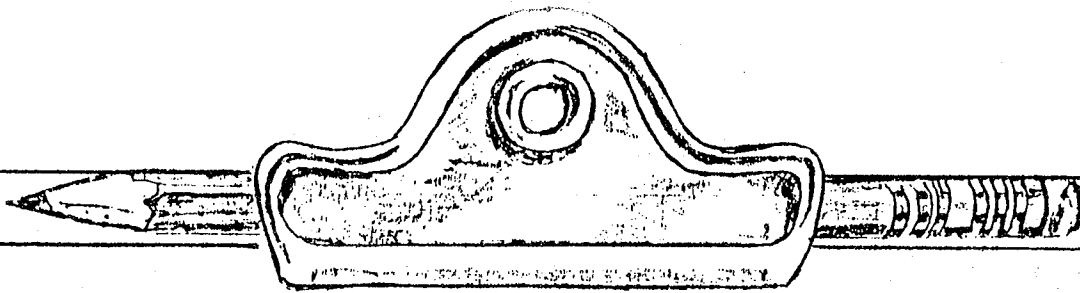

BULLETIN



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

The Methane Test On The Job Tomorrow May Save Your Family Some Grief And Sorrow





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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.

DECEMBER, 1989

**WELCOME
NEW MEMBERS**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
SCJL Co.-Leasing Co., Inc.	8400	Flemington, WV
Batoff Mountain Coal Co.	8401	Lanark, WV
Armstrong Mining Inc.	8402	Powellton, WV
Ames Construction Inc.	8403	Bingham, UT
Hoopwood Mining Co., Inc.	8404	Island Creek, KY
Kiah Creek Mining Co.	8405	Etty, KY
Comfort Run Coal Co., Inc.	8406	Layland, WV
Toneys Branch Coal Co., I-A Mine	8407	Peytona, WV
Toneys Branch Coal Co., No. 3	8408	Peytona, WV
Gunther-Nash Mining Construction	8409	Van, WV
Hayden Mine R & L Winn Mining	8410	Utica, KY
Rowe Sand & Gravel Inc.	8411	Cedarburg, WI
Vogt Inc.	8412	Okauchee, WI
Edward C. Levy Co., Mesa Materials	8413	Mesa, AZ
Edward C. Levy Co., Holly S & G	8414	Davisburg, MI
Edward C. Levy Co., Kent Lake	8415	South Lyon, MI
Edward C. Levy Co., Oakland S & G	8416	Lake Orion, MI
Edward C. Levy Co., Oakland S & G	8417	Lake Orion, MI
Edward C. Levy Co., Milford S & G	8418	New Hudson, MI
Edward C. Levy Co., Lyon S & G	8419	Wixom, MI
Edward C. Levy Co., Detroit Lime	8420	Detroit, MI
Edward C. Levy Co., Salem S & G	8421	Clarkston, MI
Edward C. Levy Co., Mickelson S & G	8422	Oxford, MI
Sunny Ridge Mining Inc.	8423	Mouthcard, KY
G & B Coal Inc.	8424	Kingwood, WV
Jedco Minerals Inc.	8425	West Newton, PA
Armstrong Explosives Co.	8426	Kittanning, PA
Tennessee Dept. of Labor	8427	Caryville, TN
Walter L. Houser Coal Co., Inc.	8428	Sunnyside, PA
Domestic Coal Energies Inc.	8429	Blair, KY
R & E Coal Co.	8430	Neon, KY

WINTER ALERT

DECEMBER, 1989

**WELCOME
NEW MEMBERS**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CHAPTER NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
John B. Harris	8431	Rainelle, WV
Krew Staffing Inc.	8432	McKinney, TX
Whitewood Sand & Gravel	8433	Whitewood, SD
Umetco Minerals Corp.	8434	Dove Creek, CO
T.D. Tackett Trucking	8435	St. Albans, WV
Clays Trucking Co.	8436	Alum Creek, WV
Armstrong Mining Inc.	8437	Powellton, WV
Cortez Gold Mines	8438	Cortez, NV
Motivation Coal Co.	8439	Counts, VA
Motivation Coal Co.	8440	Haysi, VA
Motivation Coal Co.	8441	Harmon, VA
Motivation Coal Co.	8442	Grundy, VA
Addwest Gold Inc.	8443	Ballarat, CA
Winn Const. Co., Inc.	8444	Pleasant Ridge, OH
Addwest Mining Inc.	8445	Maceo, KY
Addwest Mining Inc.	8446	Knottsville, KY
Addwest Mining Inc.	8447	Knottsville, KY
Pyramid Mining Inc.	8448	Empire, KY
Addwest Mining Inc.	8449	Knottsville, KY
Black Diamond Mine No. 1	8450	Linefork, KY
Sheyenne Sand & Gravel	8451	New Rockford, ND
Sheyenne Sand & Gravel	8452	Sheyenne, ND
Good Samaritan Medical Center	8453	Zanesville, OH
Vortex Mining	8454	Utica, MT
Roncor Inc.	8455	Utica, MT
Parry Sand & Gravel	8456	St. George, UT
ALCOA Sandow Mine	8457	Rockdale, TX
Spring Ridge Coal Inc.	8458	Norton, VA
American Carbon Corp.	8459	Grundy, VA
S & C Mining Inc.	8460	Bee, VA
Franklin Limestone Co.	8461	Crab Orchard, TN

WINTER ALERT

DECEMBER, 1989

JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION AWARDS

TYPE OF AWARDS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Type A (Heroism)									
Medals of Honor	5	8	5	3	6	2	2	8	4
Certificates of Honor	0	6	0	0	3	14	5	2	0
Type B-1									
(40 Year Awards)	81	70	134	52	45	27	31	31	27
Type B-2									
(Individual Officials)	5	2	1	4	2	3	5	1	2
Type C									
(Safety Records)	81	80	74	14	12	7	6	7	18
Special Awards for									
Small Operators	367	56	15	13	63	73	94	369	224
10 - Year Awards	1,584	931	1,077	242	141	1,355	526	409	675
20 - Year Awards	1,473	310	219	52	175	173	216	132	127
30 - Year Awards	556	352	310	80	250	223	167	63	51
TOTAL	4,160	1,815	1,837	460	697	1,857	1,052	1,033	1,128

WINTER ALERT

DECEMBER, 1989



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

NONFATAL INJURIES RESULTING FROM HAULAGE-RELATED ACCIDENTS IN UNDERGROUND COAL MINES, 1986-1987*

INTRODUCTION

Haulage-related accidents accounted for 2,039 injuries that resulted in lost workdays and 390 injuries without lost workdays during the period of 1986-1987. The total, 2,429 constituted 12.7 percent of all nonfatal injuries at underground coal mines and 8.7 percent of all coal mine nonfatal injuries reported during this period.

Injuries to workers 26-35 years of age accounted for 41 percent of all nonfatal injuries resulting from haulage-related accidents at underground coal mines over the two-year period. Almost half (46.5 percent) of the injuries were experienced by workers classified as laborers, shuttle-car operators, electricians or mechanics. Injuries classified as strains or sprains accounted for 29.7 percent of the injuries. The mining machines involved most frequently were shuttle cars (24.4 percent) and loading machines (23.5 percent).

Classification of Nonfatal Injuries by Severity:

NFDL -- Nonfatal occurrences with **DAYS LOST** (lost workdays). That is, nonfatal injuries that result in days away from work and/or days of restricted work activity.

NDL -- Occurrences with **NO DAYS LOST**. That is, nonfatal injuries resulting only in loss of consciousness or medical treatment beyond first aid.

* Courtesy of Branch of Injury and Employment Information Safety and Health Technology Center Denver, Colorado

WINTER ALERT

Table 1. - Nonfatal injuries resulting from haulage-related accidents in underground coal mines, by the equipment involved, 1986-87

Equipment Involved	1986			1987			1986-87			
	NFDL injuries	NDL injuries	TOTAL injuries	PERCENT	NFDL injuries	NDL injuries	TOTAL injuries	PERCENT	TOTAL Nonfatal Injuries	PERCENT of TOTAL
Mancar/Man trip	202	40	242	23.6	230	76	306	21.8	548	22.6
Shuttlecar	189	30	219	21.3	323	50	373	26.7	592	24.4
Loading machine	209	22	231	22.5	282	59	341	24.3	572	23.5
Locomotive	78	18	96	9.4	109	23	132	9.4	228	9.4
Conveyor	112	27	139	13.6	116	20	136	9.7	275	11.3
Mine car/Ore car/Timber truck	32	-	32	3.1	20	4	24	1.7	56	2.3
Tractor	15	1	16	1.6	18	4	22	1.6	38	1.6
All other	45	5	50	4.9	59	11	70	5.0	120	4.9
TOTAL	882	143	1025	100.0	1157	247	1404	100.0	2429	100.0

Table 2. - Nonfatal injuries resulting from haulage-related accidents in underground coal mines, by occupation, 1986-87

Occupation	1986				1987				1986-87	
	NFDL injuries	NDL injuries	TOTAL injuries	PERCENT	NFDL injuries	NDL injuries	TOTAL injuries	PERCENT	TOTAL Nonfatal injuries	PERCENT of TOTAL
Laborer	163	20	183	17.8	185	39	224	16.0	407	16.7
Shuttle car operator	160	24	184	17.9	257	38	295	21.0	479	19.7
Electrician/mechanic/maintenance	93	17	110	10.7	104	30	134	9.6	244	10.0
Motorman	48	7	55	5.4	68	7	75	5.3	130	5.4
Loading machine/scrapper operator/helper	77	10	87	8.5	102	18	120	8.5	207	8.5
Supervisor/foreman and staff	69	27	96	9.4	83	37	120	8.5	216	8.9
Roofbolter/helper	54	6	60	5.9	59	10	69	4.9	129	5.3
Belt conveyor worker	64	6	70	6.8	86	18	104	7.4	174	7.2
Continuous miner operator/helper	38	7	45	4.4	51	16	67	4.8	112	4.6
Haulage/transportation worker	27	6	33	3.2	40	6	46	3.3	79	3.3
Timberman/propman/utility man/jacksetter	23	7	30	2.9	54	11	65	4.6	95	3.9
Preparation man/shot firer	8	-	8	.8	13	3	16	1.1	24	1.0
Brattice man	5	-	5	.5	4	-	4	.3	9	.4
Driller/cutter operator	6	-	6	.6	3	-	3	.2	9	.4
Wireman/communication man	4	1	5	.5	6	2	8	.6	13	.5
Other (not elsewhere classified)	13	2	15	1.5	10	1	11	.8	26	1.1
Unknown (not reported)	30	3	33	3.2	32	11	43	3.1	76	3.1
TOTAL	882	143	1025	100.0	1157	247	1404	100.0	2429	100.0

Table 3. - Nonfatal injuries resulting from haulage-related accidents in underground coal mines, by nature of injury, 1986-87

Nature of injury	1986				1987				1986-87	
	NFDL injuries	NDL injuries	TOTAL injuries	PERCENT	NFDL injuries	NDL injuries	TOTAL injuries	PERCENT	TOTAL Nonfatal injuries	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Contusion or bruise	176	15	191	18.6	223	41	264	18.8	455	18.7
Strain or sprain	231	17	248	24.2	421	53	474	33.8	722	29.7
Fracture	152	20	172	16.7	151	29	180	12.8	352	14.5
Multiple injuries	117	8	125	12.2	121	23	144	10.3	269	11.1
Cut or puncture	72	61	133	12.9	74	74	148	10.6	281	11.5
Crushing	13	2	15	1.5	20	1	21	1.5	36	1.5
Dust in eye	1	5	6	.6	7	8	15	1.1	21	.9
Amputation or enucleation	14	-	14	1.4	10	-	10	.7	24	1.0
Scratch or abrasion	6	-	6	.6	7	3	10	.7	16	.7
Concussion (cerebral)	4	-	4	.4	3	-	3	.2	7	.3
Dislocation	6	-	6	.6	8	1	9	.6	15	.6
Hernia (not disc)	1	-	1	.1	1	-	1	.1	2	.1
Burn or scald (not chemical)	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	.1	2	.1
Burn (chemical)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	13	3	16	1.6	9	4	13	.9	29	1.2
Unclassified	76	12	88	8.6	100	10	110	7.8	198	8.1
TOTAL	882	143	1025	100.0	1157	247	1404	100.0	2429	100.0

DECEMBER, 1989

**ABSTRACT
FROM
FATAL
ACCIDENT**

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



FALL OF PERSON

GENERAL INFORMATION: A laborer was fatally injured when he was covered by a slide of agricultural lime in the bin in which he was working. The victim had a total of 18 years mining experience.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The victim reported for work at his regular starting time and was assigned to his normal task as a laborer and belt maintenance.

He started working to free the hangup in the agricultural lime holding bin by using a long bar and working the bar into the 14 by 14 inch gate opening from outside of the bin. He and another laborer then went to the top of the bin and the victim descended the access ladder into the bin.

A short time later, a third laborer came to assist. He went down into the bin where the victim was shoveling lime trying to get the lodged belting uncovered at the bottom of the bin. He told the victim he should get out because the lime could cave in on him. The victim told the other laborer to have the platform operator start the conveyor. He called on the radio and told the operator to start the conveyor in one minute and then climbed the access ladder to the top of the bin and told the victim he should come out. The victim said he would stay down in the bin and that if the lime started caving in he would get ahold of the access ladder. The laborer had turned away when he heard a noise, turned back and saw a slide of lime had covered the victim. He went back down into the bin and tried to uncover the victim. Finding he could not, he radioed for help.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT: Failure of the employee and management to detect and correct a dangerous condition in the aggregate lime bin prior to the employee entering the lime bin to perform work.

The contributing factors were:

1. The failure to provide lighting in the work area.
2. The failure to shut down and lock out discharge equipment while employees were working in the bin.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Employees shall wear safety belts and life lines when working near or in storage bins. Training and instructions on the use of safety belts and life lines should be given to employees that are required to wear them.

WINTER ALERT

**ABSTRACT
FROM
FATAL
ACCIDENT**

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



POWERED HAULAGE ACCIDENT

GENERAL INFORMATION: A powered haulage accident occurred in an intersection of the No. 5 entry of the north main section of an underground coal mine resulting in the death of the section foreman.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: The victim had been operating the front-end loader cleaning roadways in the sections. He parked the Eimco loader on the 5 percent grade in the No. 5 entry with the engine idling and loaded bucket in a raised position and walked towards the Teletram diesel powered shuttle car that was having trouble maneuvering around a corner just prior to the occurrence. The shuttle-car operator saw the victim standing approximately 5 feet from the side of the shuttle car just behind the left rear tire. He turned away to operate his shuttle car when he felt an impact. Looking around he saw that the front-end loader had rolled against his shuttle car. He set the brakes and ran around the idling front-end loader where he saw the victim lying on the mine floor.

FINDINGS OF FACT: The Eimco 915 diesel loader was not maintained in a safe operating condition, in that, the braking system was not in an operable condition. A violation of Section 75.1725(a).

A Notice to Provide Safeguards was issued requiring that all rubber tire haulage equipment and personnel carriers shall be securely blocked and the scoop of all loading equipment shall be lowered to the mine floor when not in operation. A violation of Section 75.1403.

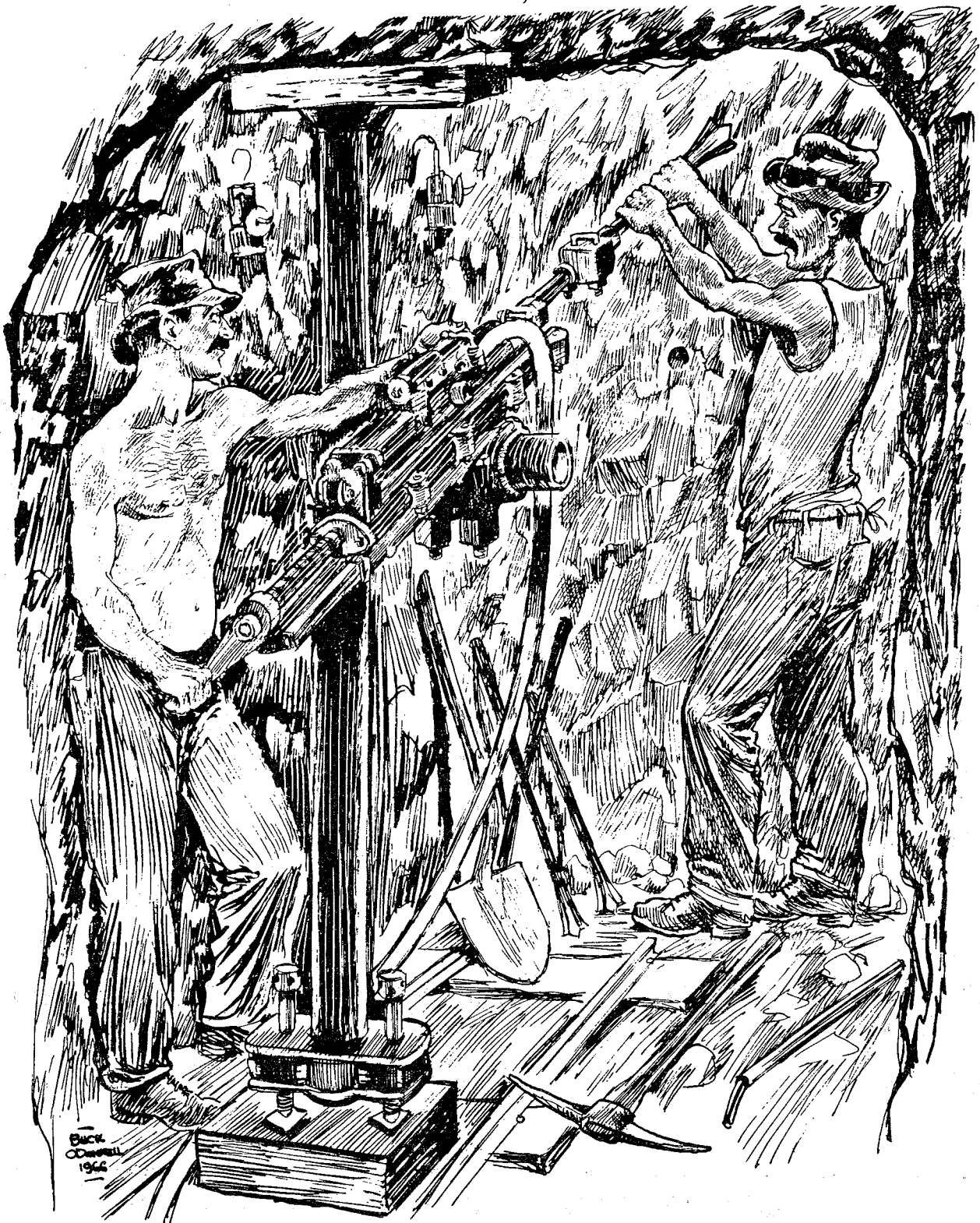
CONCLUSION: The accident and resulting fatality occurred due to the failure of mine management to properly examine and maintain the braking system on the Eimco 915 diesel.



WINTER ALERT

Typical Mining of the Era Gone By

DECEMBER, 1989



DRIFT ROUND

The old Sargent type drill required a lot of muscle to lift the machine on the arm. Drill rounds of 3½' were a maximum.

WINTER ALERT

DECEMBER, 1989

SILVER ANNIVERSARY ANNOUNCEMENT



Arizona Chapter **National Safety Council**

Southwest Safety Congress

25th Annual Safety Congress

And Exhibits to be held on
May 8, 9 & 10, 1990.

Location:

Sheraton San Marcos Resort
Phoenix/Chandler, Arizona



Held in conjunction with:



Holmes Safety Association
Joseph A. Holmes
National Council Annual Meeting

&



Western Regional State Grants Meeting
Hosted by the Arizona State Mine Inspector
Douglas K. Martin

Registration and Exhibit Information



Toni Taylor
(602) 264-2394



Bill Hoover
(602) 629-6631
(412) 621-4500



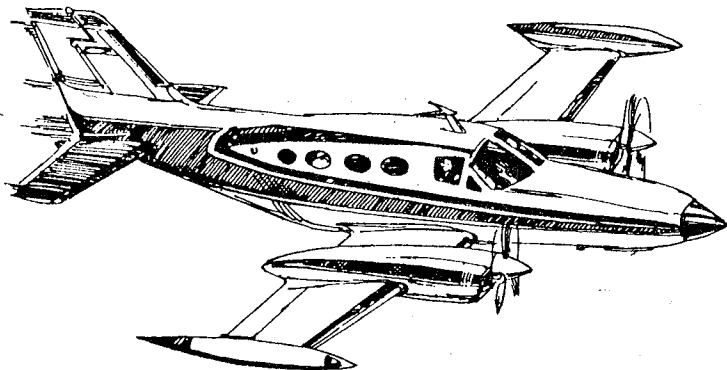
William Vanderwall
(602) 542-5971

DECEMBER, 1989



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL AIRFARES TO PHOENIX, ARIZONA



The Holmes Safety Association has selected American Airlines as official carrier for attendees of the Holmes Safety and Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, National Safety Council Southwest Safety Congress, Western Regional State Grants and American Society of Safety Engineers meetings. American is offering special discounts for attendees and guests.

The meeting saver fares offer a 45% discount off round-trip day coach fare with a minimum of 14-day advance ticket purchase; 40% off a 7-day

advance ticket purchase; or a 5% discount off any other round-trip fare including promotional fares; all rules and restrictions apply.* This offer is valid within the continental United States to travel on American Airlines.

Call early to secure lowest fares available on American and follow these steps:

- Travel between May 5 and 18, 1990.
- Call American's Meeting Services desk at toll-free 1-800-433-1790, between 7:00 AM and 12:00 PM central time, seven days a week.
- Ask for STAR File #S-0850Q3

Reservations for these special fares are only available through American's Meeting Services desk.

If you use a travel agent, the fares will also be available, provided the above steps are taken.

*Passengers are subject to a \$30.00 service fee when applying for a full or partial refund once tickets are issued.

WINTER ALERT

DECEMBER, 1989



HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

"MARK YOUR CALENDAR"

Holmes Safety Association
 Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association
 Annual Meetings
 Sheraton San Marcos Resort
 Phoenix/Chandler, Arizona
 May 9-10, 1990

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Plans have been finalized to hold the Holmes Safety Association National Council Annual Meeting in Phoenix/Chandler, Arizona, on May 9 and 10, 1990.

American Airlines/American Eagle discount is available for attendees from servicing cities and local airports. Call 1-800-433-1790 and Ask for STAR FILE #SO-850Q3

Limousine service to and from airport and hotel -- \$9.50 per person one way

Hotel Rates - \$50.00 single/\$55.00 double plus tax

Following is a **tentative** agenda:

May 8

Tuesday 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM Registration

May 9

Wednesday 7:00 AM - 8:00 AM Registration

8:00 AM - 11:30 AM National Council Executive Meeting - Lodge

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM Scottsdale Shopping Expedition Bus Tour

1:30 PM First Annual Mixed League golf tournament
 (All HSA members-\$28 with cart) (\$50 all others)
 Scores will be by Calloway System 90 up/90 down
 Loads of Prizes

6:30 PM Western Cookout (Country Club golf course patio)
 Host -- Cyprus Coal Company

MAY 10

Thursday

7:00 AM - 8:00 AM

Registration

8:00 AM -12:00 PM

National Council Regular Meeting

Reports of Executive Meeting

Mine Safety/Merit Awards

Treasurer's and Financial Reports

1990-91 Slate of Officers

New and Old Business

12:00 PM - 2:00 PM

Lunch

9:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Southwestern Heritage Botanical Garden Bus Tour

2:00 PM - 4:00 PM

Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association

Board of Directors Meeting

Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association

Regular Meeting

Approval of Awards

Nomination of Officers

New and Old Business

May 10

Thursday

5:30 PM - 6:30 PM

Social Hour host -- National Mine Service

6:30 PM

Awards banquet on the Veranda

under the desert skies

President's Welcoming Address

Council and Chapter Awards

Door Prizes and 50/50 Drawing

Dancing in Lounge

MAY 11

Friday

CHECK-OUT

(Reservation Forms for Banquet, Hotel, Spouses Tours and Golf Tournament will be forthcoming.)

For further information, please contact H.S.A., 4800 Forbes Ave. Pgh. PA 15213

(412) 621-4500 Ext. 650

OR:

H.S.A., 300 W. Congress, Room 7K, Box FB-52, Tucson, Arizona 85701

(602) 670-6631



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

WE CAN'T BRING THEM BACK

The following are brief descriptions of a few 1989 surface and underground coal mining accidents. There is a lesson to be learned in each accident. Take time out to review at your safety meeting:

Fatal Case Number 17 -- Sliding Material

The victim had parked his loaded truck near the stock pile draw-off feeder when he saw several rocks blocking the grizzly over the draw-off feeder. He took a sledge hammer and entered the pit to attempt to break them out. The overhead raw coal belt, which was operating, began discharging coal and the sides of the stock pile began sloughing, trapping the victim. Two witnesses tried to free the victim but were not successful. He was covered with coal and suffered fatal injuries.

Fatal Case Number 18 -- Machinery

At the time of the accident, the refuse belt conveyor was being removed from the preparation plant structure by the plant mechanic. He was fatally injured when he made the final cut of four braces that secured the structure to the plant. When the final cut was made, the end of the belt conveyor structure containing the belt conveyor drive dropped 2 to 3 feet, causing the end of the structure to swing back toward the location of the victim, striking and crushing him against the clean coal chute.

Fatal Case Number 19 -- Underground Roof Fall

The victim, a roof bolter, was scaling roof at the last row of permanent support in the face of the No. 3 left crosscut on the 009 Section. While prying down a piece of rock lodged over a metal strap, the victim apparently fell forward under the falling rock and was struck in the head.

Fatal Case Number 20 -- Underground Machinery

As the longwall was making a second pass along the coal face, the No. 38 shield caught on the mine roof, raising the pontoons. The victim went to the shield to free it. The shield broke loose, fell and caught the victim's head between the shield canopy and the handrail on the panline, causing fatal injuries.

WINTER ALERT

DECEMBER, 1989

Fatal Case Number 21 -- Underground Roof Fall

The victim, along with another section foreman, had removed 12 30-inch roof bolts without installing temporary supports from an area that was to be blasted to be used as a boom hole. The victim had loaded three holes with powder and dummies on the outby end of the area to be blasted when a piece of roof, about 8" thick, 12' wide and 16' long fell, striking the victim and pinning him against the mine floor resulting in fatal injuries.

Fatal Case Number 22 -- Falling Material

A falling material accident occurred at a preparation plant when four employees were in the process of dismantling a concrete coal silo when a section of the coal silo collapsed burying the victim under the debris. The victim had just cut several steel reinforcing bands from around the silo when a section of the silo measuring approximately 15 feet high and 30 feet wide collapsed. Due to the unstable condition of the silo, an accurate measurement of the section that collapsed and the amount of coal inside the silo could not be determined.

Fatal Case Number 23 -- Handling Material

The victim was walking beneath the service hoist area located in the northwest corner of the preparation plant on the ground floor. As scrap material was being lowered from the 5th floor of the preparation plant, the chute supporting the material gave way, dropping a piece of the scrap material (3' X 9' X 2-1/2' portion of a sluice box) weighing approximately 500 lbs., 64 feet to the ground floor and striking the victim causing the fatal injury.

Fatal Case Number 24 -- Electrical

The victim and two other employees were making a splice in the 480-volt AC 3-phase trailing cable for the Joy 16-RB cutting machine in the last open crosscut between Nos. 1 and 2 entries. While the victim was holding the cable, the cable became energized. The victim received an electrical shock which resulted in fatal injuries.

Fatal Case Number 25 -- Fall of Highwall

A fall of highwall accident occurred in the open pit of the surface mine, crushing the victim within the confines of the cab of a BLH Lima 2400 stripping shovel, which he was operating. Loose, unconsolidated material fell from the face of a 90-foot highwall for about 60 feet in length. The shovel was located about 20 feet from the highwall and was not in operation at the time of the accident because maintenance work was being performed on the machine.

Fatal Case Number 26 -- Asphyxiation

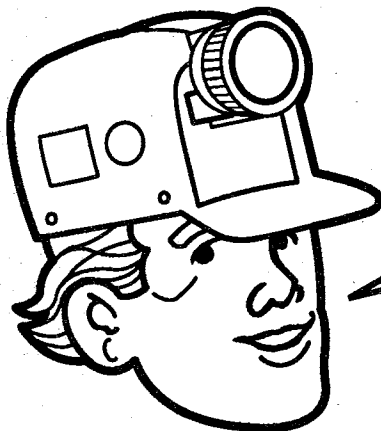
Victim was performing preshift examination on the 11:00 PM to 7:00 AM shift. Shortly after 7:00 AM when victim did not return to surface, a search was begun. Victim had not been seen all shift. Victim was found just inby a man door in a permanent stopping used to prepare an active area from an abandoned, unventilated set of main entries. Victim apparently asphyxiated in this abandoned area which was found to be oxygen deficient.

WINTER ALERT

DECEMBER, 1989

Roof Evaluation—Accident Prevention

REAP—a program developed to promote health and safety awareness in mining



**Enjoy the holidays with
your family—work safely
and remember...INBY IS OUT!**

MINERS: We'd like your help in creating safety slogans for these posters. If your slogan is used your name, mine and state will be printed on the poster AND you will receive an engraved plaque. Please send your suggestions to: MSHA Office of Information, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Graphics Room 609, Arlington, VA 22203-1984. Phone: (703) 235-1456.



December 1989



H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

SAFE BARRING GUIDELINES

Causes of Barring Accidents:

- (A) End of bar jerked out of hands and striking miner.
- (B) Poor footing while barring, or pushing bar, or failure to provide clear space behind--worker may fall.
- (C) While barring two different objects close together--flying bar may strike any part of body.
- (D) Not keeping feet in the clear when barring, or not using proper length of bar--broken or injured feet.
- (E) Failure to bar. Rolling chunks with the hands--injured and broken hands and fingers.
- (F) Lifting on bar with back muscles instead of leg muscles--strained back.

Safe Barring Practices:

- (1) Check working area. Above - Below - Beside - Ahead - Behind.
- (2) Bar--proper length of pipe --five feet on grizzly --seven feet when barring above hip level. Straighten as often as it becomes bent.
- (3) Have good footing. Don't stand encircled by chunks or other material. Check grizzly if you are to bar grizzly.
- (4) Check material, loose or chunk, you are going to bar. Is it going to hold together? If a chunk, are there any missed holes in it? Make sure you will be able to control both the bar and the material to be barred. If not, get help. You should avoid barring too close to other workers.
- (5) Two or more persons should not work on different jobs while close together, particularly when barring down.
- (6) Control the bar, also control your temper. If you "lose your head" you may lose some teeth. Arrange to pull or lift on the bar. Avoid pushing or pressing down as much as possible.

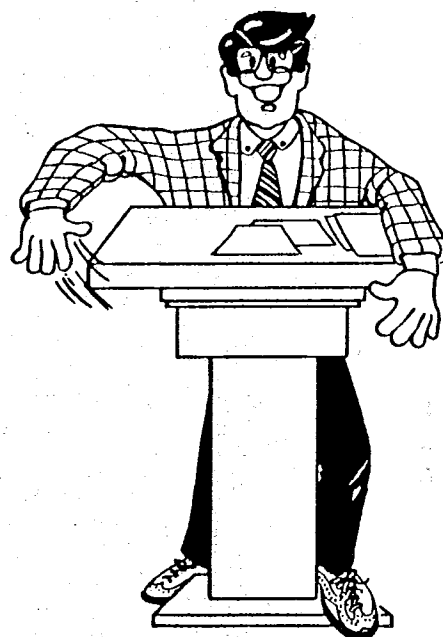
WINTER ALERT

- (7) Never bar a chunk through a "bootleg" hole.
- (8) Avoid barring one chunk over another chunk. Bar chunks down while standing on the mining floor if they are high on the muck pile, or use a long pipe.
- (9) When barring large chunks at the tow of the muck pile, watch for settlement of the pile and be ready to drop the bar and jump back.
- (10) Use a muck hook of the proper length where possible.
- (11) Never be afraid to drop the bar and jump clear when necessary.
- (12) Bar chunks safely. Never roll them with your hands. Lift with your legs, not with your back.

#

ELECTION TIME IS GROWING NEAR

District Councils are urged to report promptly to the National Council the officers elected for 1990. All district council committees, except the executive committee, are appointed by the president. Experience has indicated that three committees are necessary for the success of any council; namely: program, attendance and accident-prevention (accident clinic.)



Let's get off to a good start. When the final accounting is made at year's end, the greatest reward possible would be the personal satisfaction of contributing to a "no" accident year.

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H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

SAFE SCALING GUIDELINES

Causes of Scaling Accidents:

- (A) Failure to scale or poor scaling.
- (B) Falls of ground.
- (C) Exposure to ground being scaled. Loose falls or rolls onto scaler.
- (D) Poor footing. Scaler falls or trips.
- (E) No space for quick retreat.
- (F) In underhand pillars, standing below ground being scaled, or with rope hanging below.
- (G) Scaling with bar in front of body, or hand over end of bar.
- (H) Scaling onto steep muck pile, or loose rolls down onto scaler, or scaling large chunk onto timber not capable of supporting it.

Safe Scaling Practices:

- (1) Check area. Above--back, back blocking, back lagging. Below--flooring and supporting timber, guardrail at least two sets away from hole you are scaling into. Beside--pillars and pillar blocks for loose end covering. Timber dogs and angle braces. Ahead--timber on which you are going to scale. Behind--clear space for retreat. Never scale in smoky atmosphere.
- (2) Check covering across the full width to be scaled. Knock down loose just ahead of sets by scaling over the girt with scaling bar. Keep bulkhead ahead of your feet during this operation. Then reblock if necessary and replace back-lagging. Clean up and move bulkhead ahead and timber dog to post.
- (3) Have a good footing, flat if possible and clean.
- (4) Timber dog bulkhead in front of your feet to posts, not to flooring and keep behind it.
- (5) Base first row of posts to prevent them from being knocked out.
- (6) Use a good bar or pipe, straighten as often as it becomes bent.

WINTER ALERT

- (7) See that scaled material has a bed. Choose your scaling position carefully. When scaling large chunks, watch out for the loose breaking and timber below. Reinforce with timber shoved out from a safe place.
- (8) Scale from good ground to bad. If in doubt, wait for higher supervision.
- (9) Watch for unexpected falls from the back, face or pillar, until ground is proven tight by sounding and probing. Do not take for granted that material will not fall at first touch.
- (10) On underhand pillar benches, always stand above material to be scaled, never below. Stand on flooring where possible. Keep your rope above you or it may pull you into the chute.
- (11) Never scale with end of bar pointing towards body. Always hold bar so that if it is forced back it will not pinch or stab you. Don't be afraid to drop your bar and run to a safe place when necessary.
- (12) Scale well. Never post loose; however, post booms in heavy ground. Use gads where necessary.

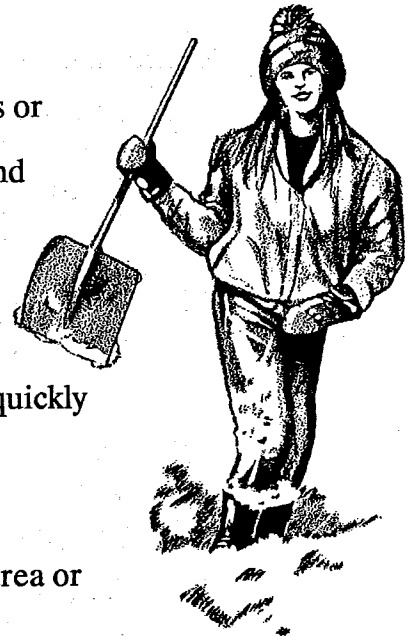


WINTER WOES

When a winter storm strikes your area, it is possible that the lights or power in all or part of your plant may be temporarily lost. If this happens where you work, you'll want to avoid reacting with panic and confusion and instead move quickly and safely to a lighted area.

If the lights go out, stay calm and remember the following:

- Wait for the emergency lighting system to begin working before you act.
- Don't be alarmed if you can't see immediately. Your eyes will quickly adjust to the dimmer lights.
- Be sure all nearby machinery has been turned off.
- Secure any important documents.
- Determine the quickest and safest route to a normally lighted area or to the outside of the building.
- Check if any of your coworkers need aid in leaving the area and proceed along the determined exit route, taking care to avoid any obstacles.



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H.S.A. SAFETY TOPIC

INJURY ELIMINATION*

Avoid the following Common Unsafe and Unhealthy Acts and Practices:

1. Working at elevated work areas without proper protection, i.e., safety belts and lifelines.
2. Entering or working in or on bins, hoppers, chutes and stockpiles of unconsolidated materials which could engulf or draw down persons if not protected or safeguarded by others in attendance holding their lifelines. (See fatal accident abstract).
3. Driving and dumping too close to the outer edges of stockpiles.
4. Driving and using defective equipment or machines. (Report unsafe equipment and conduct preshift equipment safety checks.)
5. Parking equipment without safeguarding against the equipment rolling or moving.

Practice the following Safe and Healthy Acts and Practices:

1. Use safety belts where provided with ROPS.
2. Use caution near or around suspended high voltage power lines, i.e., before raising dump-truck beds, make sure they are not parked below a power line. When using extension boom or arm type equipment, like cranes, draglines, shovels, cherry pickers or any other lift or elevation equipment, etc., ensure that the area of use or lift is away from electrical power lines to avoid shock hazards.
3. Use proper tools to do your various jobs. Take time to analyze the need and select the proper and safe tool or equipment to avoid an accident.
4. Watch for dangerous slopes, highwalls, stockpiles, quarry faces, etc. Scale or bring down loose and steep banks or slopes to the safest angle the material can provide. Avoid undercutting stockpiles. Use safe methods to keep such trimmed and sloped to safe angles. Warn and limit access to dangerous areas such as the aforementioned until the hazardous condition has been corrected. Report such conditions to your supervisor for corrective action.

*This program was developed by MSHA's Metal/Nonmetal Southeastern District.

5. Obey and adhere to company safety policies, traffic rules and regulations, including safe start-up and shutdown practices around equipment.
6. Obey warning devices, like signals, bells, whistles and alarms. Do not deactivate such, or bypass their intent. It may be hazardous, not only to yourself, but to others as well.
7. Follow safety instructions given by your supervisor, or others in charge of work on your job.

Remember - all safety and health rules, regulations, policies, practices and protection devices are for you and your co-workers as protection against an accident and for an injury-free work environment.

8. Pay careful attention to high electrical voltages when near or around electrical equipment, transformer stations, switch gear and electrical distribution centers.
Obey warning signs and safeguards.
9. Respect explosives; use all established safety aspects when handling and using explosives. Explosives deserve all the caution through the strictest adherence of all do's and don'ts in existence for the types and properties of each.
10. **Guards and guarding devices** - They are there to serve important safety purposes. Keep guards in place and replace them immediately should they need to be removed for maintenance purposes and access.
11. Lock out and shut down equipment and machinery during maintenance repairs and adjustments. Follow and adhere to all lockout and shut-down procedures set up for safety reasons.
12. Inspect and discard or repair lifting cables, slings and chains used to augment hoisting and lifting equipment, check crane, and lift cables. Use taglines to control items to be moved by lifting and avoid standing too near or under loads. Use common sense signals that all understand. Avoid confusing signals. Have only one person in charge to prevent confusion and accidents.
13. Limit personnel on foot in areas when heavy mobile equipment and other rolling stock operates. Don't approach moving equipment and avoid gaining access to operating equipment without the notification of the equipment operator and shut down such equipment before accessing.
14. Do not bypass guards, railings and proper walkways. Avoid accidents and injuries from bypassing such provided safety features. All such safeguards are for your personal protection and well being.
15. Use caution while working around and with pressure vessels, including tanks, receiver vessels, and pipeline hoses, under pressure.

Drain such vessels and shut off further supplies prior to maintenance. When repressuring, use caution. Pipes and hoses can flex and whip around. Ensure proper fit and tightening of flanges, fittings and joints. Use proper tools for maintenance.

16. Do not bypass electrical protection devices, i.e., breakers, relays and other automatic disconnects. These are safety devices which prevent accidents and shock hazards.
17. Work can be done safely if common and established safety and health procedures are considered and followed. Good safety and health practices provide a climate which is accident-free and as such it will increase productivity and efficiency in the mining environment.

Accident prevention and the elimination of all causes is every person's business.

Add your own personal experiences to this list of common unsafe acts and practices. Use observed breaches of common safety procedures in your safety awareness talks to instill in all miners contacted the need to be safety conscious at all times.

Set good and lasting safety and health examples!



REACH FOR THE TOP

**Scale new heights by attaining
a perfect safety record.**

AS WE SEE IT:

You can reach the peak of well-being by following good safety practices on the job and off.

Merry Christmas

and a

HAPPY NEW YEAR



Jinda

FROM THE HSA STAFF

Audrey

William A. Hayes

Donna

SEASON'S GREETINGS

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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