

Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association

BULLETIN

November-December 2004

MSHA's 2004
Winter Alert
Campaign

**GET A HOLD ON
WINTER ALERT**

The text is presented in a 3D, blocky font. The top line, 'GET A HOLD ON', is in blue with a white outline. The bottom line, 'WINTER ALERT', is in white with a black outline. Two hands wearing yellow and red work gloves are shown gripping the right side of the text, as if holding onto it. The background is a close-up of snow and ice-covered surfaces, with a blueish tint.

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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 of 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, represent endorsement by the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Cover page: Cover provided by AVMD/Graphics, National Mine Health and Safety Academy. 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.

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MSHA's WINTER ALERT CAMPAIGN



Underground Sign

Get a Hold on Winter Hazards

The danger of coal mine explosions **has not** gone away! Low barometric pressures and low humidity conditions in underground coal mines have contributed to the historical rise in coal mine explosions and a tragic toll in the lives of miners and their survivors during the October through March Winter Alert season.

MSHA's 2004 Winter Alert Campaign "**Get a Hold On**" Winter Alert focuses on the actions that miners and mine operators must take to prevent mine explosions. MSHA will be distributing hard-hat stickers to underground coal miners along with posters for each mine and

emphasize the four lines of defense against mine explosions: **Ventilation, Rock Dusting, Methane Checks and Mine Examinations.**

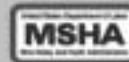


Hard Hat Sticker

(See next page)

GET A HOLD ON WINTER ALERT

- ✓ Remove snow and ice on roads by applying sand and salt.
- ✓ Apply paint/sand mixtures to walkways, handrails and equipment ladders.
- ✓ Keep walkways clear of snow and ice.
- ✓ Watch for highwall freeze and thaw, and thoroughly examine highwalls.
- ✓ Conduct pre-operational checks of equipment.
- ✓ Beware of vehicle fumes in enclosed cabs; examine exhaust systems for leaks.
- ✓ When working in confined spaces, ensure that there is proper ventilation.



WATCH FOR HIGHWALL
FREEZE/THAW



KEEP WALKWAYS
CLEAR OF SNOW
AND ICE



VENTILATE
CONFINED SPACES



KEEP ROADS CLEAN

www.msha.gov

Metal/Nonmetal Poster



- The risk of underground coal mine explosions increases during the winter
- Low barometric pressures and low humidity coupled with seasonal drying pose an explosion hazard
- Snow and ice accumulations at surface facilities and prep plants

(See next page)

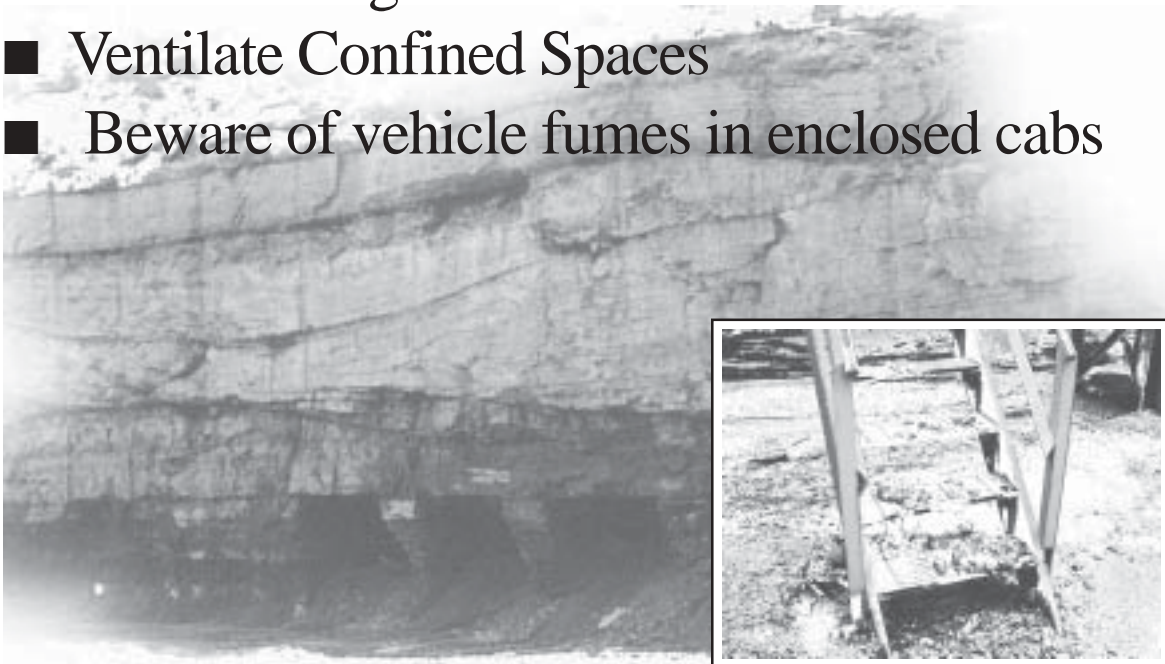
Four Lines of Defense

- Mine Examinations
- Ventilation
- Rock Dusting
- Gas Checks



Surface Hazards

- Remove snow and ice from roads and walkways
- Watch for highwall freeze/thaw
- Ventilate Confined Spaces
- Beware of vehicle fumes in enclosed cabs







Sgt. Chad Davis

Chad Davis the Professional Miner is Also a Professional Soldier...

Chad Davis has been the proverbial professional miner since beginning his employment on November 4, 1998, at ILC Resources Plant No.1 in Alden, Iowa. He has worked his way up from a production worker to forklift operator, scale house man and assistant foreman. His first thought before performing any task, no matter where he is working, has always been safety. His knowledge of first aid and safety has gone far beyond the recommended training as a result of his military training – Chad is also Sergeant Chad Davis of the Iowa National Guard. His love of mining is only surpassed by his love of country.

Chad asked to be deployed overseas to help his country shortly after the September 11th terrorist attack on our country. He was deployed last November. He returned home for a short leave after spending nearly eleven months overseas and surprised the ILC Resources Safety Coordinator, Ben Caplan, who had just received the Joseph A. Holmes Professional Miner Awards for ILC Resources employees. It was with great

pleasure that Ben was able to present Chad with his much deserved “Professional Miner Award” before Chad’s return overseas.

Chad will continue to be in the prayers of ILC Resources employees until his safe return to our mining industry.



Sgt. Davis seen here with ILC Resources Safety Coordinator, Ben Caplan.



Being an Effective Trainer

By Scott McKenna, CMSP, Champlain Stone

Adults don't attend training to have fun. But, if they have fun they use more of their senses to make information memorable.

How well do adults retain knowledge? According to studies, a lot depends on the method of instruction. Content recall after one day is 30 percent, and after one week, 10 percent when a trainer instructs by "telling." Trainees recall 65 percent of the content the next day, and 40 percent after a week if the instructor "shows" them. "Tell and show" has 80 percent recall after a day and 60 percent a week later. If a training session includes "telling, showing and doing," participants remember 95-100 percent of the content the next day and 85-100 percent of the material the next week.

How can we keep a trainee's attention? Most of us speak, at a rate of 110 to 160 words per minute. The average adult brain can process 400 to 600 words a minute. This means that, as trainers, we have about 90 seconds to capture an adult's attention. Stated another way, an adult can sit in a 90 minute long training session and retain only 20 minutes worth of information.

How then, to be a better trainer? The ingredients for an effective and comprehensive training program are: teamwork, education, no fear of failure, responsibility and accountability, and evaluation. Everyone wants to be part of a team, and there must be good communication between management and workers, and good relationships should be developed with trainees.

People like to know they are contributing and materials should be shared. Try new things and don't be afraid of failure. Nothing is impossible. Change is inevitable and things such as the type of presentation, position in the room, tone of voice and seating should be considered by instructors and trainers. Most people self-limit themselves and do not ask sufficient questions.

Trainers should both accept responsibility and give responsibility, without "pointing fingers." The trainer should evaluate himself, his programs, and the trainees.

Surround yourself with good people. Allow participants to hear, see, and touch. Know your audience. Speak to their level of expertise. Take it one issue at a time. Make sure your presentations have a clear introduction, body, and conclusion. Make training sessions short with frequent breaks. Be careful how you schedule activities and recognize that there will be times when groups have low energy levels. ■



Scott McKenna teaching class.



Auto/Deer Accidents

Excerpted From Northern Exchange,
North Central District's Employee Safety &
Health Newsletter – Fall 2004

The explosion in the deer population has led to an increase in auto/deer collisions throughout the country. Losses due to deer and car encounters will only increase as the deer population continues to grow and urban habitats encroach upon rural environments.

According to the National Safety Council, in 2000 there were 520 thousand animal-related auto accidents in the United States resulting in 100 deaths and 4,000 injuries.

Auto/deer collisions are a significant safety problem. The average cost of a non-injury auto/deer collision is \$2,000; however, costs could run much higher. More importantly, there are deaths resulting from auto/deer collisions each year.

To avoid becoming a statistic from an auto/deer collision, and to lessen the impact of a collision with a deer, drivers should become familiar with the following safe driving strategies:

- ✓ Be alert in the fall and spring – More than half of all deer-vehicle collisions occur in the October-

(See next page)

November mating season or during the May-June birthing season.

- ✓ Keep a watchful eye between dusk and dawn – A high percentage of accidents occur during the low-light or dark hours between dusk and dawn, when deer move between bedding sites and evening feeding areas.
- ✓ Expect deer at crossing signs – Although deer do not obey deer crossing signs, the signs do identify stretches of roadway that have had a large number of collisions.
- ✓ Slow down and scan – Constantly check the sides of the road and ditches for animals while driving through forested lands or near river and stream banks.
- ✓ Watch for movement or reflection from the eyes of deer.
- ✓ Use your high-beam headlights where you can do so safely.
- ✓ Blow your horn – If you see a deer at the side of the road, one long blast by the horn will sometimes frighten it away.
- ✓ Brake firmly when a deer is in or near your path – Do not swerve! That can confuse the deer as to where it should run. Swerving also causes the loss of control of your vehicle and could cause an accident. Be aware of cars following too closely behind you. If you need to brake abruptly, they could end up in your back seat. A few light taps on your brake pedal will usually cause them to back off

a little. Otherwise, allow them to pass your vehicle.

- ✓ Always wear your seat belt – Most people injured in car/deer crashes were not wearing their seat belts.
- ✓ Watch for the “other” deer – Look for deer following one another onto the roadway. If one has already crossed in front of your vehicle, most likely there will be more to follow.
- ✓ Drive defensively – If a deer is spotted near the roadway, slow down and expect that the deer may cross in front of your vehicle.

If the unavoidable happens and your vehicle strikes a deer, stay away from the deer: even if it appears to be dead. A stunned animal can regain consciousness and seriously injure a person near it. Move your vehicle to the side of the roadway and call 911 for help from law enforcement authorities.■



Fireplace and Home Fire Safety

Courtesy of: U.S. Fire Administration

More than one-third of Americans use fireplaces, wood stoves and other fuel-fired appliances as primary heat sources in their homes. Unfortunately, many people are unaware of the fire risks when heating with wood and solid fuels.

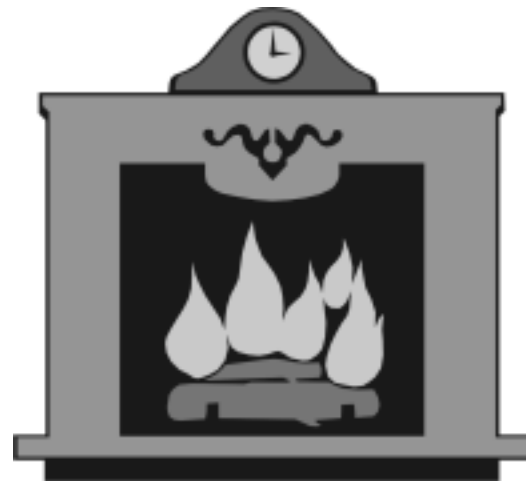
Heating fires account for 36 percent of residential home fires in rural areas every year. Often these fires are due to creosote buildup in chimneys and stovepipes. All home heating systems require regular maintenance to function safely and efficiently.

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) encourages you to practice the following fire safety steps to keep those home fires safely burning. Remember fire

safety is your personal responsibility...Fire Stops With You!

Keep Fireplaces and Wood Stoves Clean

- Have your chimney or wood stove inspected and cleaned annually by a certified chimney specialist.



- Clear the area around the hearth of debris, decorations and flammable materials.
- Always use a metal mesh screen with fireplaces. Leave glass doors open while burning a fire.
- Install stovepipe thermometers to help monitor flue temperatures.
- Keep air inlets on wood stoves open, and never restrict air supply to fireplaces. Otherwise you may cause creosote buildup that could lead to a chimney fire.
- Use fire-resistant materials on walls around wood stoves.

Safely Burn Fuels

- Never use flammable liquids to start a fire.
- Use only seasoned hardwood. Soft, moist wood accelerates creosote

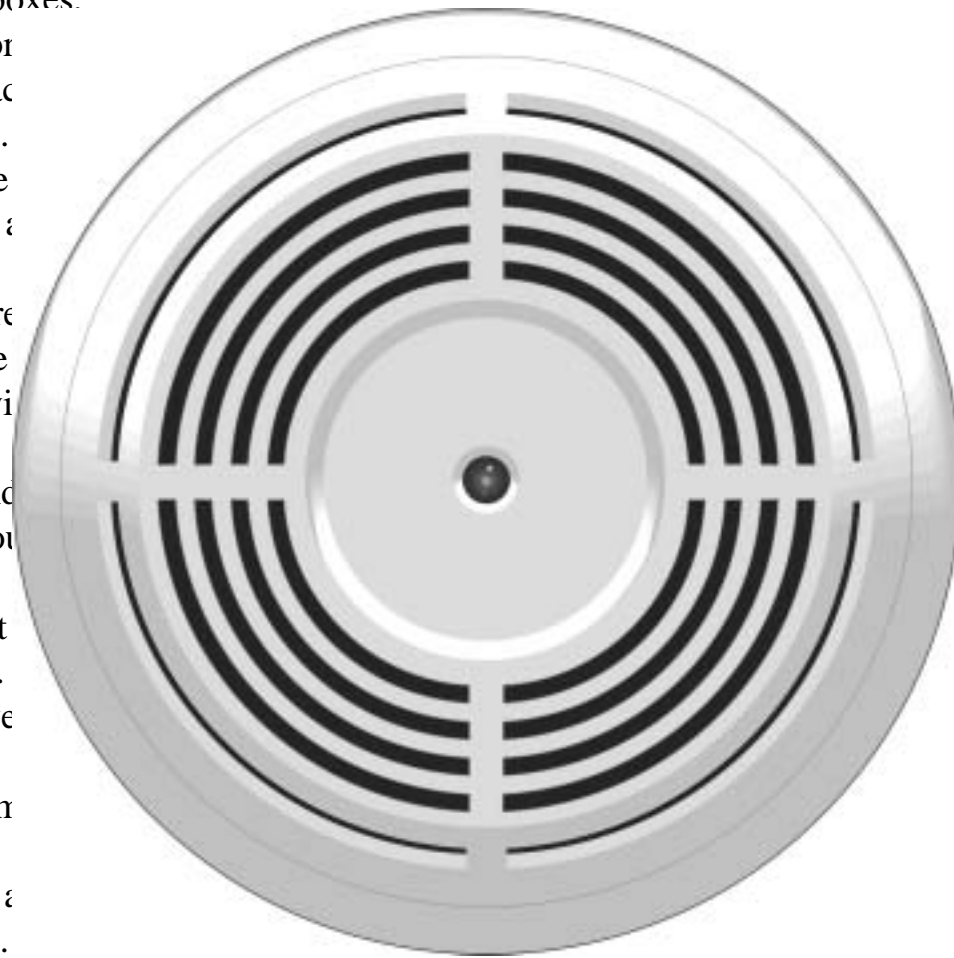
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buildup.

- Build small fires that burn completely and produce less smoke.
- Never burn cardboard boxes, trash or debris in your fireplace or wood stove.
- When building a fire, place the rear of the fireplace on an adequate supporting grate.
- Never leave a fire in the fireplace unattended. Extinguish the fire before going to bed or leaving the house.
- Soak hot ashes in water and store them in a metal container outside your home.
- Stack firewood outdoors at least 20 feet away from your home.
- Keep the roof clear of leaves, needles and other debris.
- Cover the chimney with a mesh screen spark arrester.
- Remove branches hanging near the chimney, flues or vents.

- once a year. Consider installing the new long life smoke alarms.
- Provide proper venting systems for all heating equipment.
- Extend all vent pipes at least three feet above the roof.■



Protect the Inside of Your Home

- Install smoke alarms on every level of your home. Test them monthly and change the batteries at least

Holiday Safety Tips

By Steve Hoyle

Electricity – Inside

- ✓ Examine Christmas light strands – replace those that are worn out or defective.
- ✓ Examine electrically-powered decorations – replace those that are damaged, worn out or defective.
- ✓ Check extension cords, plugs, and other electrical devices – replace them if they are damaged, don't work or are defective.
- ✓ Take care not to overload wall outlets and extension cords.
- ✓ Never use electric lights on a metallic tree.
- ✓ Use only UL-approved lights.
- ✓ Don't link more than three strands of lights together.
- ✓ Always unplug tree lights and decorations before leaving the house or going to sleep.

Electricity – Outside

- ✓ Examine Christmas light strands – replace those that are worn out or defective.
- ✓ Examine electrically-powered decorations – replace those that are damaged, worn out or defective.
- ✓ Check extension cords, plugs, and other electrical devices – replace

them if they are damaged, don't work or are defective.

- ✓ Use only outside lights for outdoor lights and decorations.
- ✓ Use only outside extension cords for outdoor lights and decorations.
- ✓ Fasten bulbs tightly – keep sockets down to avoid possible build up of moisture.
- ✓ Use only insulated staples to hold lights or decorations in place.
- ✓ Keep outside electrical connections off the ground.
- ✓ Keep outside electrical connections out of snow, ice and puddles of water.
- ✓ Make sure that decorated trees are away from power lines.

Christmas Trees

- ✓ Set the tree up so that it's away from heaters and fireplaces.
- ✓ Use a tree stand that holds at least a gallon of water; check the water level frequently and keep the stand filled.
- ✓ Have a correctly rated fire extinguisher available – do you know how to use it?



Natural Christmas Trees

When buying a natural Christmas tree be sure:

- ✓ The tree is deep green in color.
- ✓ Has a strong scent.

- ✓ The needles are hard to pull from the tree branches.
- ✓ The tree trunk is sticky with resin.
- ✓ Tap the tree trunk on the ground – don't buy the tree if a lot of needles fall off.
- ✓ Store it outside until you are ready to bring it into the house.
- ✓ Cut the trunk at a 45-degree angle before placing the tree in the tree stand.

Other Safety Tips

- ✓ Never use candles on a real or artificial tree or on other decorations.
- ✓ Never smoke near the tree or other decorations.
- ✓ Never dispose of Christmas trees, decorations, wrapping paper, packaging, etc. in a fireplace or wood-burning stove. ■



Visit these websites for additional information on holiday safety:

“Christmas Holiday Safety Tips.” <http://www.empoweredparent.com/repair/xmastips.shtml>

“Christmas Safety Tips.” <http://www.charmeck.org/Departments/Fire/Prevention/Christmas+Safety+Tips.htm>

“Christmas Safety Tips.” <http://www.sosnet.com/safety/christmas.html>

“Christmas Safety Tips for Your Pets.” <http://www.co.san-bernadino.ca.us/brochures/docs/186.pdf>

“Christmas Safety Tips: Lights and Trees.” http://riri.essortment.com/christmastree_rxms.htm

Joseph A. Holmes Scholarship Fund Gets a Boost...



Jon Montgomery, representing the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, received a donation check for the Joseph A. Holmes scholarship fund, from the *Capital District Holmes Safety Association, Albany, New York*, in the amount of \$200.

Safety Is Too Important to Be a Part-Time Thing: Thoughts on Machine Guarding



This article is based on a presentation given at the 2004 Joint National Safety Meeting by Frederick Roeder, BSME, Director of Safety Compliance and Training, RISH Equipment Company.

“Safety is too important to be a part-time thing,” said Roeder. “It requires constant attention and ongoing training of operator and maintenance personnel to ensure its effectiveness.”

There are approximately six million worksites and 93 million workers in the

United States. On a typical workday, 17 people are killed in traumatic injuries and 137 die from occupationally related illnesses. More than 17,000 are injured. The economic cost is in the billions of dollars and the cost to friends and family cannot be measured.

Machinery is a major hazard at work with 80 percent of workplace fatalities, and one in four workplace injuries involving mechanical equipment. Workers are exposed to dangerous parts during machine operation, examination, lubrication, adjustment, maintenance; that risk must be eliminated. Today, many builders of single purpose machines provide point of operation power transmission safeguards as standard equipment. However, not all machines in use have built-in safeguards provided by the manufacturer.

Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations require that moving machine parts be guarded to protect persons from contacting gears, sprockets, chains, drives, head and tail and takeup pulleys, flywheels, couplings, shafts, fan blades, saw blades, and similar moving parts that can cause injury. Also, the regulations require that overhead drive belts be guarded where the whipping action of a broken belt could be hazardous to persons and that unguarded conveyors next to travelways be equipped with emergency stop devices to readily deactivate the drive motor.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires that machine guarding be provided and maintained in a manner sufficient to protect machine operators and other persons present in machine areas from hazards associated with the operation of machines. Such hazards include those created by points of operation, in-going, nip points, rotating parts, flying chips, and sparks.

Machine guards are designed to protect people from the hazard of moving machinery parts. Without proper guards in place, loose clothing or hair can be caught in rotating mechanisms.

Fingers and hands can be caught in rollers, meshing gear teeth, belts, and chain drives. People working near moving parts also risk getting cut, sheared, or crushed.

Types of hazardous machine operations include rotating, reciprocating, transverse, cutting, punching, shearing, and bending. Machine safe guards should be installed and maintained to ensure that they prevent contact, remain secure, protect from falling objects, create no new hazards, create no interference, and allow safe maintenance and lubrication.



Training is a vital part of any effort to prevent accidents from machine-related hazards. Supervisors need to provide training that describes and identifies hazards associated with different types of machinery. This training also needs to describe appropriate safeguards, how they work, and how to use them properly.

Trainees also need to learn and understand how and under what circumstances safeguards may be removed and by whom. The training should also review what to do should a safeguard be missing, damaged or inadequate.

Finally, this training should make people aware of (and how to recognize) dangers posed by conditions such as intermittent electrical failure, worn or failing parts, and other signs that warn of impending breakage, damage, or failure.

Good maintenance and repair procedures can contribute significantly to the safety of the maintenance crew as well as to that of the machine operators.

Roeder also reviewed point of operation guarding. Point of operation guarding is complicated by the number and complexity of machines and also by the

(See next page)

fact that not all manufacturers provide such guards on their products.

In many cases, guards can only be made and installed by the user after a thorough hazard analysis of the work requirements. Power transmission guards should cover all moving parts in such a manner that no part of the operator's body can come in contact with them.

Proper lockout/tagout procedures can go a long way toward preventing accidents caused by unexpected energizing of electrical equipment. Use additional safeguards on mechanical equipment; even if it has been electrically locked out. Maximize lockout control by issuing personal padlocks to maintenance or repair persons.

Roeder discussed pinch points, wrap points, shear points, pull in points, and thrown objects. Other danger areas are parts which move or transmit power and parts that do the work, such as tools and dies, blades, cutters, saws, drills and chucks, and rulers. It is important to identify such danger areas and to assess the risks they present.

Use this information to develop effective ways to control such risks, either by guarding or some other way. This so-called "hierarchy of control" includes

elimination, substitution, engineering, administration, and personal protective equipment. Devices such as automatic guards, distance guards, and presence sensing devices may be useful in some situations.

Roeder reviewed in-running nip point hazards caused by rotating parts of machinery such as conveyors. This danger is common on machines with intermeshing gears, rolling mills, and calendars. In-running nip points also occur



at points of contact between a power transmission belt and its pulley, and between a chain and a sprocket. Physical guarding is not the only safety aspect of machine guarding and other safeguards are required to maintain a

safe system of work. Roeder again referred to electrical isolation and emergency stop controls which should be prominent and readily accessible from all operator positions as well as being colored red.

“As an employer, you have a legal requirement to adequately guard dangerous machinery,” said Roeder. “Non-compliance of these obligations can lead to significant fines, imposed restrictions, and loss of staff productivity.” ■



Winter Car Care Quiz

By Steve Hoyle

Here's a winter car care quiz for you. Circle your responses and check the answers at the end. Good luck!

1. Be sure your tire tread depth is at least $\frac{2}{32}$ of an inch to reduce chances of your vehicle hydroplaning when it's wet or raining.

TRUE

FALSE

MAYBE

2. Worn out wiper blades are the most common cause of windshield wipers that "chatter" and smear the glass.

TRUE

FALSE

MAYBE

(See next page)

3. If you're a typical driver, change your car's oil every 4,000 miles.

TRUE

FALSE

MAYBE

4. Change the brake fluid filter when new brake pads are installed.

TRUE

FALSE

MAYBE

5. The problem is usually a frozen radiator when the vehicle's heater puts out cold air.

TRUE

FALSE

MAYBE

1. TRUE – Hydroplaning most commonly occurs on vehicles with badly worn tires.

2. TRUE – Wiper blades can deteriorate even on new cars that are sitting on storage lots. Change blades regularly as a preventive measure.

3. MAYBE – Look at your owner's manual to see if your driving habits constitute "severe service." This kind of driving necessitates more frequent oil changes, so follow the intervals suggested in your owner's manual for the kind of driving you do.

4. FALSE – There's no such thing as a brake fluid filter. But you need to change brake fluid when brakes are overhauled or replaced. Contaminated brake fluid can affect braking action and corrode your vehicle's braking system.

5. FALSE – The cause of this problem is generally a sticking thermostat or a malfunctioning valve that controls air or coolant flow.

Visit these websites for additional information:

"Car Care." <http://www.paynesvillearea.com/marketplace/carcare.htm>

"NDDOT Winter Car Care Tips." <http://www.state.nd.us/dot/divisions/maintenance/wintercare.html>

Ninth Mine Health and Safety Seminar

Enhancing Supervisory Safety Management Skills



**January 19-20, 2005
Holiday Inn Conference Center
Lehigh Valley**

Sponsored by

The Pennsylvania State University
PA Bureau of Deep Mine Safety
Mine Safety and Health Administration
National Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health
Eastern Industries, Inc.
Independence Construction Materials
Pennsy Supply, Inc.
Lehigh Portland Cement
Hanson Aggregates
Buzzi-Unicem, USA Inc.
(dba Hercules Cement)

&

Mang Insurance Group
An outreach service of the Miner Training Program,
Department of Energy and Geo-Environmental
Engineering, and The Pennsylvania State University

(See next page)

Ninth Mine Health and Safety Seminar

Effective implementation of safety management techniques, such as supervision, incident investigation, problem solving and training are essential for controlling hazards in the workplace. A significant advancement in the health and safety of miners can be achieved by supervisors through their leadership in these and related areas. The Penn State Miner Training Program, in cooperation with industry, and government sponsors, is hosting a seminar and a professional development workshop, respectively, on January 19 and 20 at the Holiday Inn Conference Center, Lehigh Valley. The objective of the seminar and the workshop is to enhance the supervisory safety management skills of mine supervisors.

Seminar

The seminar, to be held on January 19, is an excellent opportunity for supervisory and safety support personnel to improve their safety management skills by learning the latest approaches in addressing health and safety in the work place. This year's keynote address will be given by Ms. Joy Wilson, President & CEO of NSSGA. The program features timely presentations on topics such as: *Supervisory Responsibilities in Managing PPE*, *Best Practices of Supervisory Safety Management Development*, *Overview of Root Cause Analysis*, *Cost Impact of Safety Management*, *Overviews of Tool-Box Talks and Brainstorming*, *CLR Process*, *Internet Use and Crane Operations*.

Professional Development Workshop

The professional development workshop, to be held on January 20, is an excellent opportunity for supervisors and safety support personnel to learn

more about supervisory safety responsibilities, and participate in hands-on demonstrations and the applications of safety tools and techniques. Workshop attendance is free, but only by pre-registration. Since space is limited, take advantage of this opportunity and register today.

Exhibits

There will be exhibits of the latest mine health and safety related resources and training materials. Exhibitors include: The Pennsylvania State University, MSHA, BDMS, the Pittsburgh Research Lab (NIOSH), and industry vendors.

Fee and Registration

The seminar fee of \$35 includes all materials, refreshment breaks, and a buffet lunch. To register, please complete the registration form and mail it as directed. The Professional Development Workshop is free. However, advance registration is required for both events by January 1, 2005.

Preliminary Seminar Program January 19, 2005

7:00 a.m. Registration (Coffee, Tea, Danish)
8:00 a.m. Welcoming and Opening Remarks
8:15 a.m. Keynote Address - Ms. Joy Wilson
8:45 a.m. Supervisory Responsibility in Managing PPE
9:15 a.m. Economic Cost Impact of Safety Management
9:45 a.m. Refreshment Break
10:15 a.m. Overview of the Root Causes Technique (Taproot)
10:45 a.m. Tool-box talks as Effective Training Tools
11:15 a.m. Overview of Brainstorming
12:00 p.m. Buffet Lunch (Luncheon talk by Larry Hanson, CSP)
1:15 p.m. Supervisory Safety Management Development: A Best Practices Panel Discussion
2:15 p.m. MSHA CLR Process
2:45 p.m. Refreshment Break

3:15 p.m. Supervising Crane Operations
3:45 p.m. Using the Internet as a Safety
Resource
4:15 p.m. Summary and Wrap-Up

**Professional Development Workshop
January 20, 2005**

7:30 a.m. Registration (Coffee, Tea,
Danish)
8:00 a.m. Root Cause Analysis Case
Studies
10:15 a.m. Brainstorming
11:15 a.m. Hearing Loss Simulator
Training
12:00 p.m. Lunch
1:00 p.m. Citations: After the Fact
Strategies
2:00 p.m. PPE: Hands-on Demonstrations
3:15 p.m. Tool-Box Talk Hands-on

Accommodations

A block of rooms is set aside at the Holiday Inn
Conference Center, at the special room rate of
\$94.95 (2 people). Participants are responsible for
making their own reservations and charges. Please
contact the Holiday Inn by December 1, 2004, for
reservations, and reference the PSU Mine Health
and Safety Seminar.

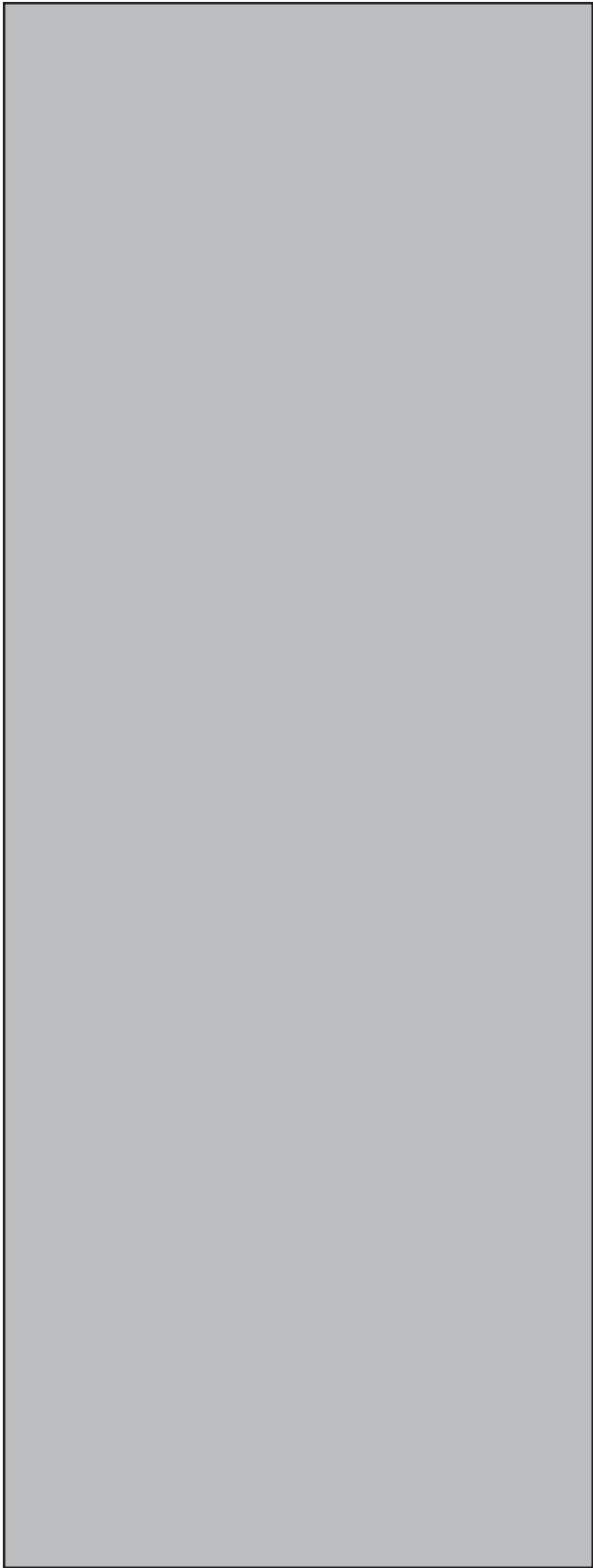
**Holiday Inn Conference Center -
Lehigh Valley**

7736 Adrienne Drive
I-78 and Rt. 100 South
Breinigsville, PA 18031
Tel: 610-391-1000
Fax: 610-391-1664
www.holidayinnlehighvalley.com

Additional Lodging Choices:

Days Inn: 610-395-3731
Microtel Inn: 610-266-9070
Super 8: 610-435-7880

***If you attend only one seminar this year,
the 9th Health and Safety Seminar should
be the one.***



(See application next page)

NIOSH

SAFETY SEMINAR FOR UNDERGROUND STONE MINES



**December 7-8, 2004
Executive Inn
Louisville, Kentucky**

Sponsored by

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Mine Safety and Health Administration

National Stone, Sand and Gravel Association

Kentucky Crushed Stone Association

For more information, contact:

Lou Prosser, NIOSH

P.O. Box 18070, Pittsburgh, PA 15236-0070

Phone: 412-386-4423 Fax: 412-386-6891

Come Join 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

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Please address any comments to:

Steve Hoyle

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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 2004 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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