

COAL OPERATOR MINING FACTS—2008

Mining Operations

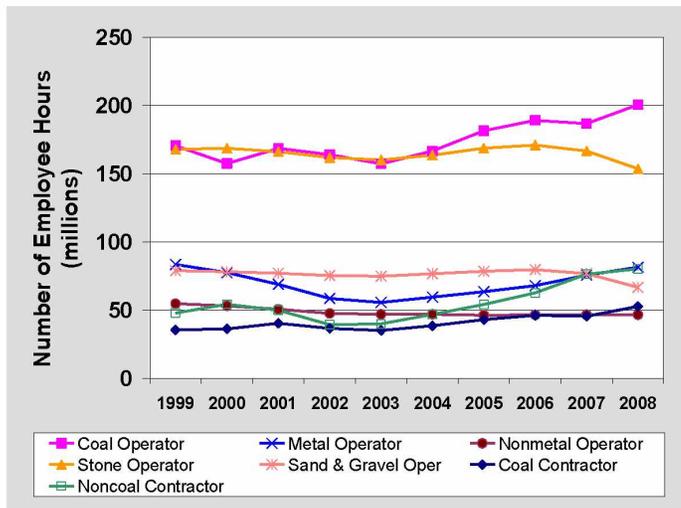
In 2008, a total of 2,129 coal mining operations reported employment to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).¹ Coal mines comprised 14.3% of all mining operations.

- Bituminous mines comprised 92.5% (n=1,970) and anthracite mines 7.5% (n=159) of coal mining operations.
- Approximately 73% of all coal mines were located in three states: Kentucky (n=656; 30.8%), West Virginia (n=479; 22.5%), and Pennsylvania (n=425; 20.0%).

Employees

A total of 90,055 employees,² corresponding to 100,178 full-time equivalent (FTE)³ employees, were reported by coal mine operators to MSHA.

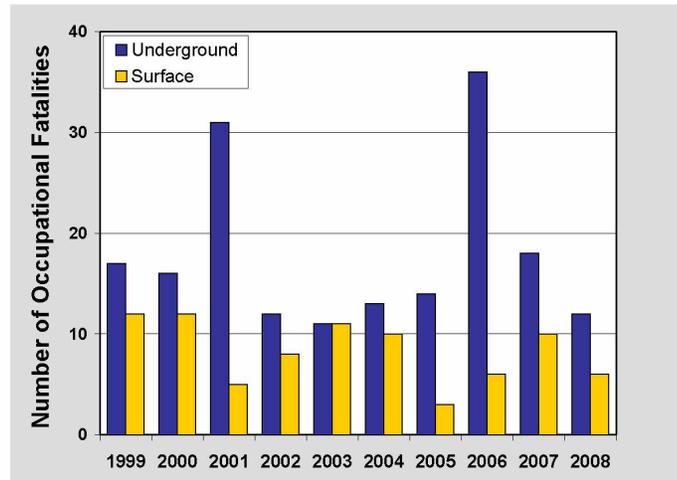
- Within the mining sectors,⁴ coal operators comprised 29.4% of all employee hours reported.
- Underground work locations accounted for 45.8% of employee hours, while surface work locations accounted for 54.2%.⁵



Fatalities

Eighteen occupational fatalities occurred among coal operator employees in 2008, compared to 28 in 2007.

- Fatalities among coal operator employees accounted for 34.6% of all mining fatalities.
- The coal operator fatality rate was 18.7 [95% confidence interval (CI): 11.1, 29.5] fatalities per 100,000 FTE employees. The underground fatality rate was 26.2 [CI: 13.5, 45.7] (n=12) compared to a rate of 11.9 [CI: 4.4, 25.9] (n=6) for surface work locations.

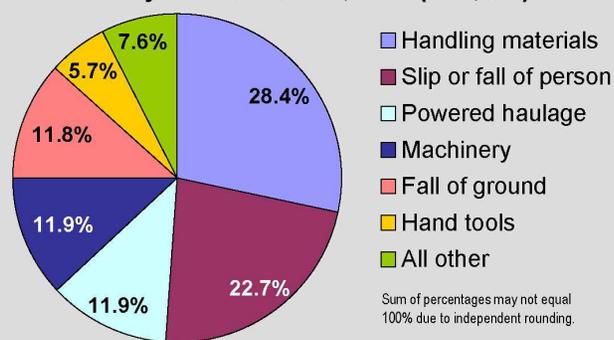


Nonfatal Lost-time Injuries

There were 2,871 nonfatal lost-time injuries (2,103 at underground and 768 at surface work locations) among coal operator employees occurring at an overall rate of 3.0 [CI: 2.9, 3.1] injuries per 100 FTE employees. These injuries resulted in 171,021 days lost from work,⁶ comprising 44.7% of days lost across all mining sectors.

- The underground nonfatal lost-time injury rate was greater than the surface injury rate (4.6 [CI: 4.4, 4.8] vs. 1.5 [CI: 1.4, 1.6] per 100 FTE workers).
- The most frequent classification of nonfatal lost-time injuries for coal operator employees involved handling materials (n=816; 28.4%).
- Sprains and strains were the most frequently reported nature of injury (n=1,230; 42.8%).
- The back was the most frequently reported body part injured (n=472; 16.4%) and accounted for 28,329 days lost from work.

Distribution of Nonfatal Lost-time Injuries by Accident Class, 2008 (N=2,871)



Note: "Fall of ground" includes MSHA's Accident/Injury/Illness class for fall of face, rib, pillar, side, or highwall; fall of roof, back, or brow; and machinery cases when the source of injury was caving rock, coal, ore, or waste.

Mine and Employment Characteristics, 2008

Commodity and Type of Employer	Number of Mining Operations ¹			Number of Employees ²			Number of FTE Employees ³		
	Underground	Surface	Total	Underground	Surface	Total	Underground	Surface	Total
Coal Operator	665	1,464	2,129	40,370	49,685	90,055	45,866	54,312	100,178
Metal Operator	105	188	293	5,844	33,282	39,126	5,842	34,840	40,682
Nonmetal Operator	44	676	720	2,579	20,454	23,033	2,725	20,534	23,260
Stone Operator	111	4,522	4,633	1,875	77,100	78,975	2,029	74,720	76,749
Sand and Gravel Operator	NA	7,132	7,132	NA	42,307	42,307	NA	33,343	33,343
Operator Total	925	13,982	14,907	50,668	222,828	273,496	56,462	217,750	274,212
	Number of Companies								
Coal Contractor	NA	NA	3,467	6,262	37,510	43,772	4,105	22,216	26,321
Noncoal Contractor	NA	NA	6,128	2,992	72,459	75,451	1,998	38,088	40,086
Contractor Total	NA	NA	9,595	9,254	109,969	119,223	6,103	60,304	66,407
TOTAL				59,922	332,797	392,719	62,565	278,054	340,620

Mining Occupational Fatalities and Injuries, 2008

Commodity and Type of Employer	Occupational Fatalities (per 100,000 FTE employees)						Nonfatal Lost-time Injuries (per 100 FTE employees)					
	Underground		Surface		Total		Underground		Surface		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Coal Operator	12	26.2	6	11.9	18	18.7	2,103	4.6	768	1.5	2,871	3.0
Metal Operator	3	NC	2	NC	5	13.8	163	2.8	649	2.1	812	2.2
Nonmetal Operator	1	NC	1	NC	2	NC	95	3.5	412	2.4	507	2.5
Stone Operator	1	NC	6	9.4	7	10.6	33	1.6	1,593	2.5	1,626	2.5
Sand and Gravel Operator	NA	NA	3	NC	3	NC	NA	NA	550	1.9	550	1.9
Operator Total	17	30.1	18	9.4	35	14.2	2,394	4.2	3,972	2.1	6,366	2.6
Coal Contractor	3	NC	9	43.4	12	48.3	168	4.1	313	1.5	481	1.9
Noncoal Contractor	0	NC	5	13.9	5	13.2	38	1.9	463	1.3	501	1.3
Contractor Total	3	NC	14	24.7	17	27.1	206	3.4	776	1.4	982	1.6
TOTAL	20	32.0	32	12.9	52	16.8	2,600	4.2	4,748	1.9	7,348	2.4

NA Not applicable. NC Not calculated when N is less than 5. 95% CI for rates reported on reverse side. Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Data source: Publicly released employment and accident/injury/illness data collected by MSHA under 30 CFR 50.

Notes: All analyses of accident data exclude office employees. Occupational fatalities exclude all cases under 17 years of age. Further statistical methodology is available on the NIOSH Internet [<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/statistics/method.htm>]. Caution should be used when interpreting rates based on a small number of events.

¹Mines at which only independent contractors were working and did not show any employment were not counted.

²Average number of employees working at individual mines during calendar quarters of active operations (includes office workers).

³Full-time equivalent employees computed using reported employee hours (2,000 hours = 1 FTE).

⁴Mining sectors include coal operators, metal operators, nonmetal operators, stone operators, sand and gravel operators, coal contractors, and noncoal contractors.

⁵Surface work locations include surface operations at underground mines, surface operations (strip or open pit), auger, culm banks, dredge, independent shops and yards, and mills or preparation plants.

⁶Includes actual days away from work and/or days of restricted work activity. For permanently disabling injuries only, statutory days charged by MSHA were used if they exceeded the total lost workdays.

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