Abstract
In the early 1990s, due to the denationalization of copper industry, the north of Chile experienced a process of mining investment, recruitment of labor force and an increasing in the copper’s production, which was known as the “mining boom”. This coincided with the dismantling of the enclave production model, the end of the welfare State and the Fordist model of production associated with the “wage society”, which in turn meant the consolidation of a more flexible and precarious labor market through subcontracting. This article attempts to illustrate some structural factors and impacts of these processes in everyday life of mining’s workers from a qualitative approach. We conclude that there has been a transformation and segmentation of mining labor market, mainly between core companies and subcontractors, which has had an impact in terms of class and gender on the everyday and family life of mining’s workers in Chile.

Keywords
Production models, labor relations, mining, labor exceptional regimes, post-Fordism.