

NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING SERVICES

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The natural resources and mining (NRM) industry has employed the lowest percentage of the private sector workforce, while having an increasing incidence rate from 2004 to 2006. There was a decrease in incidence rate from 2008 to 2010, from 8.1 to 6.1 cases per 100 FTEs. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. This industry can be considered among the most hazardous industries in Massachusetts. 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 6.1 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs).
- In 2010, the NRM industry employed approximately 6,700 employees or 0.3% of the private sector workforce (~2.7M) and only 1.8% of the goods-producing sector (371,000).
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting subsector had a TRC rate of 6.8 cases per 100 FTEs; the mining subsector had a TRC rate of 2.5 incidents per 100 FTEs. Both were relatively unchanged from 2008.
- There were a total of 300 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in this industry during 2010. Of the 300, DAFW, DJTR and ORC each accounted for 100 incidents.
- The cases with days away or restricted/transferred duty (DART) rate was 3.1 cases per 100 FTEs; the cases with days away from work only (DAFW) rate was 1.8; the cases with job transfer or restriction (DJTR) rate was 1.3; and the other recordable cases (ORC) rate was 3.0 cases per 100 FTEs.
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries accounted for most of the 300 recordable incidents.
- Injury-only cases accounted for most of the 300 cases. There was not enough data to produce illness-only statistics.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Timothy P. Murray, Lt. Governor
Joanne F. Goldstein, Secretary
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Case and Demographic Findings

Based on 80 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: Farm workers and laborers, crop, nursery and green house workers incurred 25% (20 cases) of the cases with days away from work; veterinary technologists and technicians accounted for 25% as well, with 20 cases. There was not enough data to show other occupations.

GENDER: Men accounted for approximately 62.5% (50 cases) of all DAFW cases, while women accounted for the remaining 37.5% (30 cases) of the total.

AGE: Workers aged 25 to 34 made up 37.5% (30 cases) of all DAFW cases; workers aged 55 to 64 accounted for approximately 25% or 20 cases. The remaining 30 cases were incurred by all other age groups.

NATURE: Fractures were the nature of injury reported in 20 cases (25%). The remaining 75% or 60 cases are divided up into other nature categories but were too small to publish specific statistical data.

EVENT: Contact with objects was the event reported most at 30 cases (37.5%); falls on the same level accounted for 20 cases or 25%; repetitive motion was reported as the event in 20 cases as well, or 25%.

SOURCE: The most commonly reported source of injury was the injured workers body motion or position with 30 cases (37.5%). Floor or ground surface was the source of approximately 20 cases (25%). The remaining 30 cases were spread out amongst the remaining source categories.

PART OF BODY: The upper extremities (i.e. arm, wrist, hand, etc.) were the part of body named in 30 cases (37.5%). Of those, 20 cases affected the wrist. Multiple body parts were reported as the body part affected in 20 cases or 25%. There was not enough data to produce specific results about any other body part or region.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



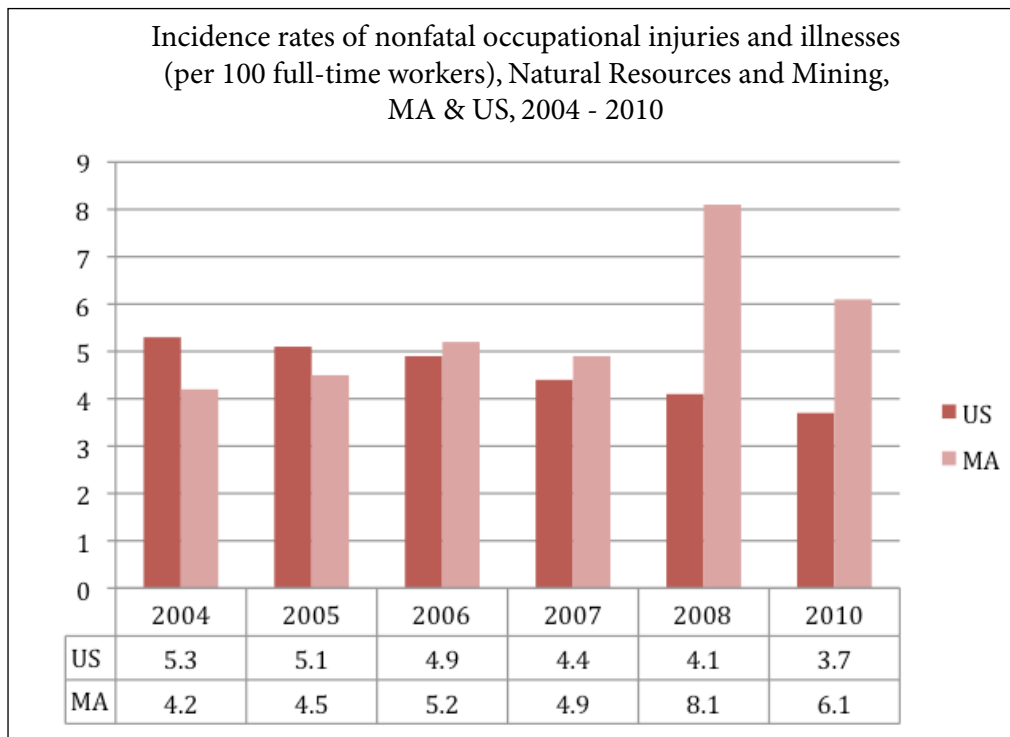
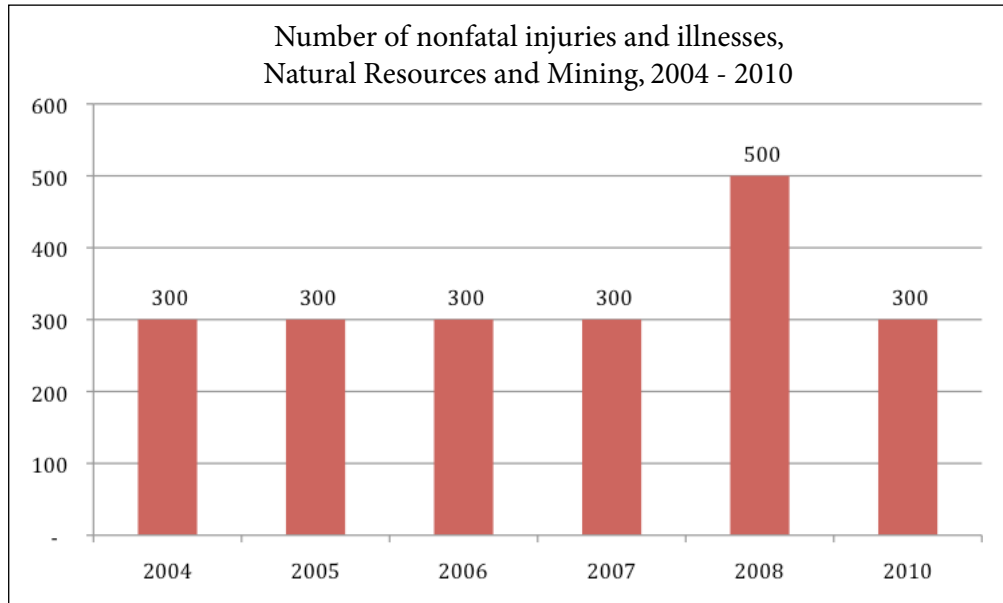
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Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

While data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and therefore not publishable. These graphs represent data from 2004 to 2010, excluding 2009.



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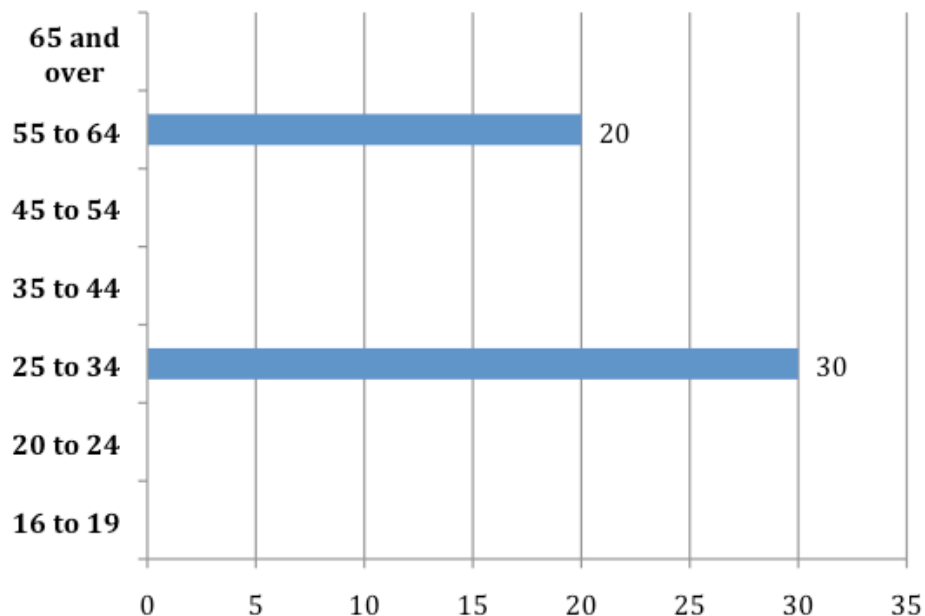
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Number of DART cases¹ vs. other recordable cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Natural Resources and Mining, 2004 -2010

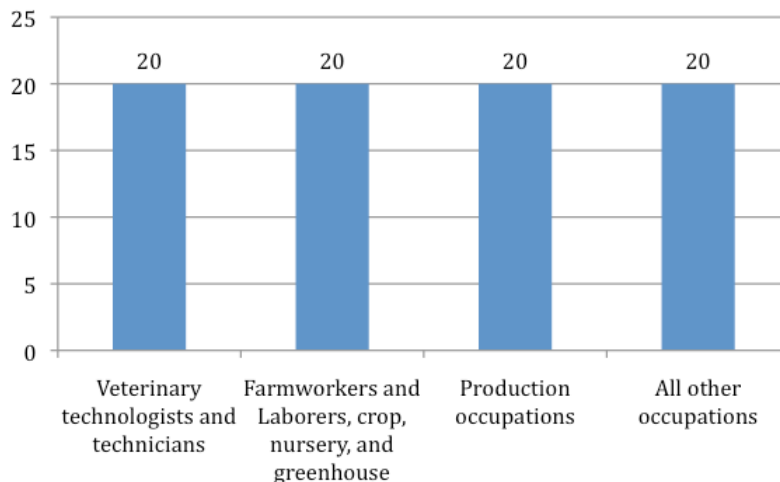


Number of cases involving days away from work, by age of worker, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010

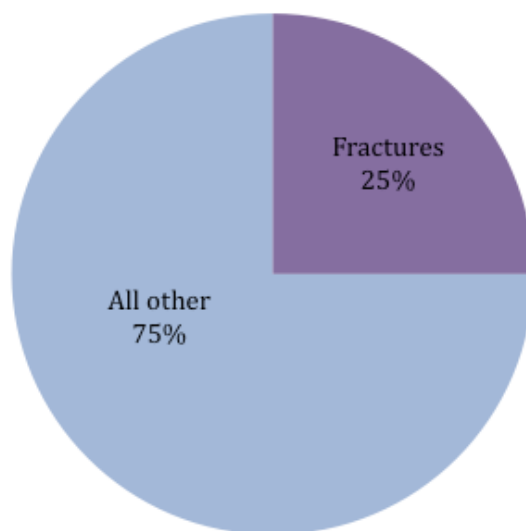


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Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010

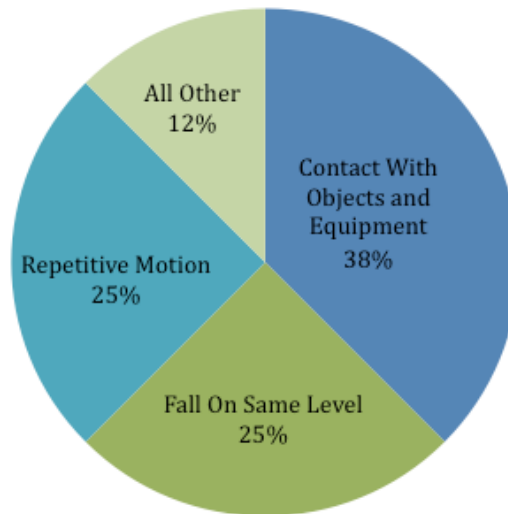


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by nature of injury or illness, all private industries, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010

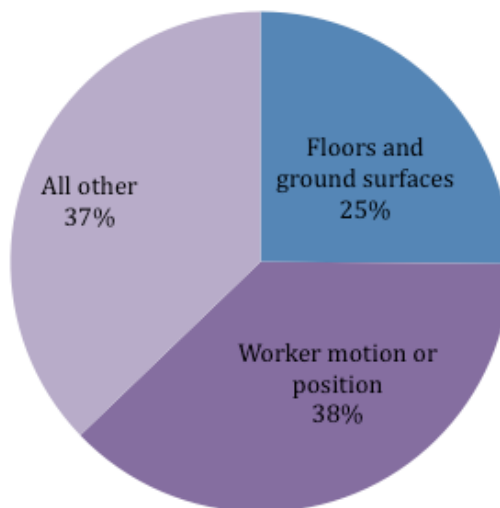


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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by event or exposure, all private industries, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by source of injury, all private industries, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010

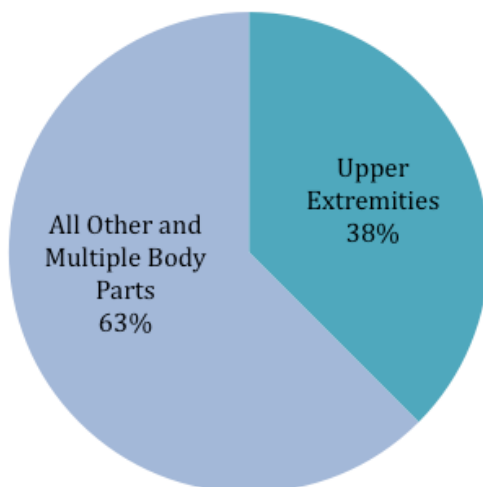


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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by part of body, all private industries, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010



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