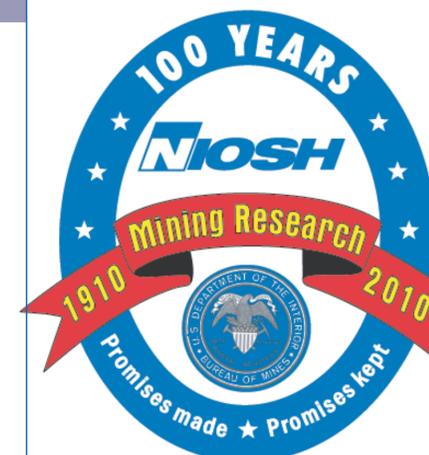


100 YEARS of U.S. MINING SAFETY and HEALTH RESEARCH: 1910-2010



LEGEND

- Explosion
- Fire
- Asphyxiation
- Flood
- Fall of Ground
- Coal Mine Disaster
- Noncoal Mine Disaster
- Coal Fatality Rate
- Noncoal Fatality Rate
- Legislative Outcomes
- Safety and Health Outcomes

ACRONYMS

- ALPS □ Analysis of Longwall Pillar Stability
- ATRS □ Automated Temporary Roof Support
- CDC □ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- CWHP □ Coal Workers' Health Surveillance Program
- DHHS □ Department of Health and Human Services
- DOE □ Department of Energy
- DOI □ Department of the Interior
- DOL □ Department of Labor
- MERITS □ Mine Emergency Response Interactive Training Simulation
- MESA □ Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration
- MINER □ Mine Improvement and Emergency Response Act
- MSHA □ Mine Safety and Health Administration
- NIOSH □ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- NPPTL □ National Personal Protective Technology Laboratory
- USBM □ U.S. Bureau of Mines
- USGS □ U.S. Geological Survey

FOOTNOTES

- Full-time equivalent employees (2000 hours = 1 FTE).
- Fatality rates exclude office employees.
- Sand and gravel miners included starting in 1958.
- Three-year aggregate data used for 2006-2008.

CREDITS

Fatality data obtained from (1) Historical Statistics of the United States - Colonial Times to 1970 - Part 1, U.S. Department of Commerce and (2) Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Photos courtesy of MSHA and NIOSH.

<http://www.cdc.gov/NIOSH/mining>

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 Claire B. Rubin & Associates Mine Safety and Health Time Line, version 1, Dec. 2009.
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