

**NORTH CAROLINA
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

Program Statistics

October 2014–September 2015



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

**Cherie Berry
Commissioner of Labor**

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN NORTH CAROLINA

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Cherie Berry
Commissioner of Labor
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Telephone: 919-733-7166

Allen McNeely
Deputy Commissioner
for Occupational Safety and Health
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Telephone: 919-807-2900

Kevin Beauregard
Assistant Deputy Commissioner
for Occupational Safety and Health
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Telephone: 919-807-2900

For information concerning occupational safety and health compliance contact:

East Compliance Bureau

Nicole Brown, Bureau Chief
Occupational Safety and Health Division
N.C. Department of Labor
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Telephone: 919-779-8570

West Compliance Bureau

Robby Jones, Bureau Chief
Occupational Safety and Health Division
N.C. Department of Labor
901 Blairhill Road, Suite 200
Charlotte, NC 28217-1578
Telephone: 704-665-4341

For occupational safety and health information concerning education, training, presentations, the development or interpretation of standards, OSH publications, safety awards or the Carolina Star program contact:

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau

Wanda Lagoe, Bureau Chief
Occupational Safety and Health Division
N.C. Department of Labor
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Telephone: 919-807-2875

For information concerning occupational safety and health consultative services and SHARP program contact:

Consultative Services Bureau

Kevin O'Barr, Bureau Chief
Occupational Safety and Health Division
N.C. Department of Labor
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Telephone: 919-807-2899

For statistical information concerning occupational safety and health program activities and the release of investigative case file documents from occupational safety and health files covered by the North Carolina Public Records Act contact:

Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau

Anne P. Weaver, Bureau Chief
Occupational Safety and Health Division
N.C. Department of Labor
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Telephone: 919-807-2950

For information concerning agriculturally related occupational safety and health contact:

Agricultural Safety and Health Bureau

Regina Cullen, Bureau Chief
Occupational Safety and Health Division
N.C. Department of Labor
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Telephone: 919-807-2923

All of the above officials may be contacted by calling **1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)**.

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 2014–September 2015**

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 2015, Oct. 1, 2014–Sept. 30, 2015.

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, 2014–September 30, 2015.” 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 ¹	New Jersey ¹
Indiana	South Carolina	Delaware	New York ¹
Iowa	Tennessee	District of Columbia	North Dakota
Kentucky	Utah	Florida	Ohio
Maryland	Vermont	Georgia	Oklahoma
Michigan	Virginia	Idaho	Pennsylvania
Minnesota	Washington	Illinois ¹	Rhode Island
Nevada	Wyoming	Kansas	South Dakota
		Louisiana	Texas
		Maine	Virgin Islands ¹
		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
October 2014–September 2015**

Executive Summary (continued)

Inspections

During fiscal year 2015 (October 2014–September 2015), North Carolina conducted 2,892 inspections, 1,735 more than the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2015.

Of North Carolina's 2,892 inspections, 1,791 (62 percent) were safety and 1,101 (38 percent) were health. In the average federal jurisdiction 81 percent were safety and 19 percent were health. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2015.

In the inspection type category, North Carolina programmed inspections accounted for 47 percent of inspection activity, compared to 46 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. Complaint inspections accounted for 23 percent of inspections in North Carolina, and 25 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2015.

In the inspection by industry group, North Carolina accounted for 17 percent of inspections in manufacturing, compared to 22 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. However, North Carolina conducted 41 percent of inspections in construction compared to 49 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2015.

North Carolina conducted 4 percent of inspections in the public sector. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2015.

Violations

North Carolina cited 5,505 total violations, a 23 percent decrease from the previous year. The average federal jurisdiction cited 2,091 violations, a 4 percent decrease. Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (1.9) than the average federal jurisdiction (1.8). North Carolina cited more serious violations (2,916) in FY 2015 than the average federal jurisdiction (1,535). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (2,456) in FY 2015 than the average federal jurisdiction (437). State program data were not available for fiscal year 2015.

Penalty Assessments

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$5,287,817 in FY 2015, which was higher than the average federal jurisdiction (\$4,946,878). North Carolina assessed a total of \$298,984 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2015. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2015.

North Carolina's average penalty per willful violation was \$43,182, per repeat violation was \$3,004, per serious violation was \$1,432, per nonserious violation was \$112, and per failure-to-abate violation was \$1,000. The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$2,121 vs. \$1,432), per repeat violation (\$7,648 vs. \$3,004), per failure-to-abate violation (\$7,195 vs. \$1,000), and per nonserious violation (\$558 vs. \$112). However, North Carolina's average penalty per willful violation was higher than the federal jurisdiction (\$43,182 vs. \$4,779). State program data were not available for fiscal year 2015.

Litigation

In FY 2015, North Carolina's percent of the inspections with citations that were contested remained the same as FY 2014 (4.5). The average federal jurisdiction had 7.3 percent of the inspections with citations contested. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2015.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015

Executive Summary (continued)

Consultation

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,413 total visits in FY 2015. This was a 1 percent decrease from FY 2014. Of 1,413 traditional visits, 83 percent were initial visits, 10 percent were training/assistance visits, and 7 percent were followup visits. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2015 was 29 percent manufacturing, 26 percent construction, 31 percent other and 14 percent public sector visits.

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.

Education, Training and Technical Assistance

The Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau distributed 63,531 OSHA-related publications in FY 2015, a 28 percent increase from FY 2014 with 45,947, and a 10 percent increase from FY 2013 with 57,236. In 2015, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 10,227 employers and employees.

The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to eight new companies and awarded recertification to 24 existing companies in FY 2015. There are currently a total of 151 companies in the Star programs.

Fatalities

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 42 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2015. Of the 42 investigated fatalities in FY 2015, 9 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 31 percent were related to "falls," 36 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 19 percent were related to "electrocutions," and 5 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: Gaston, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Union, Wake and Wilkes. The Construction Industry Special Emphasis Program accounted for 1,176 inspections during FY 2015 in North Carolina. Of the 1,176 inspections, 75 percent were safety and 25 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 38 percent of all activity within the SEP, and 62 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 1,413 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2015. A total of 615 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

Text Table 2

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

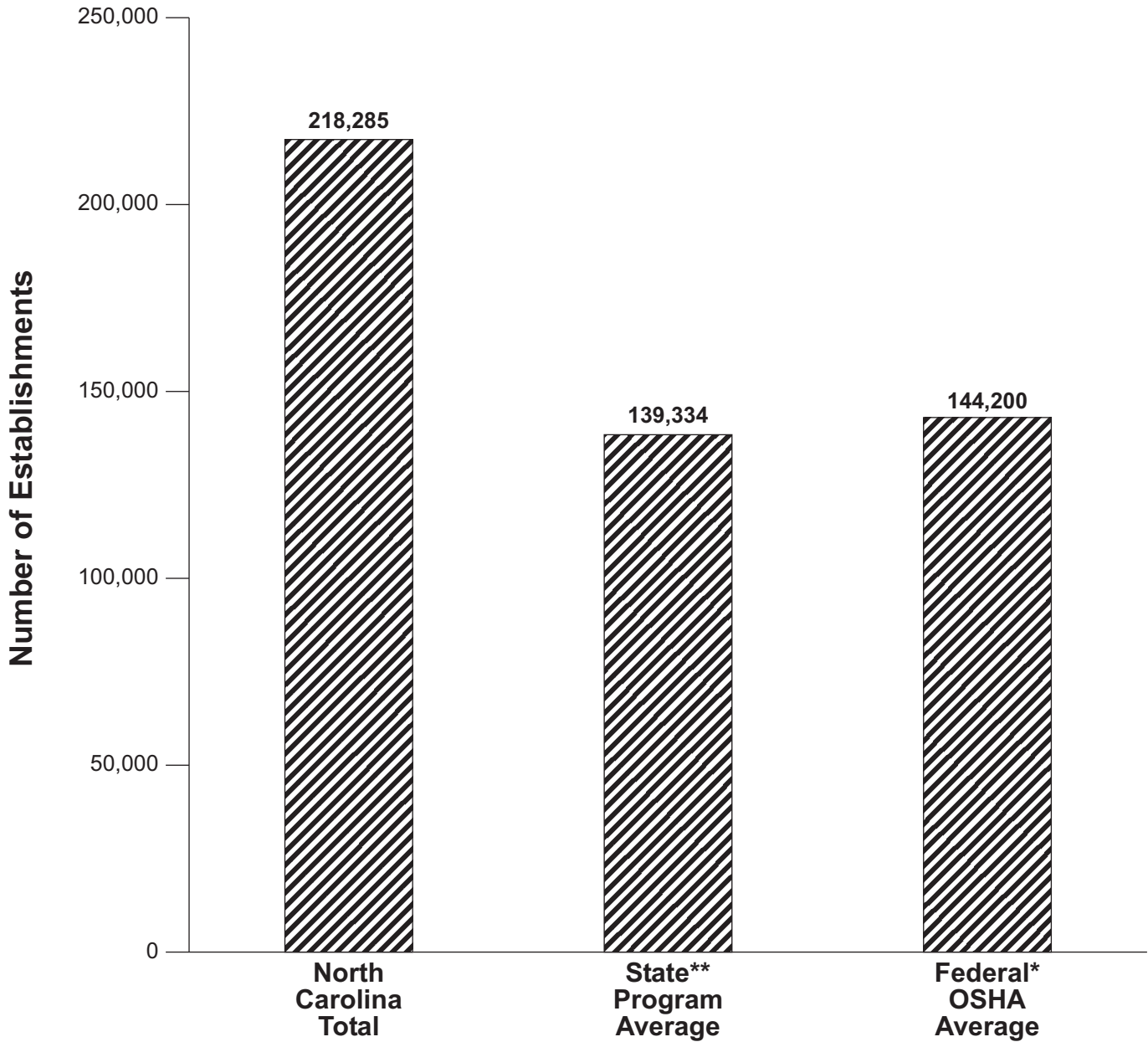
State Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹	Federally Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹
Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction	3,065,346	Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions²	4,470,211
Region 1—1 state	21,119	Region 1—5 states	366,500
Vermont	21,119	Connecticut ³	88,498
Region 2—1 jurisdiction	44,585	Maine	40,257
Puerto Rico	44,585	Massachusetts	172,534
Region 3—2 states	329,328	New Hampshire	37,185
Maryland	135,421	Rhode Island	28,026
Virginia	193,907	Region 2—2 states, 1 jurisdiction	765,569
Region 4—4 states	541,324	New Jersey ³	230,281
Kentucky	90,675	New York ³	532,669
North Carolina	218,285	Virgin Islands ³	2,619
South Carolina	101,545	Region 3—3 states, 1 jurisdiction	381,335
Tennessee	130,819	Delaware	24,151
Region 5—3 states	507,363	District of Columbia	21,919
Indiana	143,515	Pennsylvania	297,692
Michigan	217,494	West Virginia	37,573
Minnesota	146,354	Region 4—4 states	883,961
Region 6—1 state	43,736	Alabama	97,578
New Mexico	43,736	Florida	510,389
Region 7—1 state	80,581	Georgia	217,559
Iowa	80,581	Mississippi	58,435
Region 8—2 states	92,516	Region 5—3 states	703,464
Utah	71,887	Illinois ³	315,364
Wyoming	20,629	Ohio	250,117
Region 9—4 states	1,098,933	Wisconsin	137,983
Arizona	132,762	Region 6—4 states	808,054
California	874,243	Arkansas	64,772
Hawaii	31,622	Louisiana	104,375
Nevada	60,306	Oklahoma	91,717
Region 10—3 states	305,861	Texas	547,190
Alaska	20,519	Region 7—3 states	276,691
Oregon	108,527	Kansas	73,816
Washington	176,815	Missouri	150,290
		Nebraska	52,585
		Region 8—4 states	241,513
		Colorado	154,875
		Montana	36,529
		North Dakota	24,088
		South Dakota	26,021
		Region 9²	
		Region 10—1 state	43,124
		Idaho	43,124

1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns—United States, 2013 (Private sector only).

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

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

Text Table 3
Comparison of Number of Establishments



*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.

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Inspection Series

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.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

Inspections Series Highlights

- The number of inspections in North Carolina decreased from 3,230 in FY 2014 to 2,892 in FY 2015, a decrease of 12 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was not available for FY 2015.
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 1,157, less than in FY 2014 (1,166).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,882 in FY 2014 to 1,791 in FY 2015, a decrease of 5 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs was not available for FY 2015.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 1 percent decrease from 946 in FY 2014 to 933 in FY 2015.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,348 in FY 2014 to 1,101 in FY 2015, a decrease of 22 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs was not available for FY 2015.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 2 percent increase from 220 in FY 2014 to 224 in FY 2015.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2015 for manufacturing was 17 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 22 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for FY 2015.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2015 for construction was 41 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared 49 percent of the total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for FY 2015.
- North Carolina conducted 4 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2015. Federal OSHA does not have jurisdiction over public sector establishments. State program data were not available for FY 2015.
- The average number of days from the opening conference until citations were issued for FY 2015 was 40 days for North Carolina, and 48 days for the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for FY 2015.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

Inspections, All Types

Comparison	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	4,267	4,267	3,230	3,230	2,892	2,892
State Program**	50,601	2,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	39,218	1,265	36,165	1,166	35,874	1,157

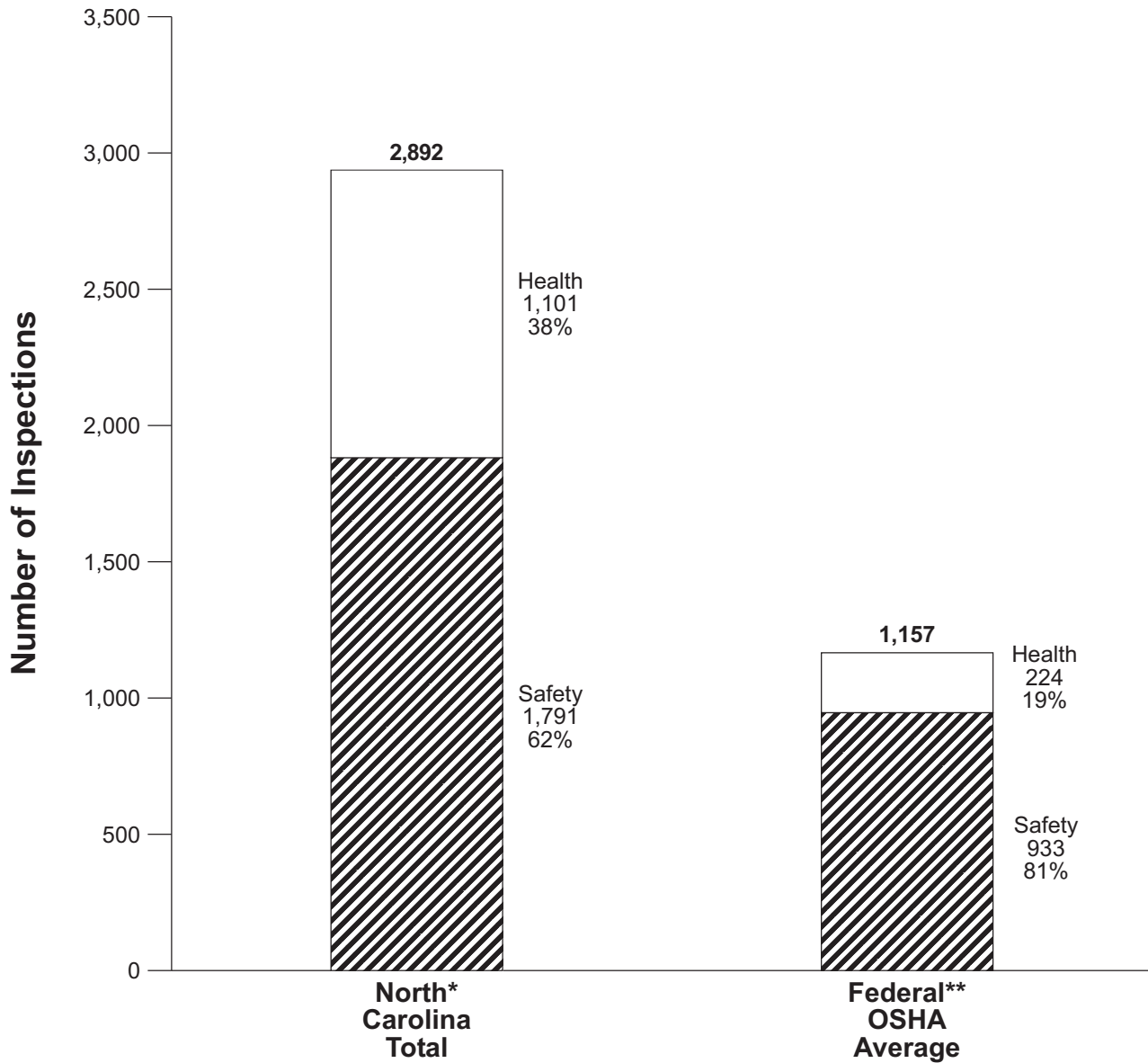
Inspections by Category FY 2015

Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
North Carolina	1,791	62	1,101	38
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	933	81	224	19

*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. FY 2015 data were not available.

Inspections by Category



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

Inspections by Type

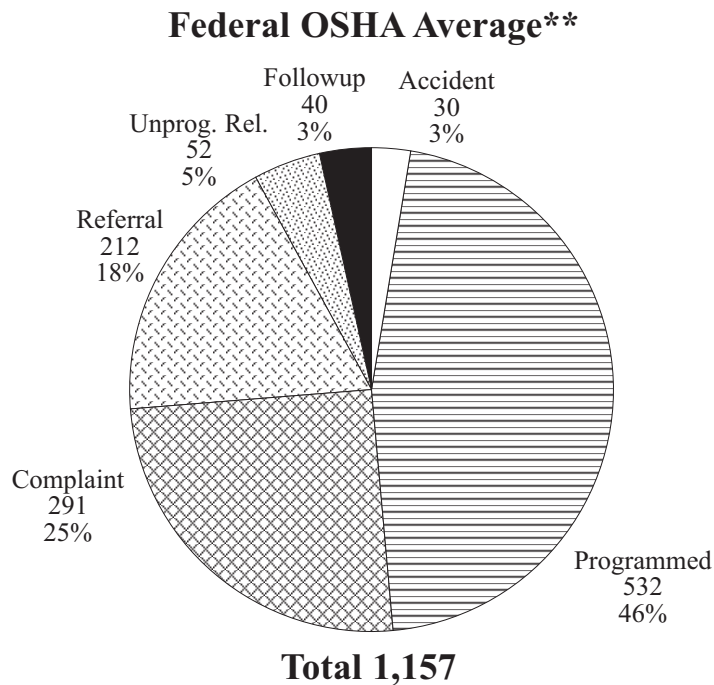
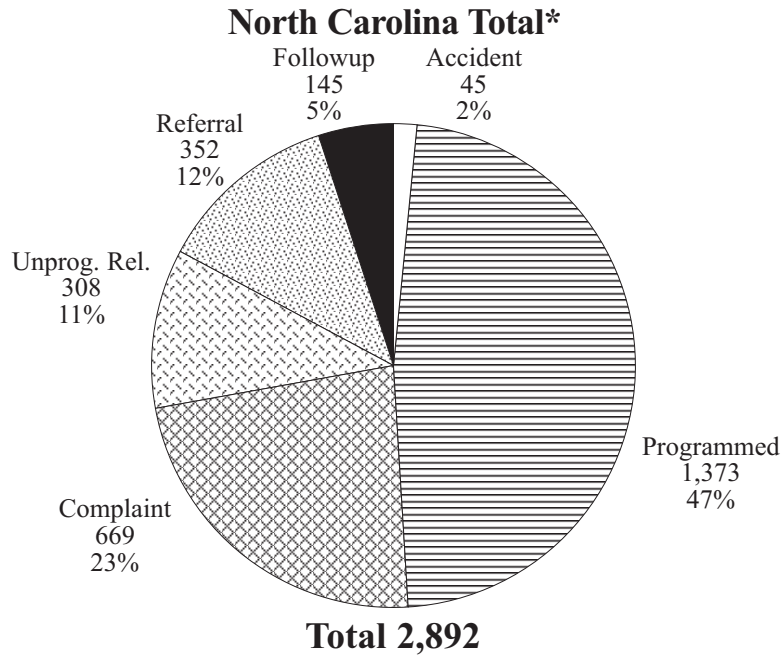
Comparison	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	45	2	669	23	1,373	47
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	30	3	291	25	532	46

Comparison	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	145	5	352	12	308	11
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	40	3	212	18	52	5

*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. FY 2015 data were not available.

Inspections by Type



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

Inspections by Industry Type

Comparison	Construction		Manufacturing	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,176	41	501	17
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	566	49	260	22

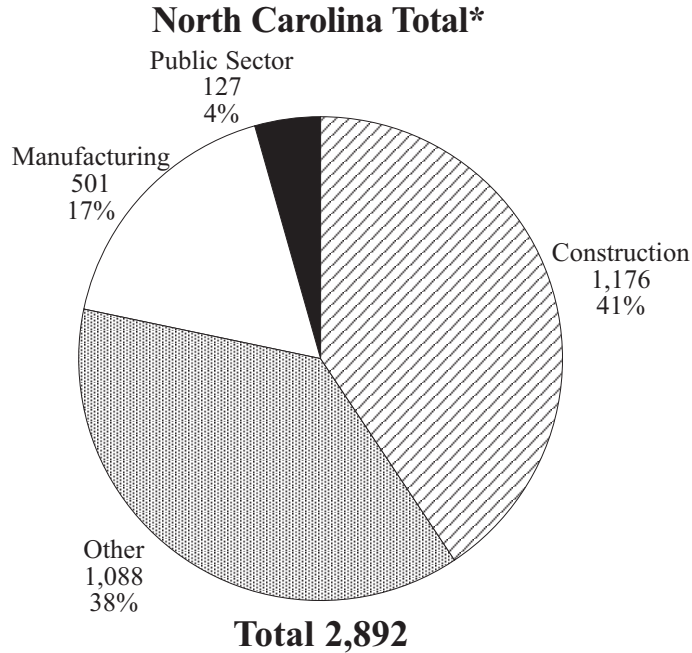
Comparison	Other		Public Sector***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,088	38	127	4
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	331	29	N/A	N/A

*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.

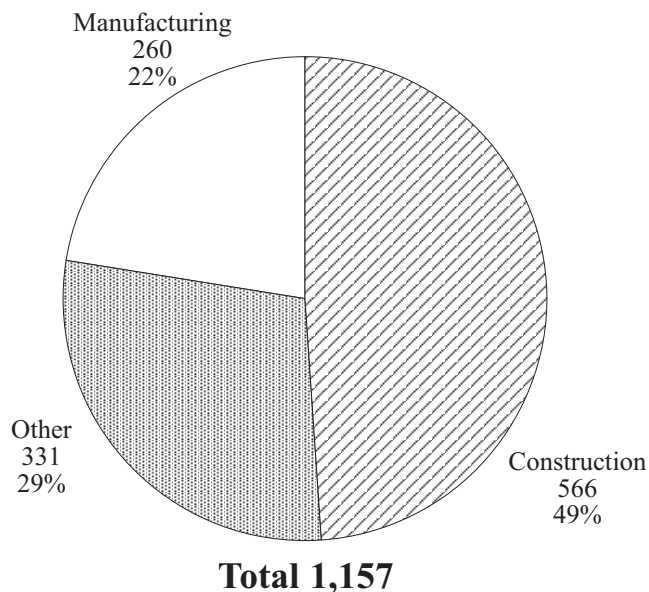
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs. FY 2015 data were not available.

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

Inspections by Industry Type



Federal OSHA Average**

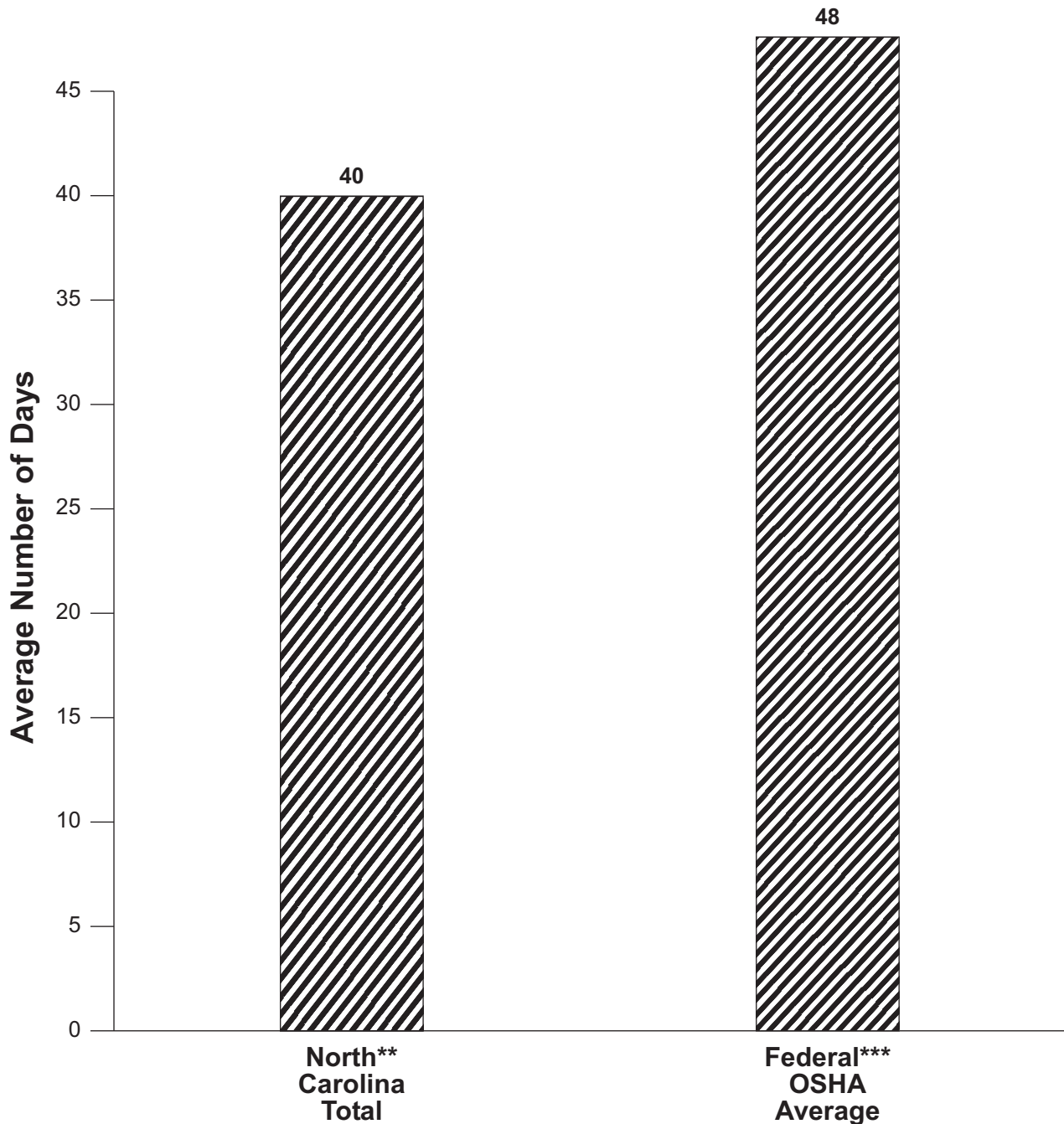


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

N.C. Department of Labor
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Average Lapse Time* for All Inspections



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

**N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

***Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

Violation Series

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015

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 2012–September 2015**

Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina decreased 23 percent from 6,767 in FY 2014 to 5,505 in FY 2015.
- The total number of violations cited by the average state program was not available for FY 2015.
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced a 4 percent decrease in the total violations cited, from 2,178 in FY 2014 to 2,091 in FY 2015.
- North Carolina cited 2,916 serious violations in FY 2015, a 19 percent decrease from 3,482 serious violations in FY 2014.
- The number of serious violations cited by the average state program was not available for FY 2015.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,535 serious violations in FY 2015, a 3 percent decrease from 1,580 serious violations in FY 2014.
- North Carolina continues to cite more nonserious violations (2,456), compared to the average federal jurisdiction with 437 nonserious violations cited in FY 2015. State program data were not available for FY 2015.
- Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (1.9) than the average federal jurisdiction (1.8). State program data were not available for FY 2015.
- In FY 2015, North Carolina reclassified 2.1 percent of the violations. The average federal jurisdiction reclassified 4.8 percent of the violations for FY 2015.

CHART 8

Violations in Fiscal Years 2013–2015

Comparison	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	9,111	9,111	6,767	6,767	5,505	5,505
State Program**	104,974	4,772	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	77,827	2,511	67,528	2,178	64,811	2,091

*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. FY 2015 data were not available.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

Violations by Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	2,916	2,916	53	2,456	2,456	45
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	47,590	1,535	73	13,534	437	21

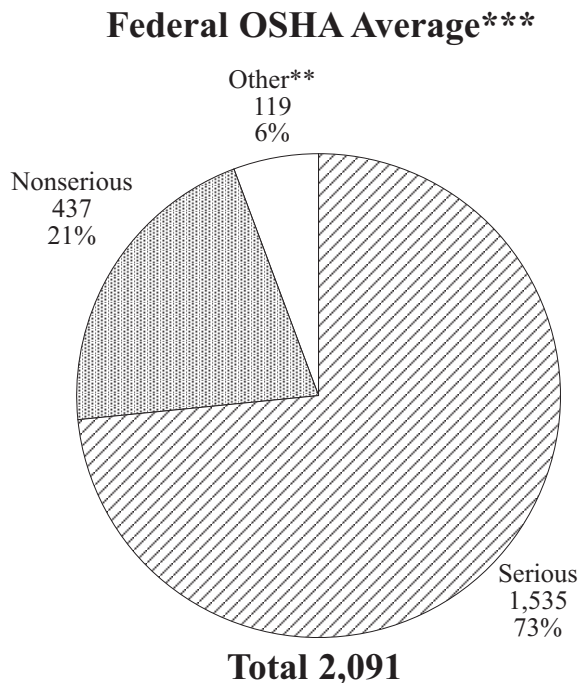
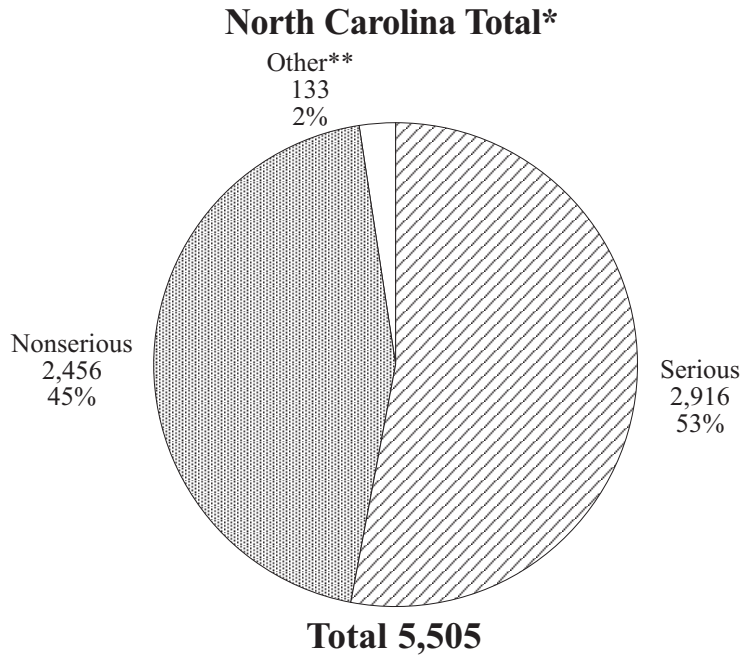
Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	120	120	2	11	11	0
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	3,068	99	5	513	16	1

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	2	2	0	0	0	0
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	105	3	0	1	1	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. FY15 data were not available.

Violations by Type



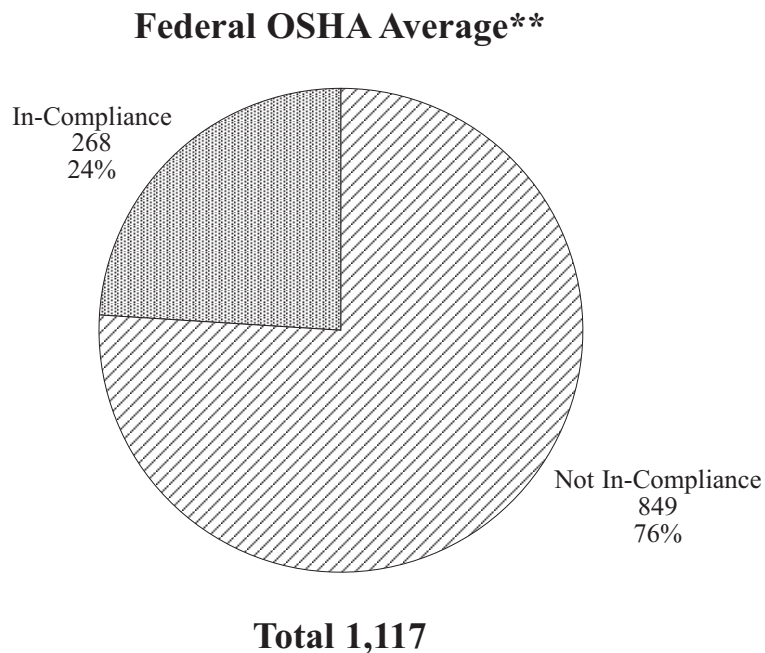
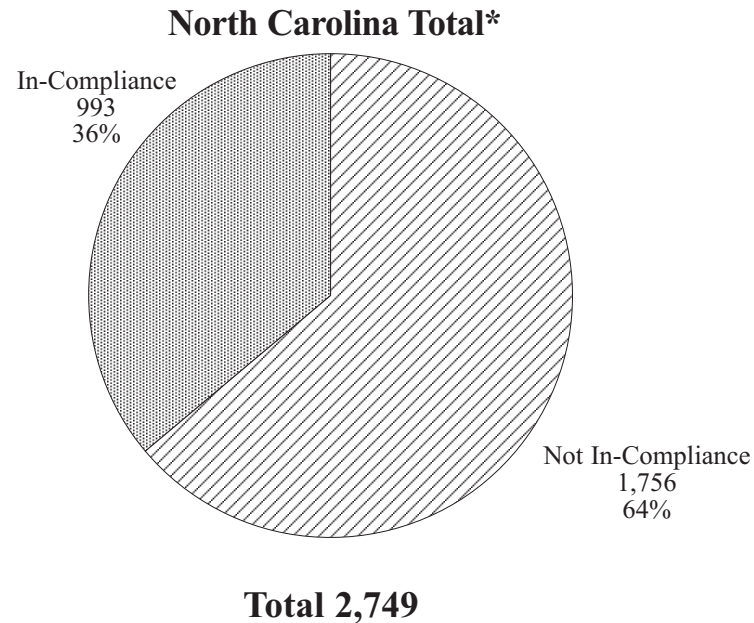
*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

**“Other” violations include repeat, willful, failure-to-abate and unclassified violations.

***Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015

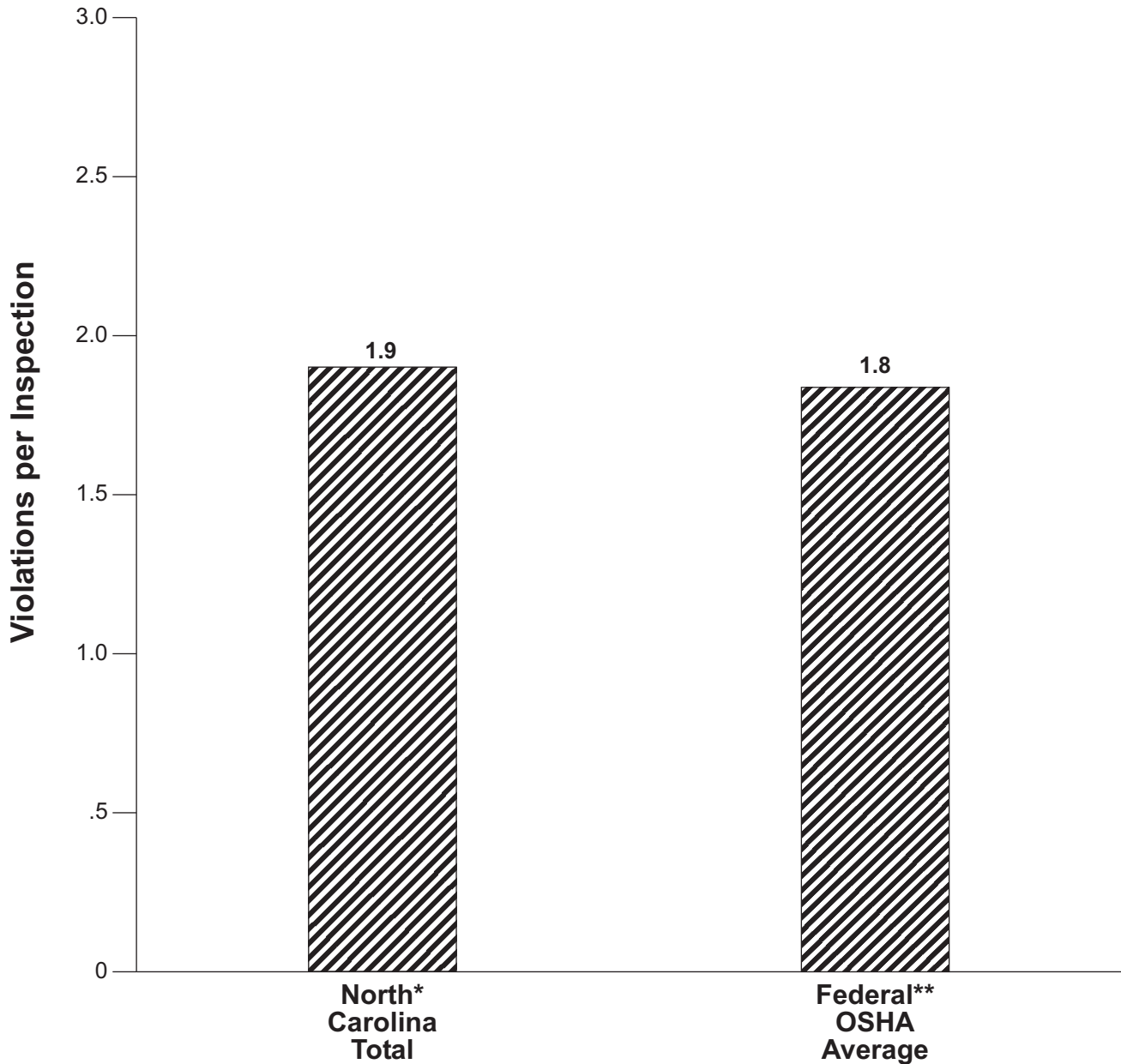
Inspections In-Compliance or With Citations Issued (Excluding Followup Inspections)



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

Violations per Inspection

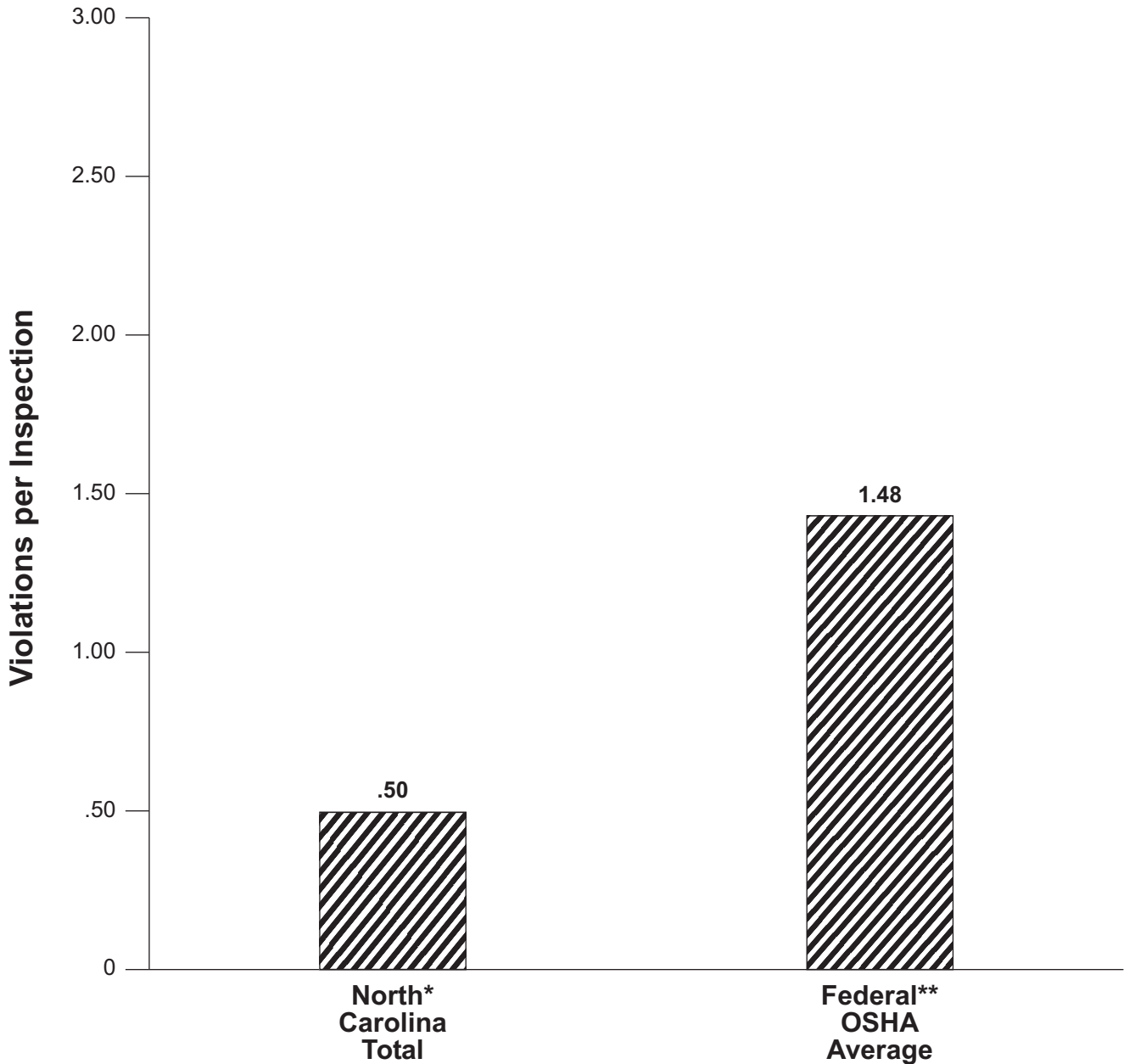


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015

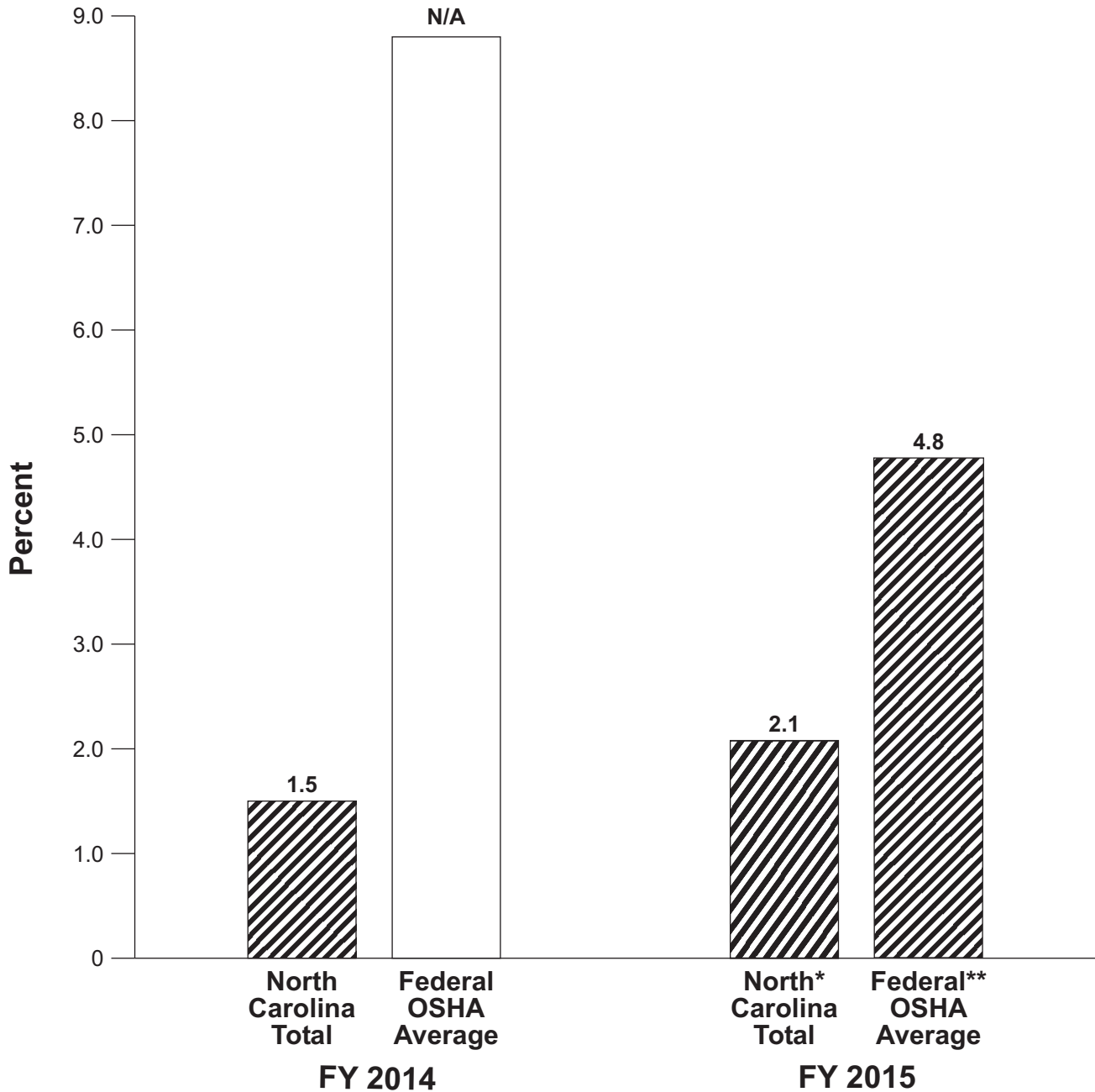
Violations per Followup Inspection*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

Violations Reclassified



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Interim State Indicator Report (SIR),” run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Interim State Indicator Report (SIR),” run 1-25-16.

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Penalty Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2015**

Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$5,287,817 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2015, compared to a total of \$4,946,878 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction. The average total penalties assessed by the average state program were not available for FY 2015.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$1,432 in FY 2015, lower than \$2,121 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$298,984 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2015, a 26 percent increase from \$220,075 assessed in FY 2014.
- In FY 2015, North Carolina retained 76.5 percent of penalties assessed compared to 64.8 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 15

Penalty Assessment, All Types

Comparison	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	\$ 6,166,608	\$6,166,608	\$ 5,451,594	\$5,451,594	\$ 5,287,817	\$5,287,817
State Program**	\$ 73,768,048	\$3,353,093	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$147,837,252	\$4,768,944	\$139,672,208	\$4,505,555	\$153,353,225	\$4,946,878

*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. FY 2015 data were not available.

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 4,175,630	\$4,175,630	79	\$ 274,754	\$274,754	5
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$100,930,985	\$3,255,838	66	\$7,554,698	\$243,700	5

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 360,433	\$360,433	7	\$ 475,000	\$475,000	9
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$23,471,885	\$757,158	15	\$20,722,314	\$668,462	14

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 2,000	\$2,000	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$669,143	\$21,585	0	\$4,200	\$135	0

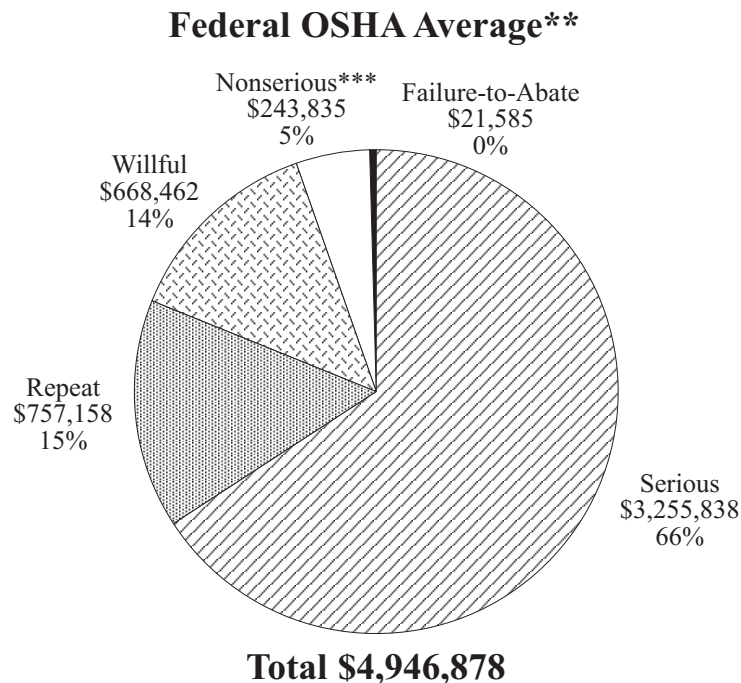
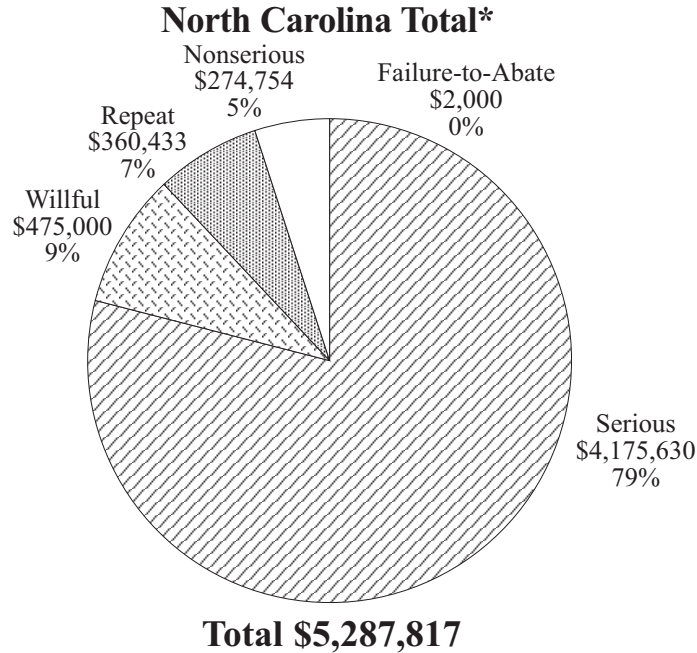
*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs. FY 2015 data were not available.

***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 2014–September 2015**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

***Nonserious total also include unclassified penalties.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

CHART 18

Penalty Assessment per Violation

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to-Abate	Unclassified***
North Carolina	\$1,432	\$112	\$3,004	\$43,182	\$1,000	\$ 0
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$2,121	\$558	\$7,648	\$4,779	\$7,195	\$4,200

*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. FY 2015 data were not available.

***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 2014–September 2015**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type Public Sector*

Comparison	Penalty Assessment (All Types)	
	Total	Average
North Carolina	\$298,984	\$298,984
State Program***	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$138,313	\$138,313	46	\$20,471	\$20,471	7
State Program***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	\$200	\$200	0	\$140,000	\$140,000	47
State Program***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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. FY 2015 data were not available.

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

Penalty Assessment per Violation Public Sector*

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to-Abate	Unclassified****
North Carolina	\$1,487	\$45	\$200	\$70,000	\$0	\$0
State Program***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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.

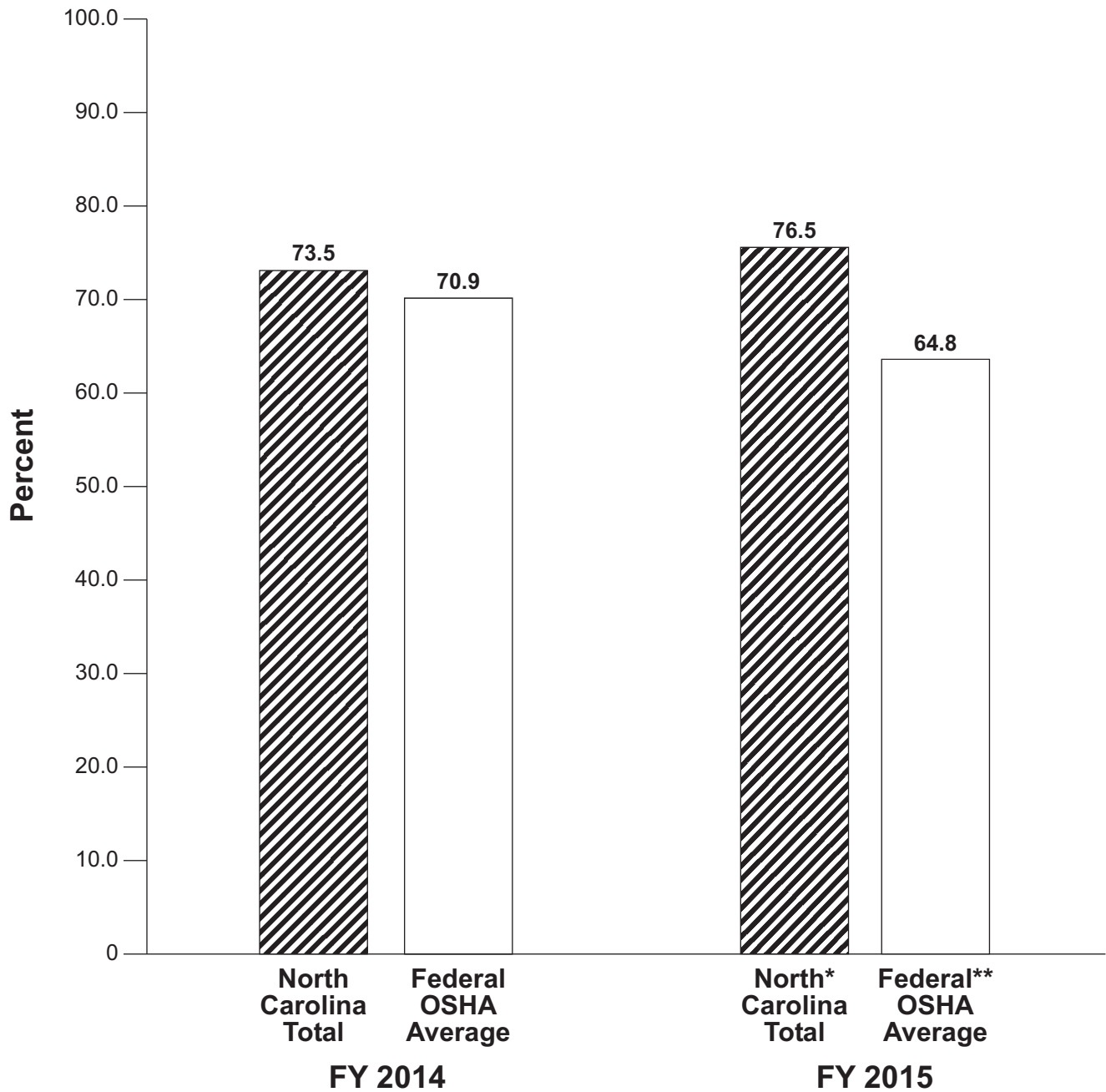
***State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs. FY 2015 data were not available.

****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 2013–September 2015

Penalty Retention



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM)” report, run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Interim State Indicator Report (SIR)”, run 1-25-16.

Litigation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2015**

Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was lower (79) in FY 2015 than in FY 2014 (92). The number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 62. The number of contested cases in the average state program was not available.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina remain the same for FY 2014 and FY 2015 at 4.5.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was higher in FY 2015 at 7.3 than in FY 2014 at 6.4.

CHART 22

Contested Cases October 2012–September 2015

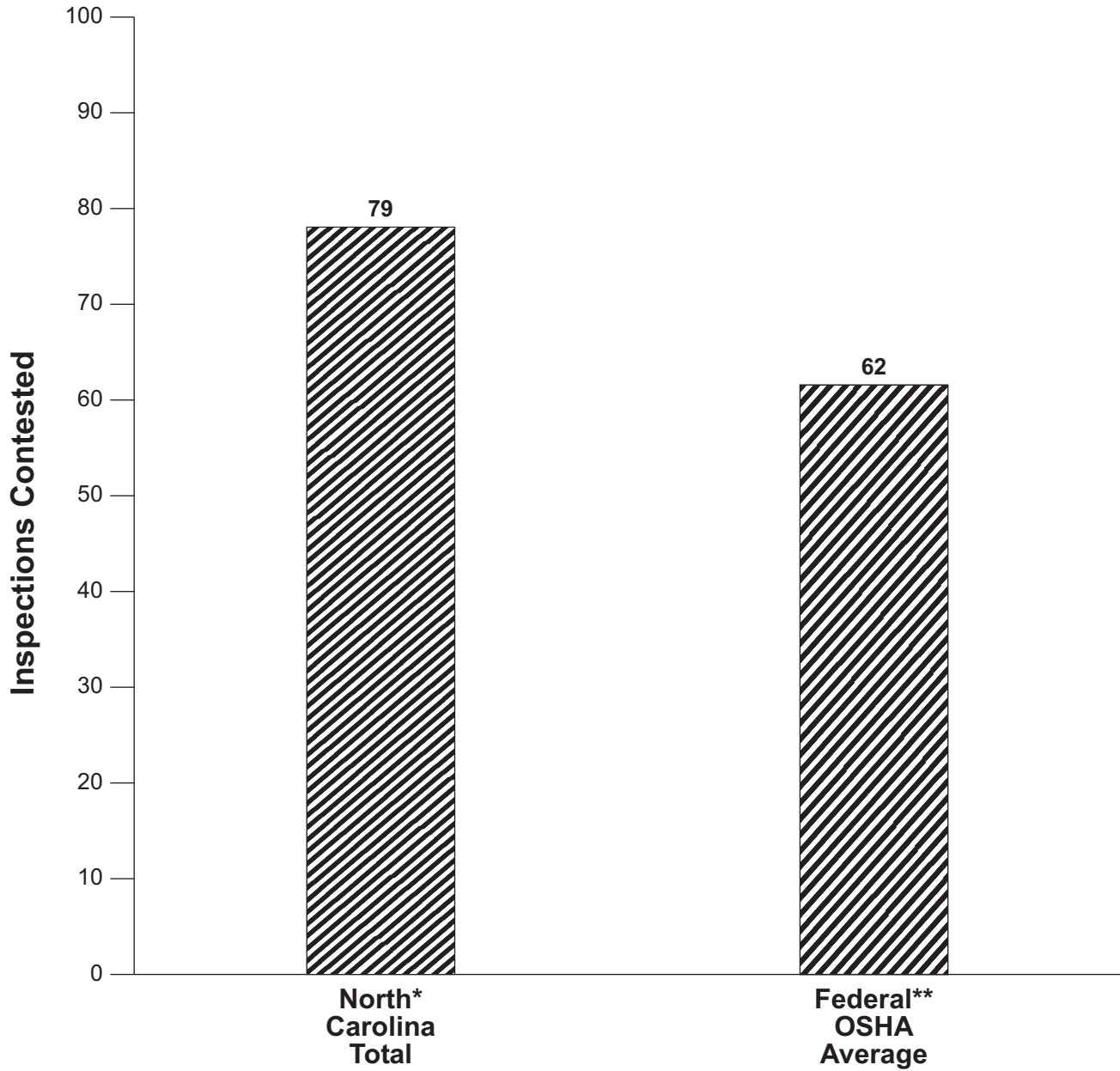
Comparison	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	121	121	4.6	92	92	4.5
State Program**	4,974	226	15.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	1,825	59	8.3	1,718	55	6.4

Comparison	FY 2015		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	79	79	4.5
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	1,909	62	7.3

*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. FY 2015 data were not available.

Number of Inspections Contested

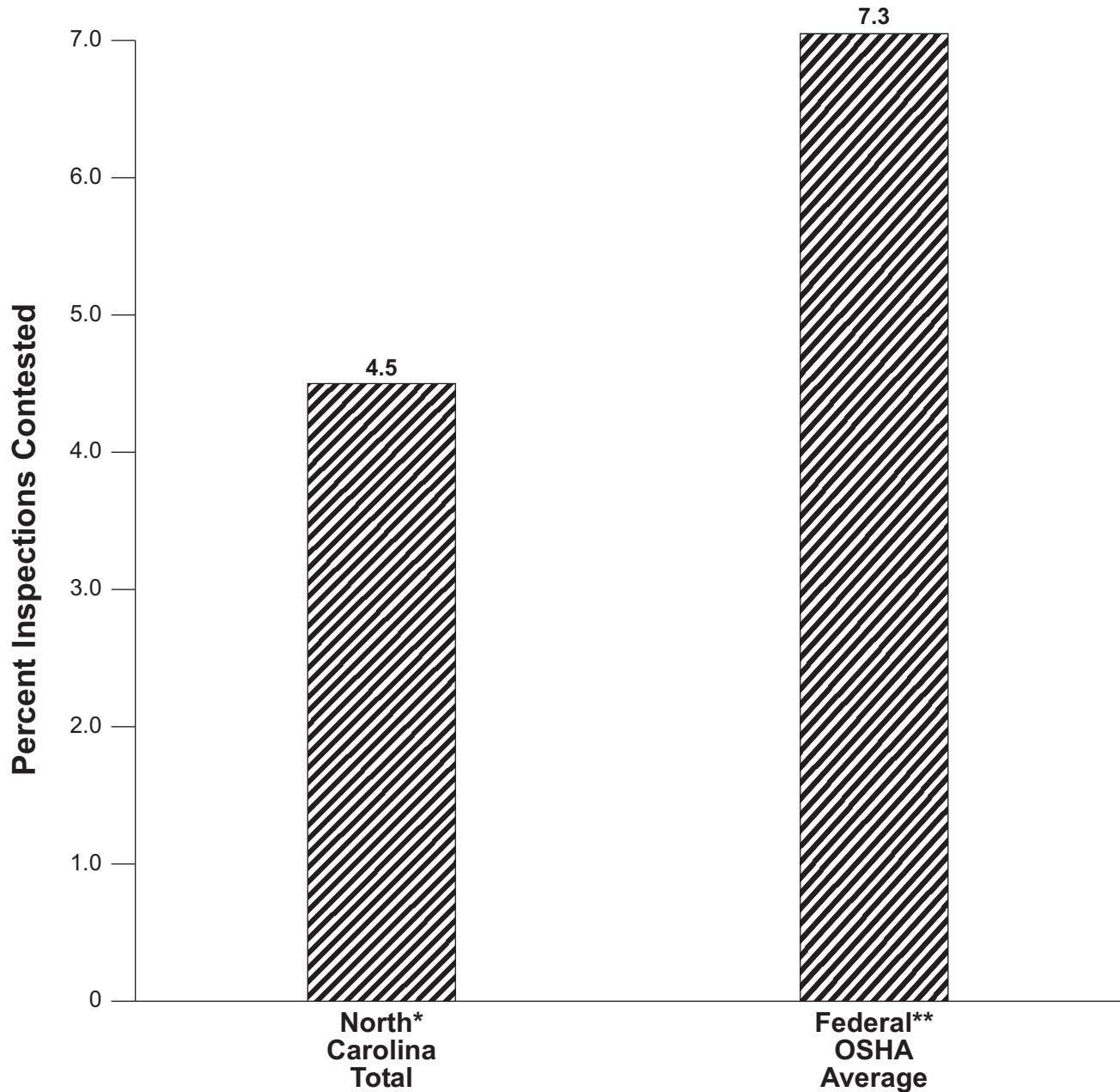


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," were not available for FY 2015.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015

Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-16.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-25-16. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2015.

**Occupational Injury and Illness
Incident Rates**

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Calendar Years 2007–2014**

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

Industry	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.4	6.4	5.3	4.5	5.3	6.1	4.8	2.9
Mining	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1
Construction	5.4	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.3	3.1	4.0	3.0
Manufacturing	5.6	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.7
Transportation	4.9	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.6
Wholesale Trade	4.0	3.0	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.0
Retail Trade	4.8	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.9
Services	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.5	N/A	4.3

Industry	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.5	3.2	5.5	3.3	5.7	2.6	5.5	2.6
Mining	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.6
Construction	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.8	2.6	3.6	3.3
Manufacturing	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3
Transportation	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.1
Wholesale Trade	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.3
Retail Trade	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7
Services	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.5
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.0	N/A	4.0	5.0	N/A

*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*, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. N.C. data are from the NCDOL Research and Information Technology Division, Safety and Health Survey Section's *Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina*, conducted as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

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

Industry	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.5	2.7	1.7
Mining	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2
Construction	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.6
Manufacturing	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.6
Transportation	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.0
Wholesale Trade	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
Retail Trade	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5
Services	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	1.9	N/A	2.2	N/A	2.1	N/A	1.9

Industry	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.2	2.2	3.3	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.3	1.7
Mining	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1
Construction	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.8
Manufacturing	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9
Transportation	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
Wholesale Trade	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5
Retail Trade	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2
Services	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.8

*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*, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. N.C. data are from the NCDOL Research and Information Technology Division, Safety and Health Survey Section's *Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina*, conducted as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

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State Demographic Profile

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

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 2 percent by the end of FY 2018. Goal Two is to reduce the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses by 10 percent by the end of FY 2018.

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 2014–September 2015

Text Table 4
State Demographic Profile
Private Sector

Private Sector	NAICS	SIC	Establishments*	Employees*
Construction	23	15-17	25,237	193,451
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,354	462,621
Transportation	48-49	40-59	7,326	138,407
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	54,916	671,238
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	30,641	294,007
Services	54-81	70-89	132,838	2,110,559
All Other			3,837	49,560
Total Private Sector			265,149	3,919,843

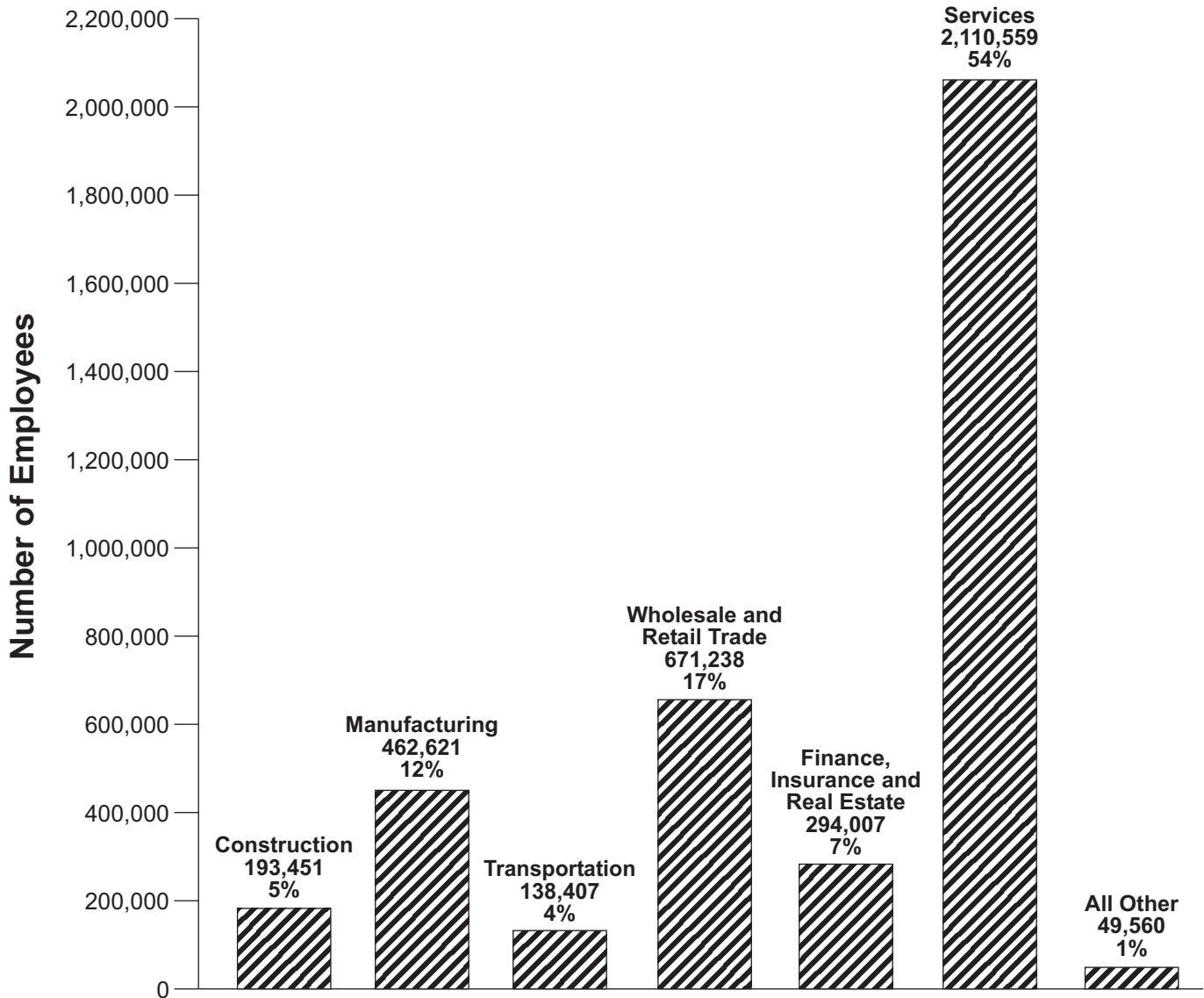
Text Table 5
State Demographic Profile
Public Sector

Public Sector	Establishments*	Employees*
State	1,534	177,311
Local	4,812	402,429
Total Public Sector	6,346	579,740

*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Third Quarter 2015.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015

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, Third Quarter 2015.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2014–September 2015

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)	190	168	88	1	21	0	Fall protection—Residential construction—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.20(b)(2)	150	134	89	0	8	8	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections by competent person
1926.102(a)(1)	131	122	93	0	4	5	PPE—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.1053(b)(1)	102	94	92	0	6	2	Ladders—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.100(a)	89	82	92	0	3	4	PPE—Head protection—General requirements
1926.503(a)(1)	78	77	99	0	1	0	Fall protection—Training program
1926.501(b)(1)	61	61	100	0	0	0	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(11)	58	55	95	0	3	0	Fall protection—Steep roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.503(b)(1)	93	35	38	0	5	53	Fall protection—Certification of training
1926.20(b)(1)	35	35	100	0	0	0	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	34	34	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.501(b)(10)	34	32	94	0	2	0	Fall protection—Low slope roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.95(a)	35	31	89	0	3	1	Personal protective equipment—Provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever necessary
1926.451(e)(1)	31	29	94	0	1	1	Scaffolds—Access by various means—Scaffold platforms more than 2 feet above or below a point of access
1926.1053(b)(4)	37	26	70	0	0	11	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.1060(a)	28	26	93	0	0	2	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.1053(b)(13)	27	25	93	0	0	2	Ladders—Use—Top step used as a step
1926.652(a)(1)	24	24	100	0	0	0	Excavations—Protection of persons in excavations
1926.21(b)(2)	24	23	96	1	0	0	Safety training and education—Employer responsibility—Instruction to avoid unsafe conditions
1926.451(g)(4)(i)	22	20	91	0	2	0	Scaffolds—Guardrail systems—Installed on open sides and ends of platforms
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	20	20	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Aerial lifts—Extensible and articulating boom platforms—Body belts and lanyards worn/used
1926.454(a)	22	19	86	0	0	3	Scaffolds—Training—Hazard recognition for type of scaffold in use
1926.452(j)(2)	18	17	94	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Pump jack scaffolds—Securing poles to structure by rigid triangular bracing or equivalent at bottom, top and other points as necessary
1926.501(b)(14)	17	15	88	0	2	0	Fall protection—Wall openings—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.451(g)(1)	16	15	94	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected 10 feet or more above lower level

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-11-16.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2014–September 2015

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)	93	88	95	0	2	3	Machine guarding—General requirements
NCGS 95.129(1)	71	71	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.215(b)(9)	59	53	90	0	0	6	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.215(a)(4)	46	42	91	0	0	4	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	43	40	93	0	2	1	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	46	37	80	0	1	8	Lockout/Tagout—Periodic inspection
1910.23(c)(1)	34	32	94	0	0	2	Walking and working surfaces—Protect open sided floors, platforms and runways
1910.132(a)	31	30	97	0	0	1	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.1200(h)(1)	124	29	23	0	0	95	Hazard communication—Training
1910.133(a)(1)	32	29	91	0	0	3	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.1200(e)(1)	154	28	18	0	1	125	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.132(d)(1)	35	28	80	0	0	7	Personal protective equipment—Workplace hazard assessment
1910.147(c)(1)	29	27	93	0	0	2	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control program
1910.305(b)(2)(i)	48	26	54	0	0	22	Electrical—Covers and canopies—Pull and junction boxes and fittings provided with approved covers
1910.305(b)(1)(ii)	48	24	50	0	0	24	Electrical cabinets, boxes and fittings—Unused openings effectively closed
1910.178(q)(7)	39	24	62	0	0	15	Powered industrial trucks—Maintenance
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	26	24	92	0	1	1	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.178(1)(1)(i)	25	24	96	0	0	1	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training
1910.138(a)	30	23	77	0	0	7	Personal protective equipment—Hand protection—Select and provide appropriate hand protection
1910.212(b)	26	22	85	0	1	3	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.151(c)	23	22	96	0	1	0	Medical and first aid—Eyewash and emergency showers—Suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of eyes and body
1910.304(g)(5)	44	21	48	0	0	23	Electrical—Wiring design and protection—Path to ground is permanent, continuous and effective
1910.242(b)	35	21	60	0	1	13	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and PPE with pressure reduced to 30 psi
1910.147(c)(4)(ii)	21	21	100	0	0	0	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control procedures—Procedures clearly and specifically outline scope, purpose and authorizations
1910.178(1)(4)(iii)	34	20	59	0	0	14	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training—Evaluation of operator performance at least every three years

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-11-16.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

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
1910.215(b)(9)	8	7	88	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.215(a)(4)	6	5	83	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rest adjustment
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	5	5	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
NCGS 95-129(1)	5	5	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.1200(e)(1)	8	4	50	0	0	4	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)	5	3	60	0	0	2	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure and control plan—Reviewed and updated annually
1910.212(b)	4	3	75	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Anchoring fixed machinery
1910.242(b)	4	3	75	0	0	1	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and PPE with pressure reduced to 30 psi
1910.212(a)(1)	3	3	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.305(b)(2)(i)	3	3	100	0	0	0	Electrical—Covers and canopies—Pull and junction boxes and fittings with approved covers

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-11-16.

Consultation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2015**

Consultation Series Highlights

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,413 total consultative visits in FY 2015:
 - 891 (63 percent) safety visits and 522 (37 percent) health visits.
 - 1,178 (83 percent) initial visits, 134 (10 percent) training assistance visits and 101 (7 percent) followup visits.
 - 1,209 (86 percent) private sector visits and 204 (14 percent) public sector visits.
 - 403 (29 percent) manufacturing visits, 362 (26 percent) construction visits, 444 (31 percent) other type visits and 204 (14 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 7,544 in FY 2015, higher than in FY 2014 (6,730) and higher than in FY 2013 (7,078).
- Of the identified hazards, 7,065 (94 percent) were serious hazards and 479 (6 percent) were other-than-serious hazards.
- In FY 2015 consultants also conducted 214 safety and health interventions, which included speeches, training programs, program assistance, interpretations, conference/seminars, outreach and other interventions.
- The bureau continues to focus on small and high hazard employers and encourage participation in the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP). In FY 2015 the bureau recognized 64 SHARP-related worksites. There are currently 160 SHARP employers in the private sector.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2015**

CHART 30

Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Safety	911	808	891
Health	551	613	522
Total	1,462	1,421	1,413

Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Initial	1,227	1,179	1,178
Training and Assistance	107	136	134
Followup	128	106	101
Total	1,462	1,421	1,413

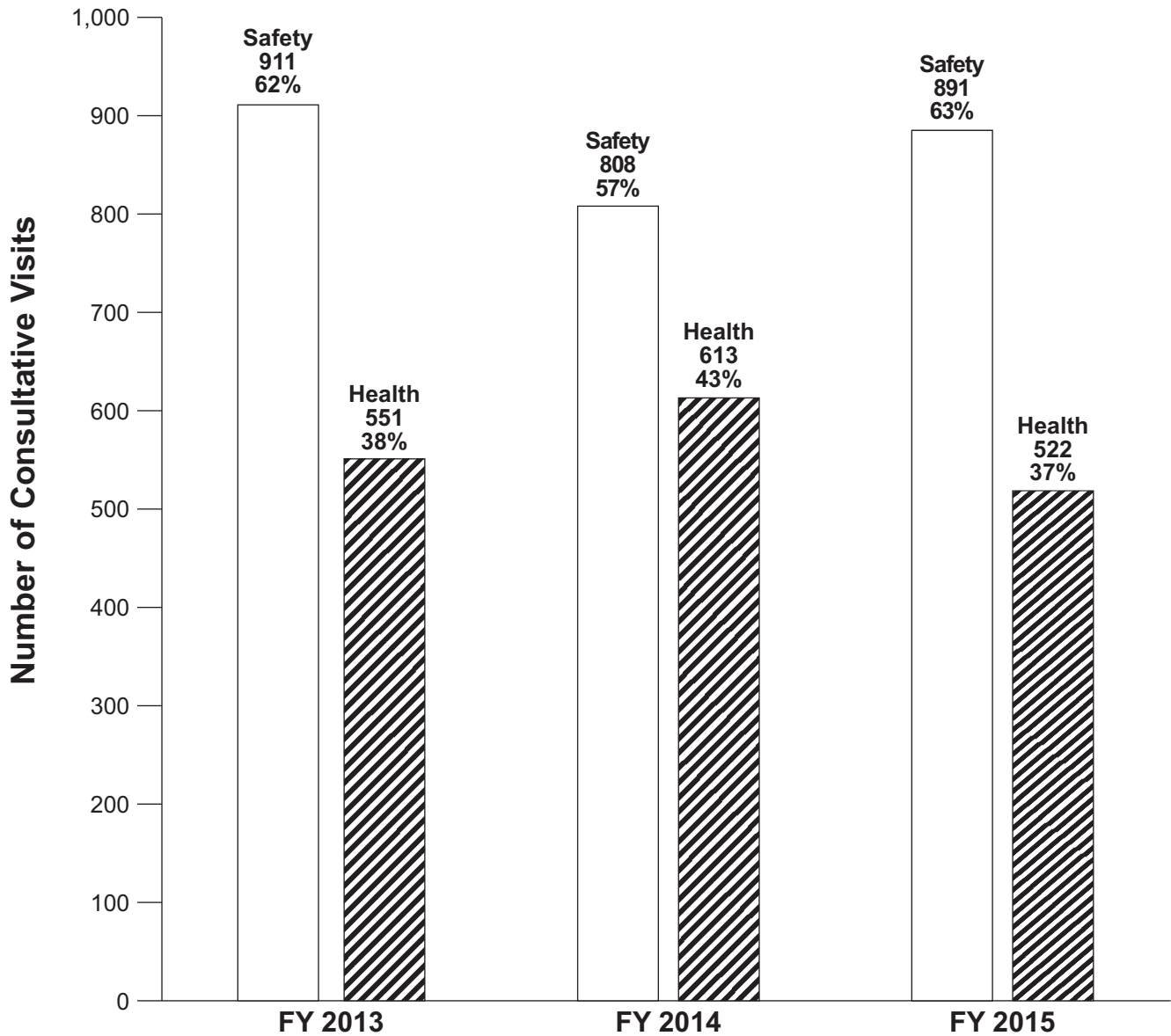
Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Manufacturing	411	447	403
Construction	318	308	362
Other	464	459	444
Public Sector	269	207	204
Total	1,462	1,421	1,413

CHART 31

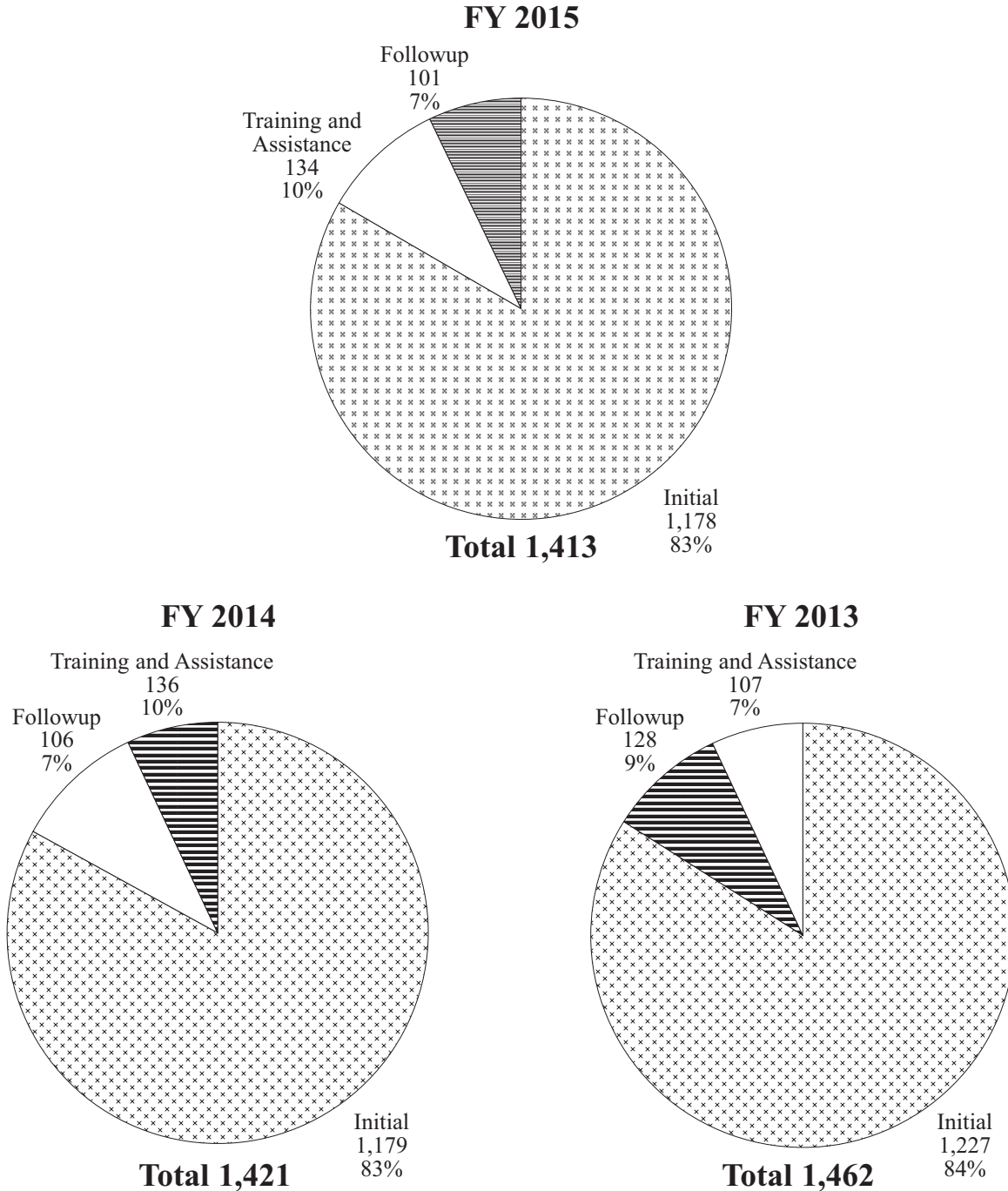
N.C. Department of Labor
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October 2012–September 2015

Total Visits*



*FY 2015 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-15.

Total Traditional Visits by Type*

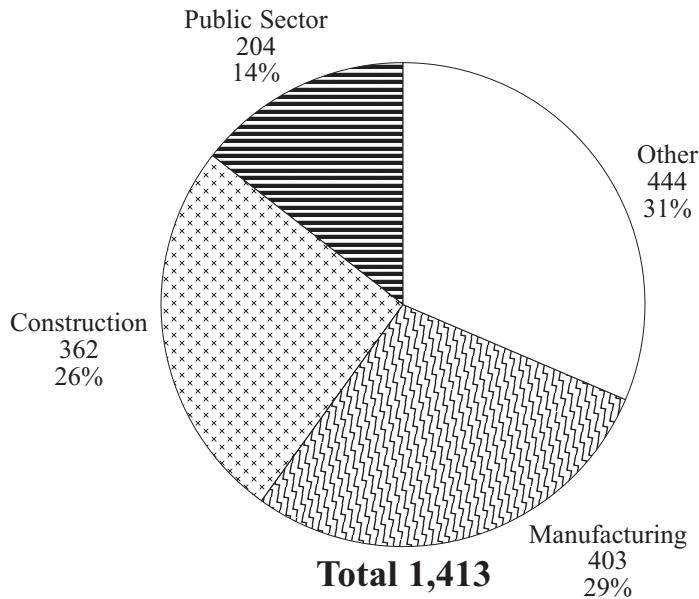


*FY 2015 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-15.

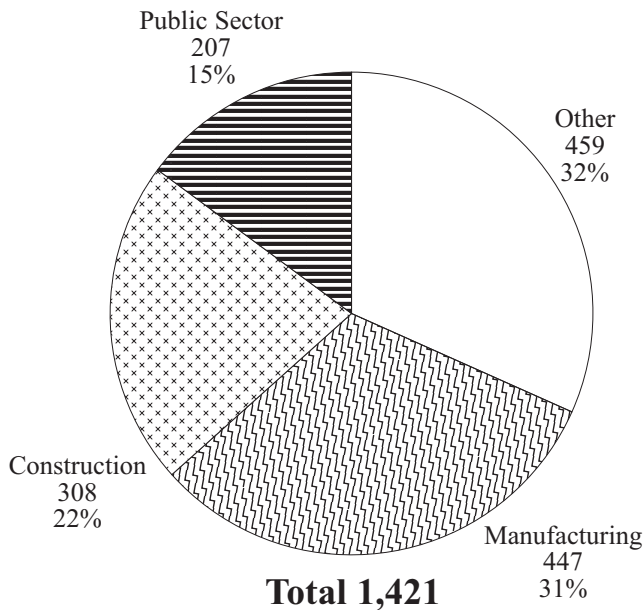
N.C. Department of Labor
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Total Traditional Visits by Industry*

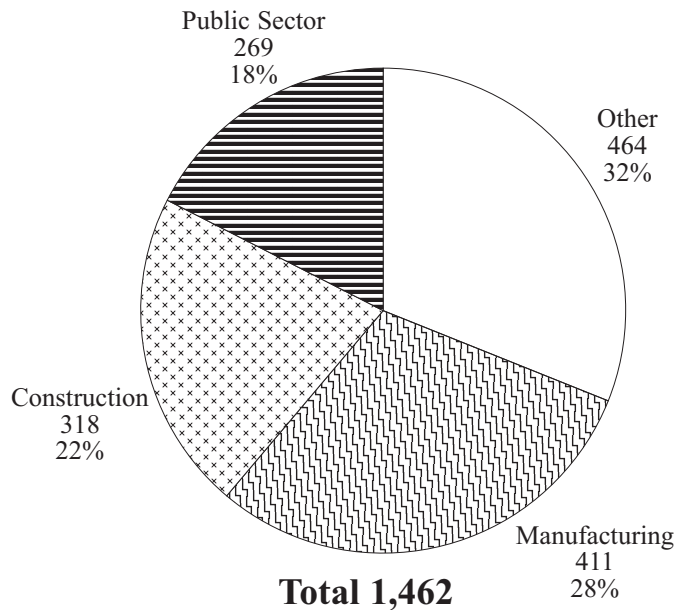
FY 2015



FY 2014

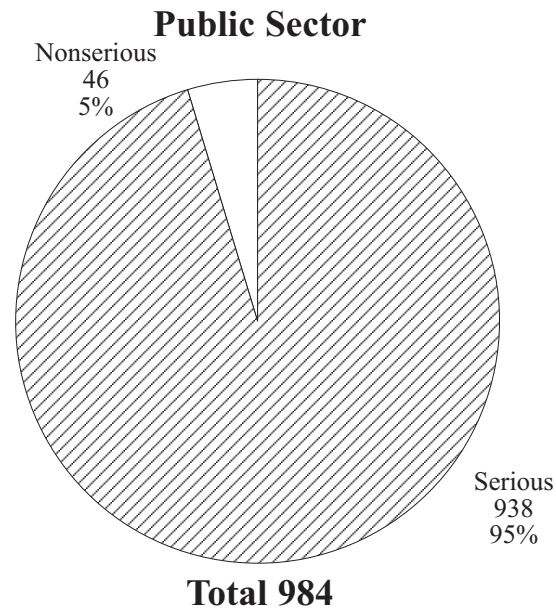
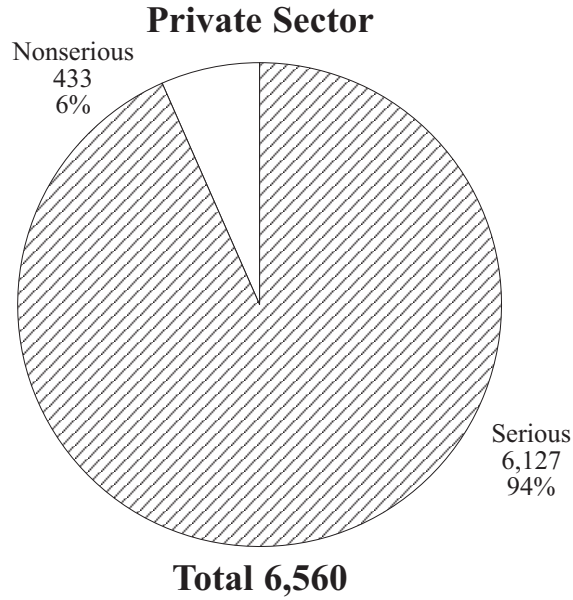


FY 2013



*FY 2015 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-15.

Hazards Abated by Type*



*FY 2015 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-15.

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**Education, Training and
Technical Assistance Series**

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights

- In FY 2015, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance (ETTA) Bureau hosted and/or participated in 297 courses and events with a total of 8,006 personnel trained. These included seven 10-hour and two 30-hour general industry awareness courses, and ten 10-hour and two 30-hour construction industry awareness courses. Based upon course evaluations, all students who attended the courses found them to be useful for the workplace. In addition, ETTA conducted 78 webinars, 15 Spanish outreach events, and seven training events using the Labor One mobile training unit. The Consultative Services and Compliance Bureaus trained an additional 2,221 employers/employees, which brought an overall total of 10,227 workers trained. During FY 2015, ETTA also exhibited at 24 safety and health fairs, industrial conferences, and workshops.
- In FY 2015, ETTA participated in five public service announcements for Hispanic workers. These included one television broadcast with Univision's *Vida Carolina* show and four radio broadcasts with Curtis Media's Le Lay Radio. The topics included heat stress, carbon monoxide, fall protection, struck by and introduction to occupational safety and health (OSH).
- In addition to regular outreach training services, ETTA offered the NC 502 and NC 503 Train the Trainer refresher courses. These courses provide a refresher for graduates of the NC 500 and NC 501 Train the Trainer courses. Authorized trainers must complete a refresher course every four years. During FY 2015, state-authorized trainers trained an additional 341 employers/employees in North Carolina. This program leverages the ETTA Training Section, providing more safety and health trainers throughout the state.
- ETTA offered 206 hours of formal training, 207 hours of continuing education training and 17 hours of other job-related training to internal personnel. Courses included the NC 100, NC 105 and NC 125 initial courses, process safety management, logging safety, first aid and cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), technical writing, defensive driving, and one eight-hour HAZWOPER refresher training for the Homeland Security and Emergency Response Team.
- ETTA graduated five OSH personnel from the OSH Construction Safety Specialist Program (OCSS). To be eligible for this program, employees must be recommended by their supervisor and/or bureau chief. This program focuses on advanced construction topics to include, but not limited to excavations and trenching, cranes and derricks, fall protection, steel erection, electrical safety, scaffolding, residential construction (i.e., frames, trusses and roofing), health hazards, concrete and masonry, and material handling equipment (i.e., loaders, bulldozers) and work zone safety. Each course contains a field portion with an emphasis on OSH inspection procedures.
- In collaboration with N.C. State Industry Expansion Solutions and the Safety and Health Council of North Carolina, ETTA graduated 32 OSH personnel from the Manager of Environmental Safety and Health (MESH), Construction MESH, Public Sector MESH and/or Industrial Hygiene MESH certificate program. Participants receive a certificate after receiving 100 hours of safety and health training.
- Four OSH personnel attained the Occupational Training Institute (OTI) 500 and/or OTI 501 Train the Trainer authorization from the OTI at N.C. State University. To be eligible for this program, employees must be recommended by their supervisor and/or bureau chief. This authorization allows an employee to teach state and federal OSHA 10-hour and 30-hour courses.
- ETTA manages the OSH Alliance Program. The purpose of the program is to foster relationships with industry that will leverage OSH Division resources and decrease the number of injuries and illnesses in the state.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- An alliance is a program enabling organizations committed to safety and health to work with OSH to prevent injuries, illnesses and fatalities in the workplace. Alliances typically focus on specialized industry outreach and training. Current alliances include Carolinas AGC, Forestry Mutual Insurance Co., Lamar Advertising Co., Mexican Consulate, N.C. Forestry Association, N.C. Home Builders Association, N.C. State Industry Expansion Solutions, NUCA of the Carolinas, and the Safety and Health Council of N.C. An alliance with DHHS is projected for 2016-2017.
- ETTA Publications Sales Desk served 8,540 customers via email, fax, telephone, or walk-in. The bureau distributed 63,531 publications in support of the division's outreach and regulatory goals to promote a safe and secure work environment across the state of North Carolina. Nineteen publications were updated and seven new publications were introduced during FY 2015. Highlights include the following:
 - A new quick card was developed for the updated injury and illness reporting requirements.
 - A brochure for the ten most frequency cited serious violations in 2014 was created.
 - A hazard alert was developed for mower safety.
 - Industry guides were developed for *OSHA Shipyard Employment Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training* and *OSHA Marine Terminal Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training*.
 - Posters were designed for the health hazards special emphasis program and for logging truck operators.

The following publications were revised:

- Labor Laws Poster
- Quick Cards:
 - *Carbon Monoxide* (English and Spanish)
 - *New Injury and Illness Reporting Requirements*
- Brochures:
 - *Green Tobacco Sickness*
 - *Manager of Environmental Safety and Health*
 - *NCDOL* (Spanish)
 - *Labor One*
 - *Long Term Care Special Emphasis Program*
 - *Hazardous Chemicals Right to Know Act*
 - *Construction Topics Toolbox Review* booklet
- Hazard Alerts:
 - *Tobacco Harvester Safety* (English and Spanish)
 - *Mower Safety*
- Industry Guides:
 - *A Guide to Safety in Confined Spaces*

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015

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

- *OSHA Shipyard Employment Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training*
- *OSHA Marine Terminal Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training*
- *OSHA General Industry Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training*
- *OSHA Construction Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training*
- *OSHA Agriculture Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training*
- *Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Agriculture*
- The Standards Section answered 4,303 inquiries for standards interpretation by phone or written correspondence for employers and employees across the state. The agency adopted the final rules for Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms; Logging Operations; Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution; Electrical Protective Equipment; Marine Terminal: Vertical Tandem Lifts; Mechanical Power Presses: Record Requirements; Cranes and Derricks: Operator Certification; and Reporting and Recording Requirements. Fifty policy documents were added to the Field Information System including updates to the Field Operations Manual and multiple federal OSHA compliance guidance documents.
- The Library loaned 1,813 safety videos (including 253 renewals), received 1,515 information requests, handled 503 reference questions, and loaned 266 print items. The library continued to support safety training through its video program and assist agency employees in their investigations.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 69th 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 for its industry. The Silver Award went to employer sites with a lost workday rate at least 50 percent below the state average. This year 33 safety award banquets were held, with a total of 3,977 in attendance. The program distributed 3,036 annual awards and 107 million-hour awards.
- Ten new Star sites were recognized, 24 Star sites were recertified, and 169 Star interventions were conducted. There were 151 companies in the Star Programs at the end of FY 2015.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

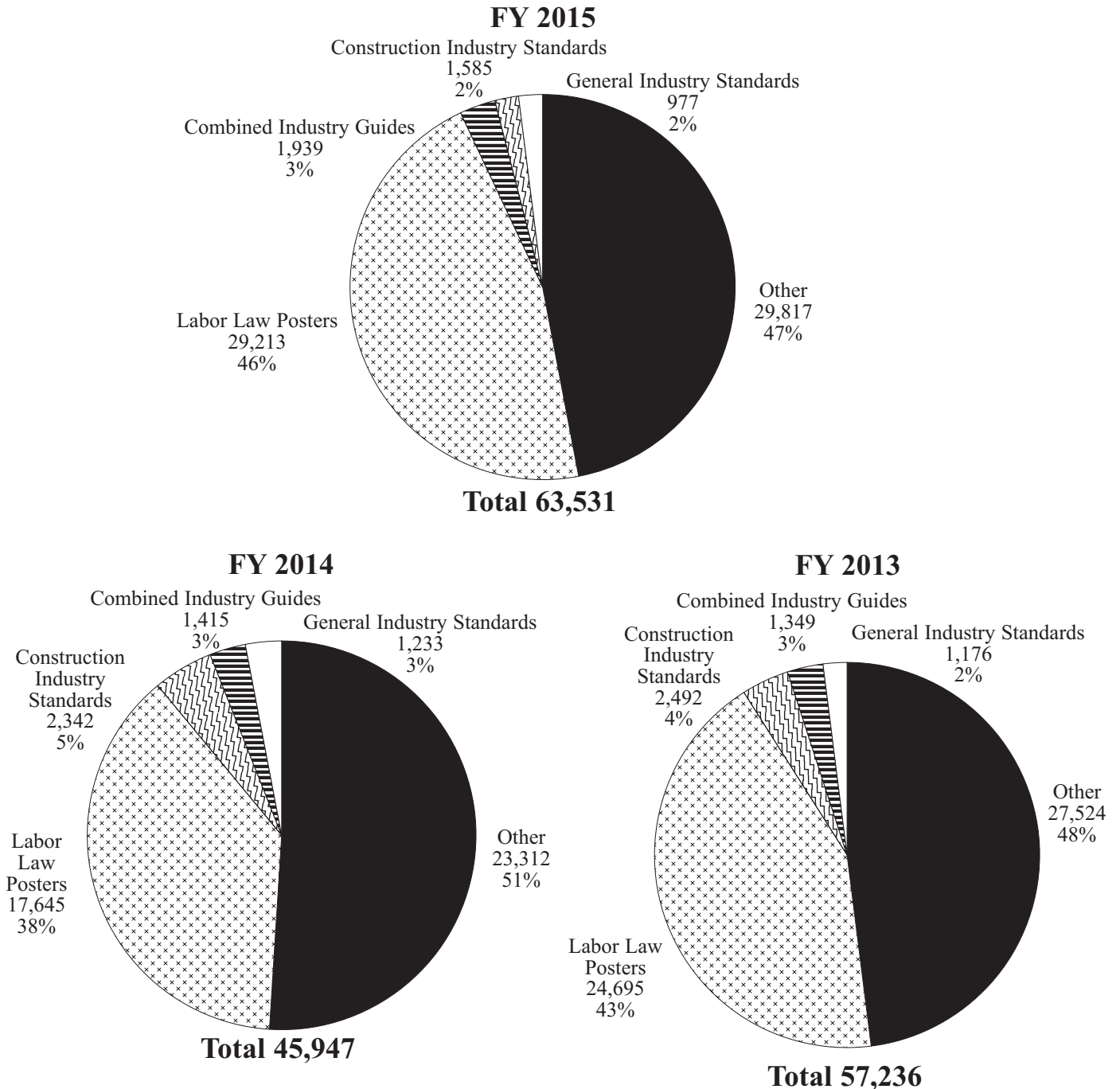
Carolina Star Program

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 2015 the following companies were awarded the Carolina Star, Rising Star, Building Star, or Public Sector Star status or were recertified.

Star Site Name and Location	Site Approval Date	Recertification Date
Permatech Inc.—Graham		10/22/2014
Southern Industrial Constructors—GE Wilmington Site—Wilmington		10/22/2014
Bimbo Bakeries USA Inc.—Gastonia (Promotion)		10/31/2014
Clean Harbors Environmental Services LLC—Reidsville (Provisional)		11/03/2014
Metal Tech of Murfreesboro—Nucor Steel Site—Murfreesboro		11/24/2014
Primoris Pipeline Services—Garner (formerly Patterson & Wilder)		11/24/2014
Rodgers Builders Inc.—Charlotte	11/24/2014	
Pike Electric—Mount Airy Operations—Mount Airy		12/22/2014
Archer Western Contractors LLC—Raleigh		02/27/2015
Nucor Steel Hertford County—Cofield		02/27/2015
Mecklenburg County—Park & Recreation Department—Charlotte		02/27/2015
Caterpillar Inc.—Sanford (Promotion)		02/27/2015
Cintas Corporation—Location #200—Charlotte		02/27/2015
Mallard Creek Polymers Inc.—Charlotte (Provisional)		03/16/2015
Kellogg’s Company—Cary	03/31/2015	
Energizer Battery Manufacturing—Plant #1—Asheboro		03/31/2015
Pactiv Corporation—Huntersville (Provisional)		04/13/2015
Eaton Corporation—Kings Mountain		04/16/2015
Clean Harbors Environmental Services LLC—Reidsville		04/21/2015
GE Industrial Solutions—Mebane Operations—Mebane		04/21/2015
Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations LLC—Wilson	04/21/2015	
N.C. Dept. of Env. & Nat. Resources—Div. of Waste Mgmt—Raleigh		04/21/2015
Sandoz Inc.—Wilson (Promotion)	04/22/2015	
United Technologies Company—Lincolnton		05/21/2015
TE Connectivity—Burgess Road—Greensboro	06/01/2015	
TE Connectivity—Pegg Road—Greensboro	06/01/2015	
Facility Logistic Services—Lexington		06/30/2015
KBR Building Group—Durham		06/30/2015
EnviroVac Holdings LLC—(PotashCorp Facility)—Aurora		08/26/2015
Cintas Corporation—Location #230—Statesville		08/26/2015
Kellogg’s Company—Cary (Promotion)	08/26/2015	
The Timken Company (Shiloh Plant)—Rutherfordton	09/17/2015	
Edgecombe Genco LLC—Battleboro	09/17/2015	
OPW Retail Fueling—Smithfield	09/17/2015	

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2015

Distribution of OSH-Related Publications*



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

Fatality Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2015**

Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 42 fatalities in FY 2015, an increase from the 40 fatalities in FY 2014 and 33 in FY 2013.
- Of the 42 fatalities in FY 2015, 36 percent were related to “struck by”; 31 percent were related to “falls”; 9 percent were related to “crushed by object”; 19 percent were related to “electrocutions”; and 5 percent were related to “other.”
- In FY 2015, 36 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 16.5 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 12 percent were related to “services”; 16.5 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 5 percent were related to “government”; 2 percent were related to “wholesale trade”; 5 percent were related to “transportation and public utilities”; and 7 percent were related to “retail 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 42 investigated fatalities in FY 2015, 59 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 12 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 29 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville Area.
- In FY 2015 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 45 percent white, 38 percent Hispanic, and 17 percent black.

CHART 36

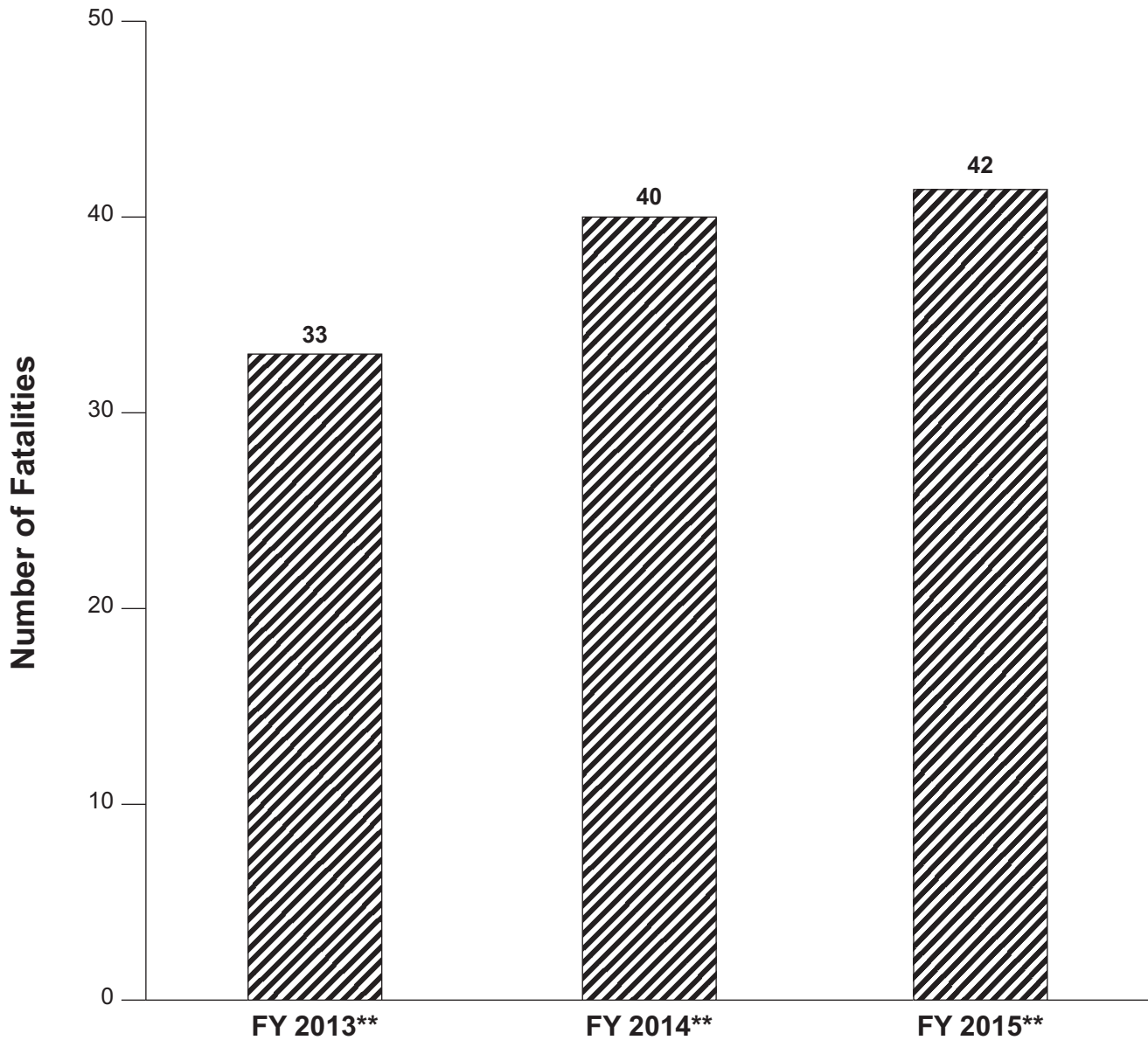
Fatality Comparison*

Cause of Death	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals by Event**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	5	7	4	16
Electrocution	0	3	8	11
Falls	8	11	13	32
Struck by Object	15	17	15	47
Other	5	2	2	9
Total Fatalities**	33	40	42	115

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

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

Fatalities Investigated*



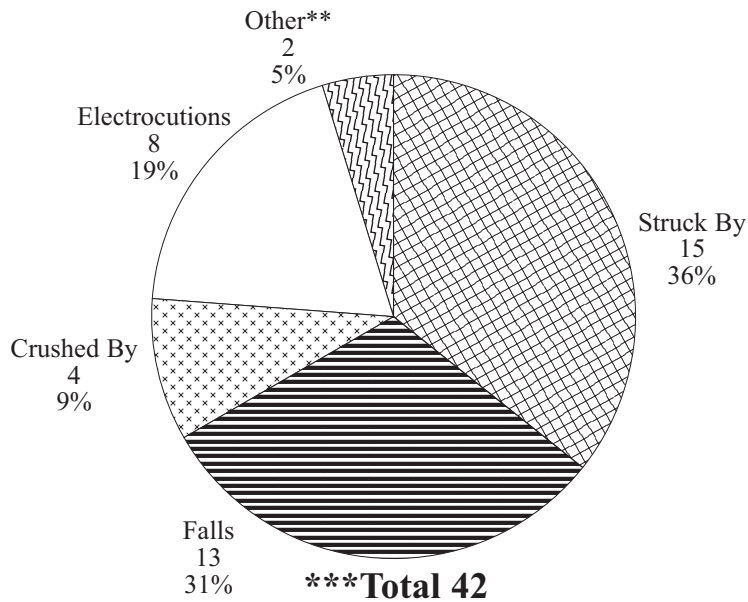
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

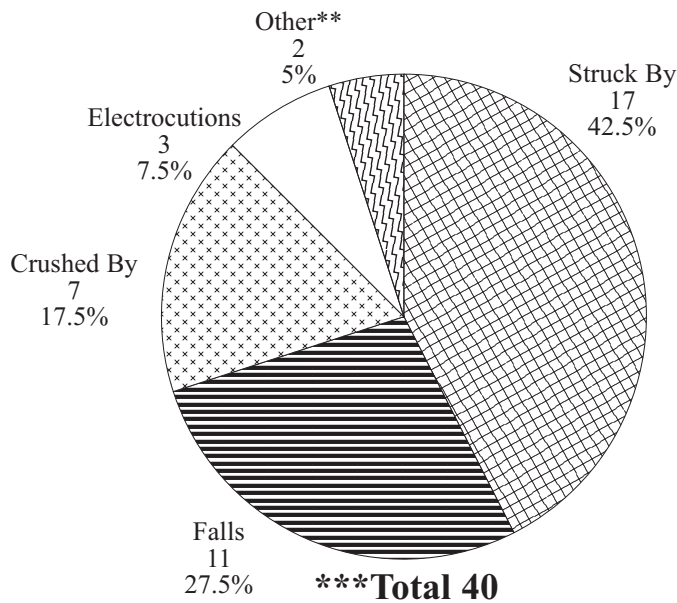
N.C. Department of Labor
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Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities*

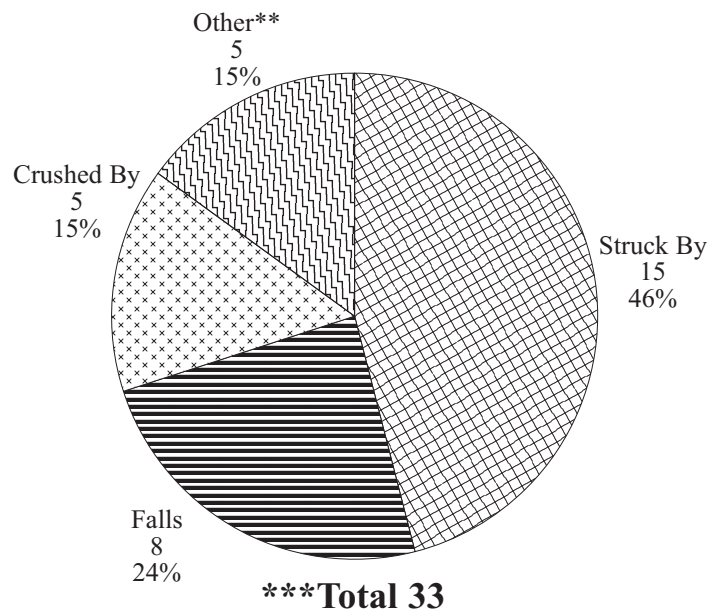
FY 2015



FY 2014



FY 2013



*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection 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.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2015**

CHART 39

North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office*

FY 2013

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	2	2	1	5
Electrocution	0	0	0	0
Falls	0	4	4	8
Struck by Object	2	6	7	15
Other	1	2	2	5
Totals by Office**	5	14	14	33

FY 2014

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	3	3	1	7
Electrocution	1	0	1	2
Falls	3	4	4	11
Struck by Object	5	6	6	17
Other	1	0	2	3
Totals by Office**	13	13	14	40

FY 2015

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	1	1	2	4
Electrocution	0	4	0	4
Falls	2	9	2	13
Struck by Object	2	7	6	15
Other	0	4	2	6
Totals by Office**	5	25	12	42

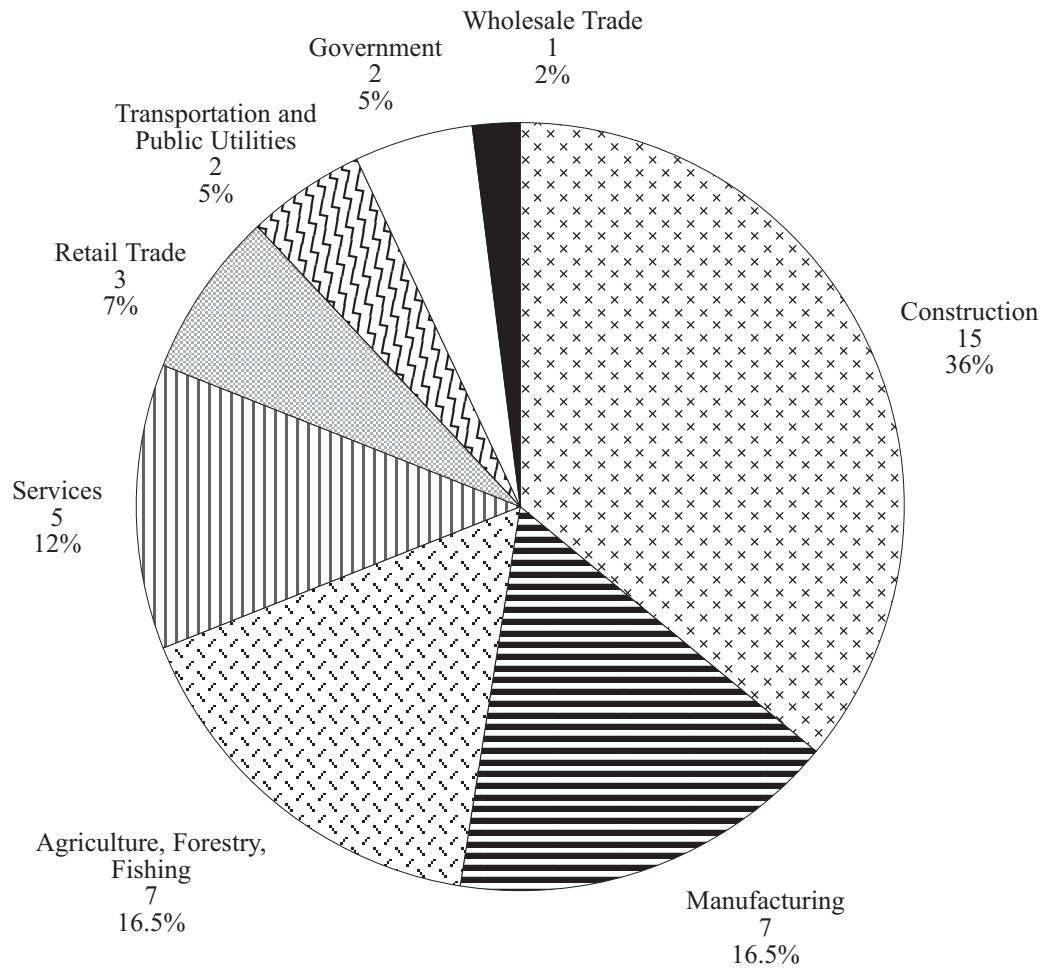
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
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Fatalities by Industry Type*

FY 2015



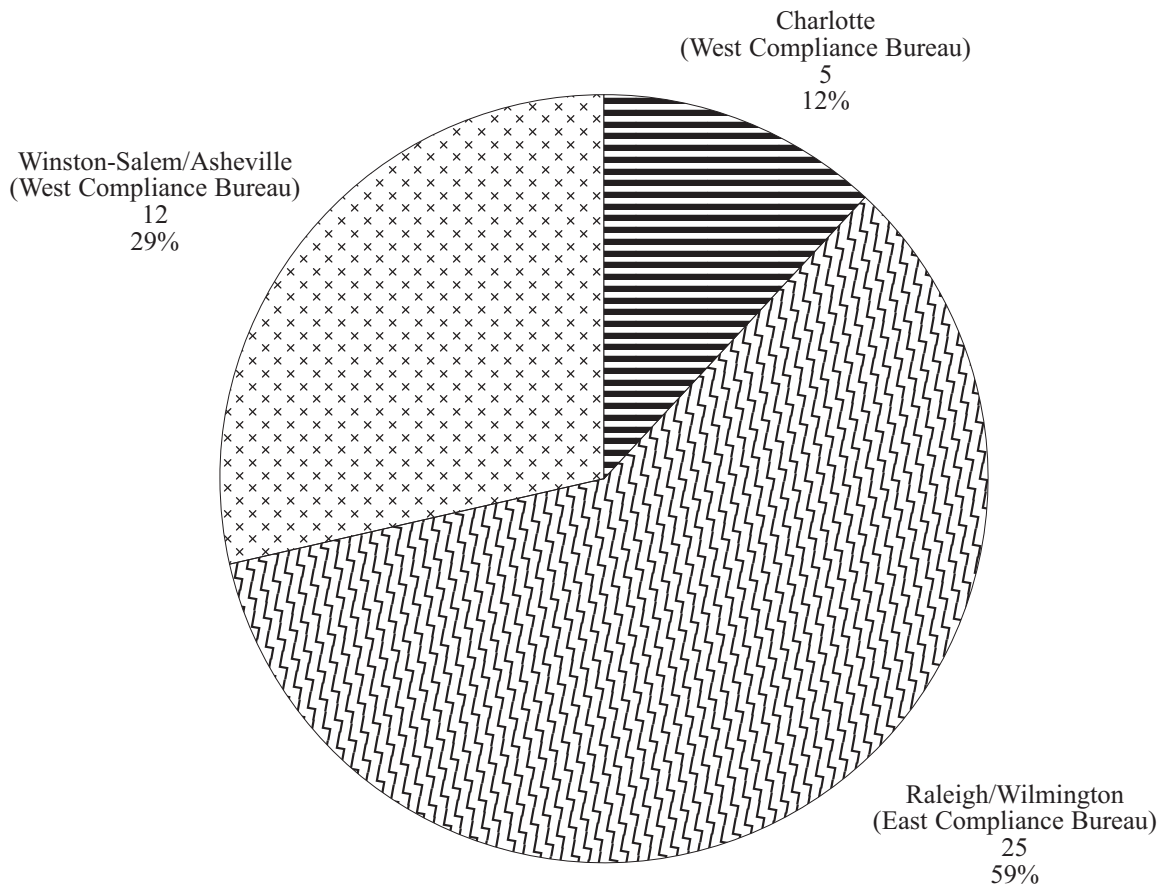
****Total 42**

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

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

Fatalities by Office Location*

FY 2015



****Total 42**

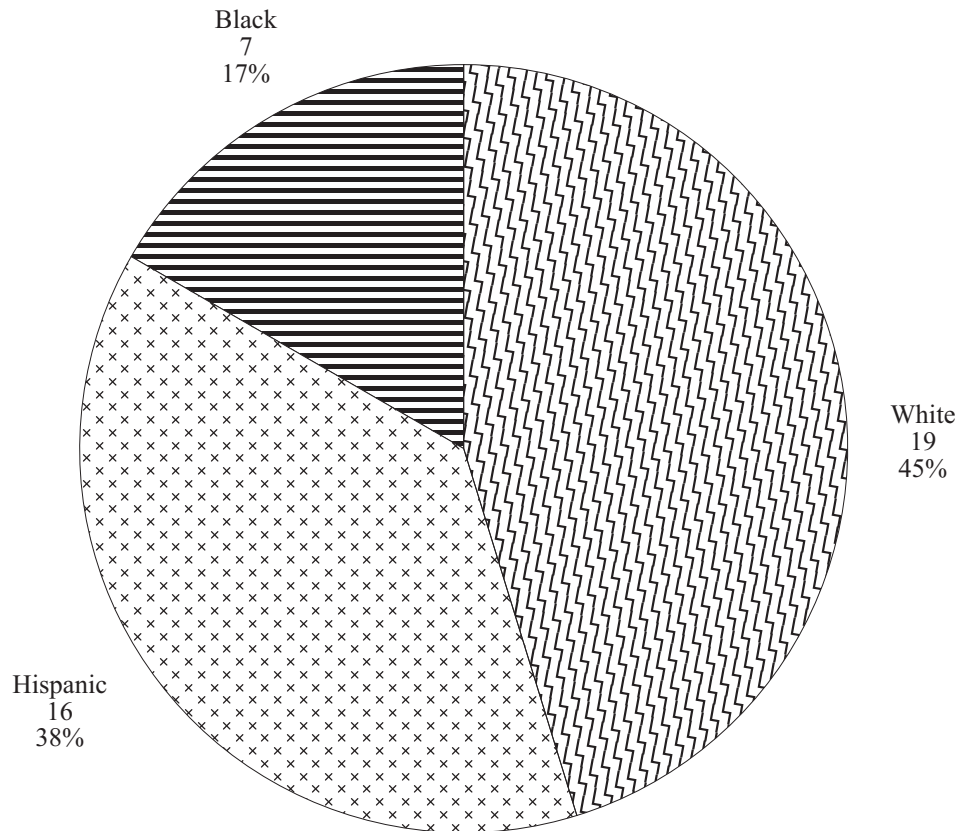
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

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Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group*

FY 2015



****Total 42**

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

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

Construction Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

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 36 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 2015:

- Gaston
- Iredell
- Mecklenburg
- Union
- Wake
- Wilkes

**N.C. Department of Labor
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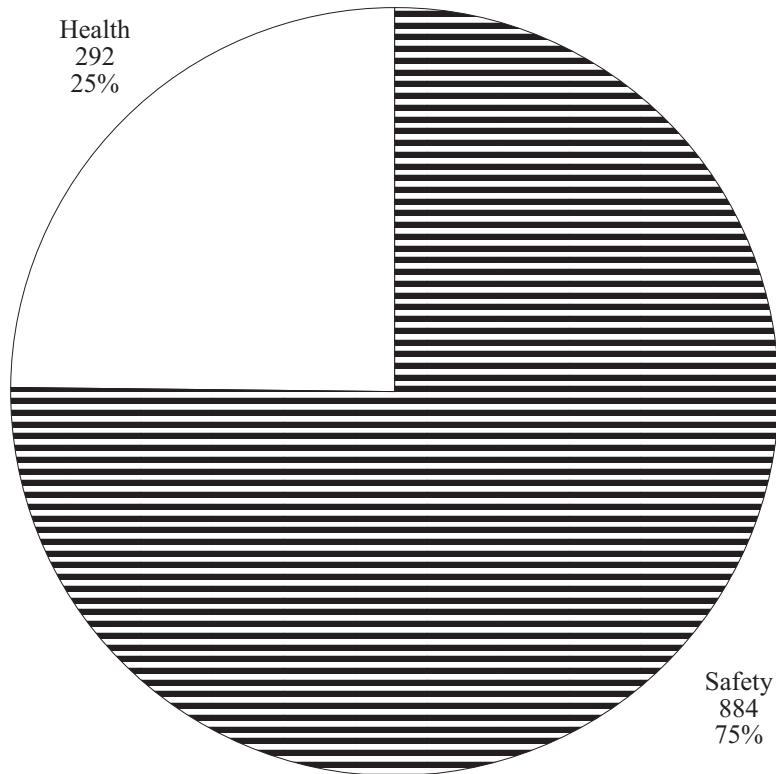
Construction Series Highlights

- There were 1,176 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2015.
- Of the 1,176 inspections conducted, 884 were safety inspections, which accounted for 75 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 292 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 25 percent of the total for FY 2015.
- 38 percent (446) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 62 percent (730) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2015.
- The construction industry was cited for 1,413 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2015.
- Of the 1,176 inspections conducted, 615 (52 percent) resulted from the Construction Special Emphasis Program in FY 2015.
- General building contractors of residential buildings and carpentry contractors accounted for 43 percent of all FY 2015 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

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Construction Inspections by Category*

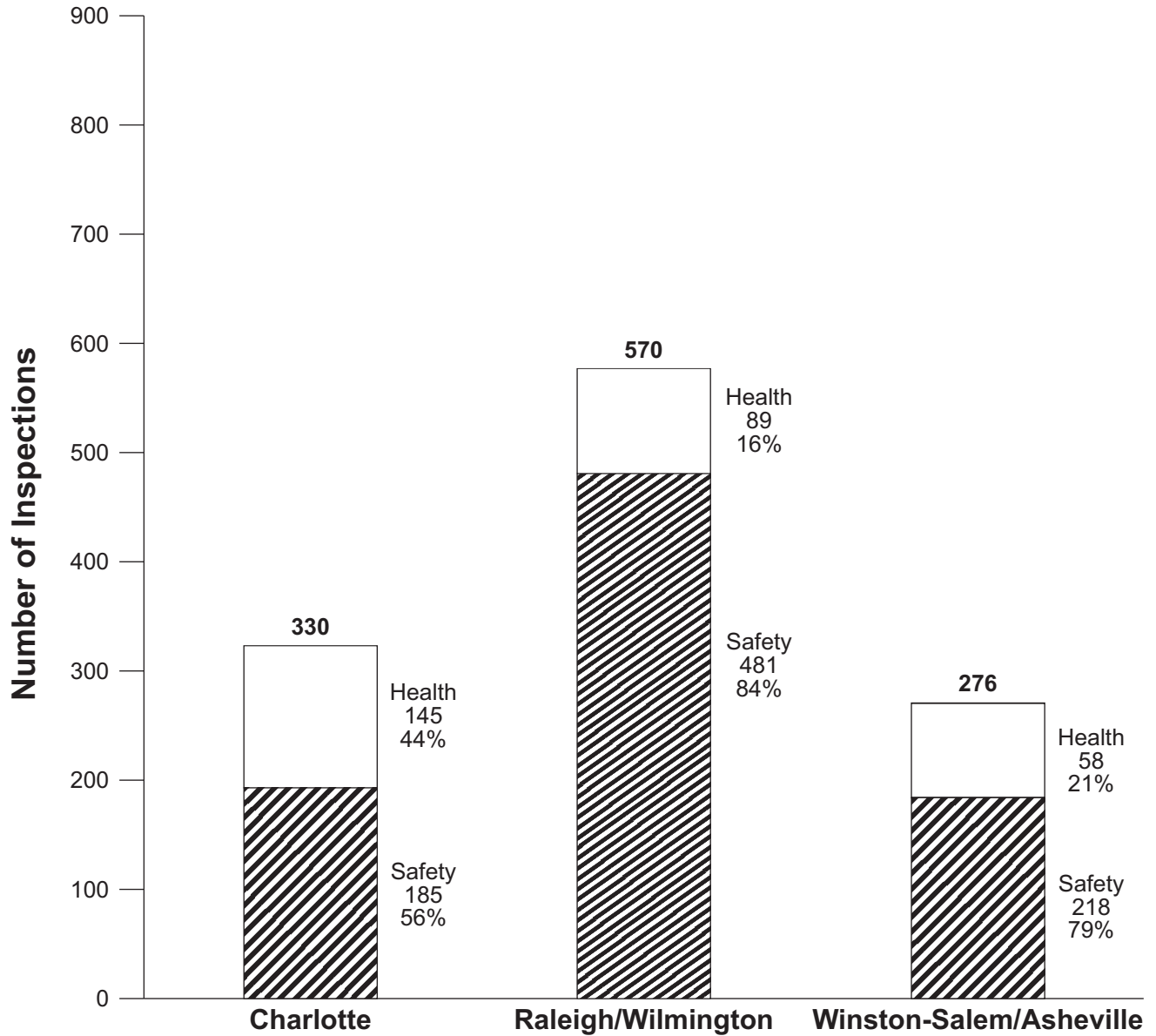
FY 2015



Total 1,176

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-11-16.

Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-11-16.

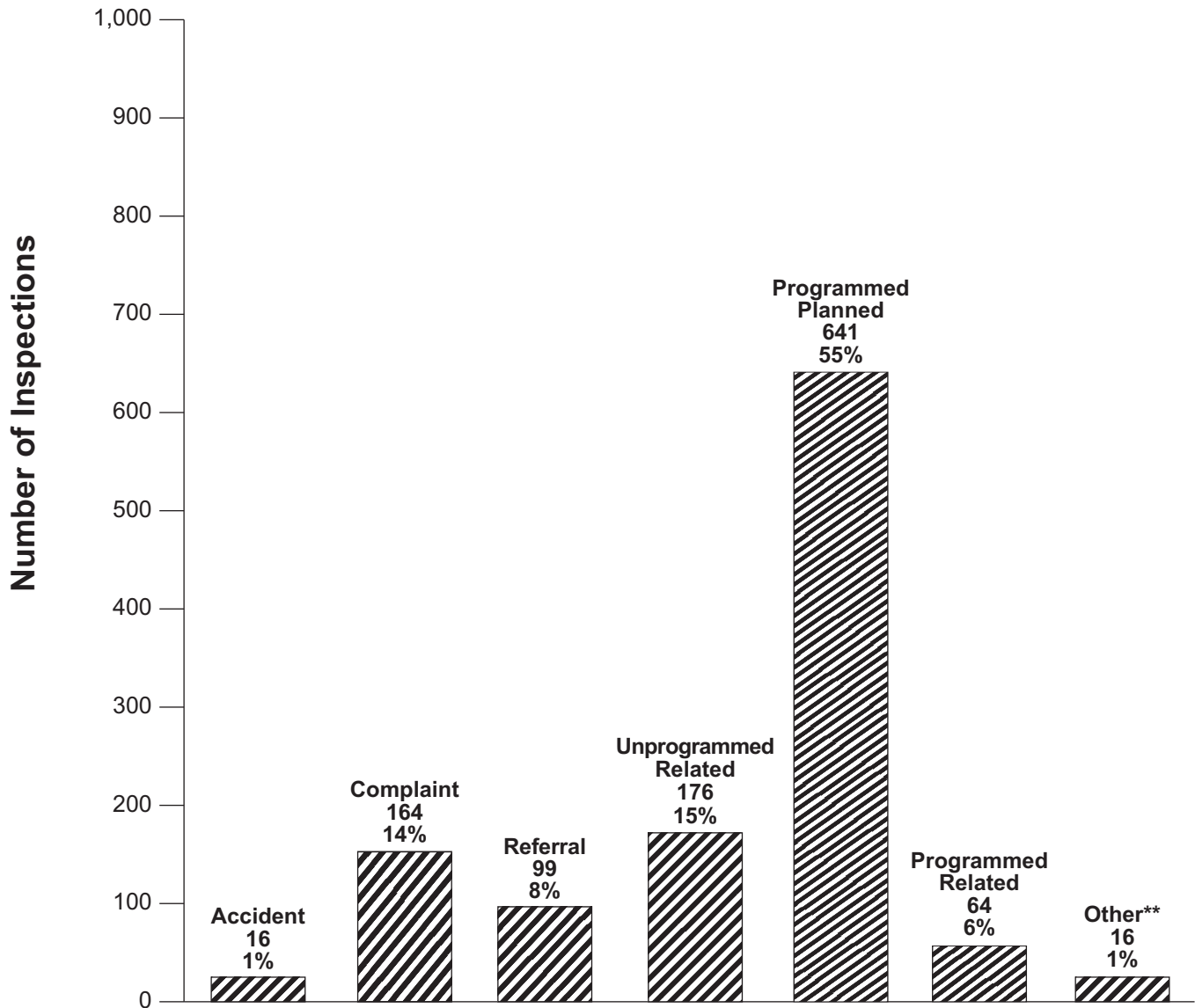
**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2015**

Construction Inspections by Type*

Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	16	1
Complaint	164	14
Referral	99	8
Followup	16	1
Unprogrammed Related	176	15
Programmed Planned	641	55
Programmed Related	64	6
Programmed Other	0	0
Monitoring	0	0
TOTAL	1,176	100

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-11-16.

Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-11-16.

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

**N.C. Department of Labor
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SEP County Construction Inspections by Type*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Gaston	0	1	0	1
Iredell	0	2	0	0
Mecklenburg	2	27	20	3
Union	0	10	1	1
Wake	4	25	8	1
Wilkes	0	2	0	1
Total	6	67	29	7

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Gaston	0	56	0	0
Iredell	1	13	0	0
Mecklenburg	24	90	4	0
Union	7	42	0	0
Wake	56	198	14	0
Wilkes	1	0	0	0
Total	89	399	18	0

*Special Emphasis N.C. County from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-11-16.

**“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
1,176	1,413	1.2

Construction Inspections by SEP County*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Gaston	58	34	1.3
Iredell	16	13	1.4
Mecklenburg	170	33	1.4
Union	61	18	2.0
Wake	306	51	0.8
Wilkes	4	25	0.8
Total Inspections	615	N/A	N/A

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-11-16.

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

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