THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN

July/August 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: The graphics 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's Small Mine Office

The Small Mine Office is the newest division of MSHA. Here are some questions and answers about MSHA's Small Mine Office, what it is and how it can help you.

What Is the Purpose of the Small Mine Office?

We want to help small mine operators and their employees by providing a variety of tools to help reduce fatalities, injuries and illnesses. Some examples of these tools include: partnerships, compliance assistance, education, training and outreach.

"Safety is good business. Some mining companies have realized a cost savings of $3 to $10 for every $1 invested in their safety and health program. It's the right thing to do, and doing it right pays off in lower costs, increased productivity and higher employee morale."

Mine Safety and Health Administration Small Mine Office

What Can I Do to Help Reduce Illnesses and Injuries?

An organized safety plan and program is a good way to reduce illnesses and injuries. The program at your mine needs to be tailored to address site-specific problems and potential hazards.

Your program also needs to include:

- Management commitment
- Miner participation
- Workplace analysis
- Hazard prevention and control
- Training and education

and

- Program evaluation

Can You Explain Management Commitment and Miner Participation?

It's a partnership; employers and employees need to work together on safety and health issues. Ways to do this include:

- Posting a company's written safety and health policy so everyone can see it,
- Involving employees in decision making on health and safety issues,
- Conducting meetings that focus on employee safety and health,

and

- Investing in your mine's safety and health program and abiding by all safety and health rules.

What Can You Tell Me About Worksite Analysis?

This is a systematic way for everyone at your mine to take a look at the worksite to identify existing or potential safety hazards. This analysis, when done regularly, can help you to develop an effective site-specific safety program for your mine.

How Do I Do a Worksite Analysis?

- Request a site visit from the Small Mine Office,
- Become aware of hazards in your industry,

See next page

- Encourage miners to report workplace hazards,
- Review your worksite examination records to discover problem areas,
- Have trained personnel conduct inspections of the worksite and correct hazards,
- Ensure that any changes in processes or new high-hazard facilities are reviewed by a competent person,

and

- Seek assistance from health and safety experts to address concerns at your mine.

I've Identified Hazards – What Next?

Continually review your mine's work environment, work practices and safety program to control or prevent hazards and to make sure it is up-to-date and meets the needs of your operation.

You also need to:

- Regularly and thoroughly maintain equipment.
- Make sure that miners understand and follow safe work procedures.
- Make sure miners know why personal protective equipment (PPE) is provided and how to use and maintain PPE.

How Can Education and Training Help Me to Prevent Accidents and Injuries?

> *"It is important that everyone at the mine be properly trained, from the miners to the supervisors, managers, and part-time and temporary employees."*
>
> Mine Safety and Health Administration Small Mine Office

You can also help to prevent accidents and injuries by making sure that you

- Allow only properly trained and authorized employees to do a job.
- Never let employees do a job that appears unsafe.
- Conduct emergency preparedness drills for employees at your mine.
- Make sure employees receive job and hazard training before they perform a new task.
- Encourage miners to report hazardous conditions to their supervisors.
- Train supervisors to recognize hazards.
- Train supervisors to understand their responsibilities.

What Can the Small Mine Office Do for Me?

As we said earlier, we want to help small mine operators and their employees by providing a variety of tools to help reduce fatalities, injuries, and illnesses.

Our small mine compliance specialists can help you to identify possible hazards, improve your safety and health programs, and embrace safety as a value. We can also help you develop and maintain effective, relevant health and safety programs to meet your mine's needs. In addi-

tion, we can help you to get other types of help such as training and technical assistance.

"Your small mine compliance assistance specialist will maintain regular contact with you and help you with your safety and health…efforts. This service…includes follow-up visits to your mine. This service is separate from MSHA's inspection effort; no citations are issued or penalties proposed."

Mine Safety and Health Administration Small Mine Office

What Else Can MSHA Do?

Our State Grants program (active in 48 states and the Navajo Nation) develops programs and materials to provide health and safety training to miners. Much of this is free-of-charge or provided at a nominal cost.

Educational Field Services (EFS) specialists are located throughout the nation. They can help you to develop effective training programs, and can help you enhance your mine's health and safety program.

MSHA's website (http://www.msha.gov) has a wealth of materials and information including standards, interpretations, and compliance assistance software.

Finally, training material in many different formats can be ordered from the National Mine Health and Safety Academy.

You can request a catalog of MSHA produced training materials from:

National Mine Health and Safety Academy
Department of Instructional Materials
Printing & Property Management Branch
1301 Airport Rd.
Beaver, WV 25813-9426
Telephone (304) 256-3257
FAX (304) 256-3368
E-mail: DistributionCenter@msha.gov

Here is a list of people to contact for additional information or assistance:

Kevin Burns
Manager, Small Mine Office
MSHA
1100 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22209-3939
Telephone (202) 693-9564
FAX (202) 693-9571
E-mail: burns-kevin@msha.gov

Wanda Vanhoose
Assistant Manager, Small Mine Office
MSHA
1301 Airport Rd.
Beaver, WV 25813-9426
Telephone (304) 256-3509
FAX (304) 256-3256
E-mail: vanhoose-wanda@msha.gov

Joseph Denk
Assistant Manager, Small Mine Office
MSHA
Thornhill Industrial Park
547 Keystone Dr., Ste. 400
Warrendale, PA 15086-7573
Telephone (724) 772-2334
FAX (724) 772-0260
E-mail: denk-joseph@msha.gov

Thinking About Off-the-Job Safety

By Steve Hoyle

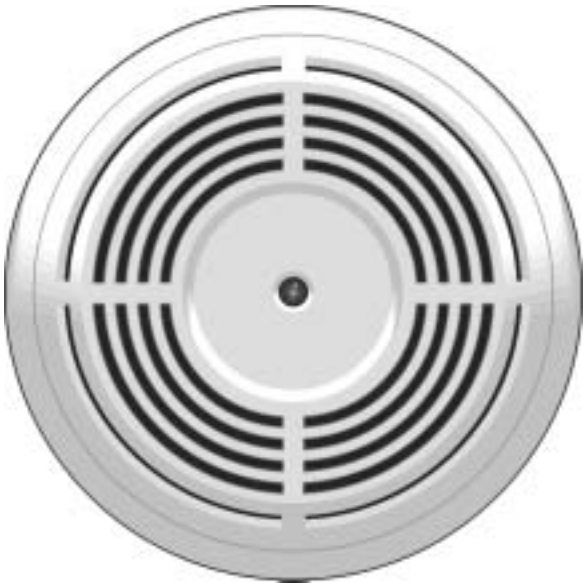
Safety does not end when you leave the mine at the end of your shift. Safety is a 24 – 7 – 365 responsibility.

According to the National Safety Council, more than 70 percent of deaths and more than 55 percent of injuries to American workers occur off-the-job. Each year approximately 25 million people are injured and 20 thousand are killed in off-the-job accidents. The total cost of these mishaps is about $10 million.

You don't think it can happen to you? Stop a minute and think. How many of you drive cars, ride bicycles or motorcycles, have boats, or walk for exercise? How many of you engage in do-it-yourself activities, car repair, or yard work? How many of you take trips by airplane, bus, or train? These are all potential sources of off-the-job accidents. You are mistaken if you think everything will be O.K. once you get home.

Let's see how we can help to reduce or prevent off-the-job accidents.

- **Fire**
  ✔ Do you have smoke detectors at home? Have you checked them lately to see if they work?



✔ Do you have fire extinguishers in your house and garage? Do you know if they are the right type? Are they charged? Do you and your family know how to use them?
✔ Have you checked all parts of your house for potential fire hazards?
✔ Does your family know what to do in case of fire?

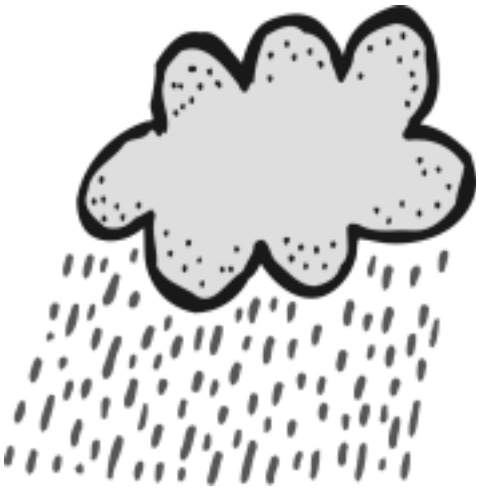
- **Electricity**
  ✔ Is your house wiring in good condition? Is it adequate?
  ✔ Have you checked appliances, cords and outlets recently?
  ✔ Do you know how the electrical circuits in your house work? Are some of them overloaded?
  ✔ If appropriate, do you use proper size fuses in your house?
  ✔ Does your family know what to do if there is a power outage?

- **Household Chemicals, Cleaners, and Pesticides**
  ✔ What kind of chemicals and poisons do you have in your house?
  ✔ Are they stored so children and pets can't get into them?
  ✔ Does your family know what to do in case of accidental poisoning?

- **Water Safety**
  ✔ Does your family know how to swim?
  ✔ If you have a pool, can people or pets get to it, or is it adequately fenced with a locked gate?
  ✔ Do you supervise people who are using the pool?
  ✔If you have a boat, have you and your family taken a safe boating course?
  ✔ Do you have life jackets? Do you use them and require others to use them?

- **Working Around the House**
  ✔ Do you use ladders properly?
  ✔ Do you clean up spills?
  ✔ Is there adequate lighting at home (inside and out)?
  ✔ Do you use hand rails on stairs?
  ✔ Are floors, stairs, etc. clear of clutter?
  ✔ Do you put tools and equipment away when you're done with them?

- **Driving and Traveling**
  ✔ Do you drive defensively?
  ✔ Do you drive according to traffic and weather conditions?



✔ Do you pay attention to your surroundings?
✔ Do you know where emergency exits, escape routes, fire extinguishers, and emergency equipment are on planes, buses and trains?

✔ Do you know where emergency exits and equipment are located if you're staying in a hotel or motel?
✔ Does your family know how to get out of your hotel or motel if there is an emergency?
✔ Does your family know what to do if there is a fire at your hotel or motel?

Remember, thinking ahead can save you from big problems later.

Visit these websites for additional information:

"Encouraging Off-the-Job Safety."
http://www.securityworld.com/library/workplacetech/offthejobsafety.html

"Physical Plant Safety Manual – Off-the-Job Safety."
http://www.pp.okstate.edu/ehs/manuals/ppsafety/off-job.htm

"Take Time for Safety."
http://www.safetytimes.com/reproducible/otj01.html

"Safety Off the Job."
http://www.jmu.edu/safetyplan/offjob/offjobsafety.shtml

Explosives Security Reminder

See next page

Explosives Security Reminder

Dear Mine Operator,

Given the heightened level of security that our country faces, the Mine Safety and Health Administration wants to remind you of the need to ensure that the explosives at your site are secured and accounted for. In addition to compliance with all applicable regulations, the following best practices can be used as a guide to assist you in this process.

- **Inspect and verify that each magazine is properly secured according to MSHA/ATF regulations as well as manufacturers' recommendations.**
- **Report missing explosives immediately.**
- **Ensure that any vehicle used to transport explosives is properly secured and attended.**
- **Verify that inventories of explosives are correct and that a copy is maintained in the magazines with a duplicate at the mine office.**
- **Verify any person's identity before allowing them to enter explosive magazines or review inventory records.**
- **Review security measures at your facility to determine if further measures are necessary to protect explosives from theft.**
- **Verify that telephone numbers for the proper authorities are posted at conspicuous locations.**
- **Periodically inspect magazines for evidence of tampering or theft.**
- **Hold safety meetings with all employees to alert them to these activities and the reason for them.**
- **Immediately report any indication of shortages, loss or theft of any explosive material to ATF at 1-888-ATF-BOMB (1-888-283-2662).**

ANOTHER SUNRISE

On March 6, Jack Casteel was running a D-9 bulldozer on top of the coal surge piles at Mingo Logan's Black Bear Preparation Plant. The coal is removed from the pile by four feeders, located beneath the piles, which draw off the coal and dump it onto an underground conveyor for loading onto unit trains.

Jack was pushing coal away from the truck-dump area to make room and piling it over the feeders in preparation for loading a train. He received a call from Bob Bennington, the load-out operator, who told him that the feeder he was working near was going to start up.

Jack glanced up at the big orange indicator ball suspended high over the feeder to determine where its location was. Squinting against the bright, late winter sun, which was almost directly in line with the ball, he visually drew a vertical line down from the ball to a point on the coal pile and fixed that spot in his mind as the feeder location.

Jack began to push more coal up the slope with the dozer. He thought he saw a depression ahead in the pile and pushed toward it, believing it to be the beginning of the funnel-shaped hole that forms over the feeder as coal is drawn from the pile. Just as the dozer neared this spot, Bennington's readout indicated that the feeder had run empty.

Bob knew right away what had happened; the coal had crusted, making a bridge somewhere above the feeder. A void had formed under the bridge as the lower, free-flowing coal was loaded out. Bennington glanced quickly at another gauge and saw that about 125 tons of coal had been removed. He called Casteel on the radio to tell him what had happened.

Jack threw the dozer shifter into reverse and began to back away from the feeder. However,

See next page

he had misjudged the position of the feeder because of the angle of the slope and the sun's glare. He was actually 20 to 30 feet past the feeder position. The crusted coal broke as he backed down the slope, and the dozer fell backwards into the hole.

The dozer's blade, which was wider than the machine's frame, caught the edges of the hole and slowed the descent. The dozer fell to the bottom of the hole. Bennington heard Casteel say something on his radio but could not understand him. He keyed the mike and asked Jack to repeat what he had said. The answer was brief. "I'm in the hole – big time!"

The plant operator, Bob Aliff, was meeting with Minness Justice, an MSHA Compliance Specialist, when he received word of the mishap. Aliff and Justice jumped into a truck and drove to the load out area. All they could see when they got out of the truck was the dozer blade, four feet below the surface of the coal pile. This meant that the cab, with Jack, was about 12 to 15 feet farther down in the hole.

Aliff called Jack, who, surprisingly calm, told him that he was not injured, that the dozer cab and windows were intact, and no coal was coming into the cab. He had lights and air in the cab, could see daylight through the right side door window, and the right side was clear enough to allow him to open the cab door.

Aliff told him to stay in the cab in case more coal slid in on him. Aliff, Justice, and several other miners reviewed their options and decided that it would be possible for another dozer to move the side of the pile away and, in a couple of hours, free the buried dozer. This would be the safest way to extricate Jack, but the work would surely dislodge the coal above the dozer and totally cover the cab.

Aliff called Casteel on the radio and told him of the plan. The buried operator replied that he could open the door and climb out if they could drop a rope ladder down to him. This idea did not appear to be promising as it would be impossible to get either a man or machine close enough without caving the edge of the hole in on the dozer.

Then the plant operator remembered that a contractor had a large backhoe working on the property. He contacted the contractor and had him tram the backhoe to the truck dump. A rope ladder was brought up, and a harness attached to the end of the ladder. The backhoe operator swung the bucket slowly over the hole, lowered the ladder down into the hole, and with directions from Jack, placed the rope ladder and harness against the door.

Jack opened the door, caught the harness, and put it on. Then he climbed out carefully, placed his feet on the rung of the ladder, reached back and closed the cab door.

As 20 to 30 miners looked on, Casteel gave directions to the backhoe operator who raised the bucket and lifted him out of the hole. A spontaneous wave of applause rose from the group as the backhoe operator swung the bucket over to the truck dump and lowered Casteel to the ground.

The safety role of the company in this accident was nothing short of admirable. Equipment working on surge piles is required by West Virginia state law to have high-strength windows, oxygen producing self-contained self-rescuers (SCSRs), emergency lighting, an emergency shut-off for the feeders, and a backup radio system.

Not only did the company supply two radios, they had each miner carry a portable radio. The emergency shut-off system also had a fail-safe transmitter that sets off an alarm if the signal is interrupted. They replaced the standard seat with a high back ergonomic type that Jack credits as having saved him from a whiplash injury when the dozer hit the bottom of the hole. The company replaced the factory glass windows with high-strength (40 PSI) oversized type glass.

This dozer was equipped with a winch and had a protective steel grating over the rear window to protect against a broken chain or cable whip. When the dozer hit bottom, this grating broke loose and slammed against the rear window. The window then had the full weight of the dozer pressing down on it. Not only did the window not burst into the cab, it didn't even crack. The coal that piled up on the left side and front windows barely tested their strength, and in fact, none of the windows, including the rear one, suffered a break in the urethane seals.

Everyone involved feels Jack was unfortunate to be disoriented by the glare of the sun and the angle of the slope, and he surely was unfortunate to end up in the hole. However, he was fortunate for the extra protection provided by the company. He was fortunate to be unhurt. And, he just may have been fortunate to be able to see the sun rise the next morning.■

#^&@ Inspectors

By Benny Lara as told to Duane Wease

My father had worked for a power company during his younger years. He was going to be transferred to Lead, South Dakota, to work for Homestake Mining Company. He arrived at the mine and only looked down the shaft from the surface. He told the manager that when he died, he would be buried 6 feet deep and that was deep enough. He took up a new trade and became a contract plumber for the coal mines in our corner of Wyoming.

He used to say, "Son, my son, find a different job; mines are dangerous, and 6 feet is deep enough," but mining was interesting to me, and on my 18th birthday, I went to Lead, South Dakota, and hired on at the same mine that he had refused to work in due to the depth of the underground.

I continued working in the mine until I became a mine inspector. Although Dad is gone now, I have one of my own stories that I am reminded of every time I hear about a close call or a near miss in the mines.

See next page

When I first started with the Mine Safety and Health Administration in the late 70s, Dad would growl about the new regulations being imposed on the mining companies and especially on himself. It didn't matter what it was, he felt that it was an imposition on him personally. His opinion on the matter was always prefaced with the phrase, "You damn inspectors," as he clenched his fists and shook them at me.

His pet peeve was that he was required to wear a hard hat whenever he was working on mine property. "It itches," he said. "It makes my head sweat, and it falls off every time I tilt my head a fraction of an inch."

"I don't work in no underground mine," he told me. "I don't worry about the roof caving in on me," was his main defense against this personal offense by MSHA. Nothing I said to him in defense of safety could sway his belief that MSHA was picking on him.

As you probably have guessed by now, Dad had an accident. He was working at a mine plant replacing water lines. As he crawled out of a tight place beneath the floor plating, a mechanic, working three floors above him, accidentally kicked a pipe wrench off the landing. The wrench hit Dad square in the center of the hated hard hat. The hat almost split down the middle, and the wrench cracked Dad on the head, knocking him out completely.

A couple of his co-workers rushed over. Dad wasn't even twitching. The first thought on all of their minds was that he was dead. His partner was crying and holding my dad in his arms. Hurt and unconscious, but far from dead, Dad eventually recovered fully, thanks to his hard hat, and maybe even a little to his hard head.

Apparently, the hat absorbed enough of the force of the blow and, even though it cracked, it kept the wrench from harming Dad worse than it could have. He returned to work after a short recovery time. His company presented him with a five foot replica of a wrench on the day he returned.

This was especially comical as Dad was almost exactly the same height as the wrench. He lugged that big wrench back to the house, and a young girl visiting asked him about it. He told her the story of the wrench, and she asked my dad if she could draw him with the wrench for school credit in art.

The drawing won her an award. It was published in the newspaper, and then given to my dad. The huge picture hangs on the wall in the family room and every time I look at the picture, it brings back the memories of the incident and also, as Paul Harvey says, "The rest of the story." From that day on, Dad never failed to wear his hard hat. He still growled about this and that, but I don't recall one time that he ever said another word against wearing a hard hat.

Benny Lara is a supervisor in the Mesa, Arizona Field office for MSHA's Rocky Mountain District. This incident occurred nearly a decade ago.■

Hardhat

Don't Forget to Use It!

Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association 2002-2003 Scholarship Reward Recipient

Claudia Stapley

Claudia Stapley was awarded a Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Scholarship in the amount of $1,500.00 for 2002-2003 school term. Claudia attends Central Misssouri State University, Warrensburg, Missouri.■

CONGRATULATIONS

Dave Lauriski Addresses New District Council Southeast Missouri Mine Safety Association

Mr. Dave Lauriski, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health, addressed the members of the Southeast Missouri Mine Safety Association (SEMMSA) at their annual Awards Banquet on March 20, 2003, in Farmington, MO.

Mr. Lauriski spoke of the critical element in MSHA's management plans that has been and will continue to be a balanced approach to how we do our job that consists of enforcement, education and training, and technical assistance — three elements, equal in importance, and which form our "Triangle of Success."

SEMMSA is a 30-year old safety organization, founded in the lead belt area of southeast Missouri. Originally the safety organization consisted of lead mining operations. As the lead mining industry has declined, SEMMSA has grown, expanding its membership to all mining operations in the southeast area of Missouri. Currently SEMMSA has a membership of 50 mining operations consisting of 3,300 miners. SEMMSA recently became a JAH District Council. Longtime founding member and Missouri Department of Labor's Assistant Director Steve Dunn stated, "Becoming a district council has made SEMMSA come full circle."

Dave Lauriski Presents the JAH District Council Certificate to SEMMSA President Jeff Gurley.

2003 Local Contest Listing

Contest	Date and Location	Contact Person and Telephone
Rocky Mountain Association Mine Rescue, First Aid and Bench Contest	July 30-31, 2003 Price, UT	Kevin Tuttle 435-687-2317
Virginia Mining Institute's Safety Day-Mine Rescue, First Aid, Bench and Pre-Shift Contest	August 5-7, 2003 Blacksburg, VA	Norman Page/Diane Crouse 276-079-0230
NMRA-Post 5 Mine Rescue, First Aid, Bench and Pre-Shift Contest	August 13-14, 2003 Morgantown, WV	Jerry W. Johnson 304-291-4277
Knott-Floyd Holmes Safety Days, Mine Rescue, Bench, MET and Pre-Shift Contest	August 19-21, 2003 Allen, KY	Dave Jones 606-785-4191 Jerry Bellamy 606-432-0943
Pennsylvania State Mine Rescue and Bench Contest	August 21-22, 2003 Carmichaels, PA	Carol Boring 724-925-5150 EXT 142
Illinois Mine Rescue and Bench Contest	August 26-27, 2003 Springfield, IL	Steve Kattenbraker 618-439-4355
Southern West Virginia Mine Rescue, First Aid and Bench Contest	August 27-28, 2003 Beckley, WV	Mike Rutledge 304-558-1425, EXT 29
Kentucky Mining Institute, Mine Rescue, Bench, Pre-Shift and MET Contest	September 3-5, 2003 Lexington, KY	Geaunita Caylor 859-257-2820
State of Alabama Mine Rescue, First Aid and Bench Contest	September 3-5, 2003 Birmingham, AL	Bill Kelce 205-822-0384
2003 National Mine Rescue, First Aid and Bench Contest	September 15-19, 2003 Louisville, KY	Joseph W. Pavlovich 606-546-5123

Scheduled Safety Conferences and Meetings

2003 TRAM National Mine Instructors Seminar
"Through Training: Let's Make Safety and Health Happen"
October 14-16, 2003

National Mine Health and Safety Academy
Beaver, West Virginia

Plan now to attend this annual event at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy, Beaver, West Virginia.

This tuition-free seminar provides opportunities for health and safety trainers from all parts of the mining community to improve their training programs with new ideas, new instructional methods, and new training materials.

The 2003 TRAM Seminar features 60 to 70 workshops covering a wide variety of topics including:

- Underground and surface mine safety
- General safety
- Health
- Ergonomics
- Innovative instructional techniques
- Instructional technology and computer applications
- Regulatory issues related to training
- Supervisory issues

You select the workshops you wish to attend. The small group format encourages interaction between you and the workshop leader.

TRAM 2003 also features exhibits and a training materials competition. The exhibits highlight training products and materials developed by MSHA, State grants recipients, and the mining industry. Most items are free to seminar participants. The materials competition has fostered a new level of professionalism in the development of training materials. In addition to a grand prize, nine other awards are given in these categories:

- Academia – Coal, Metal/Nonmetal, General
- States – Coal, Metal/Nonmetal, General
- Industry – Coal, Metal/Nonmetal, General

The seminar begins at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday, October 14, 2003, and ends at 4:00 p.m. on October 16, 2003. All events will be at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy. For more information about TRAM 2003, please contact Sharon Casto, seminar coordinator, by e-mail: casto.sharon@dol.gov or by telephone at (304) 256-3320.

You can use the attached form to register for TRAM 2003.

2003 TRAM/National Mine Instructors Seminar
October 14-16, 2003 (Please return by September 30, 2003)

Complete this form and mail to address below OR FAX to (304) 256-3251

Name: _____ Position: _____

Organization_____ Last 4 digits of SS# _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Telephone (include area code) _____

FAX (include area code) _____

Do you desire housing at the Academy? Yes ___ No ___

Arrival date _____ Departure Date _____

Roommate preference: _____

Confirmation will be mailed or faxed to you.

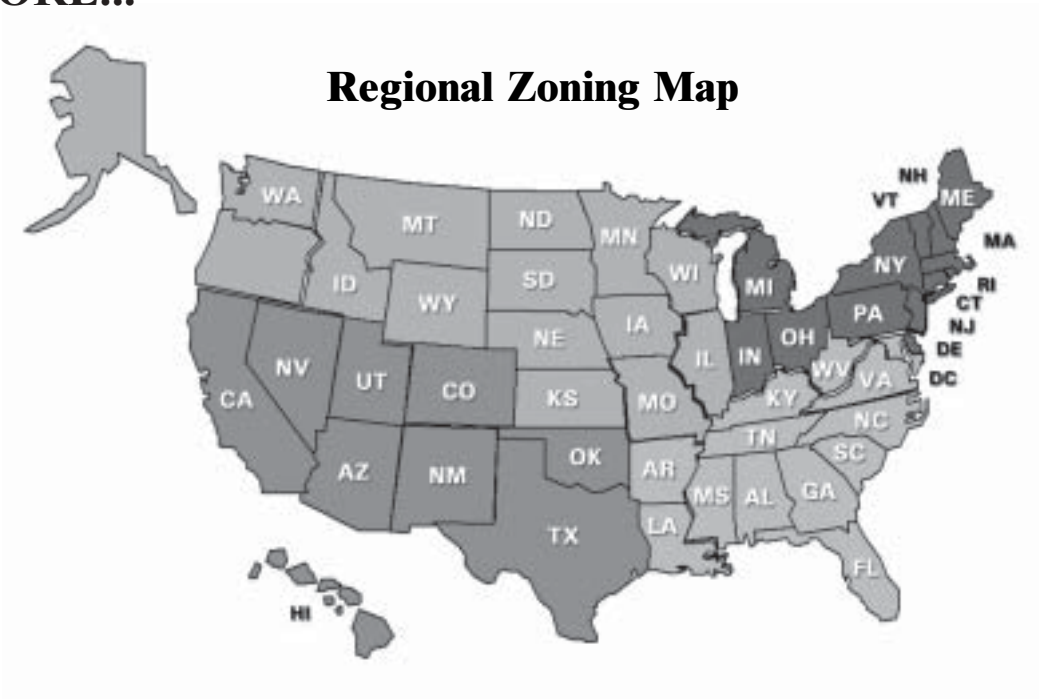
Confirmed by:_____ Date: _____

MAIL FORM TO:

U.S. Department of Labor
MSHA
National Mine Health and Safety Academy
Att: Student Services
1301 Airport Rd.
Beaver, WV 25813-9426

Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Rezoning

BEFORE...



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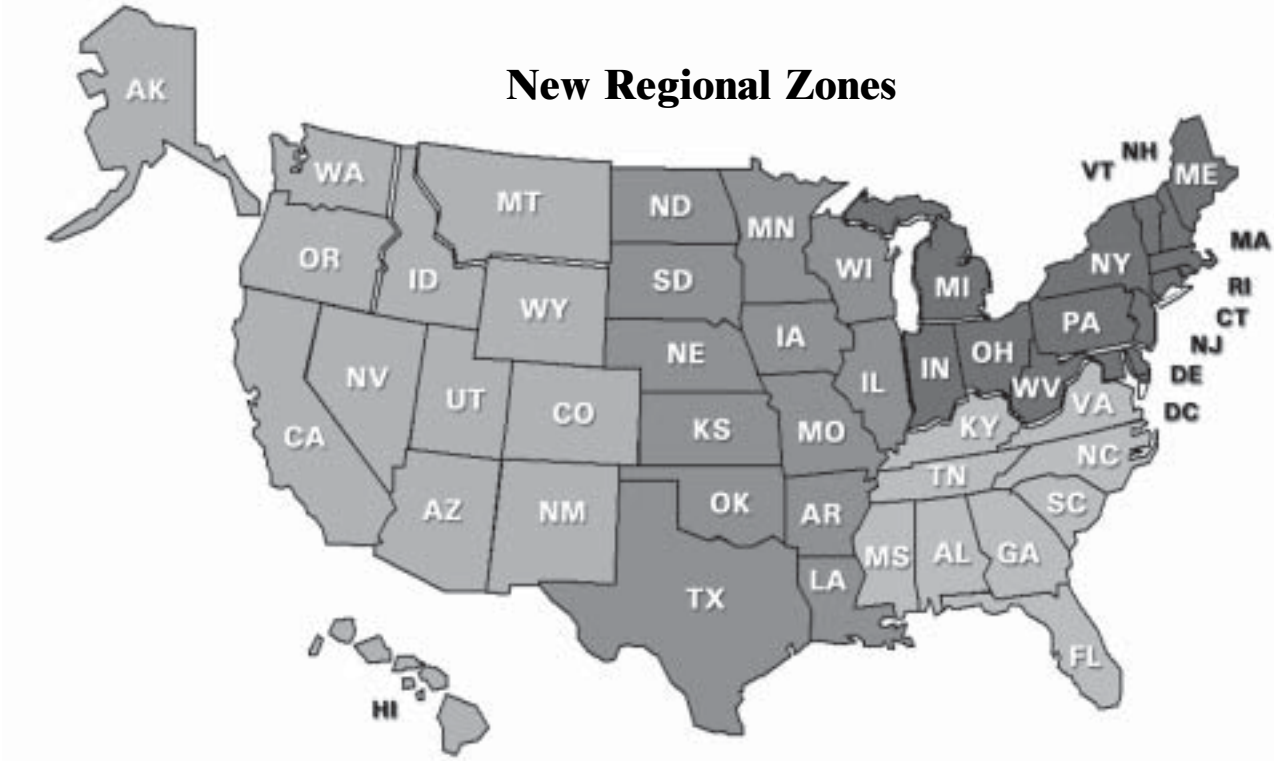

Join Today! and Grow with us...

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: _____

Company Name: _____

Street/P.O. Box: _____ City: _____

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
MSHA-US DOL
1100 Wilson Blvd. Rm. 2147
Arlington, VA 22209-3939
202/693-9574 Fax: 202/693-9571
E-mail: rhea.robert(@dol.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@dol.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)
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association
1301 Airport Road
Beaver, West Virginia 25813-9426

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