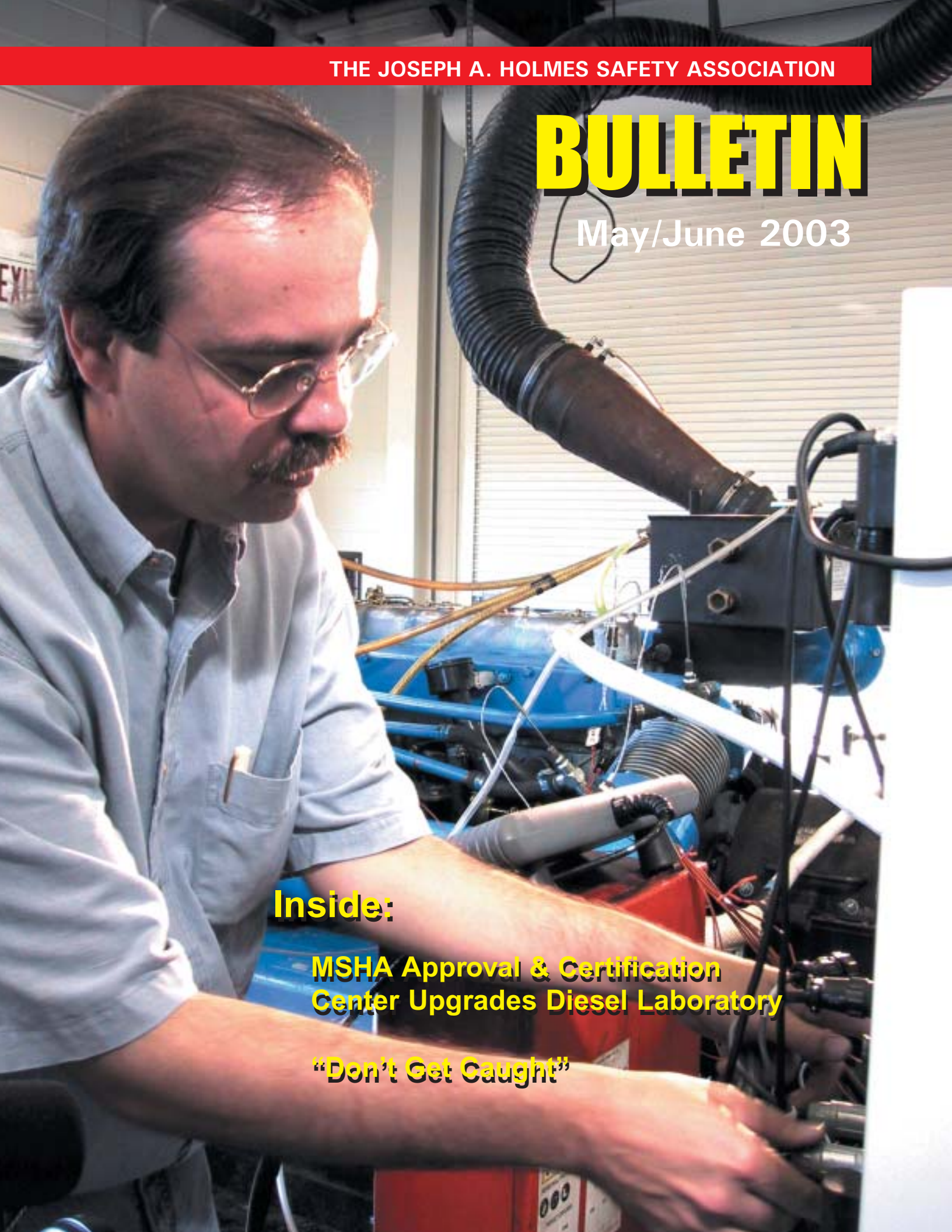
THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN

May/June 2003



Inside:

Contents

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Bulletin contains safety articles on a variety of subjects: fatal accident abstracts, studies, posters, and other health and safety-related topics. This information is provided free of charge and is designed to assist in presentations to groups of mine and plant workers during on-the-job safety meetings. For more information visit the MSHA Home Page at www.msha.gov.

Please Note: The views and conclusions expressed in Bulletin articles are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing official policy or, in the case of a product, representing endorsement by the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Cover page: Photograph on the cover provided by the AVMDB Graphics Section. If you have a potential cover photo, please send an 8"x10" print or digital image on disk at 300 dpi resolution to Donald Starr, Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Bulletin, National Mine Health and Safety Academy, 1301 Airport Road, Beaver, West Virginia 25813-9426.

Cover Story

MSHA Approval & Certification Center Upgrades Diesel Laboratory

Written by John P. Faini

The MSHA,Technical Support's Approval & Certification Center (A&CC) has upgraded its Diesel Laboratory. The laboratory's facelift was accomplished over the past 18 months.

The Diesel Laboratory, located in the A&CC's Mechanical Safety Division, is used to conduct tests of diesel engines (see Figure 1) and diesel engine permissible power packages to determine compliance with test requirements specified under Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations (30 CFR), Part 7. Tests are also performed in support of the Quality Assurance Division's Part 7, Subpart E, Audit Program to resolve compliance issues with equipment in the field and to evaluate effective diesel emission control devices and strategies.

Figure 1: Preparing Diesel Engine for Tests in Explosion Gallery

The laboratory upgrade includes state-of-the-art technical advancements and safety and health improvements. The technical advancements include the implementation of a new *Super Flow* dynamometer control and data acquisition system. The *Super Flow* system has increased the effectiveness of simulating the diesel engine's load and speed while efficiently collecting gaseous emissions data and other engine parameters (see Figure 2). The system is capable of collecting up to 125 channels of data, including revolutions per minute (rpm), torque, horsepower, fuel flow, intake air and exhaust flow, multiple engine temperatures and pressures, atmospheric conditions and gaseous emissions including CO, CO_2, NO, NO_2, and CH_4.

Figure 2: New Super Flow *Dynamometer Control & Data Acquisition System*

Another technical upgrade is the implementation of a high altitude testing system. The new system enables the engineers to simulate the effects of higher altitudes on engine emissions. The new high altitude testing system has been an effective tool for addressing engine deration issues from the U.S. Western mines, where altitudes reach 9,000 feet (see Figure 3).

(See next page)

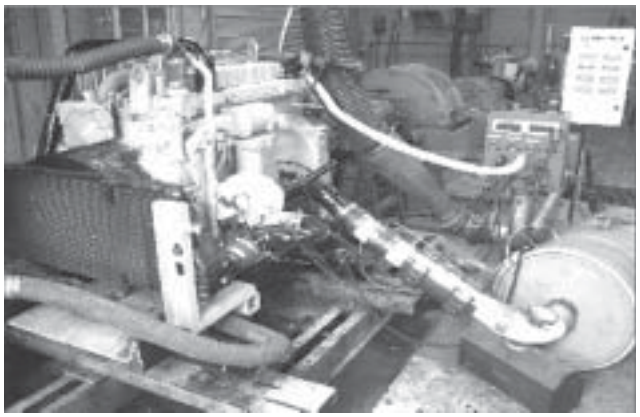


Figure 3: High Altitude Simulation System

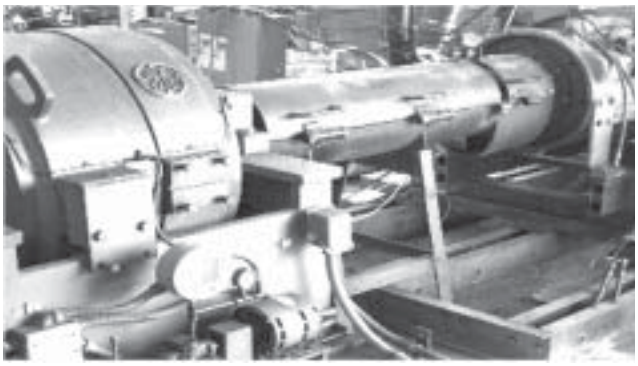


Figure 6: Diesel Engine Shaft Guard Between Dynamometer and Engine

Last year MSHA promulgated a new Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) Rule. The new rule will improve the air quality in mines where diesel equipment is used. In order to support technical assistance requests in the areas of compliance, a DPM measurement system has been installed. The system includes a Sierra BG-2 micro dilution tunnel to collect DPM on paper filters as it exits the engine and a class 100,000 clean room to condition and weigh the filters (see Figures 4 and 5). The new system enables the A&CC to evaluate the effectiveness of particulate filters. Also, the A&CC is now able to conduct complete diesel engine audits for the Part 7, Subpart E, Audit Program.

Figure 4: Sierra DPM Measurement System

Figure 5: Class 100,000 Clean Room

The safety and health improvements include new engine shaft guards to protect the technicians from a catastrophic shaft failure (see Figure 6). New doors, windows, and a new, bright-colored paint job have dramatically improved the appearance of the laboratory.

In summary, the technical improvements will provide more accurate and repeatable diesel engine test results. The safety and health upgrades have provided the employees with a safer and a more pleasant environment in which to accomplish MSHA's technical support goals. The improvements have advanced the A&CC Diesel Laboratory to the level of the top diesel testing laboratories in the world. The true beneficiaries of the upgraded diesel laboratory will be our nation's miners.■

This article was written by John P. Faini
Mechanical Safety Division
Approval & Certification Center
MSHA – Technical Support

MSHA Develops Educational Poster Aimed at Keeping Children Safe

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), in collaboration with the National Energy Foundation (NEF), has developed an instructional poster aimed at educating school age children about the dangers of playing on active and abandoned mine properties. It is part of a collection of materials designed to publicize the safety message of "Stay Out-Stay Alive," a national public awareness campaign sponsored by MSHA.

"The poster provides an excellent source of information for children and teachers alike about

Illustration from the poster (Abandoned Mines)

the importance of acting responsibly, making sound choices, and avoiding the hazards that untrained or unauthorized individuals may encounter when entering mine property," said Dave D. Lauriski, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health.

"I am delighted that MSHA joined forces with the National Energy Foundation and nearly 20 other organizations to develop such a useful educational tool," Lauriski added. "Anything we can do to make children and adults aware of the dangers of exploring old mine shafts or swimming in abandoned quarries is a worthwhile endeavor."

Illustration from the poster (Active Mines)

"Act Responsibly: Stay Out-Stay Alive/ Developing and Applying Safety Practices and Leadership Principles" is a 25" by 35" poster that depicts a large colorful map of the United States and features illustrations of mining operations in various geographical areas. Ten "Safety Situations" describe scenarios children may encounter on mine property with ten corresponding "Lead-

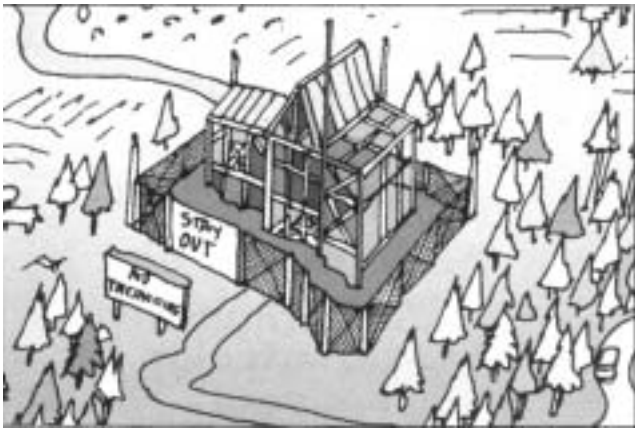


Illustration from the poster (Idled Mines)

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ership Principles." On the back side, teacher resources include sections on underground hazards, abandoned mines and toxic air, benefits of mining, technological advances and mining careers.

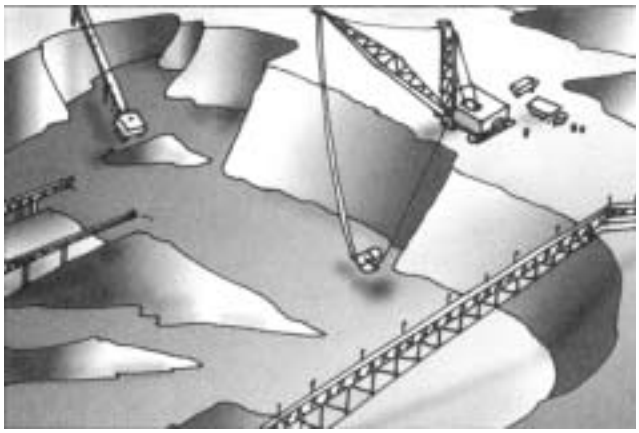


Illustration from the poster (Quarries)

The National Energy Foundation is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to the development of educational materials relating primarily to energy, water, natural resources, science and math, technology, conservation, and the environment. They have designed more than 45 instructional posters in their 27-year history.■

The NEF web site may be viewed at: http://www.nef1.org

For additional information visit MSHA's web site at: http://www.msha.gov/MEDIA/PREss/2003/NR030402.htm

MSHA Participates in Public Safety Exercise

On Wednesday, April 2, a train derailed inside a railroad tunnel at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, and a tank car loaded with molten sulfur ignited, posing a serious fire and health hazard to the entire local community. Within a half-mile radius lies the downtown area of a small city, including homes, businesses and schools.

As smoke poured from the tunnel, public service emergency organizations, including MSHA, responded to the emergency.

It had all the makings of a real environmental disaster, with one notable exception, it was staged.

Personnel from MSHA's District 7 led by District Manager Joe Pavlovich, and the Mine Emergency Operations unit guided by Jeff Kravitz, participated in the exercise, which was sponsored by Norfolk Southern Railroad.

MSHA set up its mobile command center at the site, and three Agency mine rescue teams worked under apparatus in the tunnel to fight the fire with extinguishers, water and foam. Dozens of people from local and state organizations, as well as personnel from Norfolk Southern's safety and Hazmat teams, also took part in the drill.

This was not the first time MSHA has responded to an emergency situation at the site that straddles the borders of Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1998, wooden supports inside the tunnel caught fire and MSHA provided technical expertise to extinguish the flames. That time it was the real thing, and so impressed were Norfolk Southern officials by MSHA's involvement, they solicited the Agency's participation in the April 2003 emergency exercise.

The Agency received a number of positive evaluations during the debriefing session. Several persons noted they had been unaware of MSHA's resources and were impressed with the expertise of the mine rescue teams and their air monitoring techniques.

Dr. Glenn Miller, with the Center for Technology and Environmental Health, commented that although he had been involved with many government agencies in numerous environmental disasters and chemical spills, this was his first experience with MSHA. He noted that when MSHA said, "We're here to help you," they really meant it.

Norfolk Southern's Michael Stiner wrote to Mr. Pavlovich: "I just wanted to thank you and all the guys at MSHA for your assistance at the drill. We couldn't have done it without you. I have heard nothing but positive comments about MSHA's expertise, professionalism and technical ability exhibited before, during and after the exercise."

That kind of response is gratifying to all of us at MSHA because it means we are doing our job.■

MSHA Does Its Part...
Public Safety Exercise

MSHA Mine Rescue Team Member extinguishing fire.

Teams Preparing for the Tunnel Exercise.

MSHA Mine Rescue Team Assessing the Problem.

Safety

Don't Get Caught

By: Steve Hoyle

Be careful – don't get caught…it sounds pretty simple, doesn't it? However, it's not as easy as you think. What can you do to keep from being caught?

- NEVER place yourself in an unsafe position.
- ALWAYS watch for unexpected movement.
  and
- ALWAYS be careful around moving parts.

Let's take a look at some recent accidents and see what we can learn from them.

Never place yourself in an unsafe position.

"A truck driver made one trip from the mine to the dumping facility. Upon returning to the pit area, he stopped behind two other trucks that were waiting to be loaded. He exited his truck, walked around to the right side, and [stood] between the tractor and the trailer directly in front of the tractor's rear tires. The truck driver was fatally injured when he was crushed beneath the tractor tires as the truck drifted forward about twenty feet down a slight grade, and struck the rear of the next truck in line."

Do you ALWAYS

- Set the parking brake before exiting the equipment?
- Turn the engine "off," place the transmission in gear, set the parking brake, and make sure the equipment is securely blocked against motion before performing repair or maintenance work?

"A maintenance mechanic parked his service truck and walked between the truck and a generator trailer. The truck rolled forward and pinned him against the trailer causing fatal injuries."

Chock the Wheels!

Do you NEVER

- Leave mobile equipment unattended unless controls are in the "park" position and the brake is set?

When parked on a grade, do you ALWAYS

- Chock the wheels or turn into a bank?

Always watch for unexpected movement

"A utility person noticed a coupling between a rubber-tired tractor and five rail cars that were being moved had disengaged. He signaled the tractor operator to stop and back up slightly. He then positioned himself between the rail car and the tractor to manually open the coupling so it could be reattached when the rail cars rolled, causing fatal injuries."

See next page

If you work around rail cars do you ALWAYS

- Block rail cars against movement before working on or around them?
- Keep out from between cars when coupling them?

"A section foreman was fatally injured when he was caught between the conveyor boom of a continuous mining machine and the coal rib. The victim was using a remote control unit to tram the machine when he was struck by the end of the conveyor boom."

Front-end Loader

When working with remote control powered equipment, do you ALWAYS

- Make sure not to get between the machine and any obstructions?

"An equipment operator was standing by a pickup truck when he was struck from behind by a runaway front-end loader. The loader operator had lost control of the equipment after the engine stalled while descending a grade. The equipment operator was fatally injured."

Do you ALWAYS

- Pay attention to your surroundings?
- Expect the unexpected?

"A truck driver parked his truck near a coal stockpile at an underground mine. He placed a metal stand underneath the rear of the truck in order to lever the truck off the ground as the bed was raised. When the truck had achieved enough ground clearance to facilitate work underneath, the driver started to work on the truck with the bed in the raised position. The truck rolled backwards, slipped off the stand and fell on him."

Do you ALWAYS

- Turn the engine "off," place the transmission in gear, set the parking brake, and make sure the equipment is securely blocked against motion before performing repair or maintenance work?
- Follow your mine's established repair and maintenance procedures?

"A mechanic was fatally injured when he was crushed below a portable explosives storage trailer he was preparing to move. The victim had removed some wooden cribbing that had been installed to stabilize the trailer when the trailer shifted and fell on him."

Do you NEVER

- Perform work under raised equipment until it is securely blocked in position?
- Depend on hydraulic systems to hold mobile equipment stationary during repairs or maintenance?

"A miner had parked his load-haul-dump tractor (LHD) and was loading steel into the bucket by hand when the LHD drifted forward and struck him causing fatal injuries."

Do you NEVER

- Leave mobile equipment unattended unless controls are in the "park" position and the brake is set?

Dump Truck

Do you ALWAYS

- Block equipment against unexpected movement?
- Thoroughly examine and test blocking material before use?
- Examine ground for integrity before placing blocks?

"A truck driver was struck, and fatally injured, by the bed of a haul truck when it lowered unexpectedly. He had been standing at the rear of the cab, reaching across the frame trying to free one of the hoist control cables."

Do you ALWAYS

- Block equipment against unexpected movement?

Do you NEVER

- Perform work under raised equipment until it is securely blocked in position?
- Depend on hydraulic systems to hold mobile equipment stationary during repairs or maintenance?

Always be careful around moving parts

"An oiler was fatally injured while working underneath a transfer conveyor belt. He was caught between the conveyor belt and the return roller."

Conveyor Belts

Do you ALWAYS

- Deenergize machinery and block it against motion before performing mainte nance or repair work?
- Provide audible or visible warnings before conveyor startup when the entire length of the conveyor is not visible from the starting switch?

"A conveyor operator was fatally injured when he became entangled in a tripper conveyor pulley."

Do you ALWAYS

- Lock out or block moving machinery against motion before working nearby unless all pulleys and pinch points are guarded where persons cannot come in contact with them?
- Follow your mine's safety procedures for traveling near belts?

Highwall Drill

- Follow your mine's safety procedures for working around belts?
- Follow your mine's equipment guarding policies?

"A drill operator was drilling in a quarry when his clothing became entangled in the rotating drill steel. He was fatally injured."

Do you ALWAYS

- Follow your mine's drilling procedures?
- Stop drill rotation when performing tasks near the rotating steel?

Do you NEVER

- Wear loose fitting clothing when working around drilling machinery?

Remember you can keep from getting caught by following three basic practices:

- NEVER place yourself in an unsafe position.
- ALWAYS watch for unexpected move ment.

and

- ALWAYS be careful around moving parts.

Visit these websites for more information:

MSHA's Accident Prevention Program Miner's Tips "Work Experience Around Machinery" http://www.msha.gov/Accident_Prevention/Tips/workexperience.htm
National Ag Safety Database
http://www.cdc.gov/nasd/menu/topic/machinery_general.html

Safety Tips
http://www.aimsafety.com.au/tips.htm
Wisconsin Workplace Safety Institute
http://www.wiwsi.com/agforest/safety_tips_genmach.html

No Big Deal

By: Duane Wease

Last November, Mark Andrews was working as a driller at Tilcon Connecticut, Incorporated's Montville Plant pit. As a contract employee of Brookville Quarry Service, Mark was assigned the job of drilling holes on top of a fifty foot highwall in preparation for blasting.

Mark was standing about ten feet from the edge of the highwall, nearly finished with the sixth hole. He looked up to see how much of the drill extension was left before he would need to add another extension, when, for a split second, he thought the top of the drilling rig was swaying back and forth. Before he could even look down, the section of the highwall he was standing on dropped out from under him.

Mark survived – for two reasons. First, the slip occurred at a 45 degree angle and simply slid off the edge. It was almost as if he was descending an escalator. If a column of rock had fractured and toppled outward and down into the pit, it would have been like pulling a rug out from under him. Second, and more important, Mark was wearing a full body harness and lanyard connected to the truck-mounted compressor unit for the drill. Mark slid and fell only four or five feet when the fall arresting system stopped his descent. Nearly dangling over the edge, he was still able to turn and get a grip on the rope and pull himself back up the cliff and reach solid ground.

With a presence of mind that I can only imagine, Mark immediately looked to the drilling machine. The ground had fallen out from under one of the crawlers about halfway back. He used the rear controls to tram the machine away from the edge and out of danger. He then called his supervisor, Chris Maloney, to report the accident.

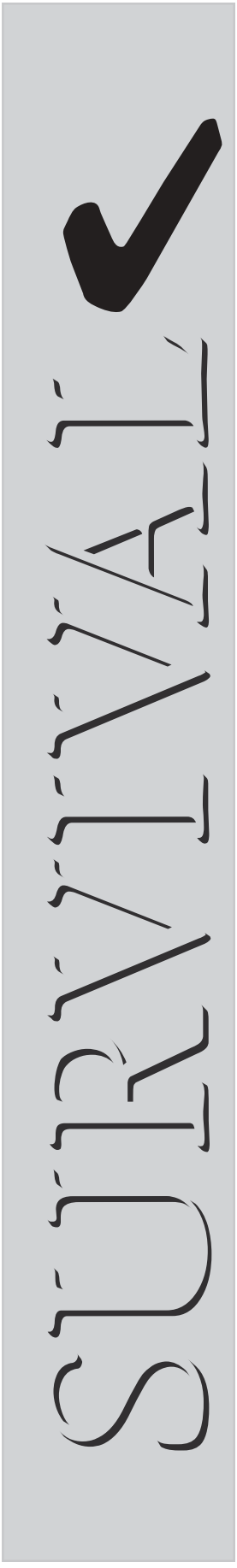
Only then did the realization of what could have been set in. Mark's knees got a little weak...small wonder! Chris came to the work site and after making sure that Mark was unhurt and was capable of driving himself, he sent him home.

In an interview for a safety video on this incident that the Mine Safety and Health Administration is finalizing, Chris stated, "Safety is great company procedure, but it's not for us, it's for the employees.....and the fact that when I got the call, I didn't have to call his wife, who might then be a widow, you know, the fact that I could just talk to Mark, after the slip, was so important. It's their lives that are at stake out there and they need to be able to go home at night."

Mark is a husband and father to two children. Thanks to a company that stressed safety and required the use of fall protection whenever a miner was in any danger of falling, and an employee who followed these rules, this family unit is still intact.

Mark's last remark in the interview was to smile and shrug, "It's no big deal if you do the right thing."

In the big scheme of things, maybe it was "no big deal." A man did his job correctly. "No big deal." A company trained and equipped their employee correctly. Again, "No big deal." But to Marks's family, friends, and his co-workers, the fact that Mark is alive today... that is... "A big deal." ■



My Survival Checklist

By: Don Conrad

I was recently asked to make a presentation on the fatalities in 2002 at non-coal operations. I look at fatality reports every day, and although some of them are familiar, most seem like isolated events.

Some patterns seemed to appear when I looked at 2002's accidents. I want to share with you my thoughts and observations on these patterns.

Inexperience is dangerous, and so is experience. Fourteen miners or 35 percent of the total fatalities in 2002 had less than two years experience. Ten miners or 25 percent had more than 20 years experience.

Maintenance work is dangerous, and so is non-routine work. Thirteen or 33 percent of the miners were doing some kind of maintenance work. Eight or 20 percent of the miners were doing what I would call non-routine tasks.

Expect the unexpected. Nine or 22 percent of the miners were killed when something they were working on moved unexpectedly.

Pay attention to your surroundings and to other people in the mine. Four miners or 10 % were killed due to the actions of another person. Three or 7.5 percent were killed due to a direct action or omissions by mine management.

Five or 12.5 percent did not fit into any of the categories I defined.

What does this tell us?

MAYBE

- New miners need more training and mentoring for the first couple of years.
- Experienced miners are taking hazards in the work place for granted.
- The need to do maintenance and other non-routine tasks should throw up a red flag for both labor and management to stop and think the job through.

AND MAYBE

- We all need to do a better job of communicating in the work place.

The following is a survival checklist. It comes from years of experience and the patterns in this analysis. Maybe if you use it or a similar one, I might not have to do another analysis next year.

MY SURVIVAL CHECKLIST

BEFORE YOU START, ASK YOURSELF

❑ DO I KNOW HOW TO DO THIS JOB?

❑ DO I HAVE THE TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT I NEED TO DO THIS JOB SAFELY?

❑ DID I CHECK THE WORK AREA FOR POTENTIAL HAZARDS?

❑ DID I TELL OTHERS IN THE AREA THAT I AM HERE AND WHAT I AM GOING TO BE DOING?

❑ DO I HAVE AN ESCAPE ROUTE IF SOMETHING GOES WRONG?

❑ CAN I LIFT THIS OBJECT MYSELF?

❑ HAVE I CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY OF SLIPPING AND FALLING DOING THIS JOB?

❑ HAVE I LOCKED AND TAGGED THIS MACHINE?

❑ HAVE I SECURED THIS MACHINE OR OBJECT FROM ANY OTHER POTENTIAL UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT?

❑ HAVE I CHECKED THE AREA FOR THINGS THAT COULD FALL ON ME?

❑ HAVE I CONSIDERED ANY HEALTH HAZARDS INVOLVED WITH THIS JOB?

❑ CAN I REASONABLY EXPECT TO GO HOME A "WHOLE PERSON" AFTER COMPLETING THIS JOB?

❑ IF ALL ANSWERS ARE "YES," GO TO WORK.

❑ IF ONE OR MORE ANSWERS ARE "NO," REEVALUATE THE WAY YOU ARE GOING TO DO THE JOB, AND DISCUSS THE PROCEDURE WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR.■

For more information on accident trends, visit MSHA's website at http://www.msha.gov

SUPERVISORS – Check Out All the Details

"Four supervisors have been fatally injured at metal and nonmetal mining operations through March, 2003. Three of the victims died while performing maintenance work.

One supervisor was fatally injured when he leaned on a chain that was installed across an elevated door opening. As the victim exerted outward pressure against the chain, the chain link slipped off the grab hook attachment on the removable end of the chain causing him to fall nine feet to a concrete pad.

A second supervisor was fatally injured when he stepped on a metal air shaft enclosure at an underground mine. The victim and a co-worker were re-positioning a water discharge line adjacent to a fan installed on top of a ventilation shaft. The metal had deteriorated and it failed, causing the victim to fall 143 feet down the shaft.

A third supervisor was fatally injured when a crane was lifting a conveyor belt take-up weight. The victim was positioning the weight when the rigging failed and the weights struck him.

The fourth fatality occurred when a supervisor and two other miners were adjusting a shim plate on a jaw crusher. The supervisor was positioned on the conveyor underneath the crusher while the co-workers loosened the two shim bolts. When the bolts were removed, the shim rest fell and struck him.

Mine operators need to establish procedures that ensure supervisors identify all the hazards associated with any maintenance work to be performed and require task analysis that identifies the correct methods to safely complete the job.

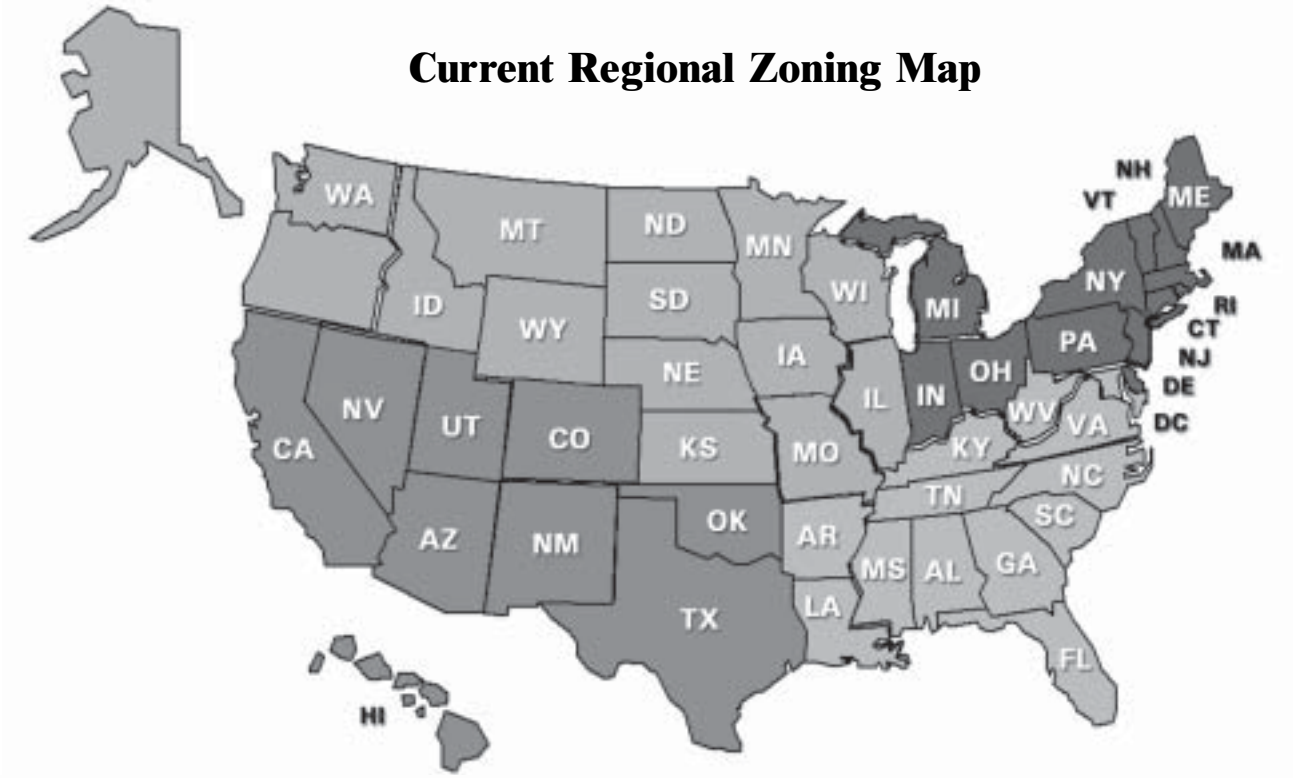
The safe work procedures must require all personnel to be positioned to prevent them from being exposed to any hazards. Select tools, equipment, and supplies that are adequate for the job. Ensure that all personnel, including supervisors, are trained in safe work procedures before beginning work."

This article comes from the Safety Hazard Alerts and Information section of the MSHA website at www.msha.gov/alerts/4 supervisors.htm

Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Proposed Rezoning

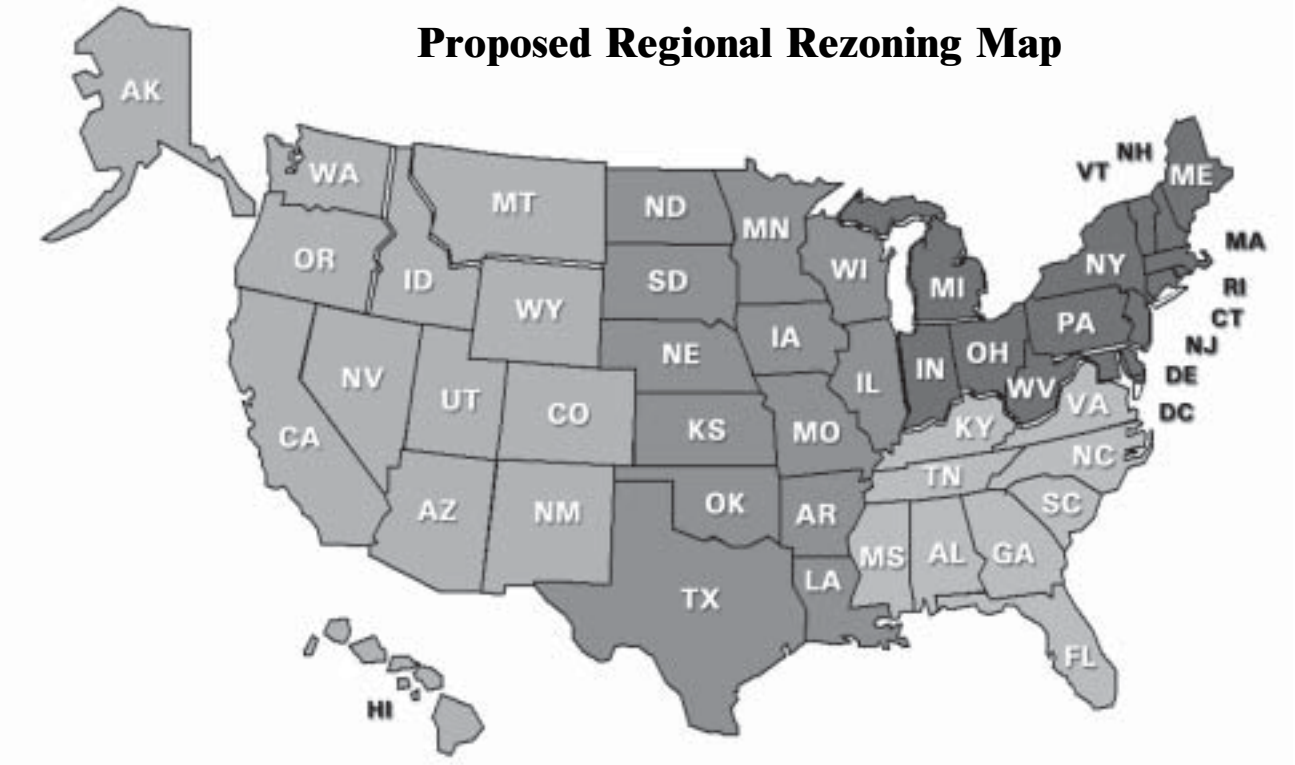
BEFORE...

Current Regional Zoning Map



AFTER...

Proposed Regional Rezoning Map



MINE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS SAFETY COURSE SCHEDULED

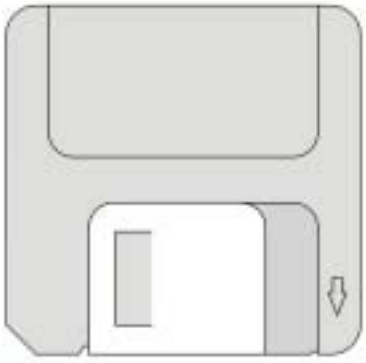
A free two-day course on Mine Construction, Maintenance and Repairs Safety will be held at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy, Beaver, West Virginia. The course will begin at 8:00 a.m. on Tuesday, June 3 and end at 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 4, 2003.

This program is for the mining and construction industry, related support groups, regulatory agencies, and others involved with the planning, design, and application of mine construction and maintenance activities.

Topics to be covered in the course are:

- Shaft and Slope Sinking Safety – Shaft and slope sinking process and associated hazards, shaft and slope sinking plans and plan approvals, applicable regulations, and inspection procedures.
- Hoisting – Hazards associated with hoisting, and proper inspection procedures.
- Wire Rope Inspections – Wire rope inspections and nondestructive testing of hoisting ropes.
- Accident Review and Analysis

Contact Tom Bonifacio at (304) 256-3357 for additional information.



Training Materials Update

Here is an update on newly-released training materials.

Multimedia Materials

IG 82 "Fighting Miner Fatigue on Unusual Work Schedules" This program applies to coal and metal/nonmetal mines. Unusual work schedules are becoming more and more usual in mining. These PowerPoint presentations and instructor guides will help to raise miners' awareness of potential problems and ways of coping with unusual work schedules.

IG 82 CD contains a PowerPoint presentation and Instructor Guide
IG 82a A Management Perspective Instructor Guide
IG 82b A Worker Perspective Instructor Guide

IG 82 CD sells for $8.00
Instructor Guides are free-of-charge for one book; additional copies are $2.00 each.

IG 85 "Hidden Hazards – Pipeline Safety in the Mining Industry," developed by Martin Consulting, applies to coal and metal/nonmetal mines. This package includes a video and CD that reviews hidden hazards associated with buried pipelines on mining property. The CD has a 51-slide Power Point presentation.

IG 85 sells for $8.00

DVD 002 "Survivor Stories of the Coal Mining Industry," is a DVD collection of the following previously released videotapes:

See next page

SURFACE
"Stay Calm and Stay in the Cab"
"Seat Belt Success Story – Part One – Terry Sanders
"Seat Belt Success Story- Part Two – Roger Newman
UNDERGROUND:
"Stay Out of the Danger Zone"
"Reason for Change – Canopy Save – Danny Terry
"Protective Canopy – A Survivor's Story"
"Inundation of Water and Ignition – Eyewitness Account"

The DVD also contains Best Practices, Safety Tips, and a brief interactive quiz to reinforce the safety information gained from the presentations.

DVD 002 sells for $8.00

Videotapes

Each videotape sells for $8.00.

"Another Sunrise: A Close Call on a Surge Pile" (VC 104) is a 9-minute video that tells about the rescue of a dozer operator from a coal surge pile accident. Viewers learn about reinforcing dozer cabs to withstand burial pressure, the role of advanced technologies in surge pile safety, and good safety practices and training.

"Chemical Hazard Information" (VC 971; VC 979-S Spanish version) is a 17-minute tape that applies to coal and metal/nonmetal mines. Virtually all chemical products are labeled and have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) when they are delivered to a mine. Many of these products have hazardous components that can harm miners. The intent of this video is to help train miners about how chemicals enter the body (Routes of Entry). Viewers also learn about the contents of chemical labels and MSDSs, and how to interpret the technical terms found on an MSDS. It can be shown to miners as part of a mine operator's training program, explaining a critical HazCom provision.

"Conducting A Chemical Hazard Determination" (VC 977; VC 977-S (Spanish version) runs for 12 minutes. MSHA's HazCom requires mine operators to inventory the chemicals at their mines and determine which are hazardous. This video helps coal and metal/nonmetal mine operators conduct that inventory by explaining HazCom and how it applies to the most common mine chemicals. The video walks viewers through HazCom's decision process of Chemical Hazard Determination. It can be shown to miners as part of a mine operator's training program, explaining a critical HazCom provision.

"Hearing Conservation, MSHA's Part 62" (VC 978) is a 21-minute tape for use at coal and metal/nonmetal operations. Noise is a hazard that can diminish or destroy your hearing. The video illustrates different types of hearing protectors and the proper way to wear them.

"Highwall Hazard Recognition" (VC 968) can be used at coal and metal/nonmetal mines. The 6-minute video shows an experienced truck driver training a new employee about the dangers found near highwalls.

"No Big Deal" (VC 973) highlights the success story of a rock driller who survived a fall from the top of a highwall because he was wearing fall protection equipment. This tape runs for 9 minutes and includes a personal account of the accident. Other program content reviews best practices for working on top of highwalls and proper use of personal fall protection equipment. It cam be used at coal and metal/nonmetal mines.

"Reducing Dust Inside Enclosed Cabs" (VC 972) is a NIOSH-produced video suitable for coal and metal/nonmetal properties. The video explains the importance of structural stability in equipment cabs, proper sealing of cracks and doors to improve positive pressure, and correct placement of the dust filtration system.

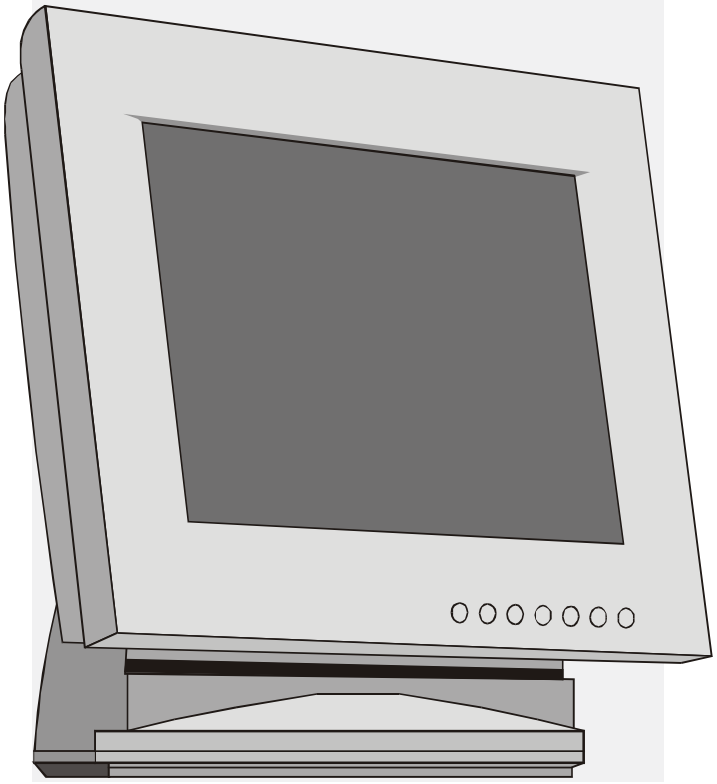
"Reflections" Mining History (VC 969) shows the evolution of health and safety laws and the role of the supervisor in coal mining. The program runs for 11 minutes.

"Safety Tips (Working Beside Highwalls)" (VC 970) is designed to increase the safety awareness of those who work around highwalls at coal and metal/nonmetal mines. The 5-minute video follows a supervisor as he makes his rounds at a surface mine.

"We Are…MSHA" (VC 974) is a 9-minute overview of MSHA's mission, which is to help to improve workplace safety and health conditions in our Nation's mines through enforcement, education and training, and technical support.

These materials are available from the:
National Mine Health and Safety Academy
1301 Airport Road
Beaver, WV 25813-9426

Telephone: (304) 256-3257
FAX: (304) 256-3368
e-mail DistributionCenter@msha.gov



2003 Joint National Meeting
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association
Western TRAM
Mine Safety Institute of America
National Society of State Mine Inspection and Training Agencies

June 16-19, 2003
Reno, Nevada
Silver Legacy Resort & Casino

The 2003 Joint National Meeting of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, National Association of State Mine Inspection and Training Agencies, Mine Safety Institute of America (MSIA), and Western TRAM (Training Resources Applied to Mining) will be conducted June 16-19, 2003, in Reno, Nevada.

The conference will include:

- ✓ Free training materials
- ✓ Networking with industry peers
- ✓ Three distinct training tracks at the seminar: Underground, Surface, General
- ✓ Joint panel sessions on topics that involve our entire industry
- ✓ Short courses offered by Western TRAM* on Monday, June 16, and Friday, June 20.

*For more information contact Dale Avery at 509-354-8088.

Accommodations will be at the Silver Legacy Resort and Casino, Reno, Nevada. Call 775-329-4777 for reservations. A limited number of rooms have been reserved at the preferred rate of $55.00.

This initial Western TRAM conference will provide health and safety trainers a chance to enhance their training programs with new materials and techniques from around the country.

The planning committee encourages all industry, labor, academia, and government individuals who are interested in or responsible for health and safety programs to attend and participate in this outstanding conference.

See registration form on next page.

2003 Joint Meeting Registration Form

Name _____

Name for Badge_____

Company/Affiliation_____

Address_____

Telephone _____

Email Address _____

Guest Name_____

[ ] Advance Conference Registration–$150
(includes "Vendor Hospitality," Joseph A. Holmes Awards Banquet, and Refreshments)

[ ] On-Site Conference Registration–$170
(includes all of the above)

[ ] Spouse and Guest Registration–$75
(includes all of the above)

Enclose check or money order payable to:
"Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association"

MAIL TO:
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association
P. O. Box 9375
Arlington, Virginia 22219

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CALL:
Judy Tate 214-767-8423 or
Elaine Cullen 509-354-8057

Please duplicate form for additional registrations.

2003 Joint Meeting Registration Form

Vendor Registration

Organization_____

Contact Name _____

Title_____

Mailing Address_____

City_____State_____Zip_____

Telephone_____

Email Address_____

Describe your product or service:

_____

_____

_____

Do you require an electrical outlet?_____

How many tables do you need?_____

* The “best” tables will be assigned first, so register early.
* Each space will have one table and two chairs, unless more are requested.
* Each table is $500.
* The hospitality reception will be from 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m., Tuesday, June 17.

This completed form, along with a check or money order payable to: “Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association,”

MAIL TO: Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association
P. O. Box 9375
Arlington, Virginia 22219

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CALL:
Judy Tate 214-767-8423

Join Today! and Grow with us...

Apply for Membership...

Membership is free. Your organization can become a Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Chapter by completing a membership application and submitting it to the Holmes Safety Association.

Contact Person: _____ Phone No: _____

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State: _____ Zip: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

MSHA ID Number: _____

Type of Product: _____

Type of Operation: Coal _____ Underground _____ Surface Mill _____ Other _____

Name you would like to call the chapter being established:

_____

Name and organization of person assisting in recruiting this application: _____

_____

_____

_____

Signature of Applicant: _____ Date: _____

Send to:
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association
P.O. Box 9375
Arlington, VA 22219
or
Telephone: (202) 693-9574
Fax: (202) 693-9571

For address changes, comments, suggestions and new subscription requests:

Contact:
Bob Rhea
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Bulletin
Mailing List
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1100 Wilson Blvd. Rm. 2147
Arlington, VA 22209-3939
202/693-9574 Fax: 202/693-9571
E-mail: rhea-robert(@msha.gov

Please address any comments to:
Steve Hoyle
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Bulletin
DOL-MSHA
National Mine Health and Safety Academy
1301 Airport Road
Beaver, WV 25813-9426
Please call us at 304/256-3264
or Fax us at 304/256-3461
e-mail: hoyle-stephen@msha.gov

Reminder: The District Council Safety Competition for 2003 is underway - please remember that if you are participating this year, you need to mail your quarterly report to:

Mine Safety & Health Administration
Educational Policy and Development
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Bulletin
P.O. Box 9375
Arlington, Virginia 22219

U.S. Department of Labor (MSHA)
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