

Masachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2008

NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING

The natural resources and mining (NRM) sector had the highest incidence rate of all industry sectors in 2008. Although it makes up the smallest percentage of the Massachusetts' private workforce, it, along with construction and manufacturing, can be considered among the most hazardous industries. This industry is comprised of the following two groups: (1) agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and (2) mining. The following list includes examples of the types of occupations that comprise this industry: Forestry Workers, Agricultural Workers, Loggers, Dairy Farmers, Commercial Hunters and Trappers, Animal Breeders, Commercial Fishermen, Miners and Quarry Workers.

Key Natural Resources and Mining Industry Findings

- This industry had a total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate of 8.1 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs).
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting subsector had a TRC rate of 9.3; the mining subsector had a TRC rate of 2.4 incidents per 100 FTEs.
- The cases with days away or restricted/transferred duty (DART) rate was 4.2 cases per 100 FTEs; the cases with days away from work only (DAFW) rate was 2.4; the cases with job transfer or restriction (DJTR) rate was 1.8; and the other recordable cases (ORC) rate was 4.0.
- In 2008 the NRM industry employed approximately 0.2% of the private sector workforce and only 1.6% of the goods-producing sector.
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining made up approximately 80% (5,500 workers) of the industry, while mining represents about 20% with 1,400 workers.
- A total of 500 recordable cases were reported by this industry; of that total agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for approximately 80% (400 cases) of all cases.
- Of the 500 total recordable cases, approximately 40% (200 cases) were other recordable cases; approximately 20% (100 cases) required DAFW and 20% (100 cases) required job transfer or restriction.
- Injury-only cases accounted for approximately 400 cases or 80% of the total recordable cases.
- Illness-only cases accounted for approximately 100 cases, or 20% of the total recordable cases.



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Case and Demographic Findings

OCCUPATION: Farm workers and laborers, crop, nursery and green house workers made up 23.1% (30 cases); agricultural farmers and ranch managers and industrial machinery installation, repair and maintenance workers with 15.4% (20 cases).

GENDER: Men accounted for approximately 85% (110 cases) of all DAFW cases, while women accounted for the remaining 15% (20 cases) of the total.

AGE: Workers aged 35 to 44 made up 23% (30 cases) of all DAFW cases; workers aged 20 to 24, 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 all accounted for approximately 15% or 20 cases each.

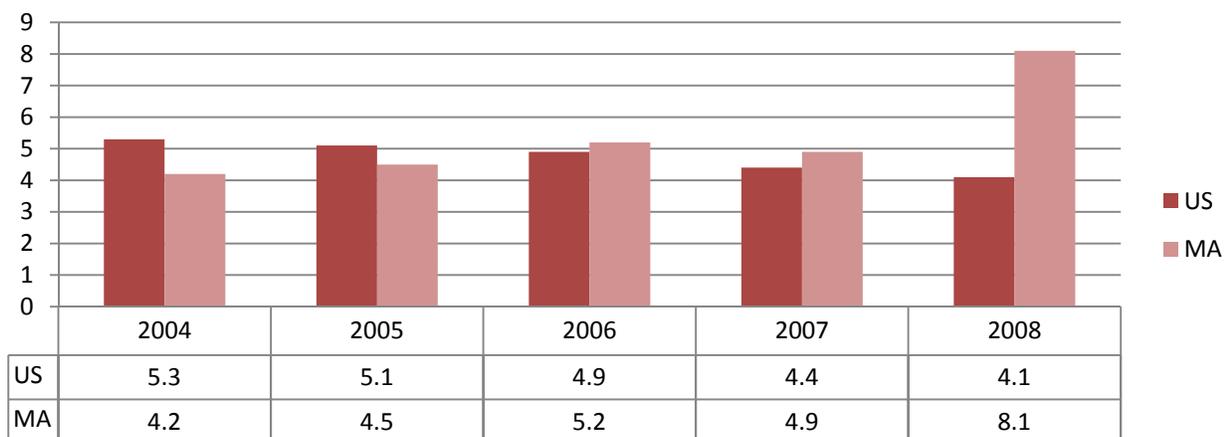
NATURE: Sprains, strains or tears made up 46% (60 cases) of all DAFW cases; open wounds accounted for 23% (30 cases); the remaining 31% or 40 cases are divided up into other categories and are too few to publish specific statistical data.

EVENT: Struck against object or equipment was the most frequent event causing missed work days in 2008, which made up approximately 31% (40 cases) of all cases. Bodily reaction and exertion accounted for 23% or 30 cases; Struck by object or equipment, falls to floor, walkway or other surface both accounted for 20 cases each or 15%.

SOURCE: Persons, plants, animals and minerals accounted for 31% (40 cases); floors, walkways and ground surfaces made up 15% (20 cases); 23% (30 cases) were non classifiable.

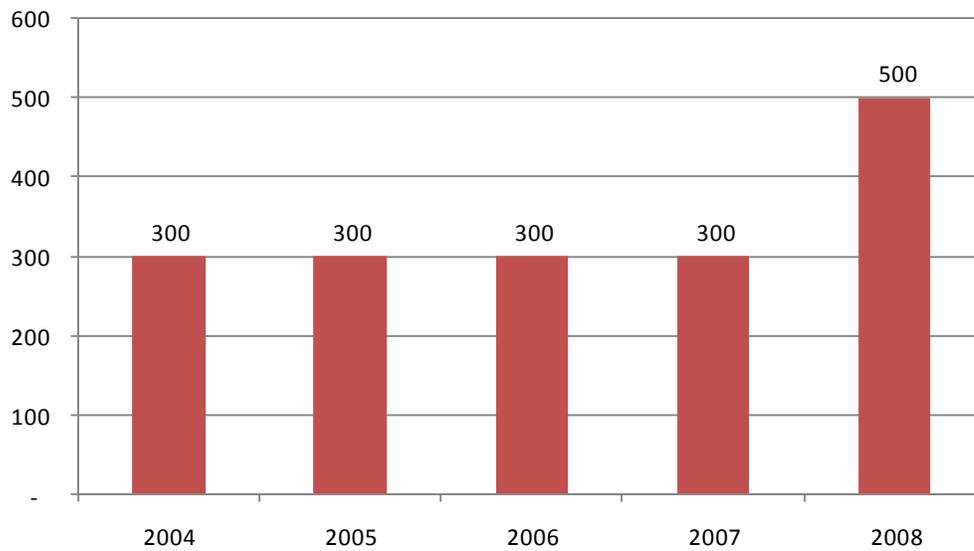
PART OF BODY: 23% (30 cases) of all cases affected the trunk region (shoulder, chest and back); 23% affected the upper extremities (arms, wrist (s), hands (except fingers), and fingers; 31% (40 cases) affected the lower extremities (legs, ankles, foot (feet except toes), and toes, 23% were non classifiable.

Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), natural resources and mining, MA & US, 2004 - 2008

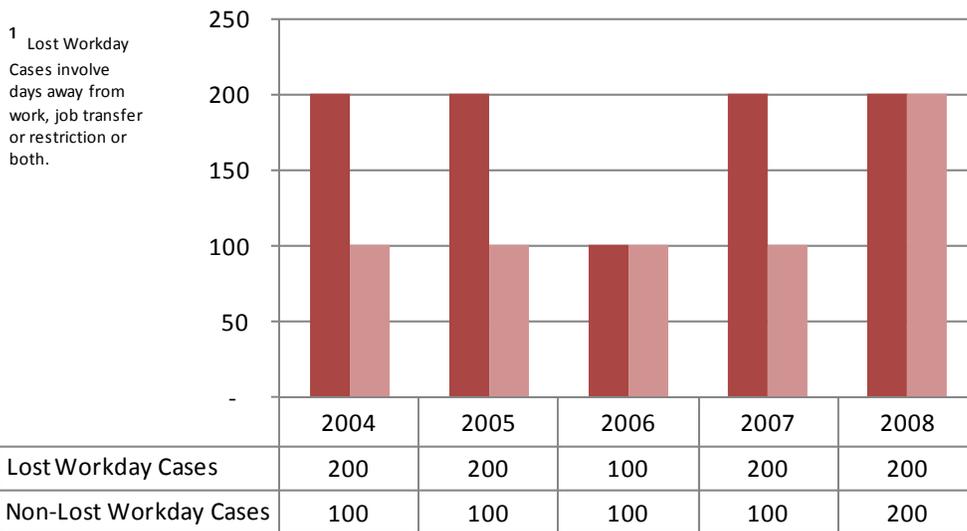


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Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, natural resources and mining, 2004 - 2008

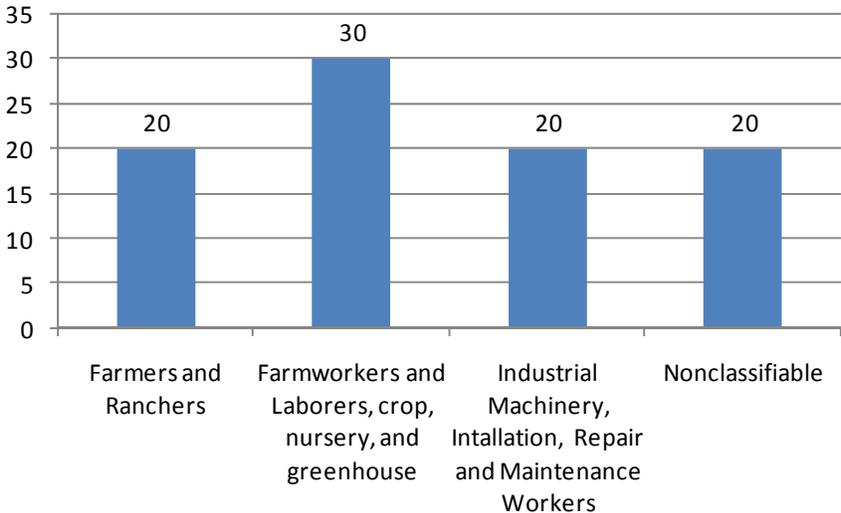


Number of lost workday vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, mining, 2004 - 2008

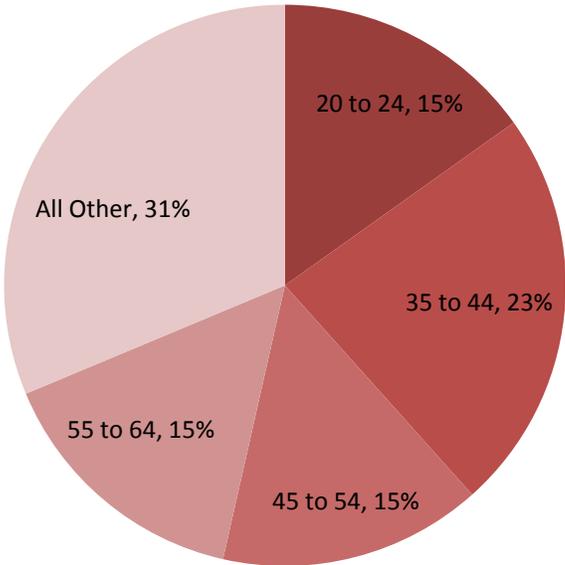


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Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days

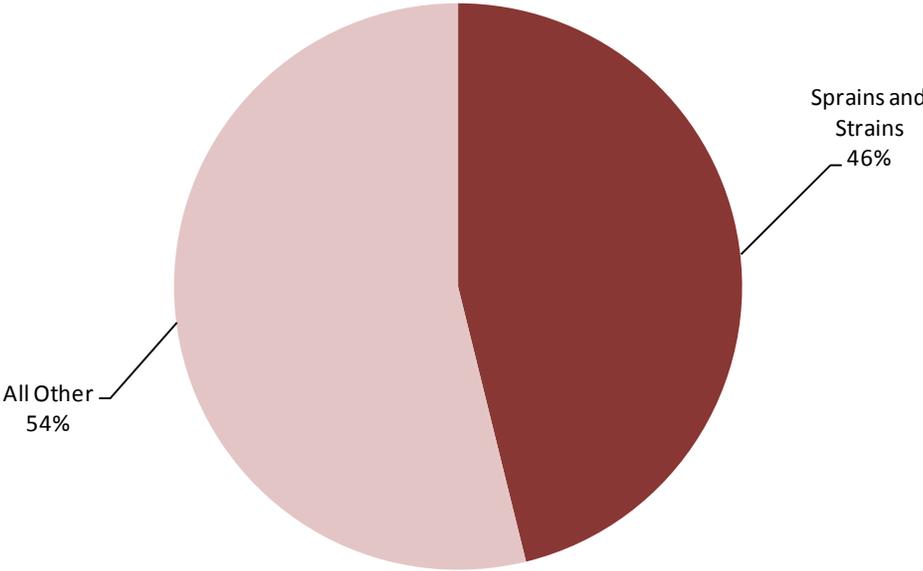


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, natural resources and mining, 2008

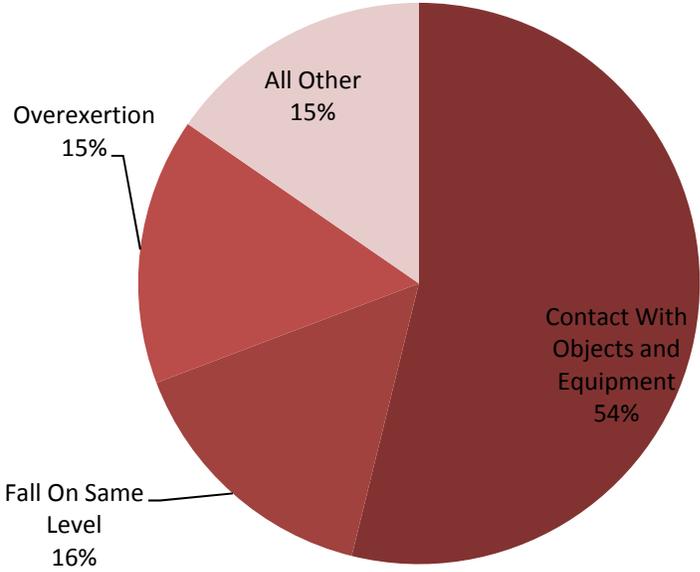


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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, natural resources and mining, 2008

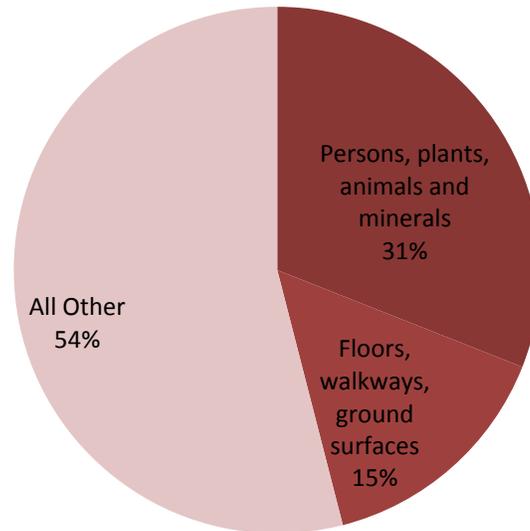


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure; natural resources and mining, 2008



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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source, all private industries, natural resources and mining, 2008



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, natural resources and mining, 2008

