

**NORTH CAROLINA  
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

**Program Statistics**

**October 2009–September 2010**



**Occupational Safety and Health Division  
1101 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101**

**Cherie Berry  
Commissioner of Labor**

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OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

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**Cherie Berry  
Commissioner of Labor**

# SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN NORTH CAROLINA

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## **Acknowledgments**

This report was prepared by the Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau of the Occupational Safety and Health Division and the Publications Bureau of the N.C. Department of Labor.

**Photocopying and wide dissemination of this report are encouraged.**

# **NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

Pursuant to Section 18 of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1973 selected the N.C. Department of Labor, under the commissioner of labor, as the designated agency to administer the state's Occupational Safety and Health Act. The North Carolina program is monitored and funded, in part, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The expressed purpose of the state act is to assure, so far as possible, every working man and woman in the state of North Carolina safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve human resources. The General Assembly created the Occupational Safety and Health Division within the Department of Labor to carry out the provisions of the act. On Dec. 10, 1997, the U.S. Department of Labor awarded North Carolina final approval under Section 18(e) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 as having a "fully effective" state OSHA program, the highest level of approval possible.

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division covers all industries in North Carolina except: the federal government; employees subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Federal Coal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1969, the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act, and the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970; maritime industries; and those employees whose employer is within that class and type of employment that does not permit federal funding on a matching basis to the state in return for state enforcement of all occupational safety and health issues. The Occupational Safety and Health Division endeavors to focus its resources toward identifying and eliminating safety and health hazards in industries with the highest injury and illness rates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Division consists of the director's administrative staff and six organizational bureaus. The bureaus are East Compliance; West Compliance; Education, Training and Technical Assistance; Consultative Services; Planning, Statistics and Information Management; and Agricultural Safety and Health. The state Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health provides the commissioner of labor with advice in regard to the administration of the act. The N.C. Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, appointed by the governor, provides an appellate opportunity to people adversely affected by safety and health citations.

The primary activities of the division are as follows:

- To conduct public and private sector safety and health inspections to ensure compliance with the act.
- To provide technical assistance and information to employers, employees and organizations on all aspects of safety and health program development and administration.
- To provide on-site consultative services to small public and private sector employers.
- To provide education and training on safety and health to public and private sector employees.
- To review, develop and promulgate standards, rules, procedures and program directives as they apply to the proper administration of the act.

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**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## Executive Summary

**Background:** The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor monitors state programs effectiveness by making comparisons of state data versus federal data. This report highlights North Carolina’s occupational safety and health program experience through a comparison to other state programs and the federal program experience for federal fiscal year 2010, Oct. 1, 2009–Sept. 30, 2010.

North Carolina is one of 22 jurisdictions (21 states and one territory—see Text Table 1) with an approved state program for occupational safety and health. Thirty states plus the District of Columbia operate under the exclusive jurisdiction of federal OSHA, with the exception of Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands, which have state plans for the public sector only (see Text Table 1). Throughout the report, we compare the North Carolina program experience to the 22 state programs and the 31 federal jurisdictions. Comparisons of the number of establishments covered by the state administered occupational safety and health programs are presented in the Text Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

**Methodology:** Report data on total numbers and dollar amounts were generated from “United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Inspection Report, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010.” Averages and percentages were calculated by the Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau, and the graphs and charts were prepared by the Publications Bureau, N.C. Department of Labor.

**Highlights:** The following summary highlights some of the comparisons contained in this report.

### Text Table 1

STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH APPROVED PLANS FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH		STATES AND TERRITORIES OPERATED UNDER EXCLUSIVE FEDERAL JURISDICTION	
Alaska	New Mexico	Alabama	Montana
Arizona	North Carolina	Arkansas	Nebraska
California	Oregon	Colorado	New Hampshire
Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Connecticut <sup>1</sup>	New Jersey <sup>1</sup>
Indiana	South Carolina	Delaware	New York <sup>1</sup>
Iowa	Tennessee	District of Columbia	North Dakota
Kentucky	Utah	Florida	Ohio
Maryland	Vermont	Georgia	Oklahoma
Michigan	Virginia	Idaho	Pennsylvania
Minnesota	Washington	Illinois <sup>1</sup>	Rhode Island
Nevada	Wyoming	Kansas	South Dakota
		Louisiana	Texas
		Maine	Virgin Islands <sup>1</sup>
		Massachusetts	West Virginia
		Mississippi	Wisconsin
		Missouri	

**NOTE:** 1. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands state plans are public sector only.



**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
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## **Executive Summary (continued)**

### **Inspections**

During fiscal year 2010 (October 2009–September 2010), North Carolina conducted 4,500 inspections, 1,889 more than the average state program and 3,176 more than the average federal jurisdiction.

Of North Carolina's 4,500 inspections, 2,801 (62 percent) were safety and 1,699 (38 percent) were health. In the average state program, 79 percent were safety and 21 percent were health, while in the average federal jurisdiction 84 percent were safety and 16 percent were health.

In the inspection type category, North Carolina programmed inspections accounted for 61 percent of inspection activity, compared to 61 percent in the average state program and 60 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. Complaint inspections accounted for 21 percent of inspections in North Carolina, 16 percent in the average state program, and 20 percent in the average federal jurisdiction.

In the inspection by industry group, North Carolina, the average state program and the average federal jurisdiction are very similar in manufacturing inspections with 18 percent, 17 percent and 19 percent respectively. However, North Carolina conducted 34 percent of inspections in construction compared to 40 percent in the average state program and 60 percent in the average federal jurisdiction.

North Carolina conducted 3 percent of inspections in the public sector compared to 14 percent of inspections in the public sector for the average state program. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector.

### **Violations**

North Carolina cited 10,387 total violations, a 32 percent decrease from the previous year. The average state program cited 5,465 violations, a 8 percent decrease, and the average federal jurisdiction cited 3,111 violations, a 9 percent increase. Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (3.5), than the average state program (3.4), and more than the average federal jurisdiction (3.1). North Carolina cited more serious violations (4,748) in FY 2010 than the average state program (2,373) and more than the average federal jurisdiction (2,403). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (5,409) in FY 2010 than the average state program (2,965) and more than the average federal jurisdiction (560).

### **Penalty Assessments**

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$5,850,453 in FY 2010, which was higher than the average state program (\$3,167,734), and higher than the average federal jurisdiction (\$5,805,856). North Carolina assessed a total of \$55,493 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2010.

North Carolina's average penalty per violation was higher than the average state program per serious violation (\$877 vs. \$844), and per willful violation (\$46,087 vs. \$38,353). However, it was lower per repeat violation (\$1,714 vs. \$1,989), per nonserious violation (\$46 vs. \$118), and per failure-to-abate violation (\$3,071 vs. \$8,165). The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$1,047 vs. \$877), per repeat violation (\$4,294 vs. \$1,714), per willful violation (\$54,710 vs. \$46,087), per nonserious violation (\$294 vs. \$46), and per failure-to-abate violation (\$12,125 vs. \$3,071).

### **Litigation**

In North Carolina, 4.6 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2010, higher than FY 2009 (3.1). The average state program had 14.5 percent of the inspections with citations contested, while the average federal jurisdiction had 8.1 percent of the inspections with citations contested.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
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## **Executive Summary (continued)**

### **Consultation**

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,213 total visits in FY 2010. This was a 2 percent increase from FY 2009. Of 1,213 traditional visits, 86 percent were initial visits, 7 percent were training/assistance visits, and 7 percent were followup visits. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2010 was 32 percent manufacturing, 21 percent construction, 28 percent other, and 19 percent public sector.

The consultation program continues to participate in a Region IV pilot project that uses workers' compensation data to target companies for consultation. Participation in this project requires a safety and health program assessment and that the company agree to a three-year commitment with the Department of Labor. The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to 22 new companies and awarded three-year recertification to 20 existing companies in FY 2010. There are currently a total of 135 companies in the Star programs.

### **Education, Training and Technical Assistance**

The Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau outreach training calendar and newsletter was e-mailed to more than 7,500 employers/employees during FY 2010. The bureau also distributed 53,960 OSHA-related publications in FY 2010, less than a 1 percent increase from FY 2009 with 53,717, and a 29 percent decrease from FY 2008 with 69,504. In 2010, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 7,577 employers and employees. During FY 2010 the bureau's training section developed the first "State Plan State" 500 and 501 "train the trainer" courses for the citizens of North Carolina.

### **Fatalities**

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 44 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2010. Of the 44 investigated fatalities in FY 2010, 14 percent were related to being "crushed" by an object, 37 percent were related to "falls," 27 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 11 percent were related to "electrocutions," and 11 percent were related to "other."

### **Construction Inspections Emphasis**

The Occupational Safety and Health Division established a construction special emphasis program (SEP) to decrease fatalities in the construction industry (SIC 15-17 and NAICS 23). The North Carolina counties included in the program are: Dare, Durham, Forsyth, Iredell, Mecklenburg and Wake. The Construction Industry Special Emphasis Program accounted for 1,551 inspections during FY 2010 in North Carolina. Of the 1,551 inspections, 81 percent were safety and 19 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 36 percent of all activity within the SEP, and 64 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 1,994 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2010. A total of 816 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## Text Table 2

### Comparison of Establishments Covered by State and Federally Administered Occupational Safety and Health Programs

State Administered Programs	Number of Establishments <sup>1</sup>	Federally Administered Programs	Number of Establishments <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction</b>	<b>3,219,171</b>	<b>Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4,561,893</b>
<b>Region 1—1 state</b>	<b>22,341</b>	<b>Region 1—5 states</b>	<b>382,634</b>
Vermont	22,341	Connecticut <sup>4</sup>	93,615
<b>Region 2—1 jurisdiction</b>	<b>47,340</b>	Maine	42,506
Puerto Rico	47,340	Massachusetts	176,701
<b>Region 3—2 states</b>	<b>341,835</b>	New Hampshire	39,453
Maryland	141,332	Rhode Island	30,359
Virginia	200,503	<b>Region 2—2 states, 1 jurisdiction</b>	<b>765,422</b>
<b>Region 4—4 states</b>	<b>593,316</b>	New Jersey <sup>4</sup>	243,350
Kentucky	93,539	New York <sup>4</sup>	519,489
North Carolina	254,029	Virgin Islands <sup>2, 4</sup>	2,583
South Carolina	107,893	<b>Region 3—3 states, 1 jurisdiction</b>	<b>392,352</b>
Tennessee	137,855	Delaware	25,521
<b>Region 5—3 states</b>	<b>539,806</b>	District of Columbia	20,994
Indiana	152,858	Pennsylvania	305,345
Michigan	235,422	West Virginia	40,492
Minnesota	151,526	<b>Region 4—4 states</b>	<b>922,772</b>
<b>Region 6—1 state</b>	<b>46,869</b>	Alabama	105,627
New Mexico	46,869	Florida	523,461
<b>Region 7—1 state</b>	<b>83,158</b>	Georgia	231,810
Iowa	83,158	Mississippi	61,874
<b>Region 8—2 states</b>	<b>92,645</b>	<b>Region 5—3 states</b>	<b>741,791</b>
Utah	71,880	Illinois <sup>4</sup>	325,206
Wyoming	20,765	Ohio	270,299
<b>Region 9—4 states</b>	<b>1,131,149</b>	Wisconsin	146,286
Arizona	142,925	<b>Region 6—4 states</b>	<b>784,913</b>
California	891,997	Arkansas	67,648
Hawaii	33,388	Louisiana	104,622
Nevada	62,839	Oklahoma	91,235
<b>Region 10—3 states</b>	<b>318,129</b>	Texas	521,408
Alaska	20,198	<b>Region 7—3 states</b>	<b>284,157</b>
Oregon	113,389	Kansas	77,157
Washington	184,542	Missouri	154,483
		Nebraska	52,517
		<b>Region 8—4 states</b>	<b>243,024</b>
		Colorado	157,882
		Montana	37,755
		North Dakota	21,518
		South Dakota	25,869
		<b>Region 9<sup>3</sup></b>	
		<b>Region 10—1 state</b>	<b>47,411</b>
		Idaho	47,411

1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns—United States, 2007 (Private sector only).

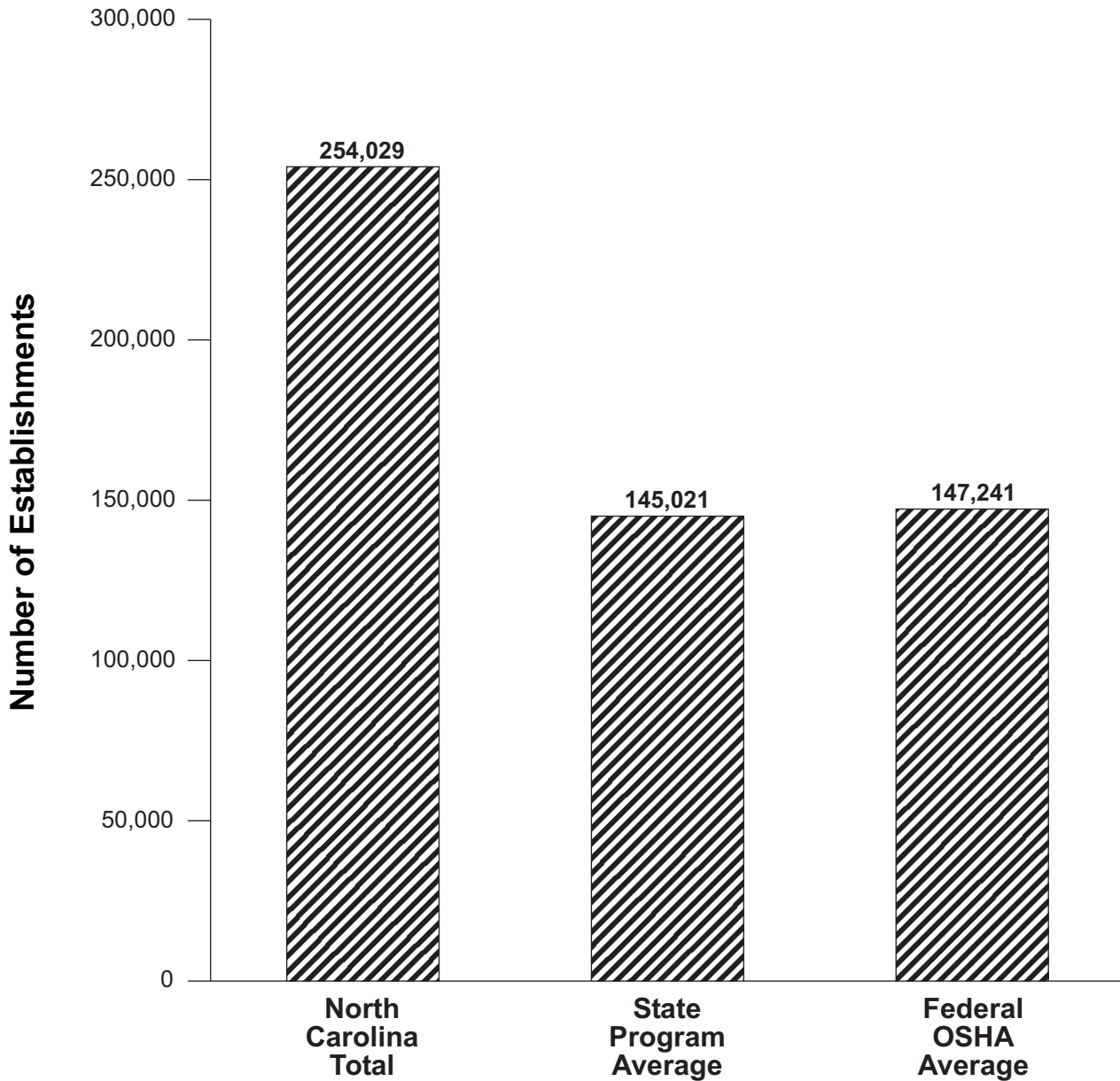
2. Virgin Islands data for 1997. Data are available only every five years.

3. Excludes American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory of Pacific Islands (Region 9).

4. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state administered occupational safety and health programs for their public sectors.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010

**Text Table 3**  
**Comparison of Number of Establishments**



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# **Inspection Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## **Definitions of Types of Inspections**

### **I. General Schedule Inspections:**

- A. Programmed Planned**—An inspection randomly selected and scheduled from a master list of all employers, or selected from lists of employers in specific industries as part of a national or local occupational safety and health emphasis program.
- B. Programmed Related**—An inspection of an employer at a multi-employer worksite who was not included in the programmed planned assignment that initiated the worksite visit.

### **II. Unprogrammed Inspections:**

#### **A. Accident:**

An accident inspection results from the reporting of the following:

- 1. Fatality**—An employee death resulting from an employment accident or illness caused by or related to a workplace hazard.
- 2. Catastrophe**—The hospitalization of three or more employees resulting from an employment accident or illness; in general, from an accident or illness caused by a workplace hazard. Hospitalization is defined as being admitted as an inpatient to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for examination or treatment.
- 3. Other Significant Incident\***—Any other significant incident that actually or potentially resulted in a serious injury or illness.

#### **B. Complaint:**

A complaint is a notice given by an employee, a representative of employees, or any other source not identified as a referral source of a hazard or a violation of the act believed to exist in a workplace. A complaint is normally distinguished from a referral by the source providing information on the alleged hazard.

#### **C. Referral:**

Notices of hazards or alleged violations originated by the following sources are classified as referrals:

1. safety or health compliance officer
2. safety and health agency
3. other government agency
4. media report
5. employer report

#### **D. Followup:**

A followup inspection is an inspection conducted to determine whether the employer has abated violations previously cited on an OSH inspection.

#### **E. Unprogrammed Related:**

An unprogrammed related inspection is an inspection of an employer of a multi-employer worksite who was not identified as an exposing employer in the original unprogrammed inspection assignment (e.g., complaint, accident, referral) that initiated the visit to the worksite.

\*Federal OSHA also classifies fatalities and catastrophes as accidents or events. However, in North Carolina other significant incidents of injuries are classified by source. Information about injuries obtained through the media are referrals; incidents reported by co-workers or relatives are complaints.

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## **Inspections Series Highlights**

- The number of inspections in North Carolina decreased from 5,196 in FY 2009 to 4,500 in FY 2010, a decrease of 15 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was 2,611, less than FY 2009 (2,787).
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 1,324, more than FY 2009 (1,260).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina decreased from 3,354 in FY 2009 to 2,801 in FY 2010, a decrease of 20 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs decreased from 2,192 in FY 2009 to 2,058 in FY 2010, a decrease of 7 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 3 percent increase from 1,073 in FY 2009 to 1,109 in FY 2010.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,842 in FY 2009 to 1,699 in FY 2010, a decrease of 8 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs decreased from 595 in FY 2009 to 553 in FY 2010, a decrease of 8 percent.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 13 percent increase from 187 in FY 2009 to 215 in FY 2010.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2010 for manufacturing was 18 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 17 percent of total inspections for the average state program, and 19 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2010 for construction was 34 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 40 percent of total inspections for the average state program, and 60 percent of the total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina conducted 3 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2010, compared to 14 percent of total inspections in the public sector for the average state program. Federal OSHA does not have jurisdiction over public sector establishments.
- The average number of days from the opening conference until citations were issued for FY 2010 was 22 days for North Carolina, 35 days for the average state program, and 40 for the average federal jurisdiction.



**CHART 1**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## Inspections, All Types

Comparison	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
<b>North Carolina</b>	5,159	5,159	5,196	5,196	4,500	4,500
<b>State Program**</b>	57,822	2,628	61,324	2,787	57,457	2,611
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	38,675	1,247	39,076	1,260	41,058	1,324

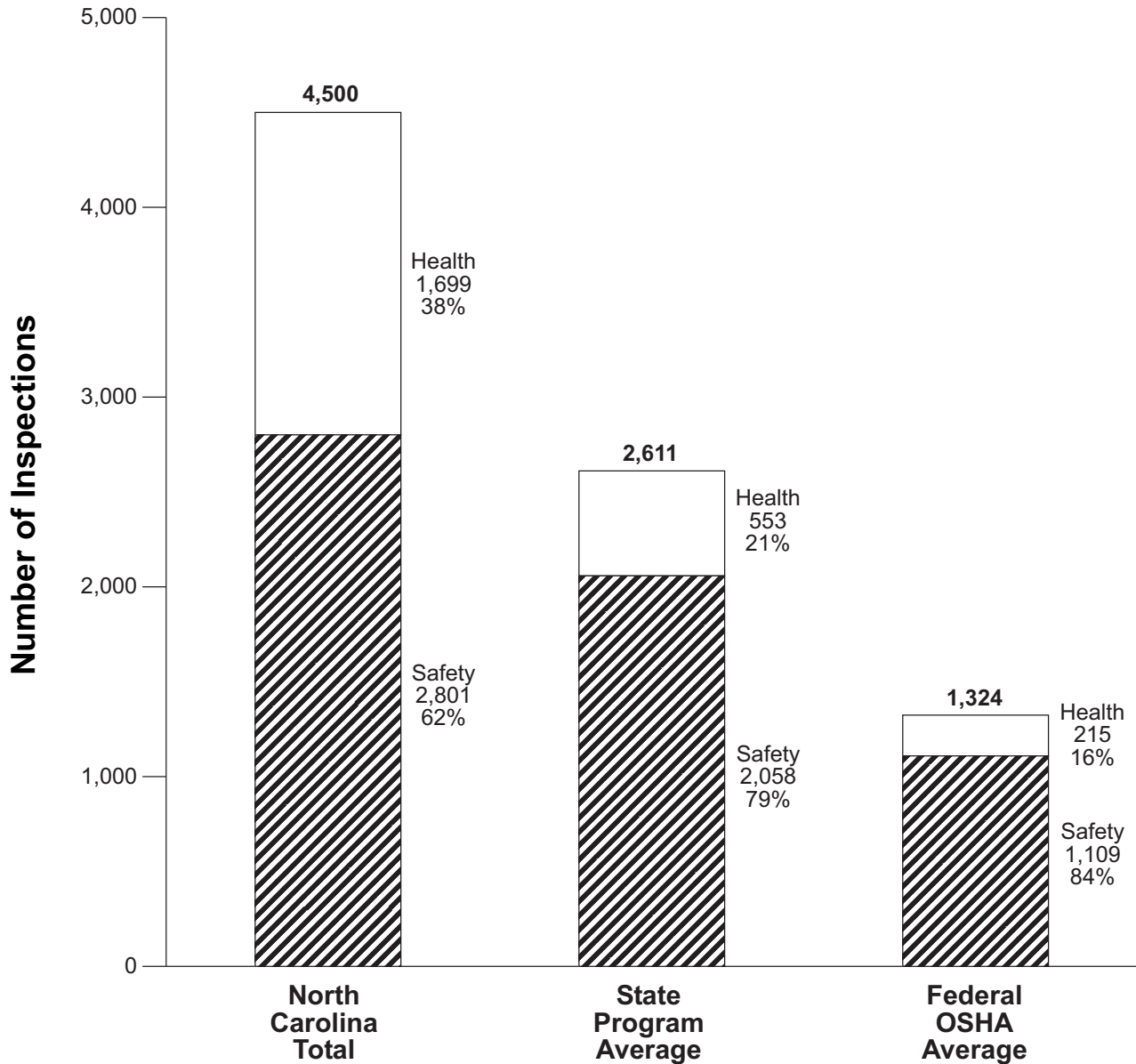
## Inspections by Category FY 2010

Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
<b>North Carolina</b>	2,801	62	1,699	38
<b>State Program**</b>	2,058	79	553	21
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	1,109	84	215	16

\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

## Inspections by Category\*



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-11.

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## Inspections by Type

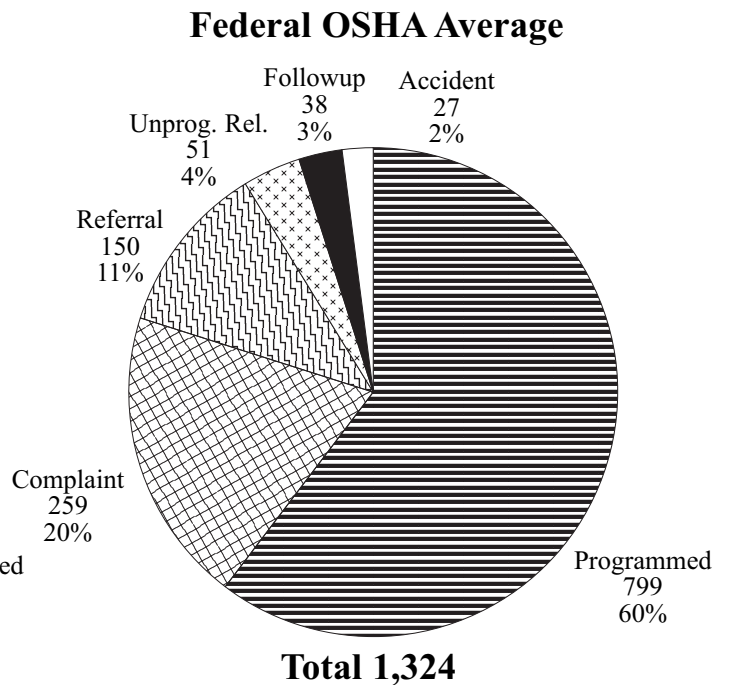
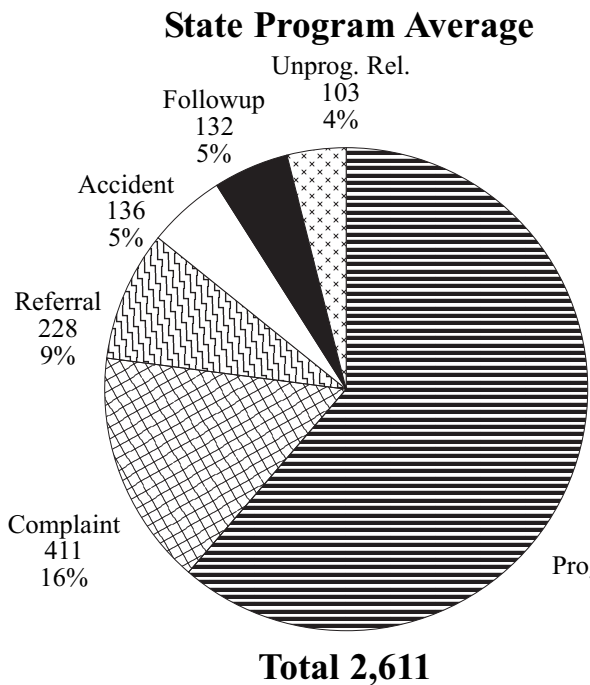
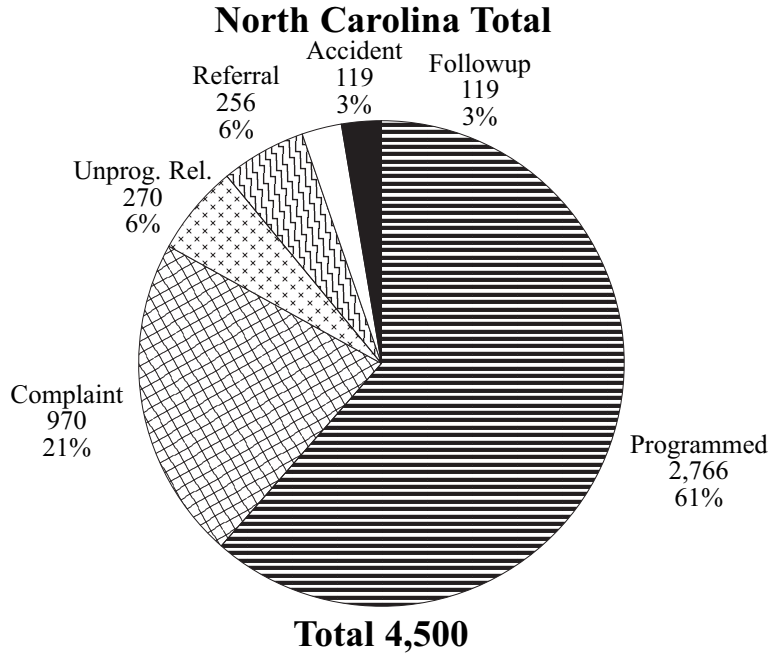
Comparison	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	119	3	970	21	2,766	61
State Program**	136	5	411	16	1,601	61
Federal OSHA*	27	2	259	20	799	60

Comparison	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	119	3	256	6	270	6
State Program**	132	5	228	9	103	4
Federal OSHA*	38	3	150	11	51	4

\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

## Inspections by Type\*



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-11.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## Inspections by Industry Type

Comparison	Construction		Manufacturing	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,551	34	813	18
State Program**	1,050	40	432	17
Federal OSHA*	789	60	255	19

Comparison	Other		Public Sector***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	2,005	45	131	3
State Program**	759	29	370	14
Federal OSHA*	280	21	N/A	N/A

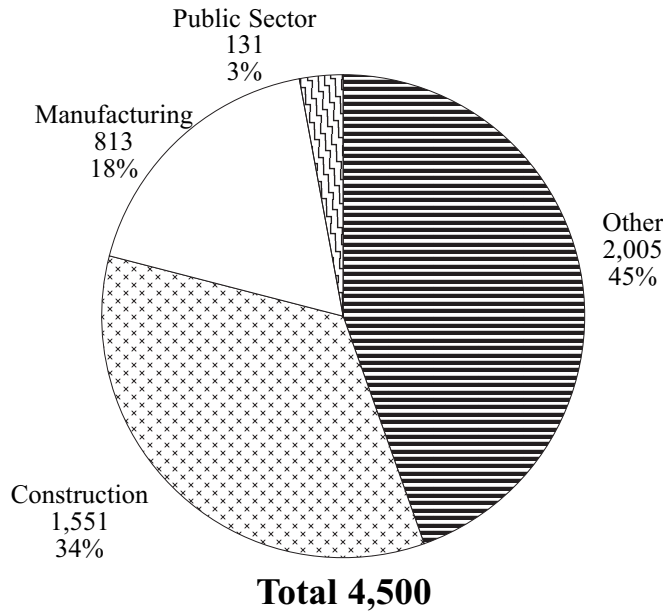
\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

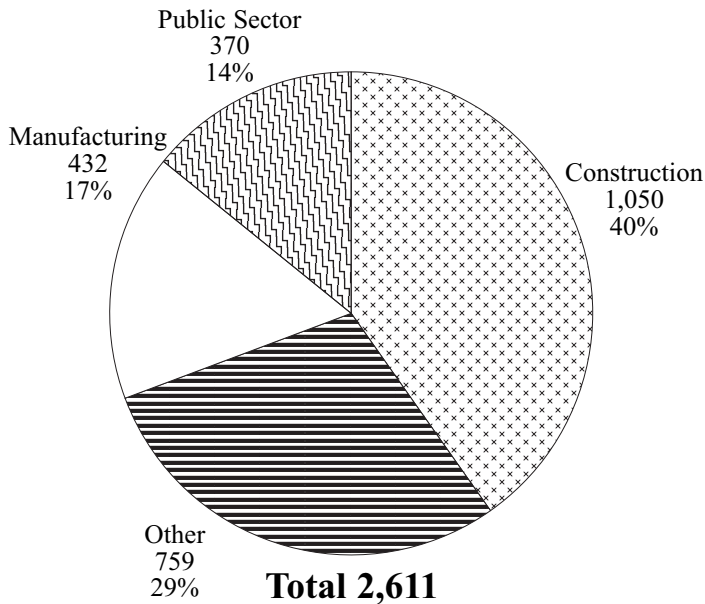
\*\*\*Federally administered programs do not cover public sector.

## Inspections by Industry Type\*

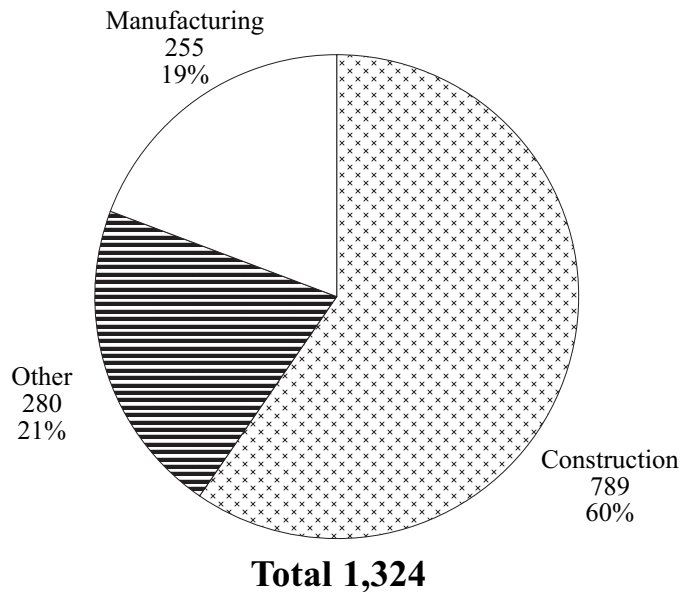
### North Carolina Total



### State Program Average



### Federal OSHA Average

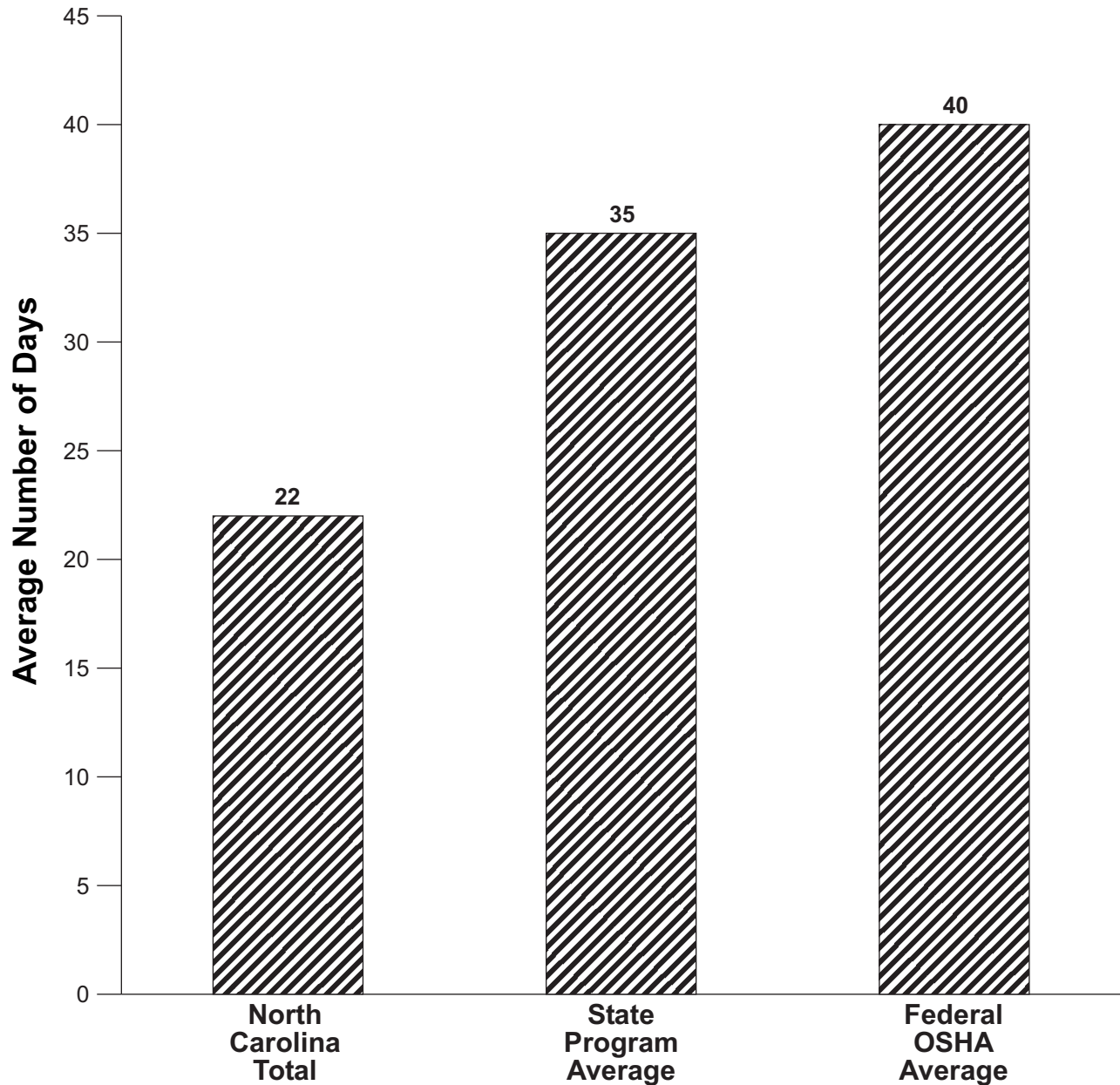


\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-11.

**CHART 7**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

**Average Lapse Time\*\* for All Inspections\***



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-11.

\*\*Lapse time is the number of days from the opening conference until citations are issued.

## **Violation Series**



**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
October 2009–September 2010

## **Definitions of Types of Violations**

**1. WILLFUL**—A “willful” violation may exist under the North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Act where the evidence shows that the employer committed an intentional and knowing, as contrasted with inadvertent, violation of the act and the employer is conscious of the fact that what he is doing constitutes a violation of the act; or even though the employer was not consciously violating the act, he was aware that a hazardous condition existed and made no reasonable effort to eliminate the condition. It is not necessary that the violation be committed with malice or an evil intent to be deemed “willful” under the act. It is sufficient that the act was deliberate, voluntary or intentional as distinguished from those that were inadvertent, accidental or ordinarily negligent.

**2. SERIOUS**—A serious violation exists in a place of employment if there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result from a condition that exists, or from one or more practices, means, methods, operations or processes that have been adopted or are in use at such place of employment, unless the employer did not know and could not, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, know of the presence of the violation. A citation for serious violations may be issued for a group of individual violations which, when taken by themselves, would not be serious, but when considered together would be serious in the sense that in combination they present a substantial probability of injury resulting in death or serious physical harm to employees.

**3. OTHER-THAN-SERIOUS (NONSERIOUS)**—This type of violation is cited where an accident or occupational illness resulting from violation of a standard would probably not cause death or serious physical harm but would have a direct or immediate relationship to the safety or health of employees. An example of an “other” violation is the lack of guardrails at a height from which a fall would more probably result in only a mild sprain or cut and abrasions, i.e., something less than serious physical harm.

**4. REPEAT**—A citation for a repeat violation may be issued where upon reinspection a second violation of the previous cited section of a standard, regulation, rule, order or condition violating the General Duty Clause is found and:

- (a) The citation is issued within three years of the final order of the previous citation; or
- (b) The citation is issued within three years of the final abatement date of that citation, whichever is later.

Repeat violations differ from willful violations in that they may result from an inadvertent, accidental or ordinarily negligent act. A willful violation need not be one for which the employer has been previously cited. If a repeat violation is also willful, a citation for the latter violation will be issued.

Repeat violations are also to be distinguished from a failure-to-abate violation. If upon reinspection a violation of a previously cited standard is found, if such violation does not involve the same piece of equipment or the same location within an establishment or worksite, the violation may be a repeat. If upon reinspection a violation of a previously cited standard is found on the same piece of equipment or in the same location, and the evidence indicates that the violation has continued uncorrected since the original inspection, then there has been a failure-to-abate. If, however, the violation was not continuous, i.e., if it has been corrected and reoccurred, the subsequent reoccurrence is a repeat violation. The violation can be classified as repeat-serious or repeat other-than-serious using the criteria normally applied for serious and other-than-serious violations.

The violation can be classified as repeat-serious or repeat other-than-serious using the criteria normally applied for serious and other-than-serious violations.

**5. FAILURE-TO-ABATE**—If an employer has not corrected an alleged violation for which a citation has been issued, the violation can be classified as failure-to-abate serious or other-than-serious using the criteria normally applied for serious and other-than-serious violations.

SOURCE: *North Carolina Field Operations Manual*, Chapter IV, “Violations,” and Chapter VI, “Penalties.”

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2007–September 2010**

## Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina decreased 32 percent from 13,695 in FY 2009 to 10,387 in FY 2010.
- The total number of violations cited in FY 2010 by the average state program was 5,465, an 8 percent decrease from FY 2009 (5,875).
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced a 9 percent increase in the total violations cited, from 2,821 in FY 2009 to 3,111 in FY 2010.
- North Carolina cited 4,748 serious violations in FY 2010, a 10 percent decrease from 5,239 serious violations in FY 2009.
- The average state program cited 2,373 serious violations in FY 2010, a 5 percent decrease from FY 2009 with 2,502.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 2,403 serious violations in FY 2010, a 10 percent increase from 2,174 serious violations in FY 2009.
- North Carolina continues to cite more nonserious violations 5,409, compared to the average state program with 2,965 nonserious violations and the average federal jurisdiction with 560 nonserious violations cited in FY 2010.
- Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (3.5) than the average state program (3.4) and more violations per inspection than the average federal jurisdiction (3.1).
- In FY 2010, North Carolina reclassified 2.0 percent of the violations, compared to 4.0 percent of violations reclassified in the average federal jurisdiction.

**CHART 8**

## Violations in Fiscal Years 2008–2010

Comparison	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
<b>North Carolina</b>	13,815	13,815	13,695	13,695	10,387	10,387
<b>State Program**</b>	121,488	5,522	129,250	5,875	120,231	5,465
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	86,753	2,798	87,469	2,821	96,447	3,111

\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## Violations by Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	4,748	4,748	46	5,409	5,409	52
State Program**	52,221	2,373	44	65,238	2,965	54
Federal OSHA*	74,506	2,403	77	17,384	560	18

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	190	190	2	23	23	0
State Program**	2,038	92	2	274	12	0
Federal OSHA*	2,724	88	3	1,506	48	2

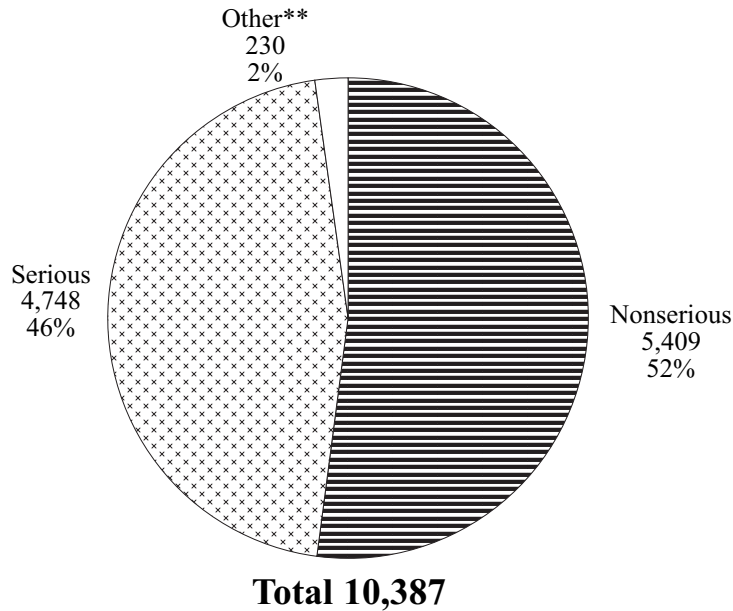
Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	17	17	0	0	0	0
State Program**	458	21	0	2	2	0
Federal OSHA*	325	10	0	2	2	0

\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

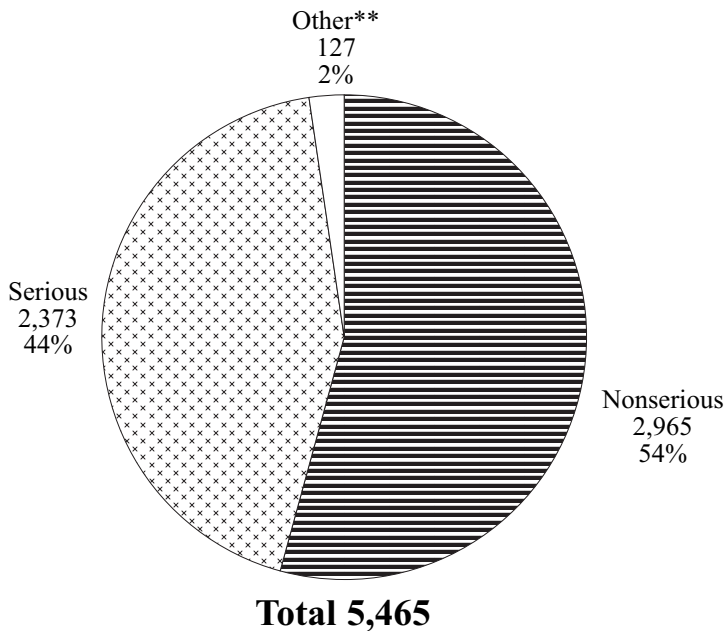
\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

## Violations by Type\*

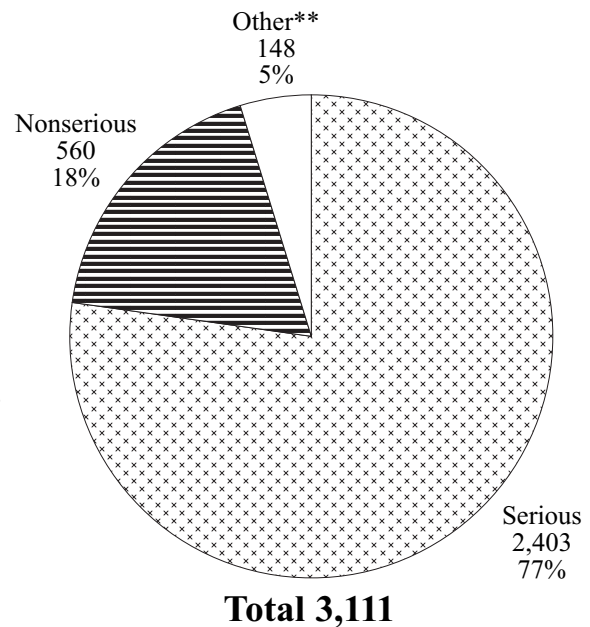
### North Carolina Total



### State Program Average



### Federal OSHA Average



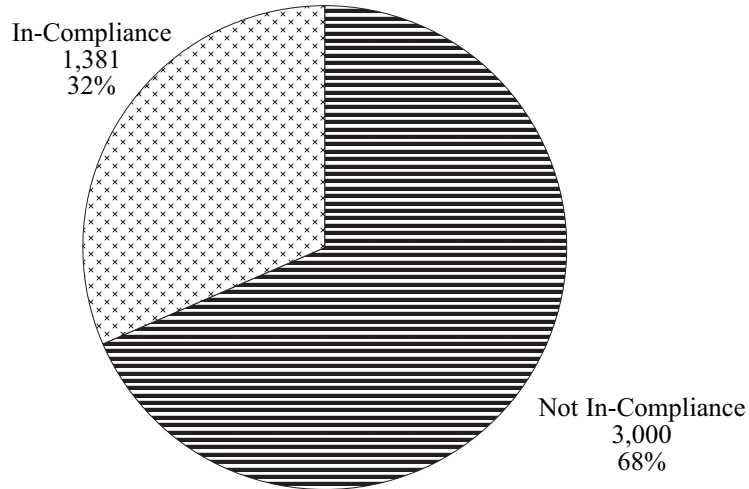
\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-11.

\*\*"Other" violations include repeat, willful, failure-to-abate and unclassified violations.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010

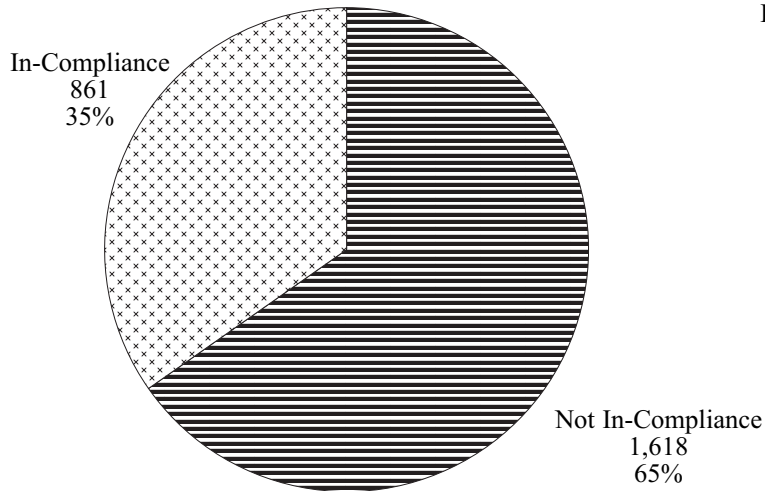
### Inspections In-Compliance or With Citations Issued\* (Excluding Followup Inspections)

North Carolina Total



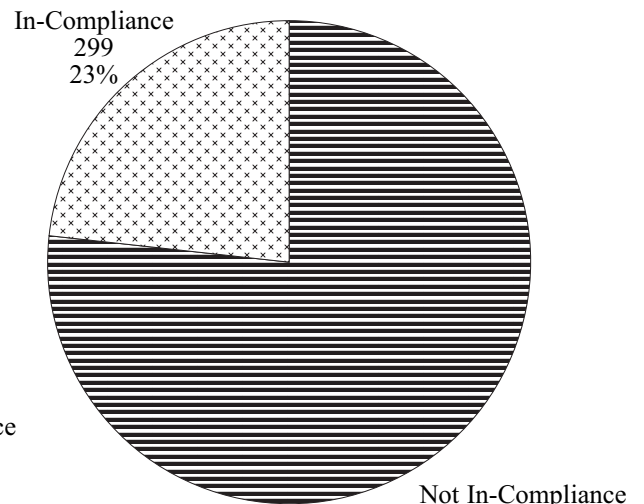
**Total 4,381**

State Program Average



**Total 2,479**

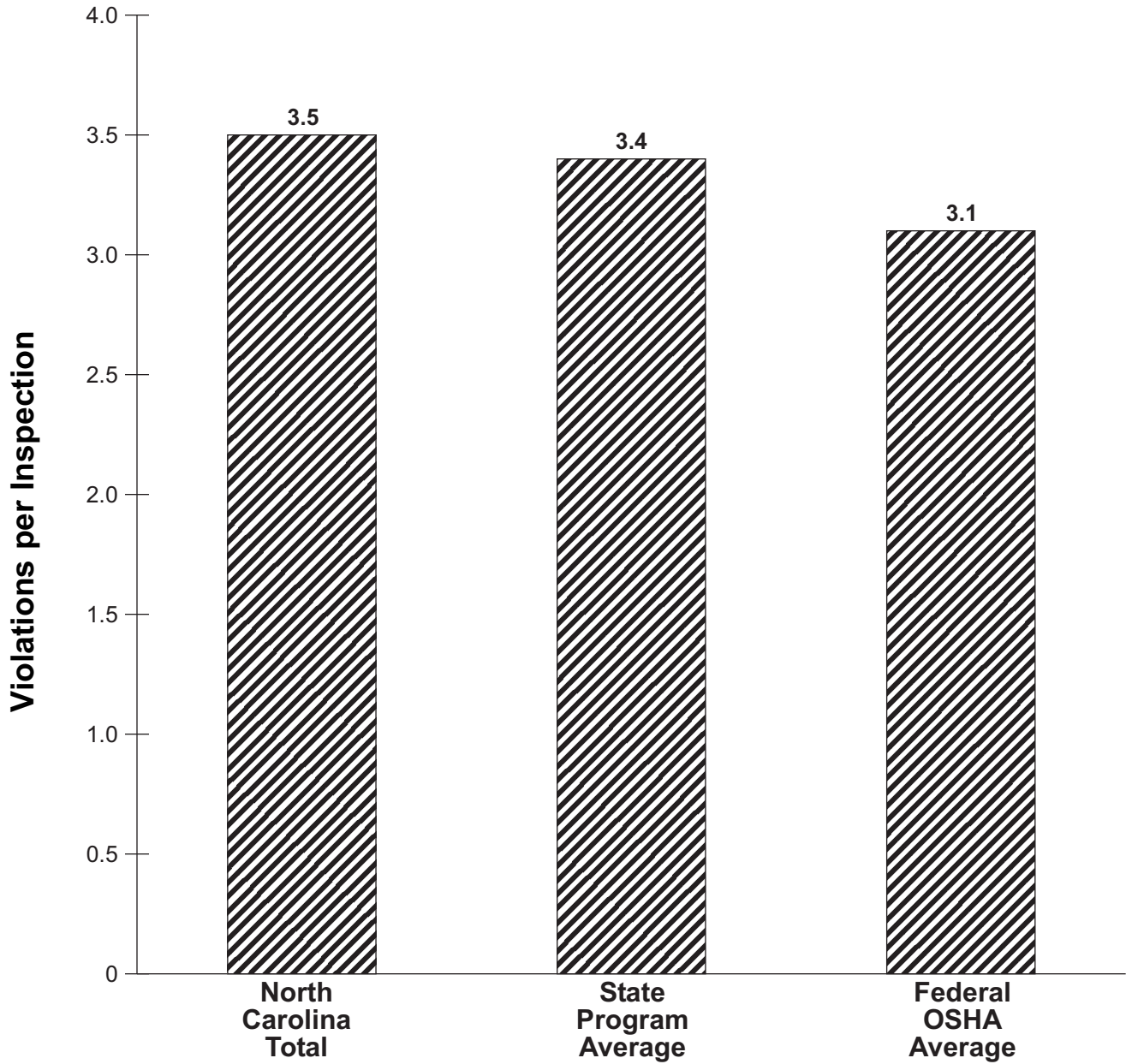
Federal OSHA Average



**Total 1,286**

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-11.

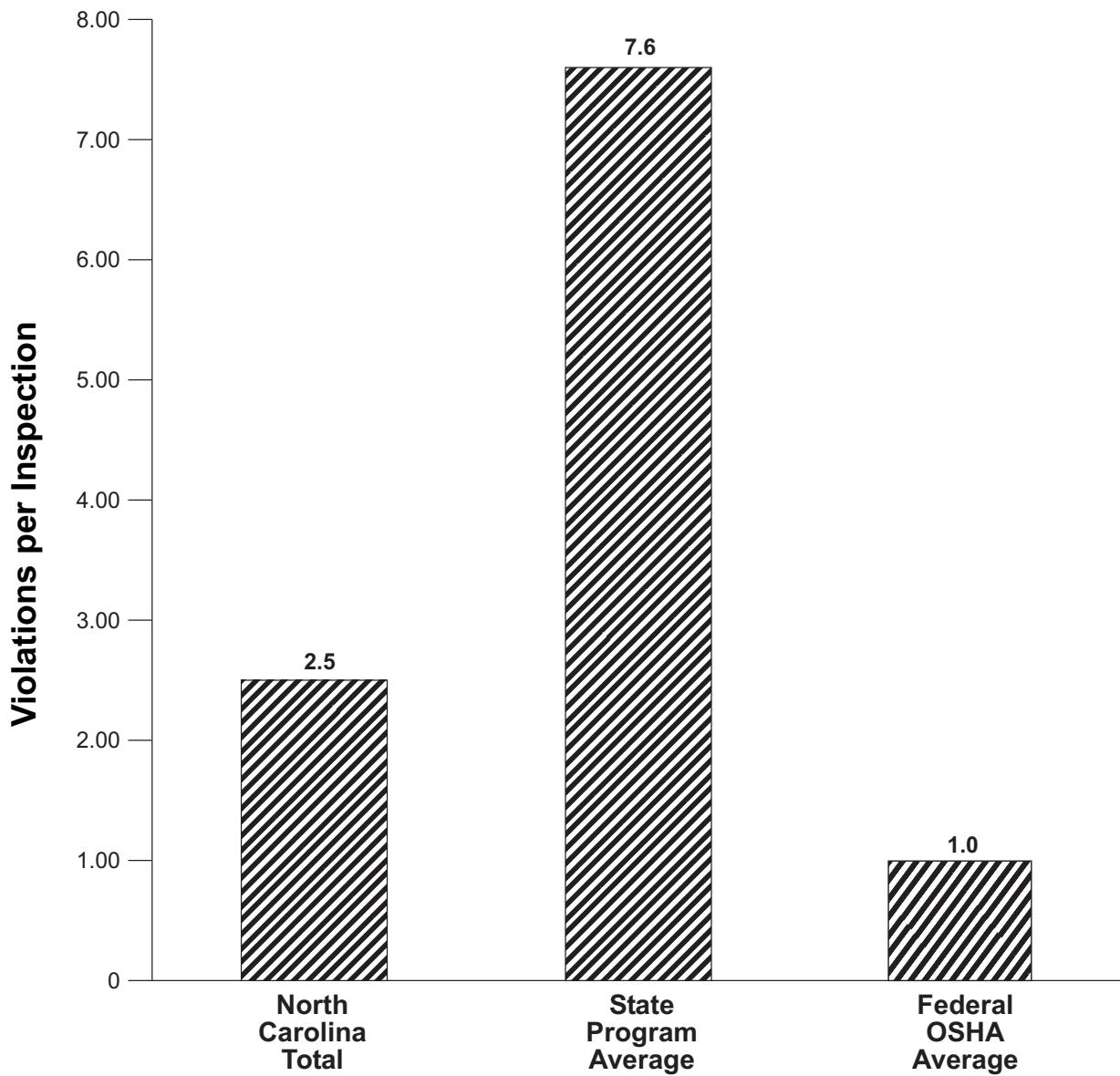
### Violations per Inspection\* (Excluding Followup Inspections)



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-11.

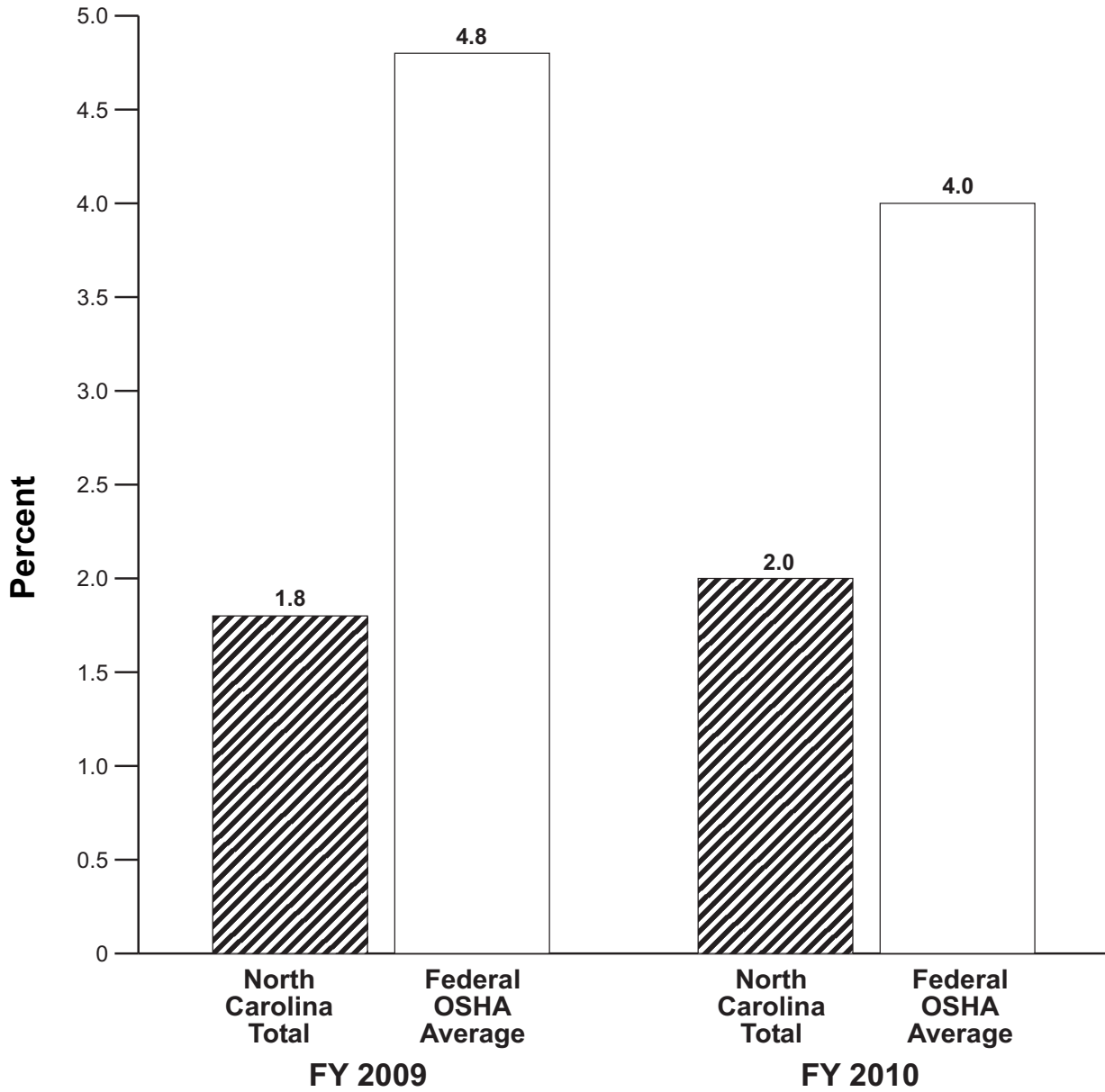
N.C. Department of Labor  
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October 2009–September 2010

### Violations per Followup Inspection\*



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-11.

### Violations Reclassified\*



\*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), 10-7-10.



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## **Penalty Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2007–September 2010**

## Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$5,850,453 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2010, compared to a total of \$3,167,734 assessed by the average state program and \$5,805,856 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$877 in FY 2010, higher than \$844 in the average state program and lower than \$1,047 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$55,493 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2010, a 60 percent decrease from \$88,956 assessed in FY 2009.
- In FY 2010, North Carolina retained 71.6 percent of penalties assessed compared to 63.0 percent of penalties assessed by the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 15

## Penalty Assessment, All Types

Comparison	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
<b>North Carolina</b>	\$ 3,483,810	\$3,483,810	\$ 3,235,393	\$3,235,393	\$ 5,850,453	\$5,850,453
<b>State Program**</b>	\$55,346,249	\$2,515,738	\$59,041,037	\$2,683,683	\$ 69,690,141	\$3,167,734
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	\$94,367,204	\$3,044,103	\$94,747,395	\$3,056,367	\$179,981,532	\$5,805,856

\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

**CHART 16**

## Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 4,164,202	\$4,164,202	71	\$ 248,466	\$248,466	4
State Program**	\$44,039,759	\$2,001,807	63	\$7,726,910	\$351,223	11
Federal OSHA*	\$77,989,247	\$2,515,782	43	\$5,108,636	\$164,795	3

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 325,585	\$325,585	6	\$ 1,060,000	\$1,060,000	18
State Program**	\$ 4,025,676	\$182,985	6	\$10,125,095	\$ 460,232	15
Federal OSHA*	\$11,714,921	\$377,901	7	\$81,408,142	\$2,626,069	45

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 52,200	\$ 52,200	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program**	\$3,772,329	\$171,470	5	\$ 375	\$17	0
Federal OSHA*	\$3,758,886	\$121,254	2	\$1,700	\$55	0

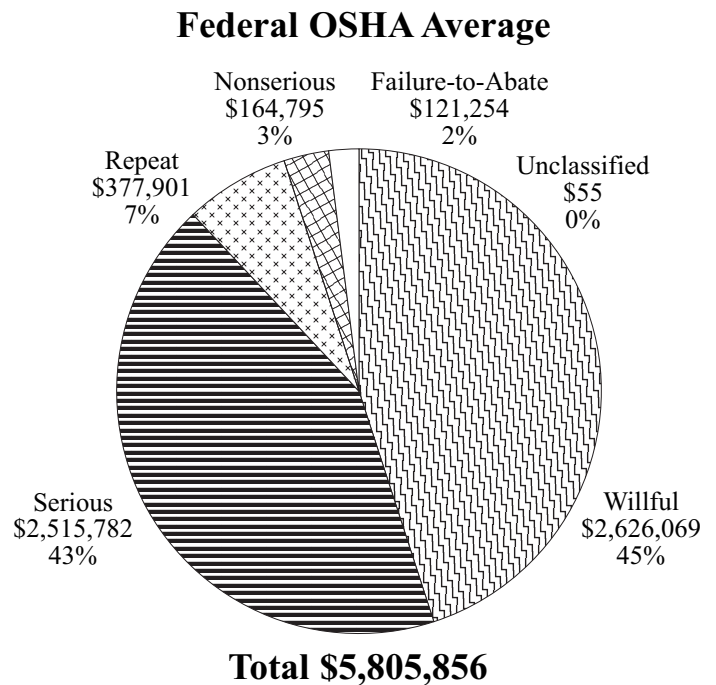
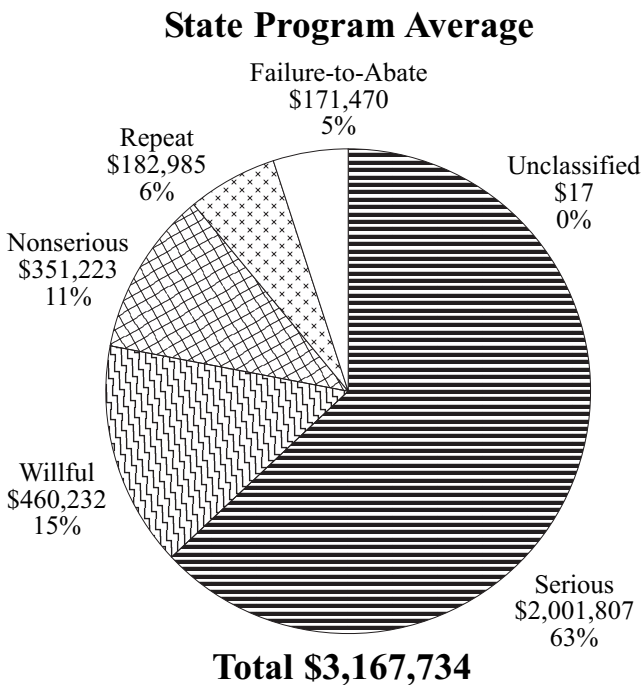
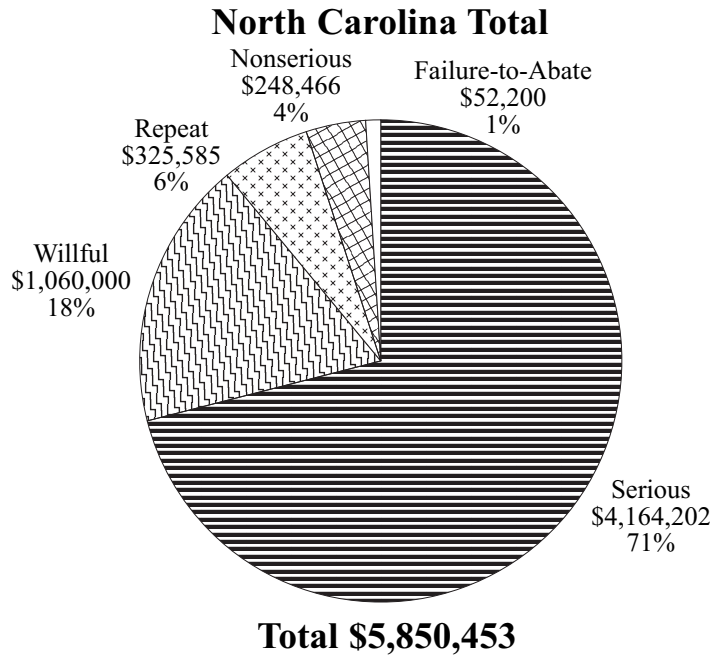
\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*\*Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements. North Carolina has not adopted this procedure.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

**Penalty Assessment by Violation Type\***



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-11.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

**CHART 18**

## Penalty Assessment per Violation

<b>Comparison</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>Nonserious</b>	<b>Repeat</b>	<b>Willful</b>	<b>Failure-to- Abate</b>	<b>Unclassified***</b>
<b>North Carolina</b>	\$ 877	\$ 46	\$1,714	\$46,087	\$ 3,071	\$ 0
<b>State Program**</b>	\$ 844	\$118	\$1,989	\$38,353	\$ 8,165	\$188
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	\$1,047	\$294	\$4,294	\$54,710	\$12,125	\$850

\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

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\*\*\*Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements. North Carolina has not adopted this procedure.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## Penalty Assessment by Violation Type Public Sector\*

Comparison	Penalty Assessment (All Types)	
	Total	Average
North Carolina	\$ 55,493	\$ 55,493
State Program***	\$4,908,406	\$223,109
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 45,331	\$ 45,331	82	\$ 9,862	\$ 9,862	17
State Program***	\$2,290,287	\$104,104	47	\$664,249	\$30,193	14
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 300	\$ 300	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program***	\$460,410	\$20,928	9	\$504,180	\$22,917	10
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified****		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program***	\$989,280	\$44,967	20	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Penalties were imposed upon North Carolina state agencies effective July 23, 1992, and local government penalties were imposed effective Jan. 1, 1993.

\*\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*\*\*Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements. North Carolina has not adopted this procedure.

## **Penalty Assessment per Violation Public Sector\***

<b>Comparison</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>Nonserious</b>	<b>Repeat</b>	<b>Willful</b>	<b>Failure-to-Abate</b>	<b>Unclassified****</b>
<b>North Carolina</b>	\$1,511	\$142	\$ 100	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0
<b>State Program***</b>	\$ 229	\$ 99	\$2,990	\$22,917	\$8,993	\$0
<b>Federal OSHA**</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Penalties were imposed upon North Carolina state agencies effective July 23, 1992, and local government penalties were imposed effective Jan. 1, 1993.

\*\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

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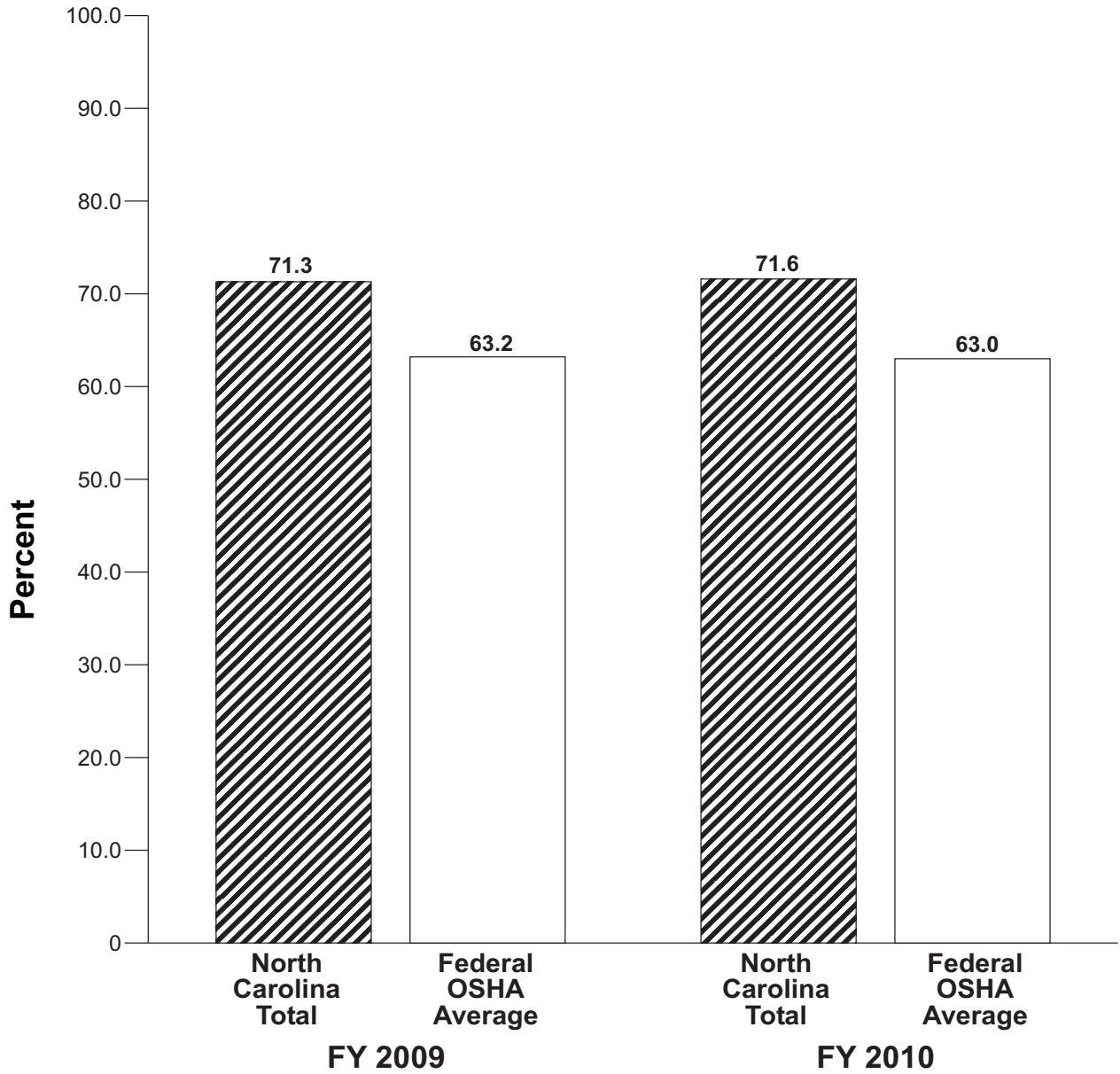
\*\*\*\*Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements. North Carolina has not adopted this procedure.



**CHART 21**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2008–September 2010**

**Penalty Retention\***



\*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), run 10-7-10.

# **Litigation Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2007–September 2010**

## Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was higher in FY 2010 (138), than in FY 2009 (114). The number of contested cases in the average state program was 235, and the number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 80.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina was 4.6 percent in FY 2010, higher than the 3.1 percent in FY 2009.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average state program was 14.3 percent in FY 2009, lower than FY 2010 with 14.5.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was higher in FY 2010 at 8.1 than in FY 2009 at 7.1.

CHART 22

## Contested Cases October 2007–September 2010

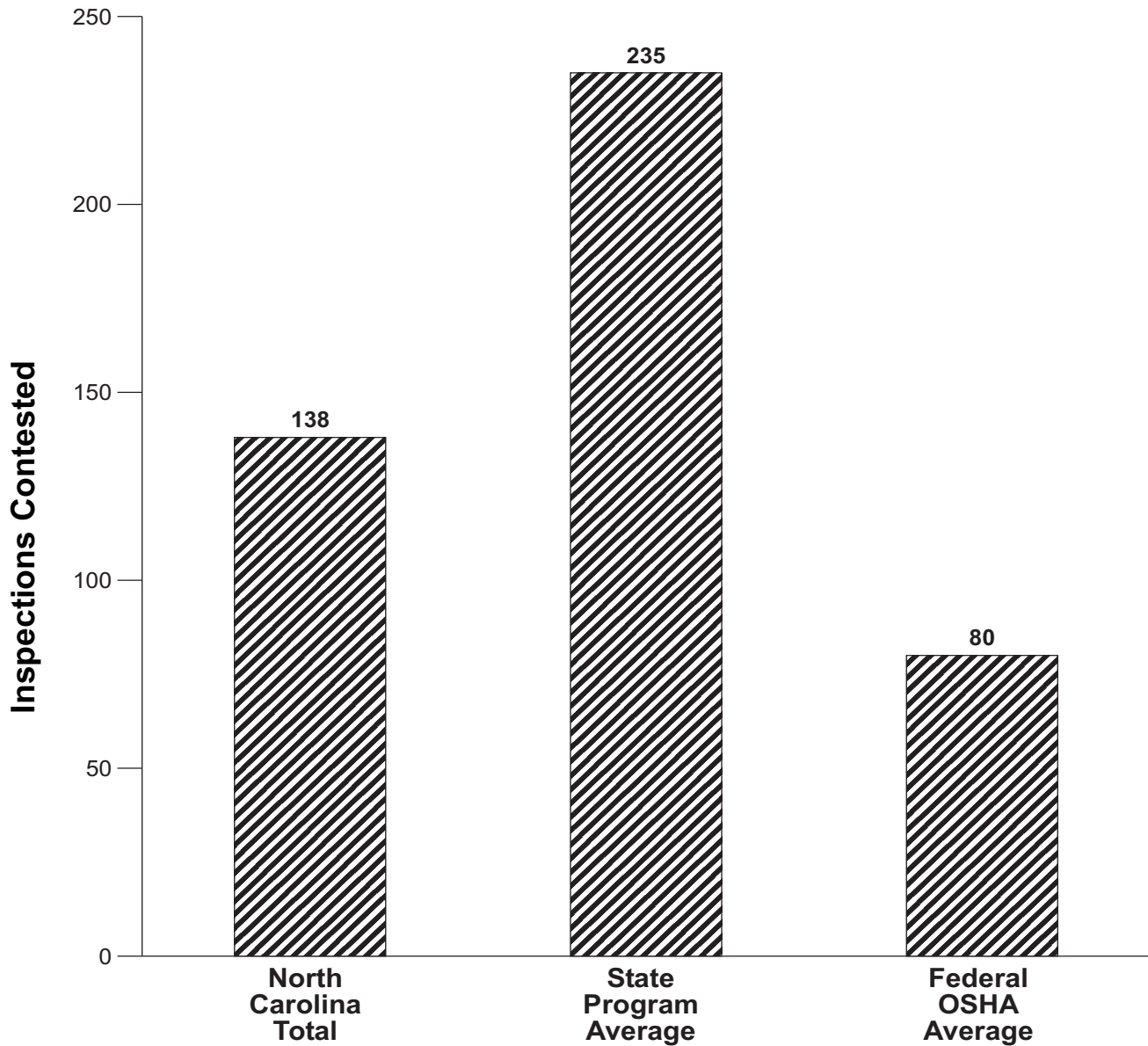
Comparison	FY 2008			FY 2009		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
<b>North Carolina</b>	78	78	2.1	114	114	3.1
<b>State Program**</b>	5,215	237	14.3	5,132	233	13.1
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	1,885	60	6.8	2,018	65	7.1

Comparison	FY 2010		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
<b>North Carolina</b>	138	138	4.6
<b>State Program**</b>	5,163	235	14.5
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	2,475	80	8.1

\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

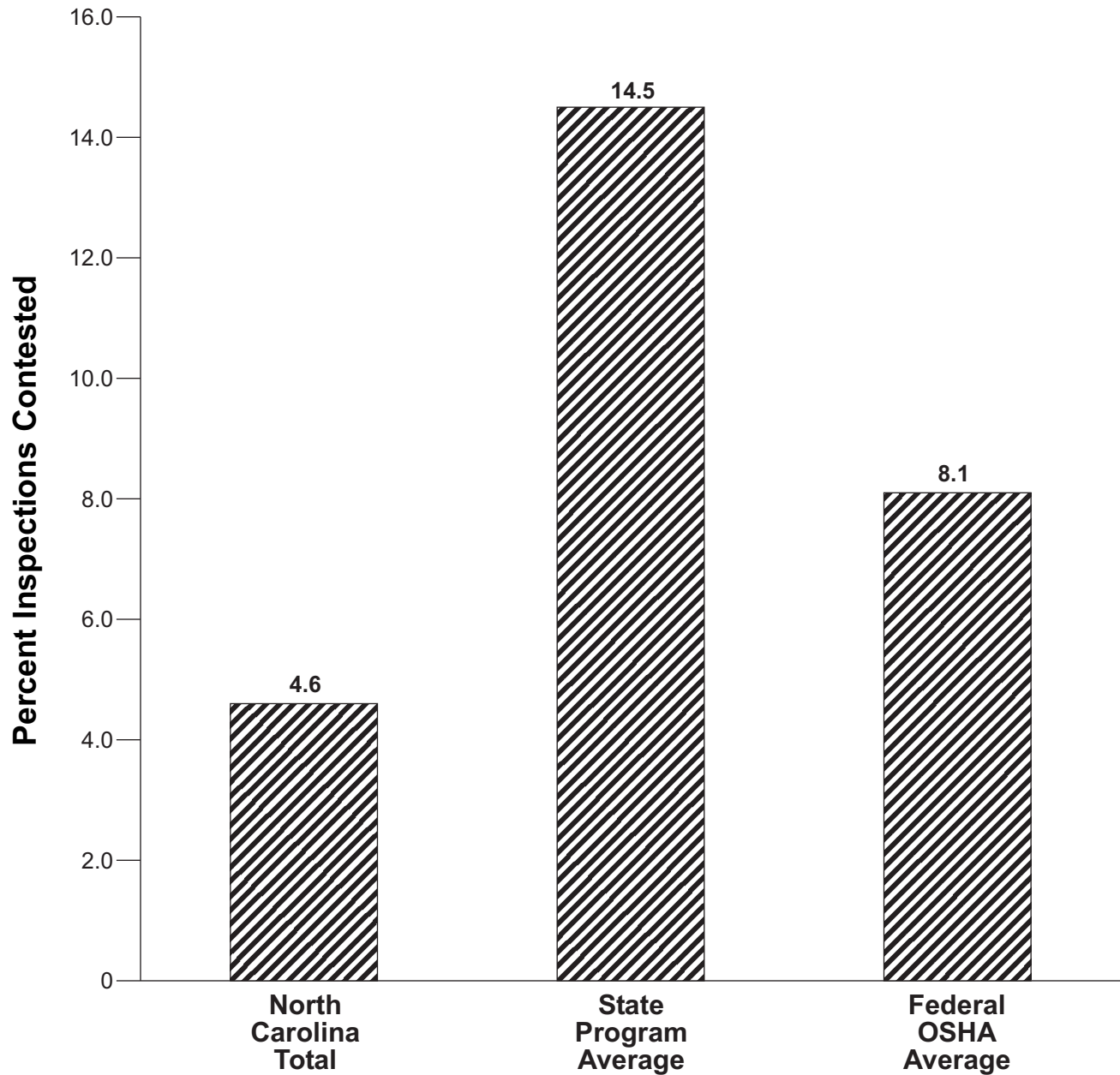
## Number of Inspections Contested\*



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-11.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010

### Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested\*



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-11.

**Occupational Injury and Illness  
Incident Rates**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
Calendar Years 2002–2009**

**Total Case Rates\*  
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry  
A Comparison Between North Carolina and the United States\*\***

Industry	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	5.0	4.0	5.3	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.0
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.2	4.6	6.4	4.6	6.4	6.7	6.1	7.6
Mining	3.3	2.5	4.0	2.5	3.8	2.5	3.6	2.7
Construction	6.8	4.7	7.1	4.7	6.4	4.4	6.3	4.6
Manufacturing	6.8	5.4	7.2	5.4	6.6	5.3	6.3	5.1
Transportation	5.5	4.7	6.1	4.7	5.5	4.8	5.2	4.6
Wholesale Trade	4.7	3.9	5.2	3.9	4.5	4.1	4.5	3.8
Retail Trade	5.3	4.0	5.3	4.0	5.3	4.6	5.0	4.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3
Services	4.4	3.3	4.6	3.3	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.6
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	5.1	N/A	5.1	N/A	4.9	N/A	4.7

Industry	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.4	5.3	4.5	5.3	6.1
Mining	3.5	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.0
Construction	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.3	3.1
Manufacturing	6.0	5.1	5.6	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.3	3.5
Transportation	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.7
Wholesale Trade	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.0
Retail Trade	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	.08	1.5	0.7
Services	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.0
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.5

\*Total Case Rates represent the number of recordable injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees.

\*\*U.S. data are from the USDOL Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. N.C. data are from the NCDOL Research and Policy Division, Safety and Health Survey Section's *Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina*, conducted as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

## Lost Workday Case Rates\* by Industry A Comparison Between North Carolina and the United States\*\*

Industry	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.3	1.2	3.3	2.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.5
Mining	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.5
Construction	3.8	2.3	3.6	2.6	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.5
Manufacturing	4.1	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.8
Transportation	4.0	2.9	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.7
Wholesale Trade	3.1	2.5	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2
Retail Trade	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
Services	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.4	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.3

Industry	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.5
Mining	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.0
Construction	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.7
Manufacturing	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.9
Transportation	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.0
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.9
Retail Trade	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.7	0.3	.7	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.2
Services	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.1	N/A	1.9	N/A	2.2	N/A	2.1

\*Lost Workday Case Rates represent those cases that involved one or more days an employee is away from work or limited to restricted work activity due to an occupational injury or illness. The rate is calculated per 100 full-time employees.

\*\*U.S. data are from the USDOL Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. N.C. data are from the NCDOL Research and Policy Division, Safety and Health Survey Section's *Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina*, conducted as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.



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# **State Demographic Profile**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## **Introduction**

The purpose of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina is “to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the State of North Carolina safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.” The state’s Five Year Strategic Plan is designated to promote the achievement of this purpose through the specific goals and objectives established by the NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division and its employees.

The division has established two primary strategic goals as part of the Five Year Strategic Plan. Goal One is to reduce the rate of workplace fatalities by 5 percent by the end of FY 2013. Goal Two is to reduce the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses by 15 percent by the end of FY 2013.

From these two broad strategic goals, specific areas of emphasis and outcome goals are included in the Strategic Plan. These areas of emphasis include comparisons of the number of employees and establishments covered by the North Carolina occupational safety and health program as presented in Text Tables 4, 5 and 6, respectively.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

**Text Table 4  
State Demographic Profile  
Private Sector**

<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>NAICS</b>	<b>SIC</b>	<b>Establishments*</b>	<b>Employees*</b>
Construction	23	15-17	27,321	179,309
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,212	430,479
Transportation	48-49	40-59	6,313	122,227
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	52,654	603,930
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	27,684	265,311
Services	54-81	70-89	111,859	1,911,767
All Other			12,678	47,255
<b>Total Private Sector</b>			<b>248,721</b>	<b>3,560,278</b>

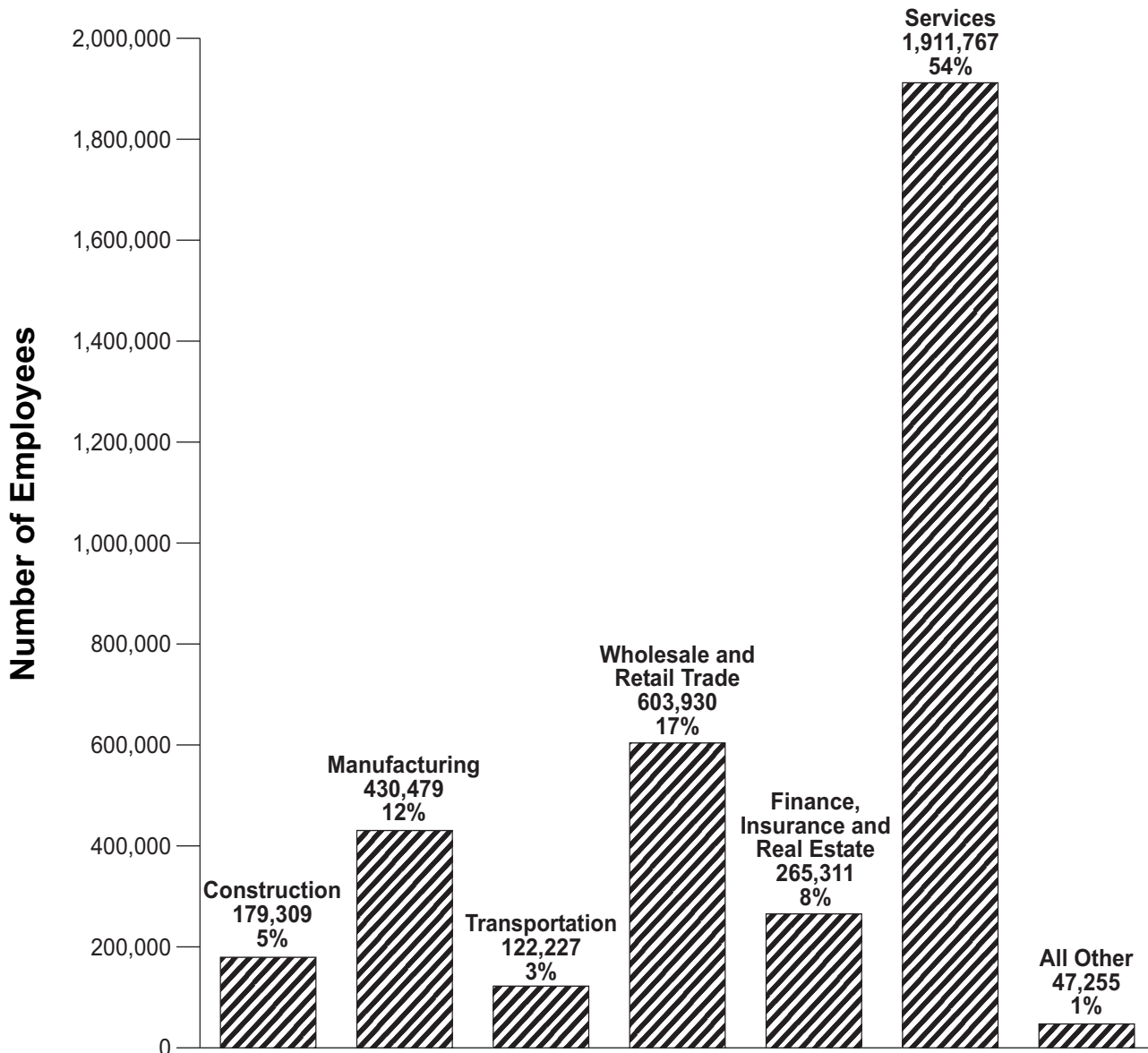
**Text Table 5  
State Demographic Profile  
Public Sector**

<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>Establishments*</b>	<b>Employees*</b>
State	1,680	181,382
Local	4,388	444,249
<b>Total Public Sector</b>	<b>6,068</b>	<b>625,631</b>

\*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2010.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010

**Text Table 6**  
**State Demographic Profile**  
**By Private Sector Employees\***



\*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2010.

**North Carolina Top 25  
Most Frequently Cited  
“Serious” Violations**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious” Violations Construction Standards\*

Standard Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Serious Percent	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
1926.501(b)(13)	183	169	92%	1	9	4	Fall protection—Residential construction—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.20(b)(2)	203	168	83%	0	8	27	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections
1926.1053(b)(1)	162	144	89%	0	11	7	Ladders—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.102(a)(1)	130	122	94%	0	2	6	PPE—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.501(b)(11)	120	108	90%	0	10	2	Fall protection—Steep roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(1)	103	94	91%	0	3	6	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.503(a)(1)	98	92	94%	0	3	3	Fall protection—Training program
1926.100(a)	95	76	80%	0	4	15	PPE—Head protection—General requirements
1926.501(b)(10)	60	52	87%	0	5	3	Fall protection—Low slope roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.1060(a)	57	51	89%	0	0	6	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.20(b)(1)	60	50	83%	0	0	10	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
NCGS 95-129(1)	57	51	89%	0	0	6	General Duty Clause
1926.451(e)(1)	60	50	83%	0	0	10	Scaffolds—Access by various means
1926.21(b)(2)	59	44	75%	1	0	14	Safety training and education—Instruction to avoid unsafe conditions
1926.1053(b)(4)	51	44	86%	0	0	7	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.503(b)(1)	82	39	48%	0	3	40	Fall protection—Certification of training
1926.451(g)(4)(i)	40	38	95%	0	2	0	Scaffolds—Guardrail systems—Installed on open sides and ends of platforms
1926.503(a)(2)	42	36	86%	0	1	5	Fall protection—Training—Each employee trained by competent person
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	38	34	89%	0	1	3	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.1053(b)(13)	36	34	94%	0	0	2	Ladders—Use—Top step used as a step
1926.652(a)(1)	34	29	85%	3	1	1	Excavations—Protection of persons in excavations
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	28	28	100%	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Aerial lifts—Extensible and articulating boom platforms—Body belts and lanyards worn/used
1926.454(a)	31	27	87%	0	0	4	Scaffolds—Training—Hazard recognition for type of scaffold in use
1926.451(c)(2)	29	27	93%	0	1	1	Scaffolds—Supported scaffolds—Shall bear on base plates and mud sills or other adequate firm foundation
1926.501(c)(3)	27	27	100%	0	0	0	Fall protection—Protection from falling object—Barricade area to which objects could fall

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-10-11.

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
 October 2009–September 2010

**CHART 28**

## Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious” Violations General Industry Standards\*

Standard Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Serious Percent	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
1910.212(a)(1)	127	116	91%	0	1	10	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.151(c)	134	108	81%	0	4	22	Medical and first aid—Eyewash and emergency showers
NCGS 95-129(1)	111	106	96%	0	2	3	General Duty Clause
1910.215(b)(9)	131	105	80%	0	1	25	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.304(g)(5)	160	81	51%	0	4	75	Electrical—Grounding—Path to ground
1910.215(a)(4)	97	71	73%	0	1	25	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.1200(e)(1)	335	63	19%	0	3	269	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	61	58	95%	0	0	3	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.133(a)(1)	64	55	86%	0	1	8	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.1200(h)(1)	169	54	32%	0	5	110	Hazard communication—Training
1910.23(c)(1)	67	53	79%	0	0	14	Walking and working surfaces—Protect open sided floors, platforms and runways
1910.132(a)	52	50	96%	0	0	2	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.1030(c)(1)(i)	65	47	72%	0	0	18	Bloodborne pathogens—Written exposure control plan
1910.132(d)(1)	75	38	51%	0	0	37	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment
1910.147(c)(1)	47	38	81%	1	0	8	Lockout/tagout—Energy control program
1910.305(b)(1)(ii)	102	35	34%	0	2	65	Electrical cabinets, boxes and fittings—Unused openings effectively closed
1910.242(b)	75	33	44%	0	1	41	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and PPE with pressure reduced to 30 psi
1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)	61	27	44%	0	0	34	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure control plan—Reviewed and updated annually
1910.305(b)(2)(i)	73	26	36%	0	2	45	Electrical—Covers and canopies—Pull and junction boxes and fittings with approved covers
1910.178(l)(1)(i)	34	26	76%	0	1	7	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training
1910.1030(g)(2)(i)	27	26	96%	0	0	1	Bloodborne pathogens—Training
1910.219(d)(1)	25	25	100%	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Pulleys—Guarded within 7 feet or less of floor
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	32	24	75%	1	0	7	Lockout/tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.1200(f)(5)(i)	138	23	17%	0	1	114	Hazard communication—Labeling—Identity of chemical
1910.212(b)	88	23	26%	0	1	64	Machine guarding—Fixed machinery—Anchored to prevent moving/walking

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-10-11.



**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## Top 10 Most Frequently Cited “Serious” Violations Public Sector\*

Standard Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Serious Percent	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
NCGS 95-129(1)	4	3	75%	0	0	1	General Duty Clause
1910.132(a)	2	2	100%	0	0	0	PPE—General requirements
1910.147(c)(4)(ii)	2	2	100%	0	0	0	Lockout/tagout—Energy control procedure—Clear and outlines scope, purpose and authorizations
1910.147(c)(6)(ii)	2	2	100%	0	0	0	Lockout/tagout—Certify periodic inspection
1926.1101(k)(2)(ii)(c)	2	2	100%	0	0	0	Asbestos—Duty of building owners to inform building tenants
1910.132(d)(1)	2	1	50%	0	0	1	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment
1910.242(b)	2	1	50%	0	0	1	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and PPE with pressure reduced to 30 psi
1910.23(c)(1)	1	1	100%	0	0	0	Walking/working surfaces—Open sided floors/platforms 4 ft. or more above adjacent ground require standard railings
1910.24(e)	1	1	100%	0	0	0	Fixed stairs—Angle of stairway rise
1910.120(q)(6)(i)	1	1	100%	0	0	0	HAZWOPER—Training—Awareness level

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-10-11.

## **Consultation Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
October 2007–September 2010

## **Consultation Series Highlights**

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,213 total consultative visits in FY 2010:
  - 797 (66 percent) safety visits and 416 (34 percent) health visits.
  - 1,047 (86 percent) initial visit, 79 (7 percent) training assistance visits and 87 (7 percent) followup visits.
  - 988 (81 percent) private sector visits and 225 (19 percent) public sector visits.
  - 393 (32 percent) manufacturing visits, 254 (21 percent) construction visits, 341 (28 percent) other type visits and 225 (19 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 6,895 in FY 2010, lower than in FY 2009 (7,517) and in FY 2008 (7,074).
- Of the identified hazards, 5,394 (78%) were serious hazards and 1,501 (22%) were other-than-serious hazards.
- In FY 2010 consultants also conducted 706 safety and health interventions, which included speeches, training programs, program assistance, interpretations, conference/seminars, outreach and other interventions.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 64th year with another successful season. The Gold Award was presented to employer sites with a total lost workday case rate (lost and restricted workdays included) at least 50 percent below the state average. The Silver Award went to employer sites with a lost workday rate at least 50 percent below the state average. Thirty safety award banquets were held—with a total of 3,200 in attendance. There were a total of 2,844 annual safety awards applications, of those 2,592 qualified for awards: 2,267 Gold Awards and 235 Silver Awards. A total of 95 Million-Hour Safety Awards were distributed in FY 2010.
- North Carolina is still ranked number one as a state plan state and is ranked second of all states that participate in the VPP/Star Program. The recognition programs also enjoyed another year of growth and success. Twenty-two new Star sites were recognized, 20 Star sites were recertified, and 68 first-time Star interventions were conducted. There are currently 135 companies in the Star programs.
- During FY 2010 the recognition programs, while managed by the Bureau of Consultative Services, continue to utilize resources provided by the Compliance Bureau for on-site evaluations, with Compliance and Education, Training and Technical Assistance helping to promote participation in the recognition programs.
- The bureau continues to reach small employers and encourage participation in the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP). In FY 2010 the bureau recognized 48 SHARP-related worksites. There are currently 99 SHARP related worksites.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010**

## Carolina Star Program

The Carolina Star Program encourages employers and employees in their efforts to reduce hazards, institute new programs and perfect existing programs for providing safe and healthy working conditions. The Carolina Star Program is the state’s most prestigious way to provide official recognition of excellent safety and health programs, assistance to employers in their efforts to reach that level of excellence, and the benefits of a cooperative approach to resolve potential safety and health problems. Not only do Star sites affect major industry in the state, these sites are mentors and help all businesses of all sizes in improving their safety and health programs. During FY 2010 the following companies were awarded the Carolina Star, Rising Star, Building Star, or Public Sector Star status or were recertified.

<b>Star Site Name and Location</b>	<b>Site Approval Date</b>	<b>Recertification Date</b>
Davidson County—Integrated Solid Waste Mgmt.		Oct. 23, 2009
Shaw Maintenance—Elementis Chromium Plant		Oct. 29, 2009
ASMO North Carolina Inc.	Oct. 29, 2009	
Jacobs Constructors Inc.	Jan. 7, 2010	
Mallard Creek Polymers Inc.		Jan. 7, 2010
Kinder Morgan Materials Services LLC		Jan. 29, 2010
Georgia-Pacific Corp.—Asheboro Plant		Jan. 29, 2010
Valspar Inc.		Jan. 29, 2010
Louisiana-Pacific Corp.		Jan. 29, 2010
Water & Sewer Authority of Cabarrus County	Feb. 23, 2010	
David Weekley Homes	Feb. 24, 2010	
City of Greensboro—Field Operations Department	Feb. 24, 2010	
Balfour Beatty Infrastructure Inc.—Southeast Region	March 3, 2010	
Pactiv Corp.—Huntersville	March 3, 2010	
N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services— Agronomic Services Division	March 17, 2010	
Alcan Composites USA		Feb. 24, 2010
Coats North America—Sevier Finishing Plant		Feb. 24, 2010
Kimberly-Clark Corp.—Berkeley Mills		April 5, 2010
Eaton Corp.—Asheville Plant		May 4, 2010
E. J. Pope and Son Inc. d.b.a. Pope Transport	Promoted from Rising Star to Carolina Star	May 11, 2010
United Chemi-Con Inc.	May 17, 2010	
BlueLinx Corp.—Charlotte Distribution Center		May 17, 2010
Sonoco Recycling Inc.	May 28, 2010	
The Haskell Co.	May 28, 2010	
Southern Industrial Constructors Inc—G.E. Aviation, RTP		June 8, 2010
Town of Mooresville—Fire Department	June 22, 2010	
BlueLinx Corp.—Butner Distribution Center		July 30, 2010
N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services— Border Belt		Aug. 24, 2010
R.N. Rouse		Aug. 30, 2010
Dow Corning Corp. (Provisional)		
City of Greensboro—Water Resources Department (Provisional)		Sept. 14, 2010
N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services— Cherry Research Farm		Sept. 14, 2010
John S. Clark LLC		Sept. 14, 2010
Pactiv Corp.—Greensboro (Removed from Provisional Status)		Sept. 14, 2010
N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services— Veterinary Division	Sept. 14, 2010	
Webb, Murray and Associates Inc.	Sept. 28, 2010	
Person County Health Department	Sept. 28, 2010	
Pactiv Corp.—Huntersville (Promotion)	Sept. 28, 2010	
Oldcastle Precast Inc.	Sept. 30, 2010	
Elementis Chromium L P (Provisional)		Sept. 30, 2010
Polymer Group Inc.	Sept. 30, 2010	
ZAPATA Inc.	Sept. 30, 2010	
Eaton Corporation Truck Group—Clutch Division	Sept. 30, 2010	
The Stanley Works—Kannapolis Distribution Center	Sept. 30, 2010	

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2007–September 2010**

### Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
<b>Safety</b>	774	783	797
<b>Health</b>	384	403	416
<b>Total</b>	1,158	1,186	1,213

### Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
<b>Initial</b>	994	1,041	1,047
<b>Training and Assistance</b>	102	69	79
<b>Followup</b>	62	76	87
<b>Total</b>	1,158	1,186	1,213

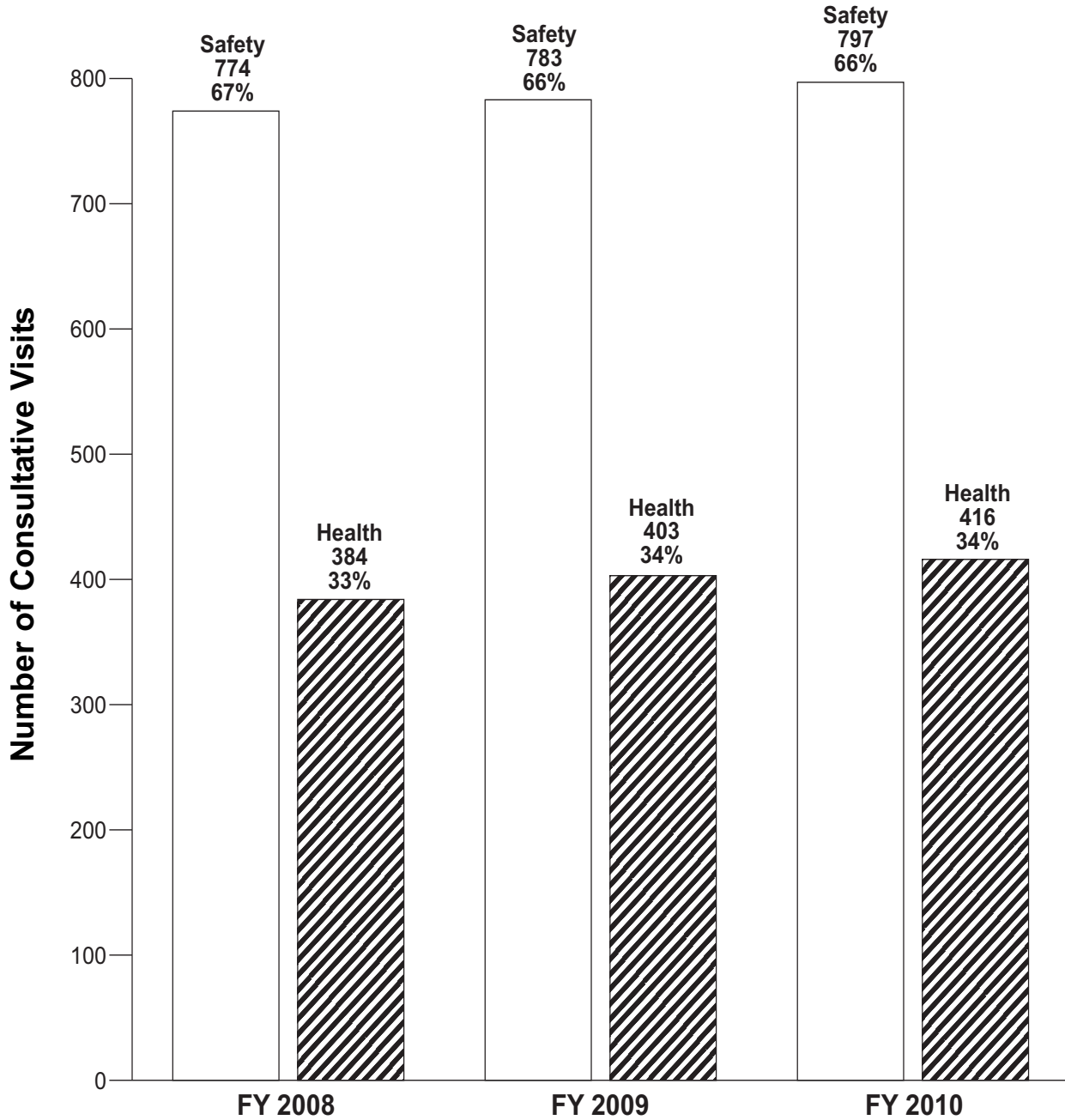
### Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
<b>Manufacturing</b>	366	345	393
<b>Construction</b>	322	269	254
<b>Other</b>	279	375	341
<b>Public Sector</b>	191	197	225
<b>Total</b>	1,158	1,186	1,213

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2007–September 2010

CHART 31

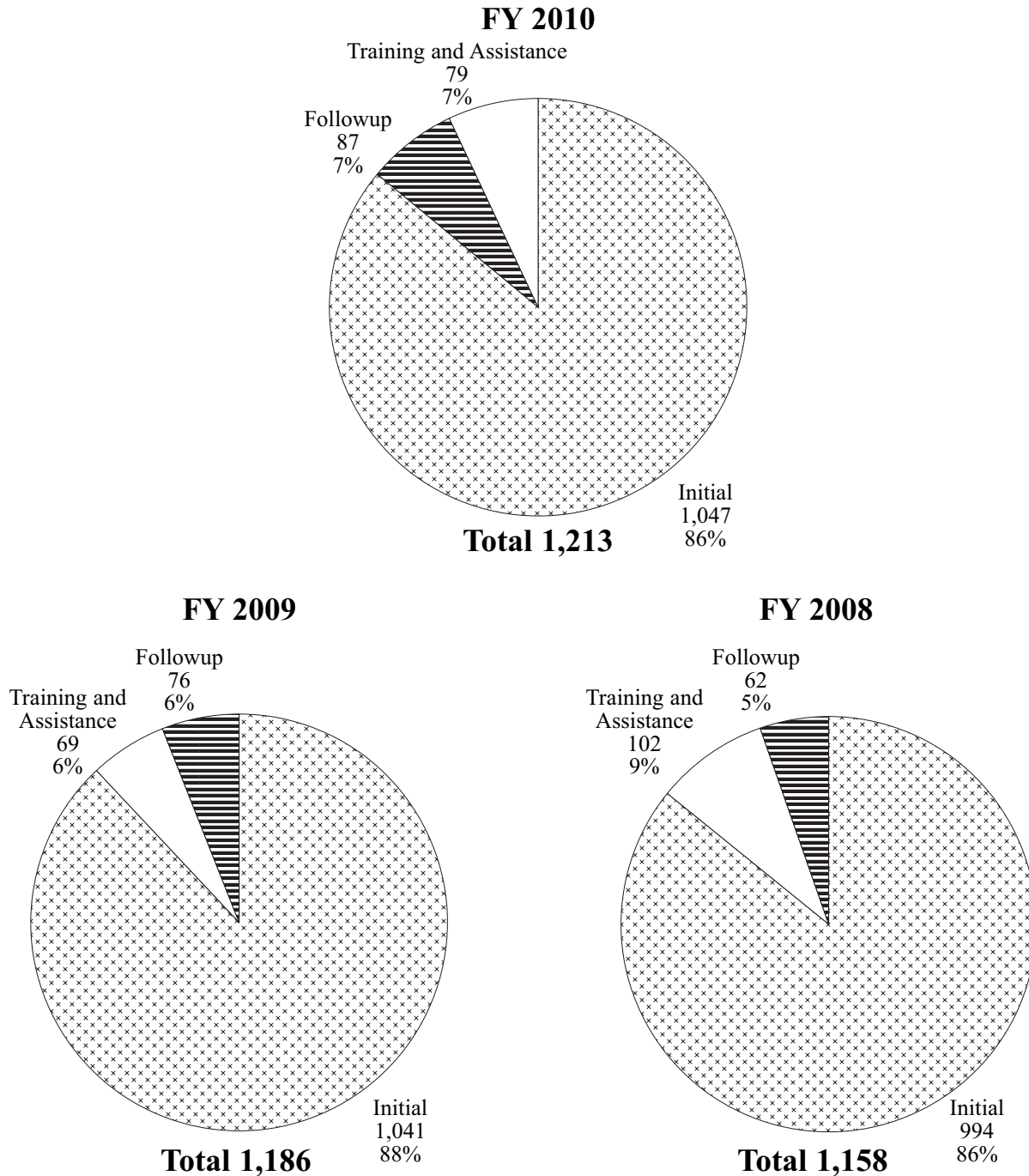
**Total Visits\***



\*FY 2010 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-10.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2007–September 2010

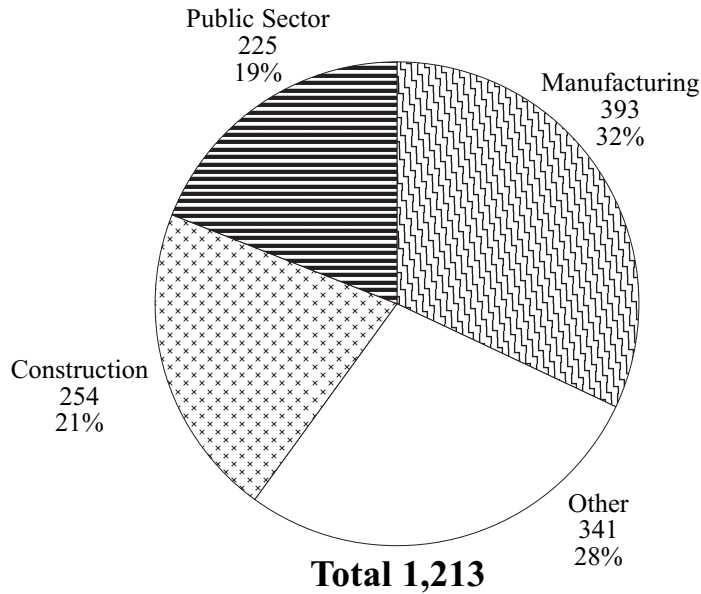
**Total Traditional Visits by Type\***



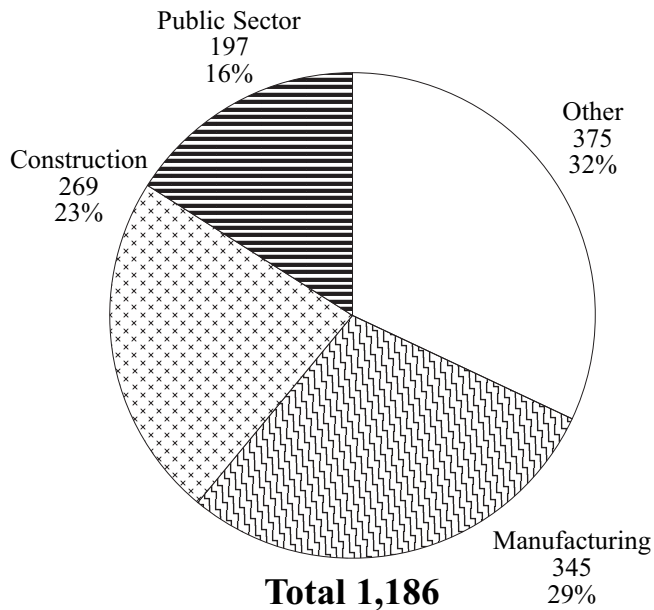
\*FY 2010 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-10.

## Total Traditional Visits by Industry\*

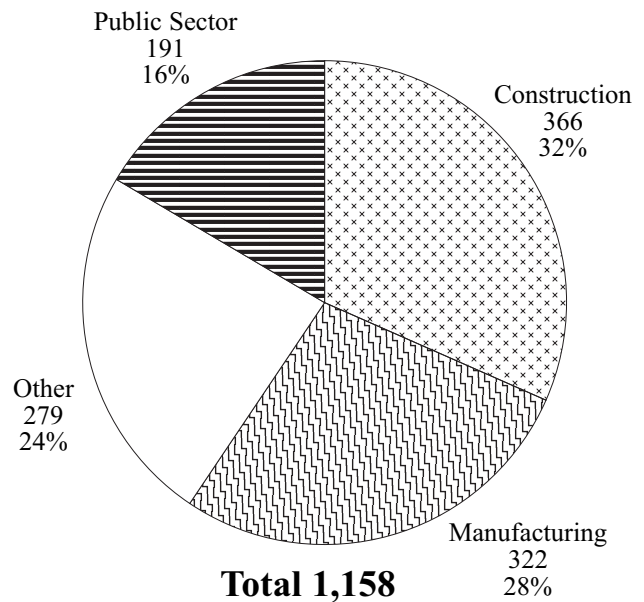
**FY 2010**



**FY 2009**



**FY 2008**

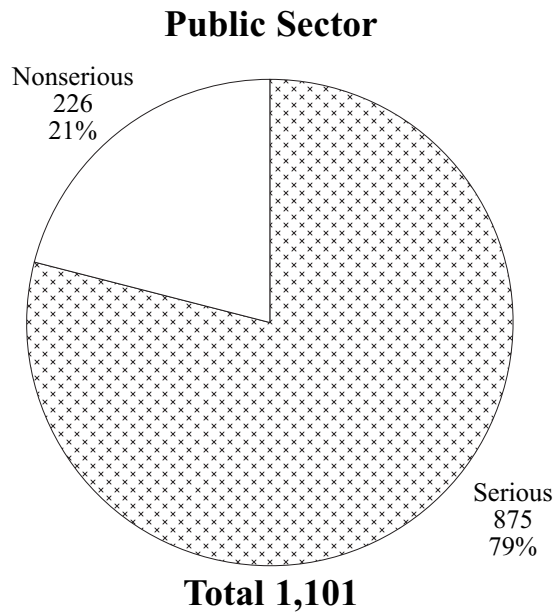
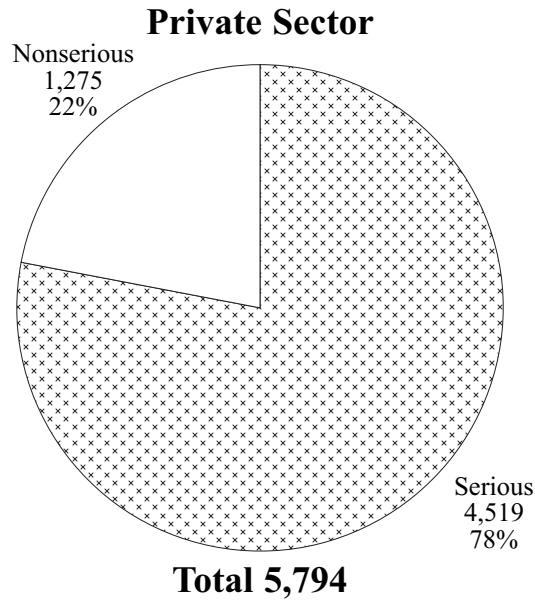


\*FY 2010 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-10.



N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2009–September 2010

### Hazards by Type\*



\*FY 2010 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-10.

**Education, Training and  
Technical Assistance Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
October 2009–September 2010

## **Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights**

- The ETTA Bureau continued to focus on increasing efficiency and effectiveness in providing outreach training to workers in high-risk industries and affirming its role to ensure adherence to terms of agreement for partnerships and alliances. The work of the bureau included rulemaking, publications, partnerships, alliances, training and outreach.
- The standards section answered 6,483 inquiries for standards interpretation by phone or written correspondence for employers and employees across the state. This is a significant 41% increase over the previous year.
- The standards section continued work towards repeal of the state-specific standard for shops fabricating structural steel and steel plate and price increases as directed by the legislature. Adoption of the federal cranes and derricks standard and repeal of the state-specific standard is expected in early FY 2011. The standards section reviewed, revised or approved 51 Field Information System documents for use during FY 2010.
- The new state-specific medical records rules went into effect and training was provided to internal personnel. As a result of the new rules, four chapters of the FOM were rewritten. Changes to thirteen OPNs and nine chapters of the FOM were completed during the year. The section also responded to eight compliance directives that were issued by federal OSHA.
- The bureau distributed 53,960 hard copy publications in support of the division's outreach and regulatory goals of the division. This represents more than a 26% increase over the previous year. Comprising that number were Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the construction industry and for general industry that the division adopted or that the division promulgated as state-specific standards, industry guides, quick cards and hazard alerts which were sent to targeted industries that experienced accidents and/or fatalities related to a specific hazard.
- Many industry guides were recently reviewed and updated. A new industry guide on respiratory protection was written and published. New brochures for the medical and dental professions and logging and arboriculture were developed and being distributed. A quick card for women in construction was developed and published. ACCSH is expected to use it in the development of the federal version of a quick card. The NC quick card on portable ladders was adapted from the federal quick card.
- The bureau continued to expand the number and type of publications offered to employers and employees throughout the state. Fact sheets and index pages for hazard communication, lockout/tagout, driving safety, cranes, logging and more were added to the publications section of the web site. Health series industry guides were being developed during the last quarter of FY 2010 and will be available in early FY 2011, which will include hexavalent chromium and isocyanates.
- The bureau developed and distributed five hazard alerts for various industries during this fiscal year. The subjects of the alerts were bridge construction, pyrotechnics, tree care, window washing and gas purging. The rate of production for the various publications was also an increase over the previous year.
- ETTA, along with the East Compliance Bureau, oversees partnerships and alliances for the OSH Division that benefit North Carolina workers. During FY 2010, the division had 16 active partnerships and alliances. Two partnerships came to a successful completion, the NASCAR Hall of Fame Project with general contractors Turner, BE&K and Davis, and the Wachovia First Street Project with general contractors Batson-Cook, Rodgers Builders, and RT Dooley. One new partnership was added, the Western Wake Toll Road, with general contractors Archer Western-Granite.
- Two alliances were added, one renewed and two were not renewed. The two new alliances were with Sampson Community College and the Carolinas AGC. The alliance agreement with NC Public Safety Divers Association was renewed for another two years. The alliances and partnerships special emphasis program committee developed a web page with an online application process to provide more outreach

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## **Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)**

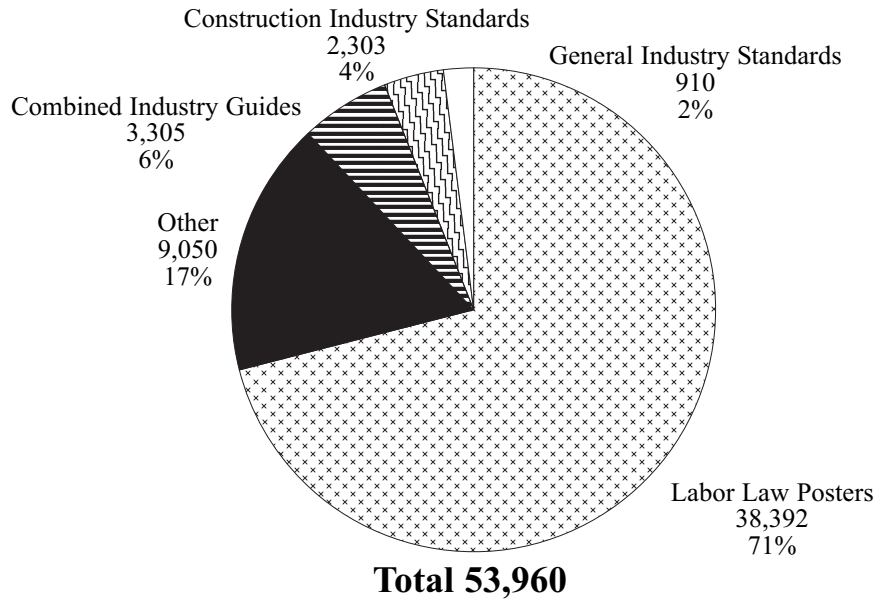
to the public regarding the benefits of alliances and partnerships. A listing of all current alliances and partnerships is also accessible from the web page.

- ETTA developed the first State Plan State 500 and 501 Train the Trainer courses for the citizens of North Carolina. The project took over a year to design, develop, and implement with initial courses to be offered in October 2010. The program will be offered free of charge except for the cost of course materials. Through the program, individuals who complete a one-week trainer course are authorized to teach OSH 10-hour and 30-hour courses in construction or general industry. This program is a special offering for public sector employees and employers targeted by the following OSH Special Emphasis Programs; construction, long term care, food manufacturing, logging and arboriculture, and wood products. Authorized trainers are required to attend a trainer refresher at least once every four (4) years to maintain their trainer status. This training project is an effort to ensure adequate focus on the OSH Division special emphasis programs.
- ETTA continued to provide training to workers in high-risk industries such as construction, logging, arboriculture, and agriculture at or near their worksites using the Labor One Mobile Training Unit. A tele-scoping camera and a flat screen television were installed in Labor One to be used for catastrophic incidents and training purposes respectively.
- ETTA designed a new automated course registration system. The system is expected to go live in early FY 2011 and will be used to process both internal and external registrations as well as confirmations, course cancellations, and certificates. The automated system will allow ETTA to offer more courses and will greatly improve the efficiency of the section by removing time consuming administrative procedures from the training staff work load.
- ETTA continues to offer a wide variety of safety and health training topics to employers and employees across the State of North Carolina. These courses are offered through a variety of sources to include the OSH speaker's bureau, 10 and 30 hour awareness courses, individual topic workshops at the Charlotte, Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Wilmington and Asheville Field Offices, and web training.
- ETTA hosted multiple 10 and 30 hour general industry and construction awareness courses. These included seven 10 hour and two 30 hour general industry courses and nine 10 hour and two 30 hour construction industry courses. Nearly 100% of students who attended the courses found them to be useful in the workplace. Overall, ETTA offered over 300 courses, forums and workshops in FY 2010. Thirty-five of these events were conducted in Spanish.
- ETTA provided and exhibited at 21 health and safety fairs as well as industrial conferences. Throughout the fiscal year, the bureau provided training to approximately 7,577 employers and employees throughout the state. In addition, the Consultative Services Bureau along with both Compliance Bureaus trained another 3,946 employers/employees for a total of 11,523 workers trained for FY 2010.
- The training calendar continues to be successful and is available to the public on the NCDOL website. The calendar outlines course offerings and allows for on-line registration. To market the training courses, ETTA emailed their training newsletter to over 7,500 employees/employers twelve times during the fiscal year. The newsletter highlights the upcoming training schedule and offers information with regard to a variety of NCDOL services.
- ETTA made over sixty standardized safety and health presentations available for download to the public via the internet. Industry specific presentations were developed and also made available to the public based on the OSH Division's special emphasis programs.

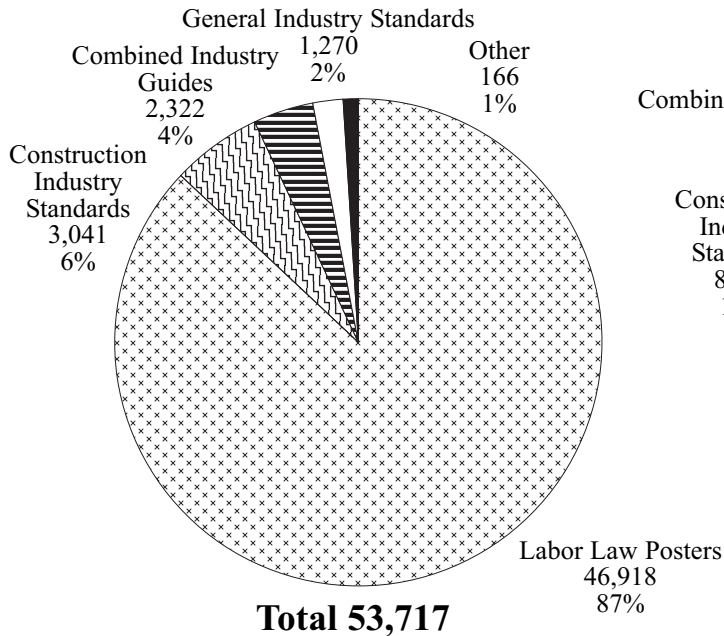
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**Distribution of OSH-Related Publications\***

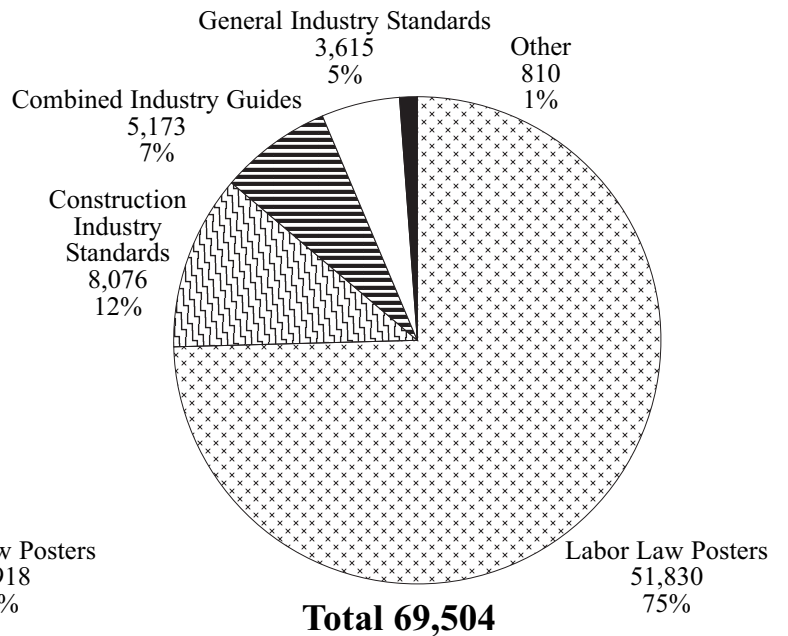
**FY 2010**



**FY 2009**



**FY 2008**



\*Data from the Bureau of Education, Training and Technical Assistance.

## **Fatality Series**

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## Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 44 fatalities in FY 2010, an increase from the 41 fatalities in FY 2009 and a decrease from 47 in FY 2008.
- Of the 44 fatalities in FY 2010, 27 percent were related to “struck by”; 37 percent were related to “falls”; 14 percent were related to “crushed by object”; 11 percent were related to “electrocutions”; and 11 percent were related to “other.”
- In FY 2010, 41 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 14 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 11 percent were related to “services”; 9 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 4.5 percent were related to “transportation and public utilities”; 9 percent were related to “retail trade”; 7 percent were related to “finance, insurance and real estate”; and 4.5 percent were related to “wholesale trade.”
- The N.C. Department of Labor’s OSH Division consists of three major reporting districts (Raleigh/Wilmington Area, Charlotte Area and Winston-Salem/Asheville Area).
- Of the 44 investigated fatalities in FY 2010, 41 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 32 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 27 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville Area.
- In FY 2010 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 77 percent white, 16 percent Hispanic, and 7 percent black.

CHART 36

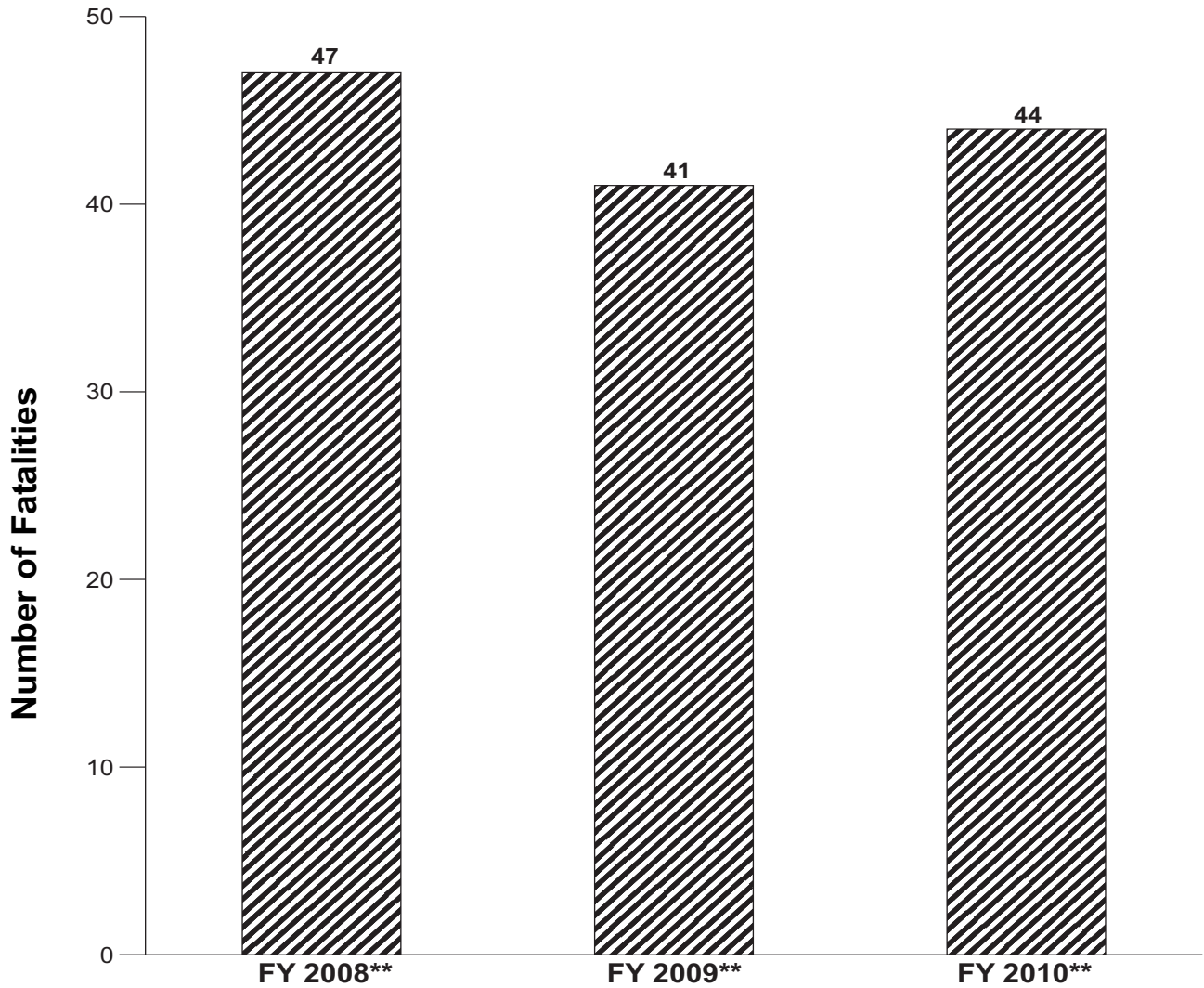
## Fatality Comparison\*

Cause of Death	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Totals by Event**
<b>Crushed by Object/Equipment</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Electrocution</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Explosion/Fire</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Falls</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Struck by Object</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total Fatalities**</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>132</b>

\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Investigation Review (OFIR) Report.

\*\*Totals do not include deaths by natural causes and/or non work-related deaths.

### Fatalities Investigated\*



\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Investigation Review (OFIR) Report.

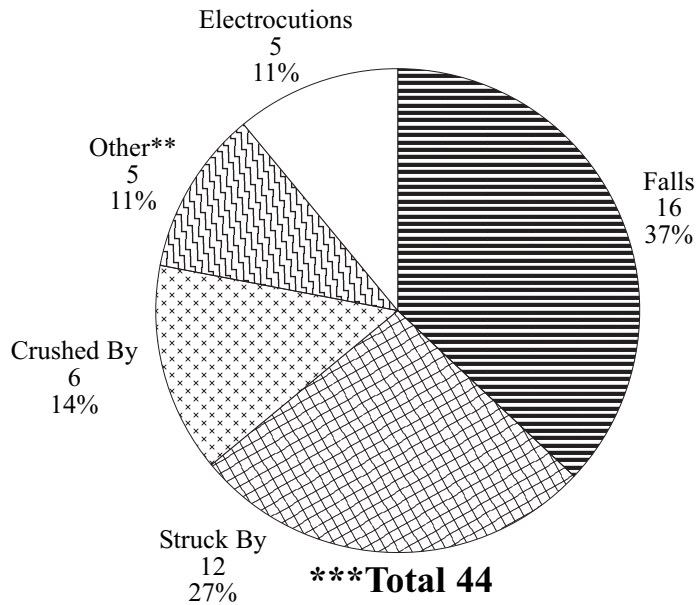
\*\*Totals do not include deaths by natural causes and/or non work-related deaths.



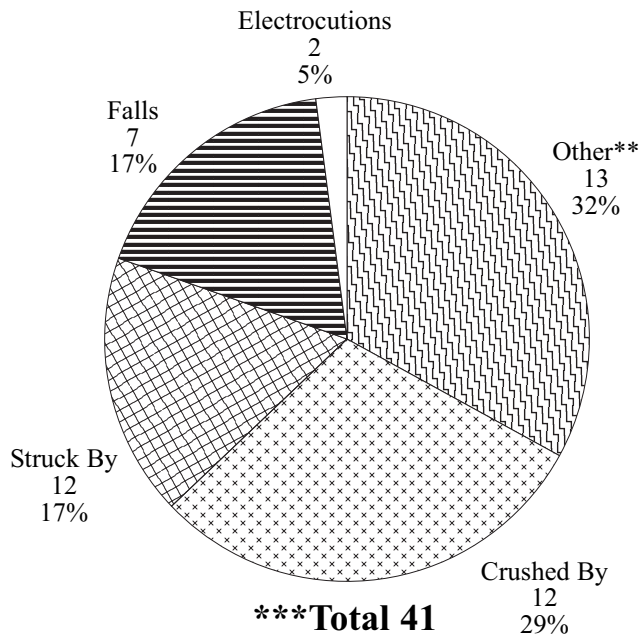
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**Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities\***

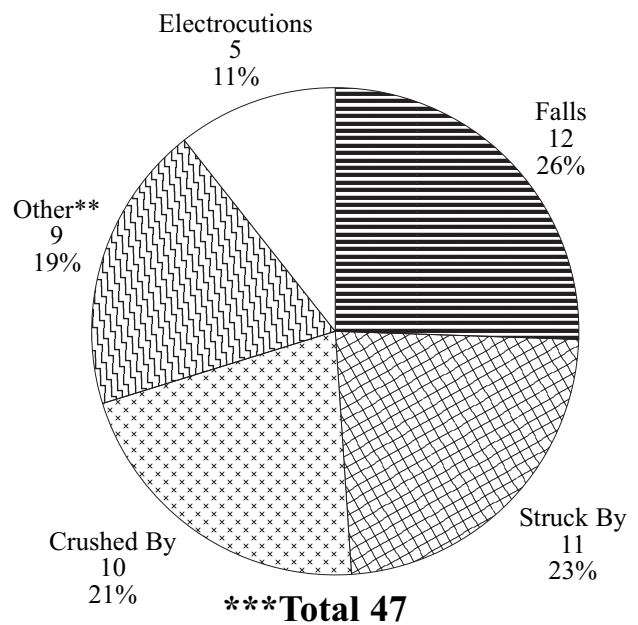
**FY 2010**



**FY 2009**



**FY 2008**



\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Investigation Review (OFIR) Report.

\*\*Other total includes “fire/explosion” and other events.

\*\*\*Totals do not include deaths by natural causes and/or non work-related deaths.

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**CHART 39**

## North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office\*

### FY 2008

Event Type	Charlotte/Asheville Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	2	6	2	10
Electrocution	1	3	1	5
Explosion/Fire	3	0	0	3
Falls	9	3	0	12
Struck by Object	3	6	2	11
Other	1	5	0	6
<b>Totals by Office**</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>

### FY 2009

Event Type	Charlotte/Asheville Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	4	4	4	12
Electrocution	0	1	1	2
Explosion/Fire	0	9	0	9
Falls	2	4	1	7
Struck by Object	3	1	3	7
Other	0	4	0	4
<b>Totals by Office**</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>

### FY 2010

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	3	3	0	6
Electrocution	2	1	2	5
Explosion/Fire	0	0	0	0
Falls	4	8	4	16
Struck by Object	4	5	3	12
Other	1	1	3	5
<b>Totals by Office**</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44</b>

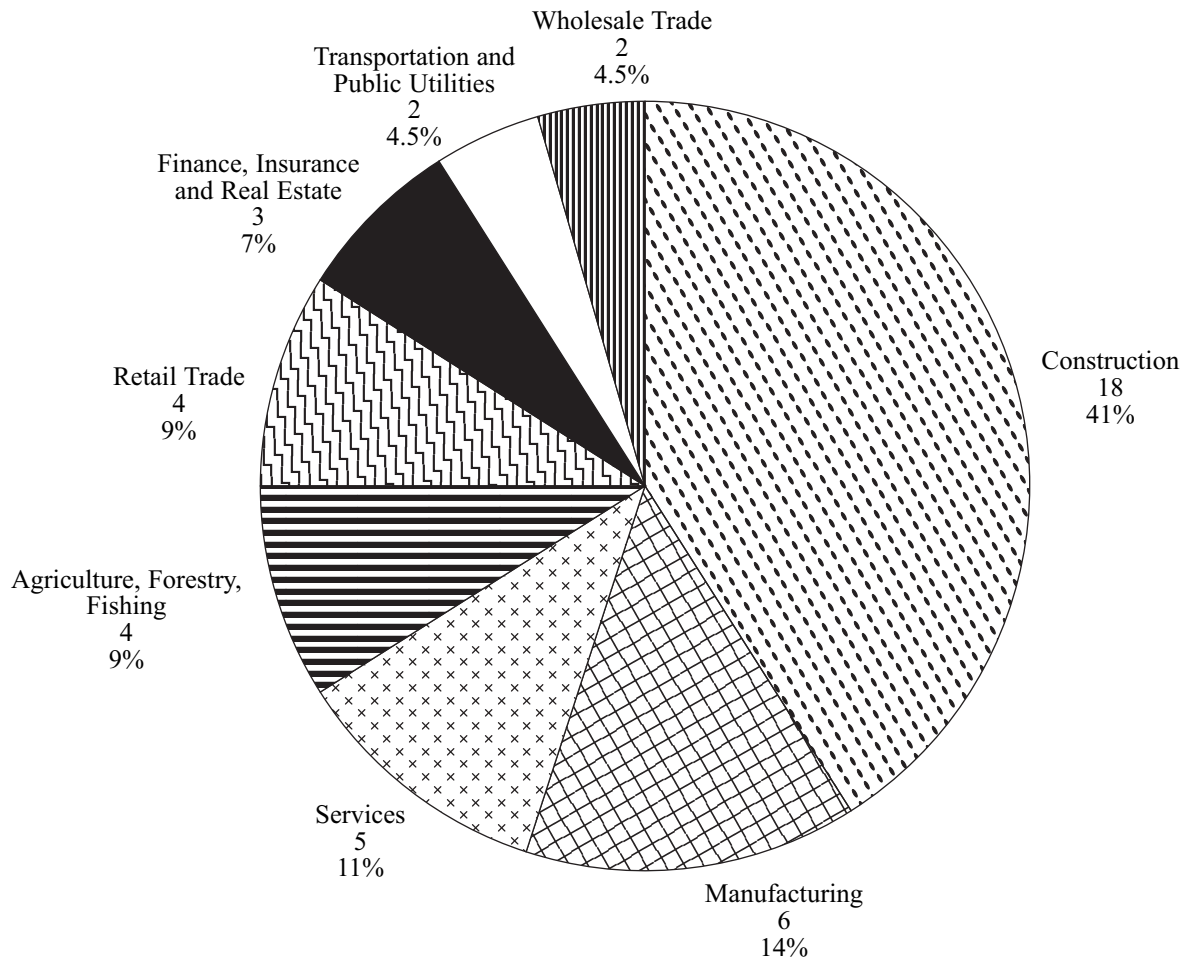
\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Investigation Review (OFIR) Report.

\*\*Totals do not include deaths by natural causes and/or non work-related deaths.

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### Fatalities by Industry Type\*

FY 2010



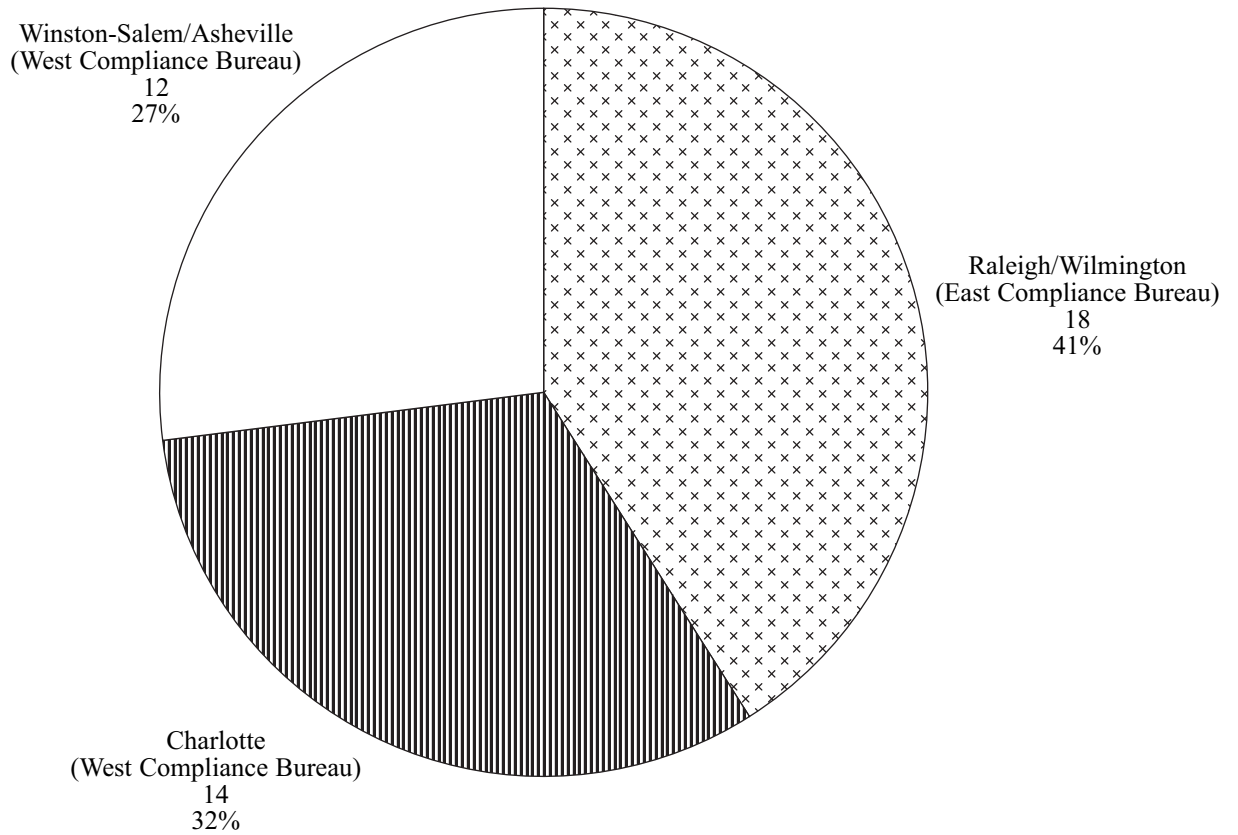
**\*\*Total 44**

\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Investigation Review (OFIR) Report.

\*\*Total does not include deaths by natural causes and/or non work-related deaths.

## Fatalities by Office Location\*

FY 2010



**\*\*Total 44**

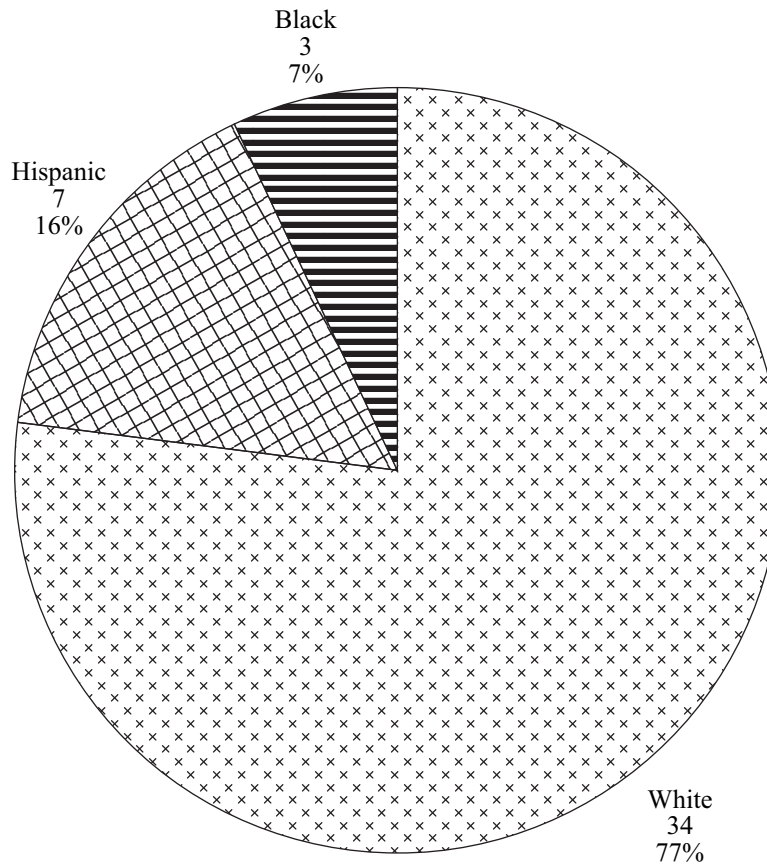
\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Investigation Review (OFIR) Report.

\*\*Total does not include deaths by natural causes and/or non work-related deaths.

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### Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group\*

FY 2010



**\*\*Total 44**

\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Investigation Review (OFIR) Report.

\*\*Total does not include deaths by natural causes and/or non work-related deaths.

## **Construction Series**

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## **Definition of the Construction Special Emphasis Program**

The Occupational Safety and Health Division has a Special Emphasis Program (SEP) for the construction industry that began in FY 1998. This SEP was implemented because the construction industry accounts for 40 percent of workplace fatalities statewide and only 5 percent of the workforce in North Carolina. SEPs are implemented as a strategy for reducing occupational fatalities. A county is included in this SEP if it has experienced more than one construction-related fatality during a fiscal year. If so, the county will come under this emphasis program of compliance, consultation and/or education and training from the OSH Division.

The following counties constituted the SEP for FY 2010:

- Dare
- Durham
- Forsyth
- Guilford
- Iredell
- Mecklenburg
- Wake

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## **Construction Series Highlights**

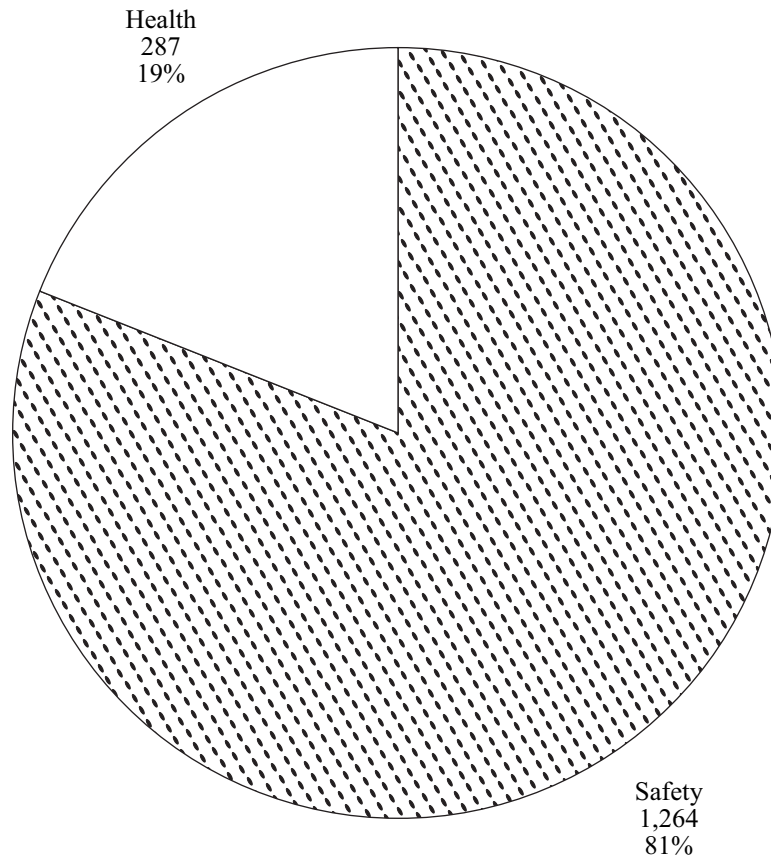
- There were 1,551 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2010.
- Of the 1,551 inspections conducted, 1,264 were safety inspections which accounted for 81 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 287 health inspections in the construction industry which accounted for 19 percent of the total for FY 2010.
- 36 percent (558) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 64 percent (993) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2010.
- The construction industry was cited for 1,994 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2010.
- Of the 1,551 inspections conducted, 816 resulted from the Construction Emphasis Program in FY 2010.
- Carpentry, roofing, siding, and sheet metal contractors accounted for 33 percent of all FY 2010 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.



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**Construction Inspections by Category\***

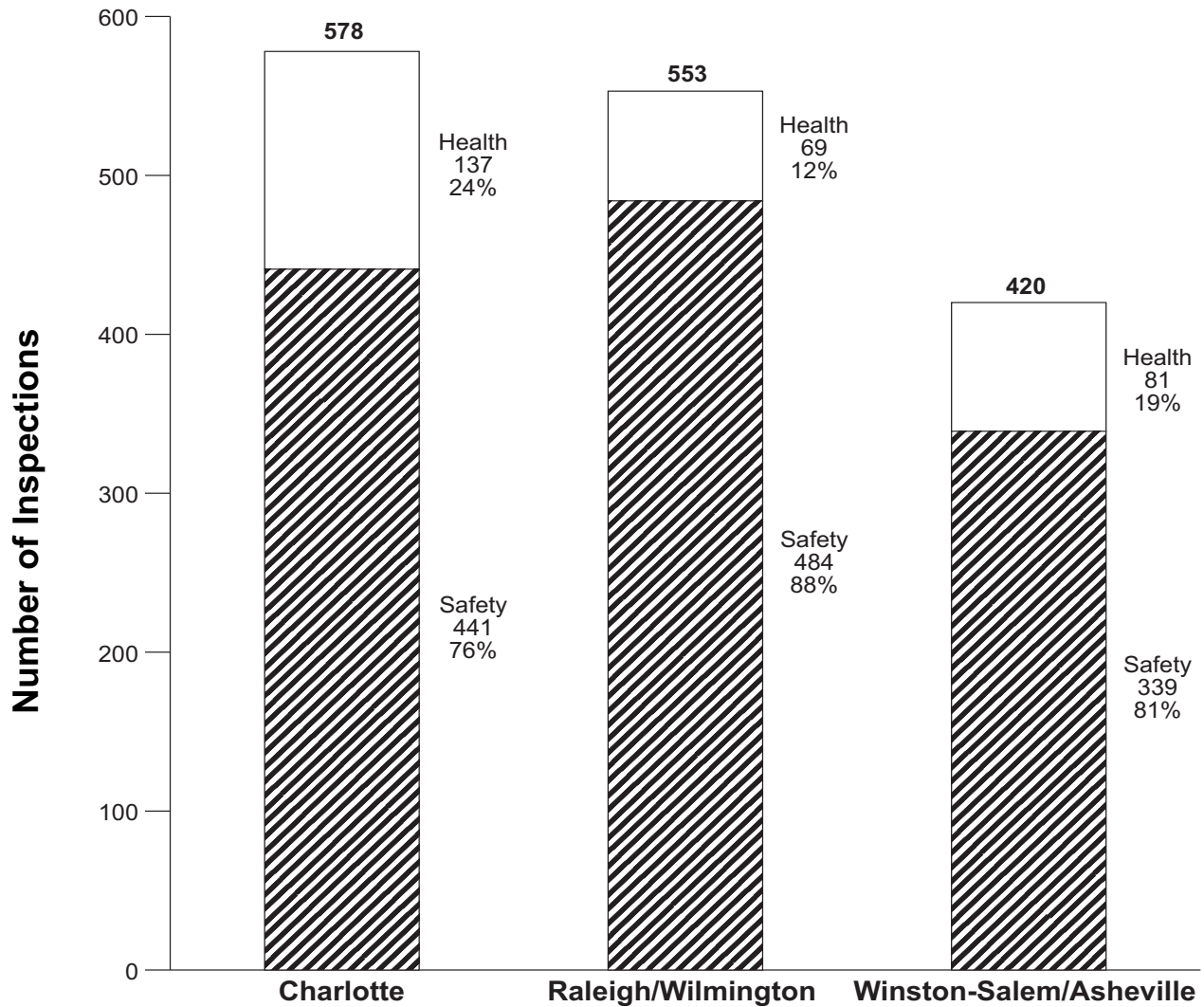
**FY 2010**



**Total 1,551**

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-10-11.

## Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office\*



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-10-11.

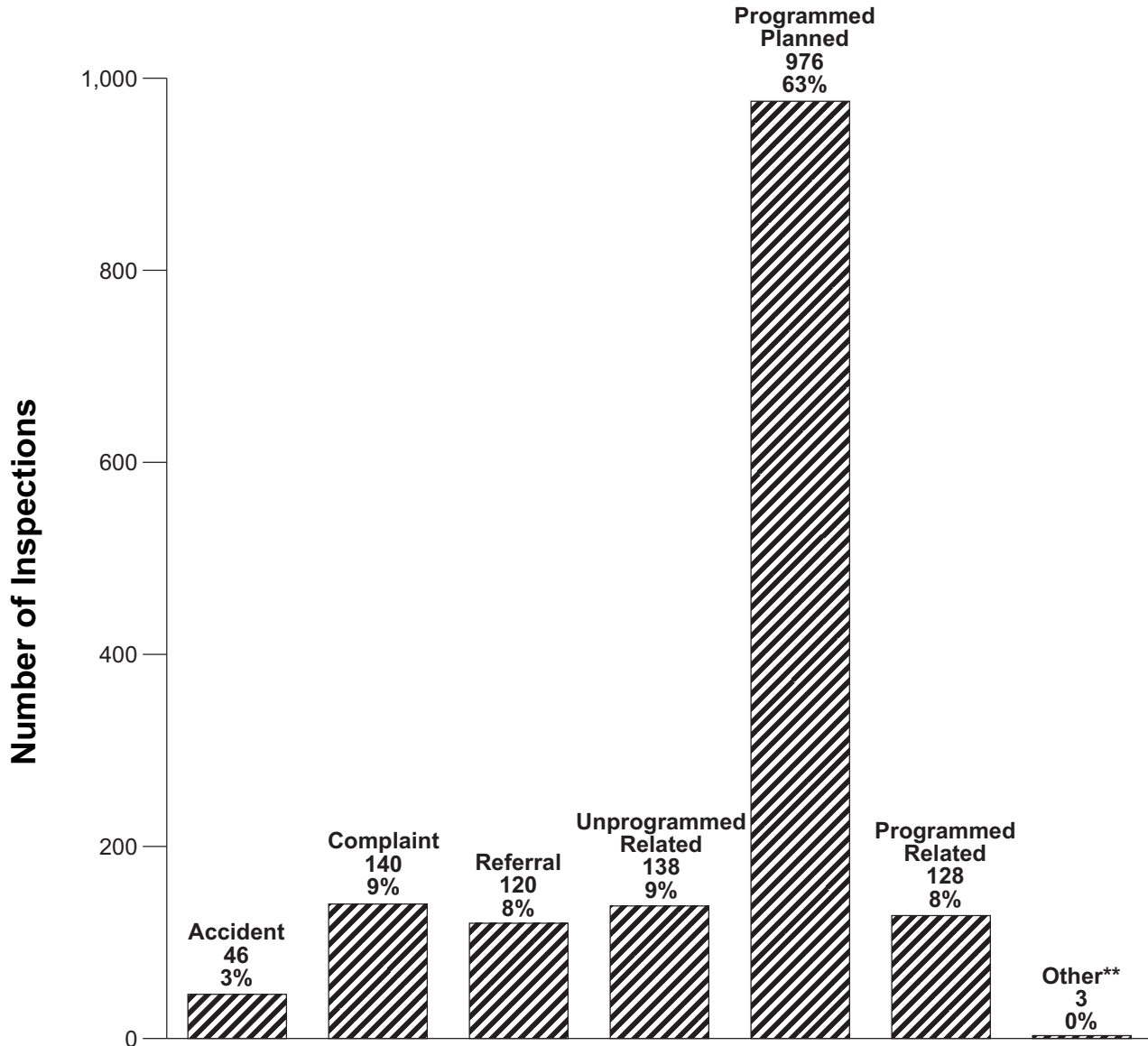
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## Construction Inspections by Type\*

Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	46	3
Complaint	140	9
Referral	120	8
Followup	3	0
Unprogrammed Related	138	9
Programmed Planned	976	63
Programmed Related	128	8
Programmed Other	0	0
Monitoring	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-10-11.

## Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage\*



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-10-11.

\*\*Other total includes “programmed other,” “followup” and “monitoring” construction inspections.

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## SEP County Construction Inspections by Type\*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Dare	1	1	0	0
Durham	1	8	0	0
Forsyth	0	5	5	0
Iredell	1	1	1	0
Mecklenburg	7	21	13	1
Wake	8	13	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Dare	0	1	0	0
Durham	10	74	6	0
Forsyth	1	153	3	0
Iredell	1	36	2	0
Mecklenburg	12	281	33	0
Wake	25	71	12	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Special Emphasis County data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-10-11.

\*\*“Programmed other” total also includes “monitoring” inspections.

## Ratio for SWRV\*\* Construction Inspections (Safety and Health Combined)\*

Number of Inspections	SWRVs Cited	SWRV Ratio per Inspection
1,551	1,994	1.3

## Construction Inspections by SEP County\*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Dare	3	0	4.3
Durham	99	54	0.5
Forsyth	167	24	1.7
Iredell	40	35	1.5
Mecklenburg	368	37	1.4
Wake	139	43	1.0
<b>Total Inspections</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-10-11.

\*\*Serious, willful and repeat violations (SWRV).

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