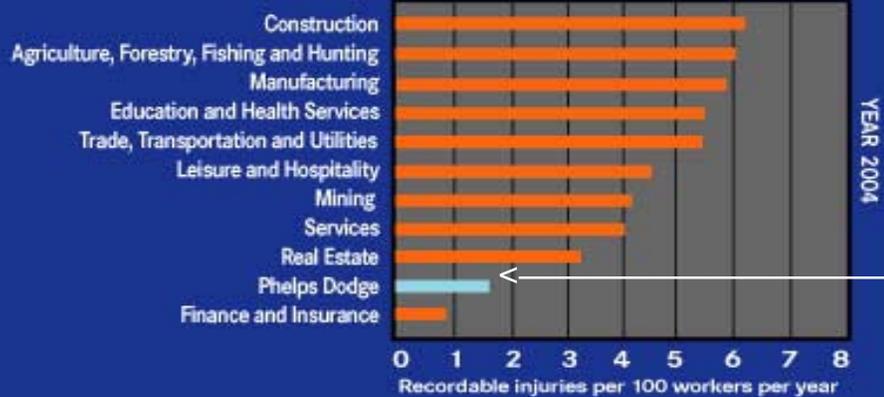




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Total Recordable Incident Rate
Recordable injuries per 100 workers per year (200,000 work hours)



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Phelps Dodge.



ZERO AND BEYOND

Safety Pays

ARLINGTON, Va.- "The value of a safety program is unknown. Before we can know the value, we have to experience a loss." - words of wisdom from Neal Merrifield, Acting Chief of Safety and Health for Metal and Nonmetal, MSHA.

cost the company approximately \$900,000. A lost work day accident averages \$28,000. A reportable injury with no lost work days will cost the company about \$7,000. You can use this accident calculator to figure out approximately how much accidents are costing your company: <http://www.msha.gov/s&hinfo/costgenerator/costgenerator.htm>.

According to findings from the U.S. Department of Labor "If safety pays, safety and health pay more." The development of comprehensive safety and health management systems can save numerous lives, thousands of accidents and millions of dollars in injury and illness related costs. The 864 companies that participate in OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program know that safety pays. As a group, these companies average 54 percent fewer injuries and illnesses and 60 to 80 percent lower lost-workday rates than other companies in the same industry. This sounds good, but what does this really amount to for a company, or better yet, a mine operator?

The first step towards accident prevention is developing a safety and health mission statement. The Phelps Dodge Corporation, a shining example of leadership in safety, health and risk assessment management, demonstrates their commitment to the safety and health of their miners through their "Zero and Beyond" program. Their policy reads: "Phelps Dodge is committed to the elimination of all workplace injuries and illnesses. We believe that our most important asset is our employees and that reaching zero and maintaining that standard is the only morally acceptable level of performance in health and safety management. "

OSHA uses a calculation to determine the average cost of an accident. A death of an employee will

This is an excellent example of a mission statement committed to the safety and health of their employees.

<http://www.phelpsdodge.com>

Nuggets

Winter Alert
Don't Let Safety Slip!

HAPPY HALLOWEEN

Editor
Laura McMullen

Seatbelts Save Lives

Seatbelts really do save lives! Recently, a dozer operator in an enclosed cab with a roll over protection system (ROPS) was pushing material into a void on the second bench of a three bench quarry. The dozer operator was looking over his right shoulder while he was backing up. He noticed that the dozer's tracks on the left hand side were off the edge of the bench. Using the tracks on the right hand side of the dozer, he tried to swing the dozer around so he could get the left hand side of the tracks back on the bench. He was thinking that he needed to put the dozer blade in the downhill position in case the dozer started to roll over the edge. When he swung the dozer around, it rolled over the edge of the bench two and half times down the quarry high wall before coming to a stop at the bottom. When the dozer came to a stop, the operator turned off the engine, unhooked his seat belt and climbed out through the broken window. He was transported to the hospital with lacerations and bruising to his head. The seatbelt prevented the operator from being thrown around in the cab or worse – from the cab, thereby preventing serious or fatal injuries.

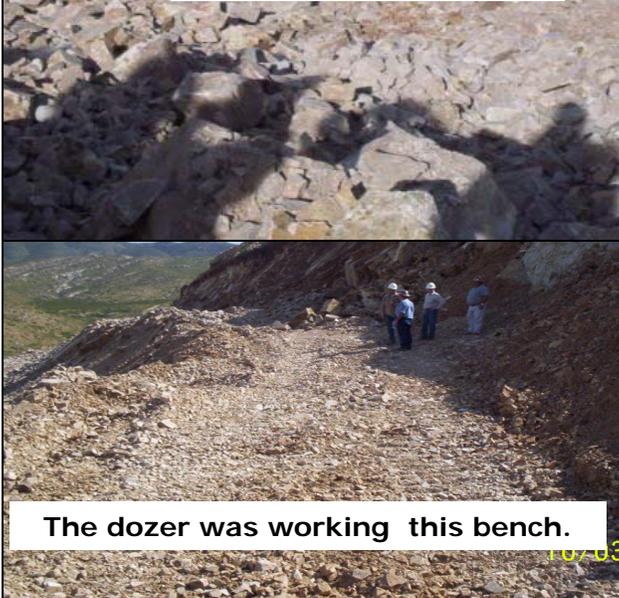


The dozer operator, Tyson Allan (pictured above), was wearing his seatbelt. As the dozer rolled down the high wall, he stayed safely in the cab of the equipment.

When the dozer came to a stop, he was able to unbuckle his seatbelt and get out of the dozer, SAFE and ALIVE. Tyson asked that we share his seatbelt success story with other miners. He commented, "My seatbelt kept me in the cab. Wearing it saved my life".



The dozer rolled 2 1/2 times on its way down.



The dozer was working this bench.



The dozer came to a stop at the bottom.

Showcase Mine: Teichert Aggregates



Safety

Teichert has placed the highest value on workplace safety for generations, as the company's official safety program was started in 1959 by Henry Teichert - long before the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was established in 1970.

Because our employees are Teichert's greatest asset, safe production is important to every job we perform. To achieve this, Teichert uses the Construction Industry Institute (CII) technology to complement our own safety vision:

Our safety vision is to create a culture and environment where employees work injury free.

The CII technology proven best practices include:

- Demonstrated management commitment
- Staffing for safety
- Safety planning (pre-job/pre-task/process improvements)
- Safety training and education
- Worker participation and involvement
- Recognition and awards
- Subcontractor management
- Injury/incident reporting and investigations
- Drug and alcohol testing

Our continued progress in workplace safety - including each person taking personal responsibility for safety - contributes to our "zero injury" culture. "Zero injury" is not a goal or a target, it is our commitment to our employees.

SAFE-T



Our mascot SAFE-T serves as the constant reminder of personal safety both on and off the job.

SAFE-T signage can be found as you enter our many facilities identifying important safety information - such as speed limits, where to check in as a visitor, which direction traffic flows, and the required personal protective equipment. And, upon exiting one of our locations, SAFE-T reminds you to buckle your seatbelt.

SAFE-T at our annual Teichert Construction Equipment Rodeo

<http://www.teichert.com/index.cfm>



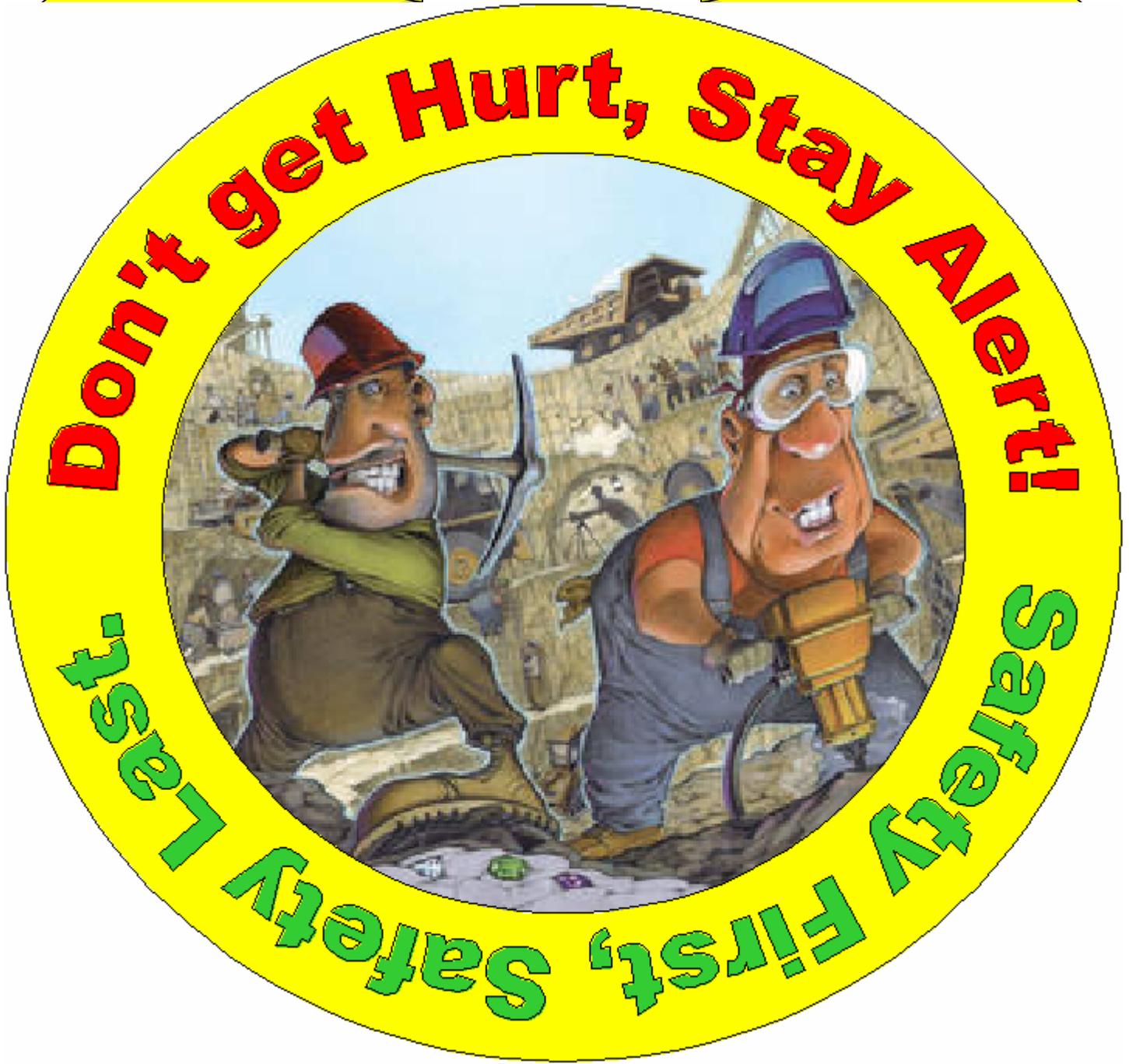
The Dinner Bucket

"Hazard Recognition"

Jack Cottle



SPOT SAFETY &
HEALTH HAZARDS



Can you spot how many Safety Hazards there are?

There are eight of them.

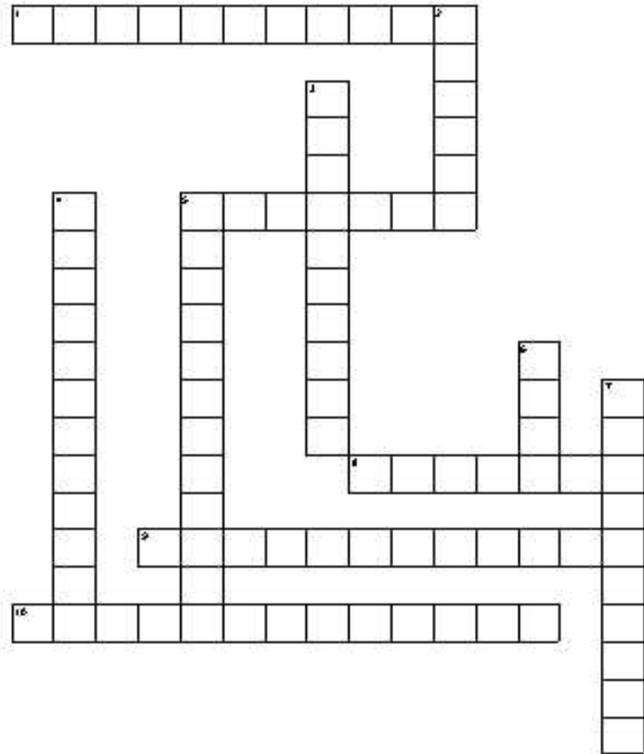
Fire in the Mine Poem

Who says all miners were rough and tumble characters without any culture? As readers of old newspapers will attest, the anthracite region was filled with miners who used poetry to express their feelings about the danger and sadness that surrounded them. The poem below was written by a survivor of the May 27, 1871, West Pittston Shaft Mine Disaster. Twenty coal miners lost their lives when a breaker, near the shaft of the mine, caught fire. There were no other exits from the mine and back in those early days of coal mining ventilation openings were non-existent. The men were trapped in a tremendous amount of poisonous smoke. Pittston author James Bussacco came across this poem in his research and submitted it to Anthracite History Journal in memory of the victims. Bussacco explains that the poet was Robert Smallcombe, a survivor of the accident, who penned the verse in 1871. One of the victims was Smallcombe's brother-in-law. This and other mining poems Bussacco discovered will be published in the Anthracite History Journal poetry pages.

Kind friends all, attention pay and listen to my rhyme,
I'll tell you of the sufferings That was in West Pittston Mines.
Twass on the twenty-seventh of May,
Eighteen Seventy-One,
Our breaker it took fire And burned down to the ground.
There were thirty-six men and boys That were down in the mine,
Each of them were busy at their work Not knowing of their fate.
Their thoughts not pressed with cares or woes.
Twass about time to retire,
When the awful news rang in our ears.
That the breaker was on fire.
We all hurried to the foot,
But found it was in vain;
The feelings that we experienced then,
No language can explain.
Our hearts then sank within us,
As death stared in our face;
We thought of the destitution That our families would receive.
Where we sung earnestly,
and prayed For the Lord to spare our lives.
Soon the meeting then we closed,
And the tears rolled down each cheek When thinking of the loved ones,
Whom we never thought to meet.
The night grew long, the lamps burned dim,
The men were dying around! Oh!
wasn't that an awful thing To witness underground.
Some layed their heads upon a stone While others layed on boards;
There were twenty of our comrades Who slept to wake no more.

Hazardous Materials Crossword

Hazardous Materials



Down

2. Material _____ Data Sheet
3. A yellow color coded label warns of _____
4. A red color coded label warns of _____
5. MSDS's are supplied by this entity.
6. The federal department responsible for worker safety regulation.
7. A method of exposure from vaporous chemicals.

Across

1. A blue color coded label warns of _____
5. A hazardous chemical found in some thermometers and sphygmomanometers
8. Equipment provided by the employer in the event of chemical splashes to the face.
9. Most of the information you need about a chemical is on the _____
10. PPE needed to prevent exposure from splattering



**HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS**

Link to answer key for crossword puzzle:

<http://www.nurselearn.com/game-hazcom-cwp-answer.htm>

Word Games

From  NURSELEARN

Sand and Gravel Uses

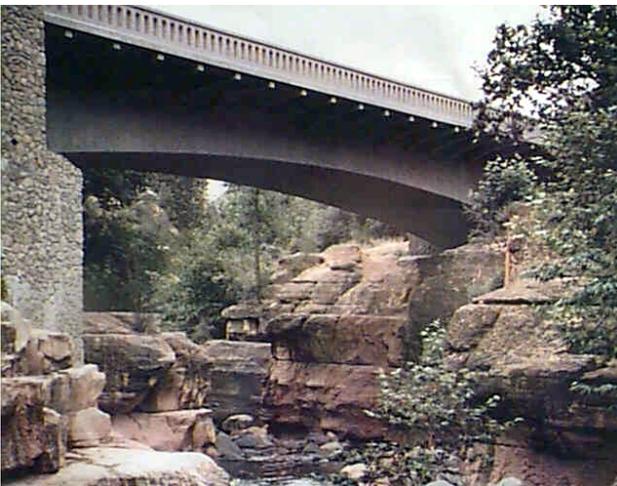
Sand Uses

Twenty-six million tons of industrial sand are produced in the United States annually by about 85 producers in 150 plant locations.

Industrial sand must meet stringent quality requirements as the principal ingredient in the manufacturing of glass, foundry cores and molds used for metal castings. Industrial sand is also an ingredient in paints, refractory products and specialty fillers. It is used in water filtration, for enhancing production of oil and gas, and in specialty construction applications.



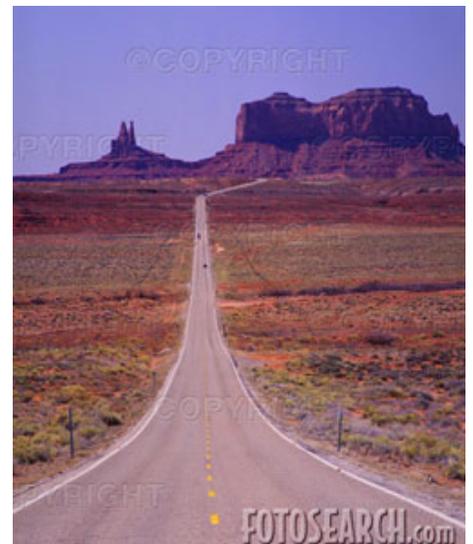
Industrial sand also satisfies recreational needs, such as golf courses, tennis courts and ball fields. It is used in residential pool filters and sand boxes.



Creek rock is generally rounded, semi-polished rocks that come in a variety of sizes and types. These rocks are dredged or scooped from river beds and creek beds. This type of material is commonly used in concrete. Concrete is used to build homes, buildings, roadways, sidewalks, enclosures, foundations, etc. It is a common product used every day in every home. Pools, tile, walkways, driveways, landscaping, porches and entry ways are all built out of concrete. Concrete is everywhere. You could say, it's right under your feet. Concrete is a unique building material that is fluid, which allows it to be formed into many shapes.

Gravel Uses

Gravel is an important commercial product used in many applications. Crushed stone is commonly referred to as limestone or dolomite that has been crushed and graded to certain size classes used by the industry. This gravel product is used in concrete and as a surfacing agent for roads, highways and driveways.



Halloween Safety

Trick or Treat Safety Tips



- Trick or treat in familiar areas.
- Walk with your head up, don't run.
- Stay on the sidewalks and out of the streets.
- Trick or treat with family or friends. Don't go alone. Stay with your group.
- Double tie your shoelaces so you won't trip.
- Hem your costume if it is too big.
- Apply reflective tape to your costume.
- Carry a flashlight and bring extra batteries.
- Before you cross the street look both ways to make sure there are no cars.
- Only visit well lit houses. Stay away from houses that are not lit up.
- Tell your parents where you are going to trick and treat.
- Carry change for the telephone.
- Don't dart out into the street between parked cars.
- Stay alert to what is going on around you.