



BEYOND COAL

COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPACTS OF COAL MINING & TRANSPORTATION

Higher rates of disease:

A study of West Virginians showed that people in high coal-producing counties had higher rates of health problems like **cardiopulmonary disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), high blood pressure, lung disease, and kidney disease.**¹

A study in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania found that coal mining was significantly related to risk of hospitalization for **high blood pressure and COPD.**²

Injuries and mortality:

People in coal mining communities may be adversely affected by **injuries and mortality** related to the effects of blasting (physical damages to land, soil erosion & flooding),³ and flood-related injuries and mortality related to buried streams from rubble deposits.⁴

For workers in the US, the coal mining industry is a leading cause of fatal injuries.^{5,6} The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health reported that the fatality rate for coal mining in 2006 was 49.5 per 100,000 workers, more than 11 times greater than the fatality rate in all private industry (4.2 per 100,000).^{3,7}

Exposure to water pollutants:

Exposed rock from rubble deposits and abandoned mines releases heavy metals and other pollutants that contaminate drinking water and surface water.^{3,8,9,10}

Exposure to noise pollution from blasting.³

Respiratory and cardiovascular system effects from exposure to air pollutants:

Trains and trucks hauling coal release toxic air pollutants, including over 600,000 tons of nitrogen oxide (NOx) and 50,000 tons of particulate matter (PM) into the air every year,¹⁰ primarily through diesel exhaust. Health effects of NOx and PM include:

- Nitrogen oxides and PM_{2.5} are linked to **stunted lung development**¹¹ and hospital admissions for potentially fatal **cardiac rhythm disturbances**¹²
- PM_{2.5} concentrations in ambient air also increase the probability of hospital admission for **heart attacks, ischemic heart diseases, disturbances of heart rhythm, and congestive heart failure.**¹⁴
- **Death rates** in cities with high nitrogen dioxide concentrations were found to be 4 times higher than in cities with low nitrogen dioxide concentrations¹⁵
- Nitrogen oxides and PM are linked to **worsening of asthma,**^{16,17,18} **COPD,**^{19,20,21} **infant mortality,**^{22,23} and **ischemic stroke**^{24,25,26,27}
- PM is associated with **lung cancer**^{28,29,30}



Coal dust covers snow in Seward, 2010

Coal trains and trucks also release coal dust into the air, which degrades air quality and exposes nearby communities to dust inhalation.³¹ Health effects of coal dust exposure include:

- **Increased asthma, wheezing & cough** in children.³²
- Wide range of health problems associated with exposure to heavy metals designated as hazardous air pollutants, such as lead, selenium and mercury.
- Coal dust may be **carcinogenic**, depending on its chemical composition. There is evidence linking coal dust to **lymphomas** in laboratory animals.³³
- Inhalation of respirable coal dust causes **pneumoconiosis, or black lung disease** (permanent scarring of lung tissues) in coal mine workers.^{3,34}

For more information, please contact:



907-222-7714
www.akaction.org
sarah@akaction.org

- ¹ Hendryx M, Ahern MM. Relations between health indicators and residential proximity to coal mining in West Virginia. *American Journal of Public Health* 2008;98:669–671.
- ² Hendryx M, Ahern MM, Nurkiewicz TR. 2007. Hospitalization Patterns Associated with Appalachian Coal Mining. *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part A*, 70: 2064–2070.
- ³ Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR). 2009, November. Coal's Assault on Human Health. Available: <http://www.psr.org/resources/coal-assault-on-human-health.html>.
- ⁴ Appalachian Coalfield Delegation. Position paper on sustainable energy. Paper delivered to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development 15th Session, 2007. Available: http://www.civilsocietyinstitute.org/media/pdfs/CSD_position_paper_FINAL.pdf.
- ⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/NIOSH/Mining/statistics/pdfs/pp3.pdf>.
- ⁶ National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. Worker health chartbook 2004. 2004: 2004-146. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2004-146/detail/imagedetail.asp@imgid304.htm>.
- ⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/NIOSH/Mining/statistics/pdfs/pp3.pdf>.
- ⁸ Appalachian Coalfield Delegation. Position paper on sustainable energy. Paper delivered to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development 15th Session, 2007. Available: http://www.civilsocietyinstitute.org/media/pdfs/CSD_position_paper_FINAL.pdf.
- ⁹ PA Office of Solid Waste. Acid mine drainage prediction technical document. 1994: EPA530-R-94-036. Available: <http://www.epa.gov/osw/nonhaz/industrial/special/mining/techdocs/amd.pdf>
- ¹⁰ Lashof DA, Delano D, Devine J et al. Coal in a changing climate. Natural Resources Defense Council, 2007.
- ¹¹ Gauderman WJ, Avol E, Gilliland F et al. The effect of air pollution on lung development from 10 to 18 years of age. *N Engl J Med* 2004; 351(11):1057–1067.
- ¹² Peters A, Liu E, Verrier RL et al. Air pollution and incidence of cardiac arrhythmia. *Epidemiology* 2000; 11(1):11–17.
- ¹³ Peters A, Dockery DW, Muller JE, Mittleman MA. Increased particulate air pollution and the triggering of myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 2001; 103(23):2810–2815.
- ¹⁴ Dominici F, Peng RD, Bell ML et al. Fine particulate air pollution and hospital admission for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. *JAMA* 2006; 295(10):1127–1134.
- ¹⁵ Katsouyanni K, Touloumi G, Samoli E et al. Confounding and effect modification in the short-term effects of ambient particles on total mortality: results from 29 European cities within the APHEA2 project. *Epidemiology* 2001; 12(5):521–531.
- ¹⁶ Gent JF, Triche EW, Holford TR et al. Association of low-level ozone and fine particles with respiratory symptoms in children with asthma. *JAMA* 2003; 290(14):1859–1867.
- ¹⁷ Trasande L, Thurston GD. The role of air pollution in asthma and other pediatric morbidities. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2005; 115(4):689–699.
- ¹⁸ Peel JL, Tolbert PE, Klein M et al. Ambient air pollution and respiratory emergency department visits. *Epidemiology* 2005; 16(2):164–174.
- ¹⁹ Halonen JI, Lanki T, Yli-Tuomi T, Kulmala M, Tiittanen P, Pekkanen J. Urban air pollution, and asthma and COPD hospital emergency room visits. *Thorax* 2008; 63(7):635–641.
- ²⁰ Peel JL, Tolbert PE, Klein M et al. Ambient air pollution and respiratory emergency department visits. *Epidemiology* 2005; 16(2):164–174.
- ²¹ Dominici F, Peng RD, Bell ML et al. Fine particulate air pollution and hospital admission for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. *JAMA* 2006; 295(10):1127–1134.
- ²² Ritz B, Wilhelm M, Zhao Y. Air pollution and infant death in southern California, 1989–2000. *Pediatrics* 2006; 118(2):493–502.
- ²³ Bateson TF, Schwartz J. Children's response to air pollutants. *J Toxicol Environ Health Part A* 2008; 71(3):238–243.
- ²⁴ Wellenius GA, Schwartz J, Mittleman MA. Air pollution and hospital admissions for ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke among medicare beneficiaries. *Stroke* 2005; 36(12):2549–2553.
- ²⁵ Miller KA, Siscovick DS, Sheppard L et al. Long-term exposure to air pollution and incidence of cardiovascular events in women. *N Engl J Med* 2007;356(5):447–58.
- ²⁶ Hong YC, Lee JT, Kim H et al. Effects of air pollutants on stroke mortality. *Environ Health Perspect* 2002;110(2):187–91.
- ²⁷ Tsai SS, Goggins WB, Chiu HF, Yang CY. Evidence for an association between air pollution and daily stroke admissions in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. *Stroke* 2003;34(11):2612–6.
- ²⁸ Beeson WL, Abbey DE, Knutson SF. Long-term concentrations of ambient air pollutants and incident lung cancer in California adults: Results from the AHSMOG study. *Environ Health Perspect* 1998; 106(12):813–823.
- ²⁹ Dockery DW, Pope CA, III, Xu X et al. An association between air pollution and mortality in six U.S. cities. *N Engl J Med* 1993; 329(24):1753–1759.
- ³⁰ Pope CA, III, Burnett RT, Thun MJ et al. Lung cancer, cardiopulmonary mortality, and long-term exposure to fine particulate air pollution. *JAMA* 2002; 287(9):1132–1141.
- ³¹ Aneja VP. n.d. Characterization of particulate matter (PM10) in Roda, Virginia. Unpublished report to the Virginia Air Pollution Control Board. Available: http://www.eenews.net/public/25/10670/features/documents/2009/04/23/document_pm_01.pdf.
- ³² Brabin B. Respiratory morbidity in Merseyside schoolchildren exposed to coal dust and air pollution. 1994. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 70: 305–312.
- ³³ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). 1991. Registry of toxic effects of chemical substances: Coal, ground bituminous. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Division of Standards Development and Technology Transfer, Technical Information Branch.
- ³⁴ Rappaport E. Coal Mine Safety. CRS Report for Congress, 2006: RS22461.