



STONE OPERATOR MINING FACTS – 2006

Mining Operations

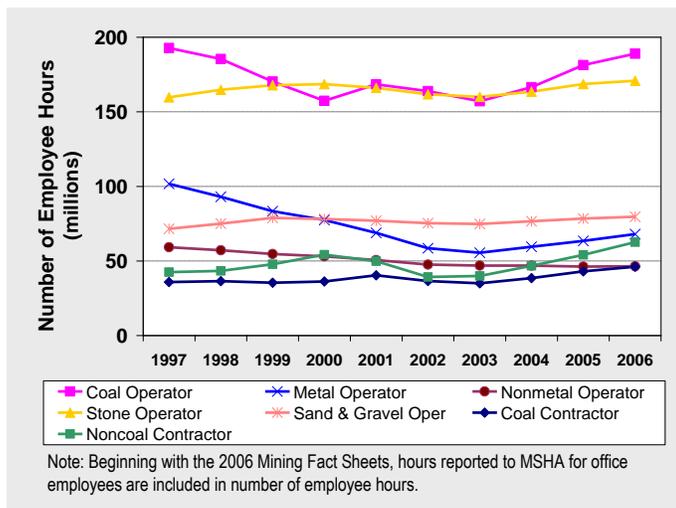
In 2006, a total of 4,573 stone mining operations reported employment to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).¹ Stone mines comprised 30.7% of all mining operations.

- Mines producing the primary commodity of limestone (crushed and broken) comprised the largest number of operations (n=2,042; 44.7%).
- Stone mining operations were located in all states and territories except Delaware and North Dakota.
- Pennsylvania had the most stone mines (n=368; 8.0%), followed by Texas (n=342; 7.5%).

Employees

A total of 82,583 employees,² corresponding to 85,402 full-time equivalent (FTE)³ employees, were reported to MSHA by stone mine operators in 2006.

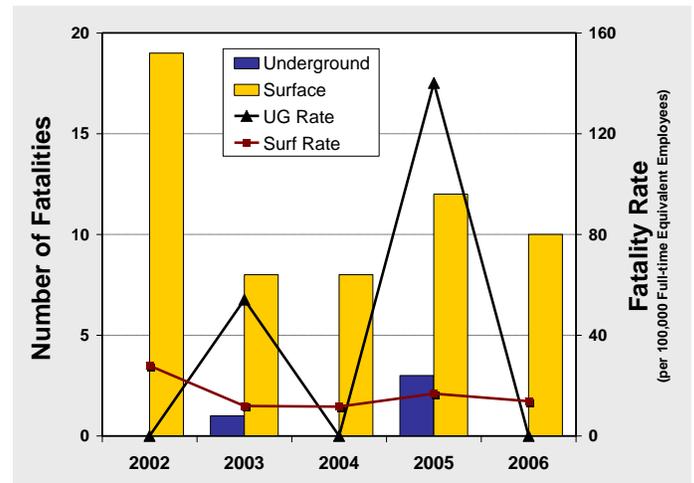
- Within the mining sectors,⁴ stone mine operator employees accounted for 25.8% of all employee hours reported.
- Stone operator employee hours were reported for both underground (2.5%) and surface (97.5%) work locations.⁵



Fatalities

There were 10 work-related fatalities among stone mine operator employees in 2006. These mining fatalities all occurred at surface work locations.

- The stone mine operator fatality rate for surface work locations was 13.4 fatalities per 100,000 FTE employees.

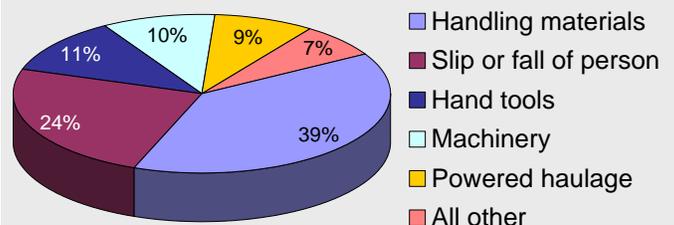


Nonfatal Lost-time Injuries

There were 2,081 nonfatal lost-time injuries (43 at underground and 2,038 at surface work locations) among stone operator employees occurring at a rate of 2.8 injuries per 100 FTE employees. A total of 90,129 days lost⁶ from work resulted from these injuries, comprising 20.5% of days lost across all mining sectors.

- The nonfatal lost-time injury rate was 2.0 for underground and 2.8 for surface work locations.
- The most frequent classification of nonfatal lost-time injuries for stone operator employees involved handling materials (n=829; 39.8%). Sprains and strains were the most frequently reported nature of injury (n=920; 44.2%).
- The back was the most frequently reported body part injured (n=404; 19.4%) and accounted for 15,647 days lost from work.

Distribution of Nonfatal Lost-time Injuries by Accident Class, 2002-2006



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



Mine and Employment Characteristics, 2006

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	675	1,438	2,113	38,253	47,440	85,693	42,598	51,897	94,495
Metal Operator	92	188	280	4,539	28,335	32,874	4,575	29,397	33,972
Nonmetal Operator	46	695	741	2,374	20,677	23,051	2,415	20,806	23,221
Stone Operator	122	4,451	4,573	1,877	80,706	82,583	2,154	83,247	85,402
Sand and Gravel Operator	NA	7,178	7,178	NA	46,069	46,069	NA	39,796	39,796
Operator Total	935	13,950	14,885	47,043	223,227	270,270	51,742	225,144	276,886
	Number of Companies								
Coal Contractor	NA	NA	2,724	4,762	32,520	37,282	2,903	20,175	23,078
Noncoal Contractor	NA	NA	4,686	1,815	54,130	55,945	1,401	29,893	31,294
Contractor Total	NA	NA	7,410	6,577	86,650	93,227	4,304	50,068	54,372
TOTAL				53,620	309,877	363,497	56,046	275,212	331,258

Mining Occupational Fatalities and Injuries, 2006

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	36	84.5	6	12.4	42	46.2	2,218	5.2	803	1.7	3,021	3.3
Metal Operator	0	0.0	3	11.9	3	10.1	141	3.1	524	2.1	665	2.2
Nonmetal Operator	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	73	3.0	344	2.0	417	2.1
Stone Operator	0	0.0	10	13.8	10	13.4	43	2.0	2,038	2.8	2,081	2.8
Sand and Gravel Operator	NA	NA	6	17.2	6	17.2	NA	NA	795	2.3	795	2.3
Operator Total	36	69.6	25	12.6	61	24.4	2,475	4.8	4,504	2.3	6,979	2.8
Coal Contractor	1	34.4	4	20.9	5	22.7	215	7.4	342	1.8	557	2.5
Noncoal Contractor	0	0.0	7	24.8	7	23.6	49	3.5	403	1.4	452	1.5
Contractor Total	1	23.2	11	23.2	12	23.2	264	6.1	745	1.6	1,009	2.0
TOTAL	37	66.0	36	14.6	73	24.2	2,739	4.9	5,249	2.1	7,988	2.6

NA Not applicable.

Data source: Publicly released data files of employment and accident/injury/illness 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>].

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

²Number of employees is the average number of employees working at individual mines during calendar quarters of active operations.

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

⁴Mining sectors: 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, other surface operations, 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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