

**NORTH CAROLINA
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

ANNUAL COMPARISON REPORT

OCTOBER 1998–SEPTEMBER 2001



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

**Cherie K. Berry
Commissioner of Labor**

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Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by the Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health 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 Division of Occupational Safety and Health 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 Division of Occupational Safety and Health 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 Division of Occupational Safety and Health endeavors to focus its resources toward identifying and eliminating safety and health hazards in industries with the highest injury and illness rates.

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health 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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Executive Summary

Background: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor monitors state programs by making comparisons of state data versus federal data. The purpose of this report is to highlight North Carolina’s occupational safety and health program experience through a comparison of the past three federal fiscal years, Oct. 1, 1998–Sept. 30, 2001.

North Carolina is one of 23 jurisdictions (21 states and two territories—see text table 1) with an approved state program for occupational safety and health. Twenty-nine states plus the District of Columbia operate under the exclusive jurisdiction of federal OSHA, with the exception of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, which have state plans for the public sector only (see text table 1).

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, 1998–September 30, 2001.” 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	North Carolina	Alabama	Missouri
Arizona	Oregon	Arkansas	Montana
California	Puerto Rico	Colorado	Nebraska
Hawaii	South Carolina	Connecticut ¹	New Hampshire
Indiana	Tennessee	Delaware	New Jersey ¹
Iowa	Utah	District of Columbia	New York ¹
Kentucky	Vermont	Florida	North Dakota
Maryland	Virgin Islands	Georgia	Ohio
Michigan	Virginia	Idaho	Oklahoma
Minnesota	Washington	Illinois	Pennsylvania
Nevada	Wyoming	Kansas	Rhode Island
New Mexico		Louisiana	South Dakota
		Maine	Texas
		Massachusetts	West Virginia
		Mississippi	Wisconsin

NOTE: ¹Connecticut, New Jersey and New York state plans for public sector only.

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Executive Summary (continued)

Inspections

During FY 01 (October 2000–September 2001), North Carolina conducted 4,229 establishment inspections, 466 more than FY 2000, and 211 less than FY 99. This represents an 11 percent increase from fiscal year 2000 and a 5 percent decrease from fiscal year 1999.

Of North Carolina's 4,229 inspections, 3,238 (77 percent) were safety and 991 (23 percent) were health.

In the inspection type category, North Carolina programmed inspections in FY 2001 accounted for 58 percent of inspection activity, compared to 47 percent in fiscal year 2000, and 50 percent in fiscal year 1999. Complaint inspections accounted for 18 percent of inspections in North Carolina, 20 percent in fiscal year 2000, and 16 percent in fiscal year 1999.

For the inspections by industry group, North Carolina conducted 24 percent in manufacturing in fiscal year 2001, compared to 22 percent in fiscal year 2000, and 27 percent in fiscal year 1999.

However, North Carolina conducted 50 percent of inspections in construction compared to 53 percent in fiscal year 2000 and 40 percent in fiscal year 1999.

North Carolina conducted 2 percent of inspections in the public sector in fiscal year 2001, the same as fiscal year 2000, and less than fiscal year 1999 with 3 percent.

Violations

North Carolina cited 12,878 total violations, a 19 percent increase from the previous year and a 13 percent decrease from fiscal year 1999.

Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (3.8) than fiscal year 2000 (3.5) and fiscal year 1999 (3.3).

North Carolina cited more serious violations (5,092) in fiscal year 2001 than fiscal year 2000 (4,338) and more than fiscal year 1999 (5,078).

North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (7,468) in fiscal year 2001 than fiscal year 2000 (5,907) and less than fiscal year 1999 (9,198).

Penalty Assessments

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$2,546,024 in fiscal year 2001, which was lower than fiscal year 2000 (\$2,629,763) and fiscal year 1999 (\$3,631,165).

North Carolina assessed a total of \$57,764 in penalties for violations in the public sector in fiscal year 2001.

North Carolina's average penalty per violation was lower in fiscal year 2001 than fiscal year 2000 per serious violation (\$416 vs. \$466), per willful violation (\$7,457 vs. \$32,000) and per repeat violation (\$907 vs. \$1,406). However, it was higher per nonserious violation (\$8 vs. \$4) and per failure-to-abate (\$1,775 vs. \$1,441).

In fiscal year 1999 the average penalty per violation was higher than fiscal year 2001 per serious violation (\$435 vs. \$416), per willful violation (\$21,562 vs. \$7,457), per repeat violation (\$1,549 vs. \$907) and per failure-to-abate violation (\$12,205 vs. \$1,775). However, it was lower per nonserious violation (\$5 vs. \$8).

Litigation

In North Carolina, 3.1 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2001, slightly lower than FY 2000 (3.4) and FY 1999 (3.2).

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Executive Summary (continued)

Consultation

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 856 total visits in fiscal year 2001. This was a 0.5 percent increase from fiscal year 2000. Of 856 traditional visits, 75 percent were initial visits, 13 percent were training/assistance visits, and 8 percent were followup visits. There were 37 special emphasis tree felling visits in fiscal year 2001. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in fiscal year 2001 was 38 percent manufacturing, 29 percent construction, 24 percent other and 9 percent public sector.

The consultation program continues to participate in a Region 4 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 eight companies and awarded three-year recertification to four existing companies in fiscal year 2001. There have been a total of 44 companies in the Star programs since inception.

Education, Training and Technical Assistance

The Bureau of Education, Training and Technical Assistance responded to more than 8,397 telephone calls and e-mail requests for information on occupational safety and health issues and distributed 45,745 OSHA-related publications in fiscal year 2001.

The number of speaking engagements and training sessions sponsored decreased 30 percent from 345 in FY 2000 to 264 in FY 2001.

In 2001, the Bureau of Education, Training and Technical Assistance continued its Small Business Education Program with the Community College System. What began with six test sites has expanded to include 20 different community college locations offering 16 OSHA-related short courses. This reporting year alone it has provided safety and health training to approximately 3,000 participants. Many attendees are small business owners and employees who are receiving their first classroom instruction in occupational safety and health.

Fatalities

The NCDOL Division of Occupational Safety and Health evaluated and investigated a total of 75 occupational fatalities that occurred during fiscal year 2001.

Of the 75 investigated fatalities in fiscal year 2001, 19 percent were related to being "crushed" by an object, 25 percent were related to "falls," 28 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 13 percent were "electrocutions," and 15 percent were "other causes."

Construction Inspection Emphasis

NCDOL Division of Occupational Safety and Health established this Special Emphasis Program (SEP) to decrease fatalities related to the construction industry (SIC 15-17). The North Carolina counties included in the program are Cabarrus, Davidson, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Robeson, Rowan and Wake.

The Construction Industry Special Emphasis Program accounted for 2,093 inspections during fiscal year 2001 in North Carolina. Of the 2,093 inspections, 92 percent were safety and 8 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 29 percent of all activity within the SEP, and 71 percent of all inspections had citations issued.

The construction industry was cited for 4,409 serious, willful and repeat violations during fiscal year 2001. A total of 1,120 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

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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 Division of Occupational Safety and Health and its employees.

The division has established two primary strategic goals as part of the five-year Strategic Plan. Goal One is the reduce occupational hazards through direct interventions. Goal Two is to promote a safe and health culture through compliance assistance, cooperative programs and strong leadership.

From these two broad strategic goals, specific outcome goals and annual performance goals are included in the Strategic Plan. Methylene chloride is not included in the fiscal year 2001 Strategic Plan as an outcome goal even though its five-year end date is FY 2006. As a result of increased knowledge of the hazards associated with methylene chloride many employers have discontinued its use. Due to its minimal impact on a 15 percent reduction of the overall industry injury and illness rate, a continued commitment of resources to this effort is not strategically appropriate.

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**State Demographic Profile
 Private Sector**

Private Sector	SIC	Establishments*	Employees*
Construction	15-17	27,456	220,653
Manufacturing	20-39	12,570	697,267
Transportation	40-59	8,755	173,948
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50-59	65,465	915,493
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	60-67	18,624	184,145
Services	70-89	74,925	915,493
All Other		6,397	65,094
Total Private Sector		314,192	3,139,440

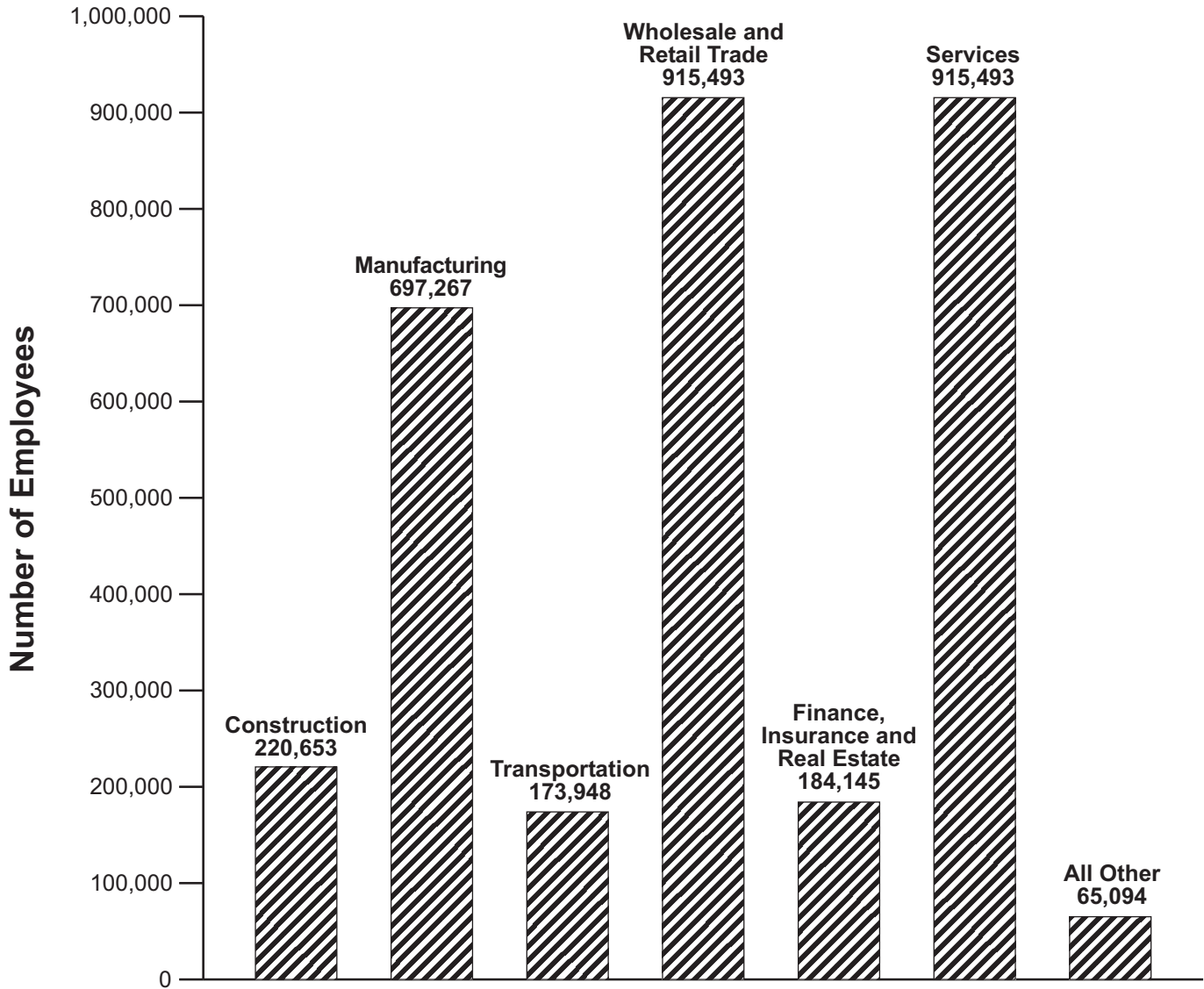
**State Demographic Profile
 Public Sector**

Public Sector	Establishments*	Employees*
State	2,545	164,806
Local	4,111	407,152
Total Public Sector	6,656	571,958

*Source: Employment and Wages in North Carolina, Employment Security Commission, North Carolina Department of Commerce, Fourth Quarter 2001.

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**State Demographic Profile
By Private Sector Employees***



*Source: Employment and Wages in North Carolina, Employment Security Commission, North Carolina Department of Commerce, Fourth Quarter 2001.

Inspection Series

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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:

- a. safety or health compliance officer
- b. safety and health agency
- c. other government agency
- d. media report
- e. 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 total establishment inspections in North Carolina increased from 3,863 in 1999–2000 to 4,229 in 2000–2001, an increase of 0.4 percent.
- The number of safety establishment inspections in North Carolina increased from 2,710 in 1999–2000 to 3,238 in 2000–2001, an increase of 16 percent.
- The number of health establishment inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,053 in 1999–2000 to 991 in 2000–2001, a decrease of 6 percent.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2001 for manufacturing was 24 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 22 percent for FY 2000 and 27 percent for FY 1999.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2001 for construction was 50 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 53 percent for FY 2000 and 40 percent for FY 1999.
- North Carolina conducted 2 percent of total inspections in the public sector for fiscal years 2001 and 2002, compared to 3 percent for fiscal year 1999.
- The average number of days from the opening conference until citations were issued for fiscal year 2001 was 23 days for North Carolina, compared to 32 days for FY 2000 and 30 days for FY 1999.

CHART 1

**N.C. Department of Labor
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Annual Comparison Report
October 1998–September 1999 Through September 2001**

Inspections, All Types

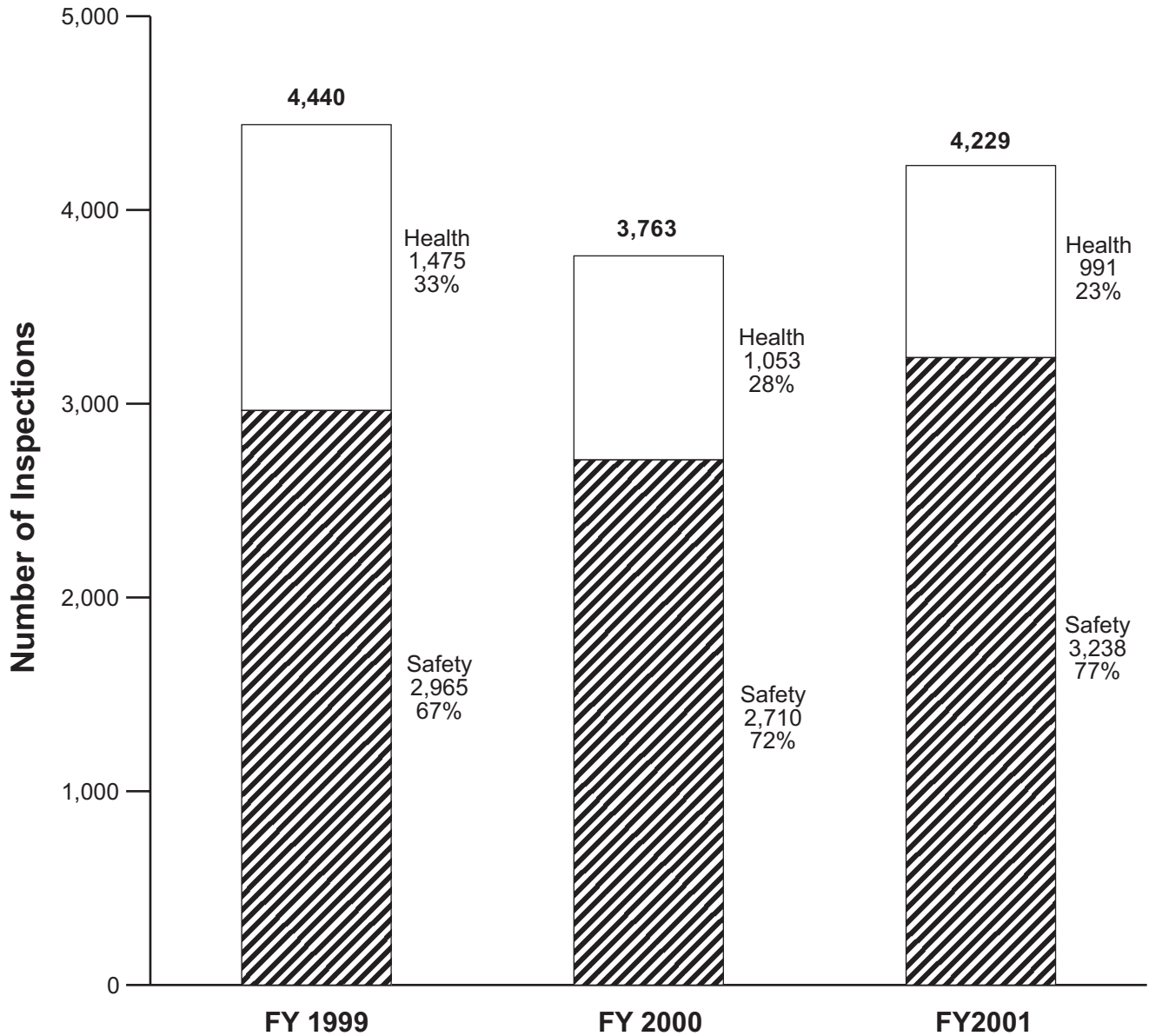
Fiscal Year	Total
98–99	4,440
99–00	3,763
00–01	4,229

Inspections by Category

Fiscal Year	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
98–99	2,965	67%	1,475	33%
99–00	2,710	72%	1,053	28%
00–01	3,238	77%	991	23%

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Inspections by Category*

CHART 2



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

CHART 3

N.C. Department of Labor
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Inspections by Type

Fiscal Year	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 99	115	3%	722	16%	2,227	50%
FY 00	112	3%	831	22%	1,778	47%
FY 01	88	2%	757	18%	2,433	58%

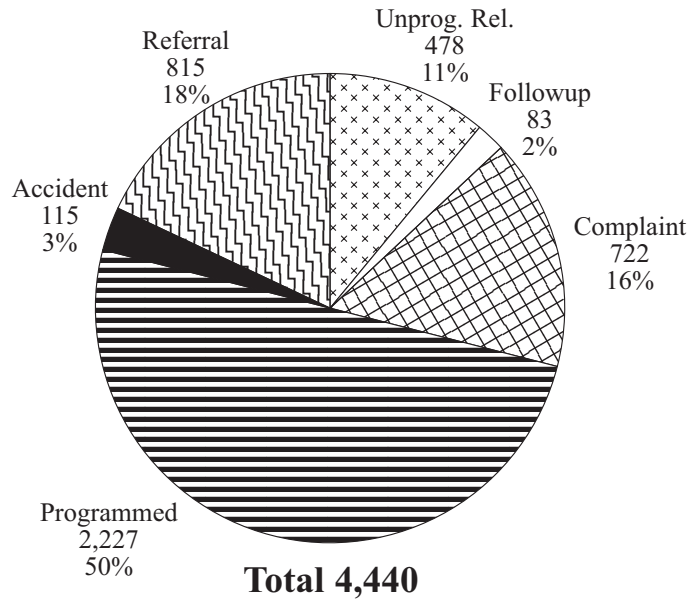
Fiscal Year	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 99	83	2%	815	18%	478	11%
FY 00	68	2%	622	16%	352	10%
FY 01	57	1%	586	14%	308	7%

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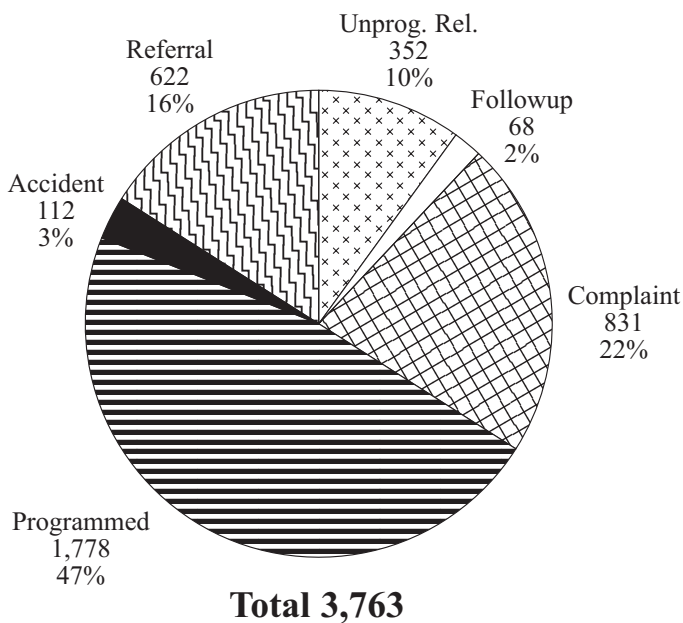
CHART 4

Inspections by Type*

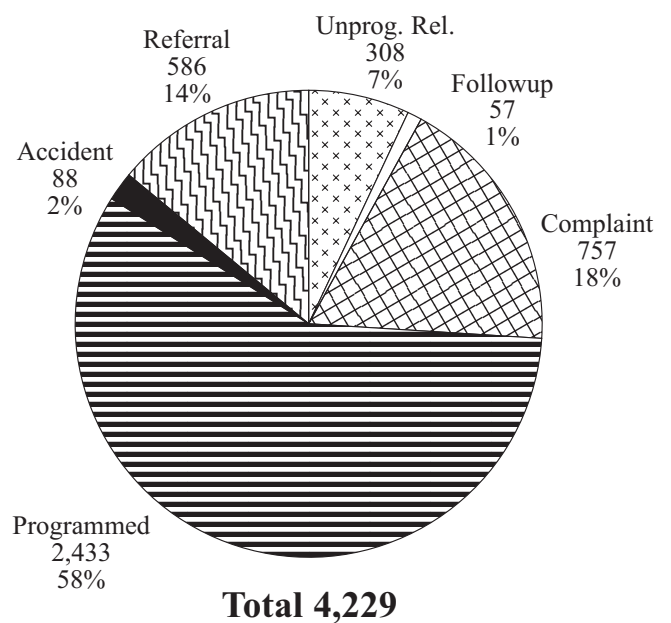
FY 1999



FY 2000



FY 2001



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

CHART 5

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

Fiscal Year	Construction		Manufacturing	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 98–99	1,784	40%	1,211	27%
FY 99–00	1,961	53%	843	22%
FY 00–01	2,093	50%	1,027	24%

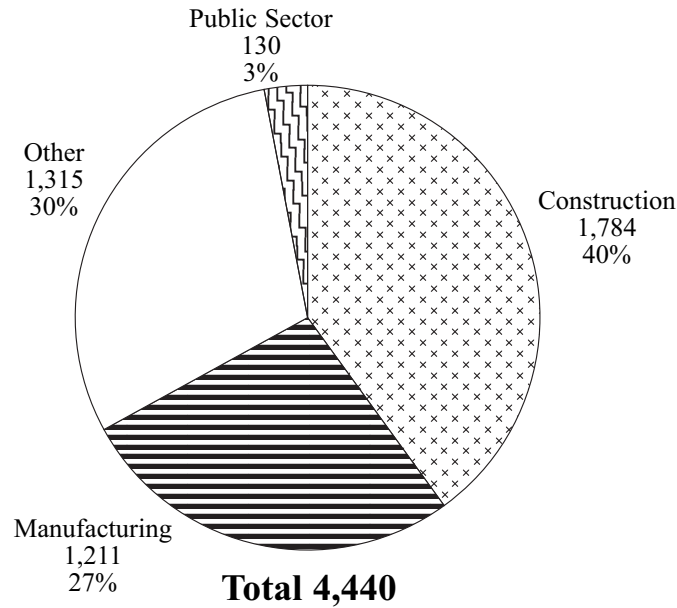
Fiscal Year	Other		Public Sector	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 98–99	1,315	30%	130	3%
FY 99–00	868	23%	91	2%
FY 00–01	1,017	24%	92	2%

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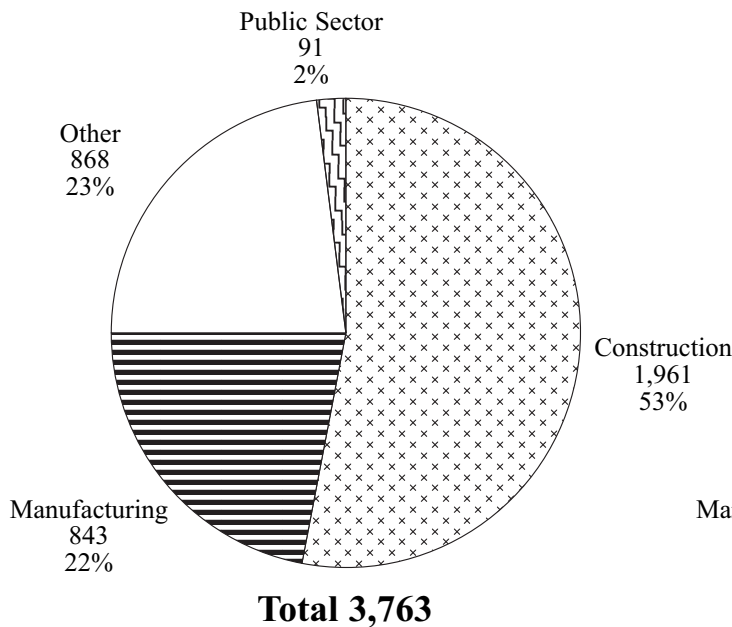
CHART 6

Inspections by Industry Type*

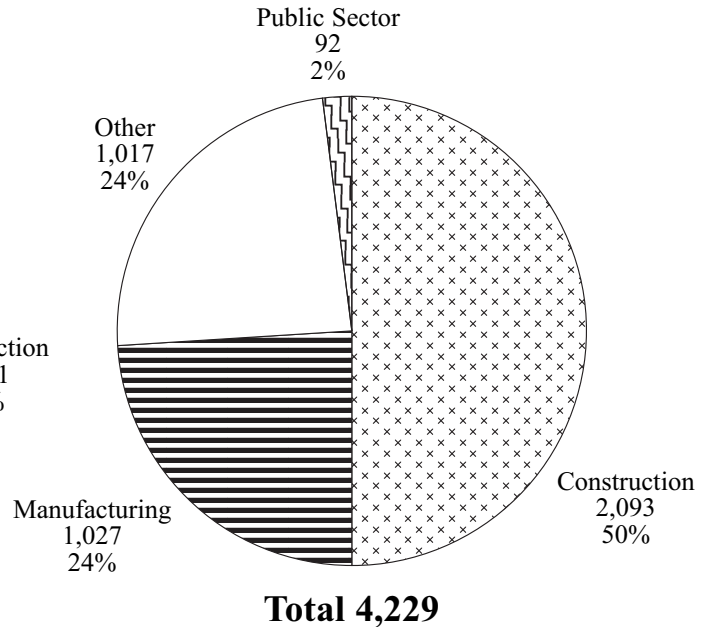
FY 1999



FY 2000



FY 2001

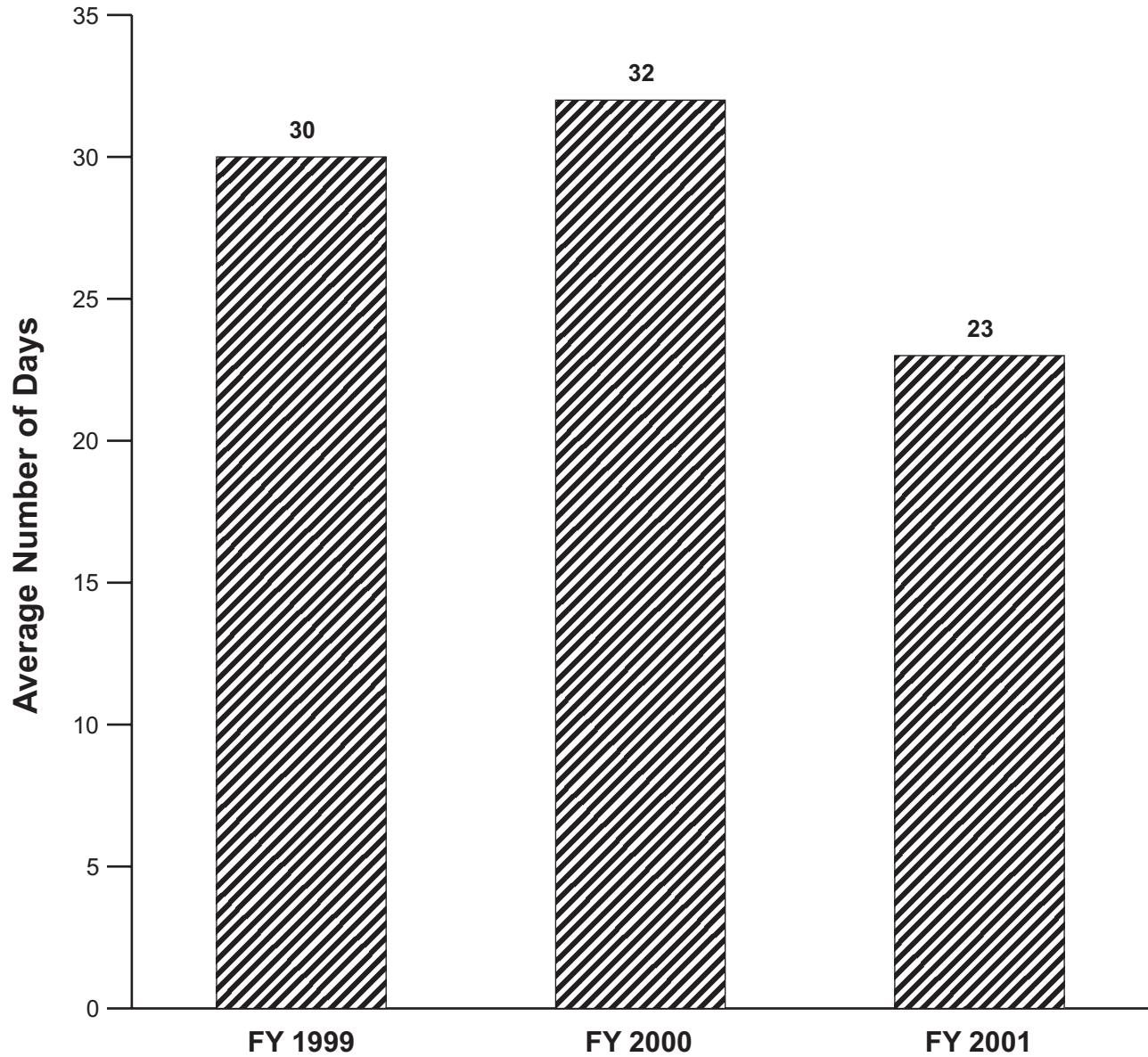


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

CHART 7

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



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

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

Violation Series

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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.

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 4, “Violations,” and Chapter 6, “Penalties.”

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Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina increased from 10,450 in 1999–2000 to 12,878 in 2000–2001, a 19 percent increase. However, the total number of violations decreased from 14,535 in 1998–1999 to 12,878 in 2000–2001, a decrease of 11 percent.
- North Carolina cited 5,092 serious violations in 2000–2001, a 14 percent increase from 4,338 serious violations in 1999–2000 and less than a 1 percent increase from 1998–1999 with 5,078 serious violations.
- North Carolina cited more nonserious violations in FY 2001 (7,468) than in FY 2000 (5,907), but cited fewer nonserious violations than FY 1999 (9,198).
- Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (3.8) in FY 2001 than in FY 2000 (3.05) and in FY 1999 (3.3).
- In FY 2001, North Carolina reclassified 1.7 percent of all violations compare to 1.4 percent of violations reclassified in FY 2000 and 1.1 percent in FY 1999.

CHART 8

Fiscal Year	Total
FY 98–99	14,535
FY 99–00	10,450
FY 00–01	12,878

CHART 9

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Violations by Type

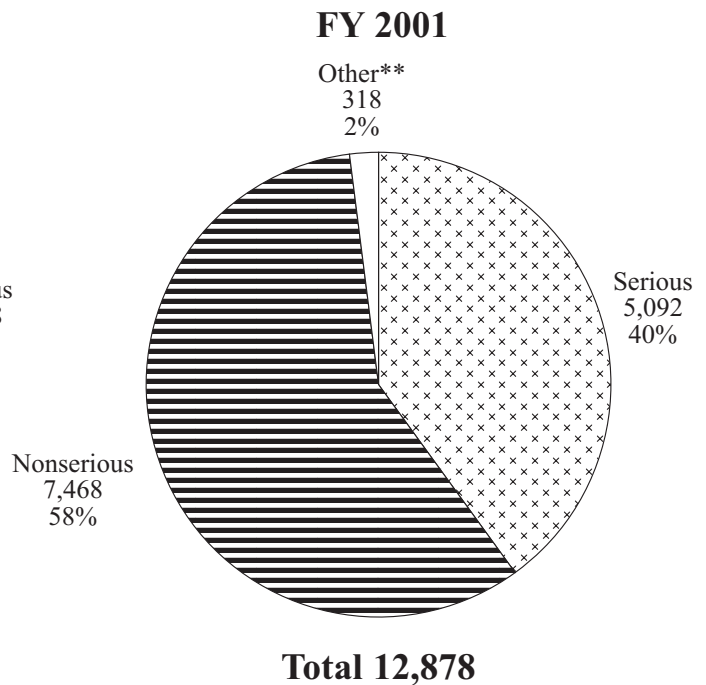
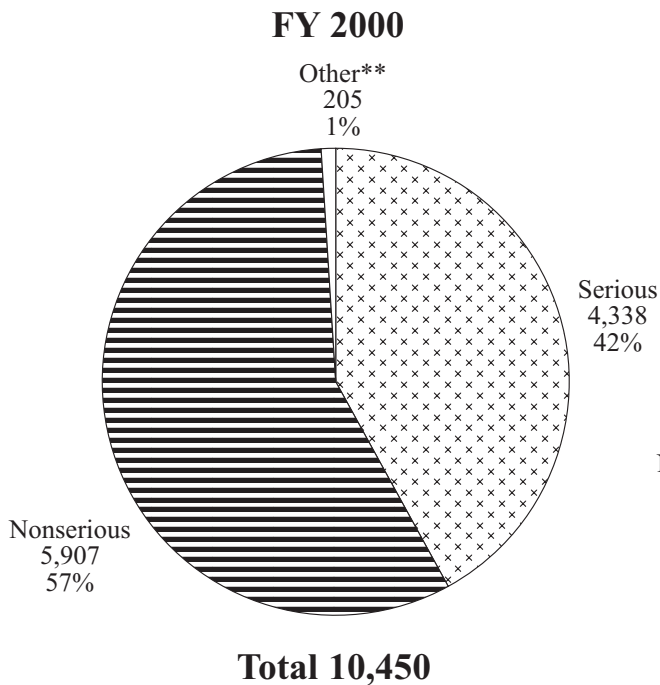
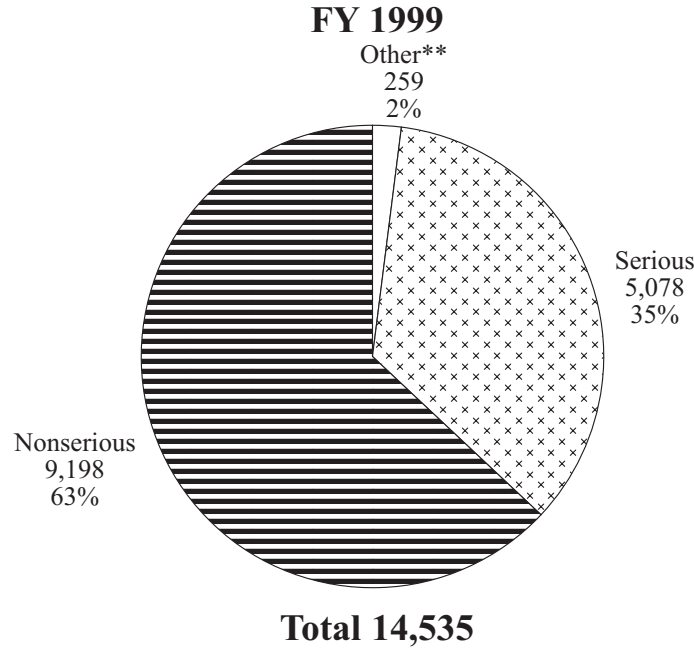
Fiscal Year	Serious		Nonserious		Repeat	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 98–99	5,078	35%	9,198	63%	174	1%
FY 99–00	4,338	42%	5,907	57%	161	1%
FY 00–01	5,092	40%	7,468	58%	250	2%

Fiscal Year	Willful		Failure-to-Abate		Unclassified	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 98–99	8	0%	77	1%	0	0%
FY 99–00	3	0%	34	0%	7	0%
FY 00–01	7	0%	43	0%	18	0%

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CHART 10

Violations by Type*



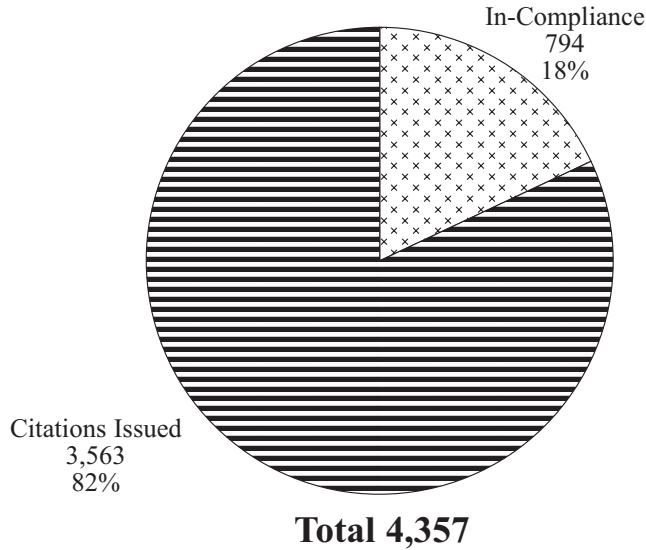
*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

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

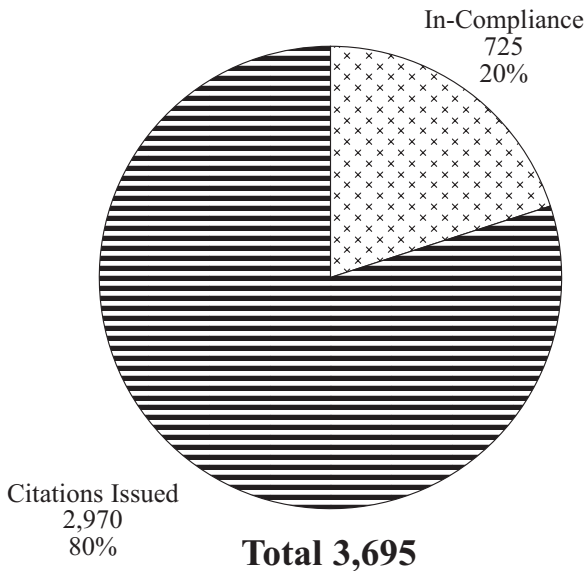
N.C. Department of Labor
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Inspections In-Compliance or With Citations Issued*

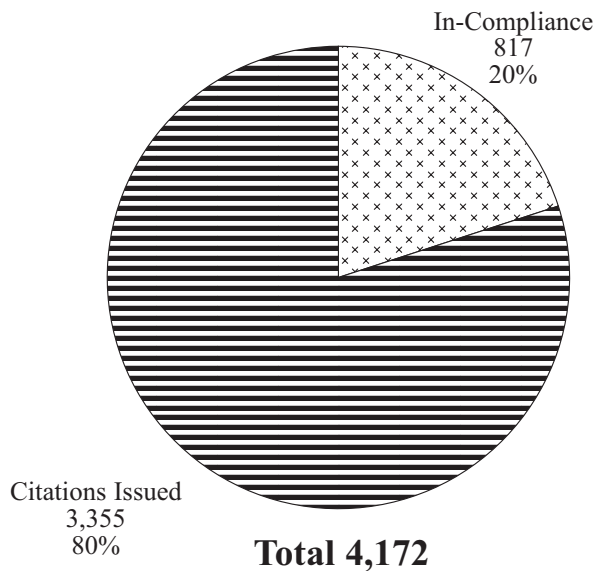
FY 1999



FY 2000



FY 2001

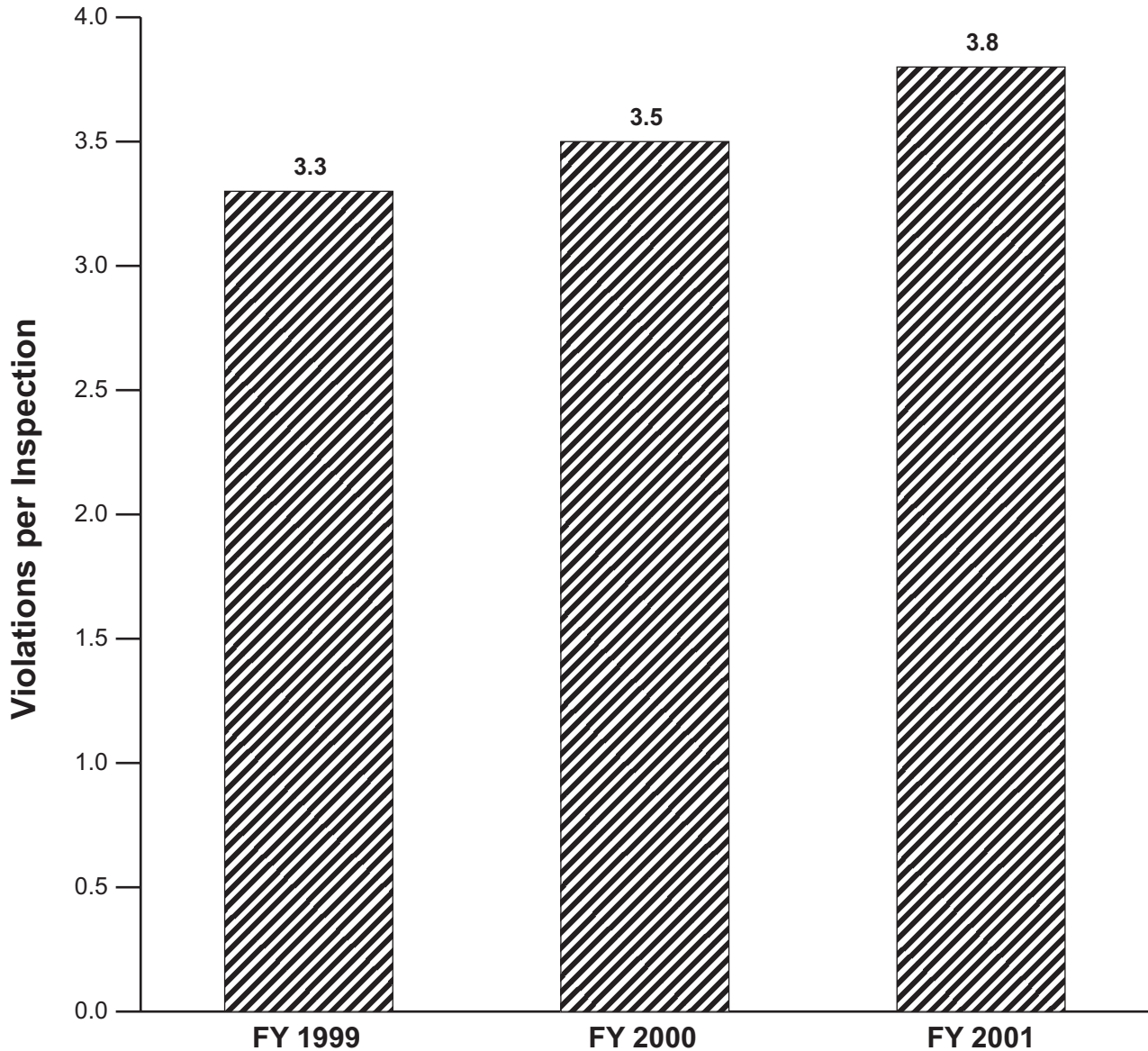


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

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CHART 12

Violations per Inspection*
(Excluding Followup Inspections)

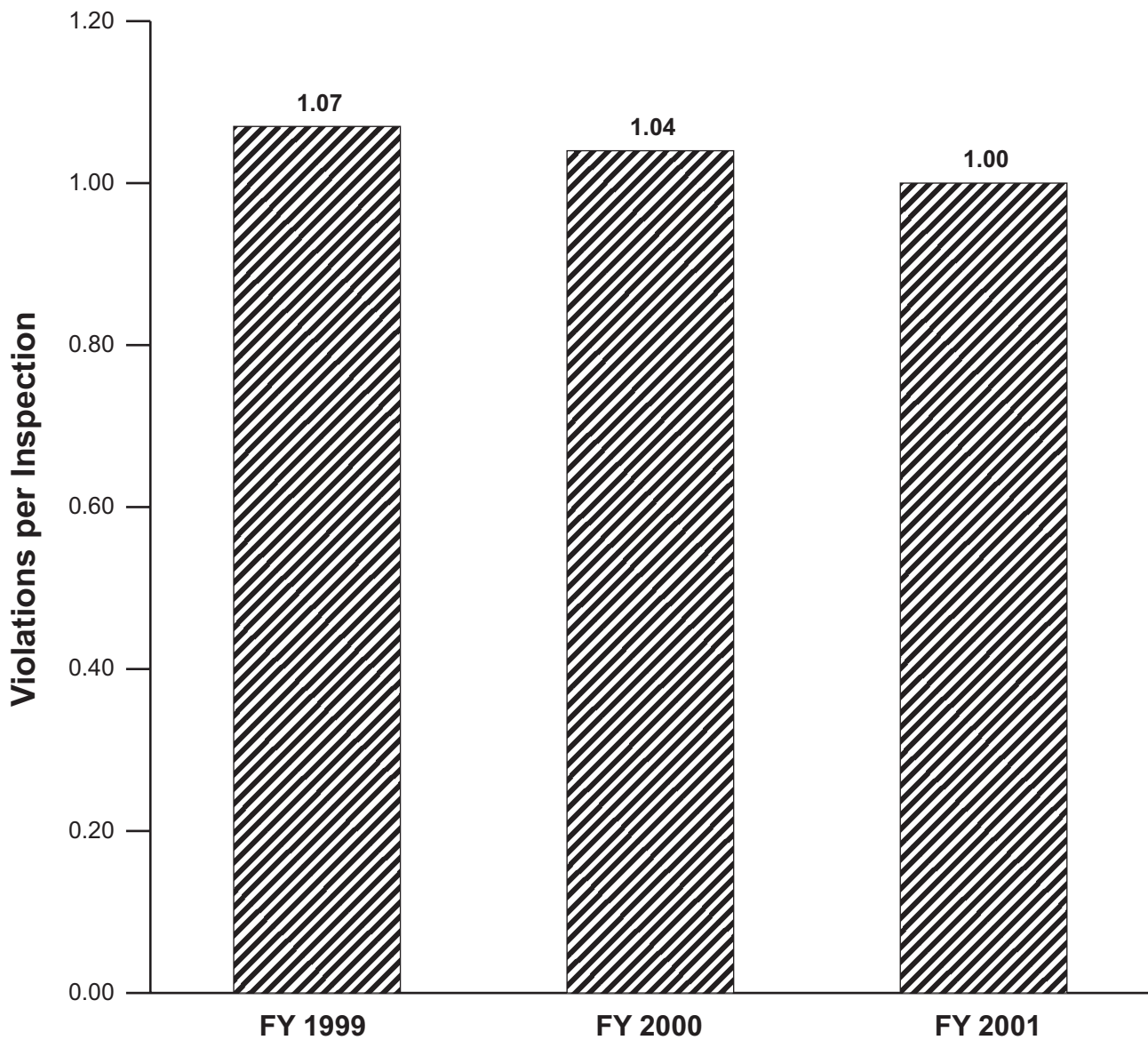


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

CHART 13

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Violations per Followup Inspection*

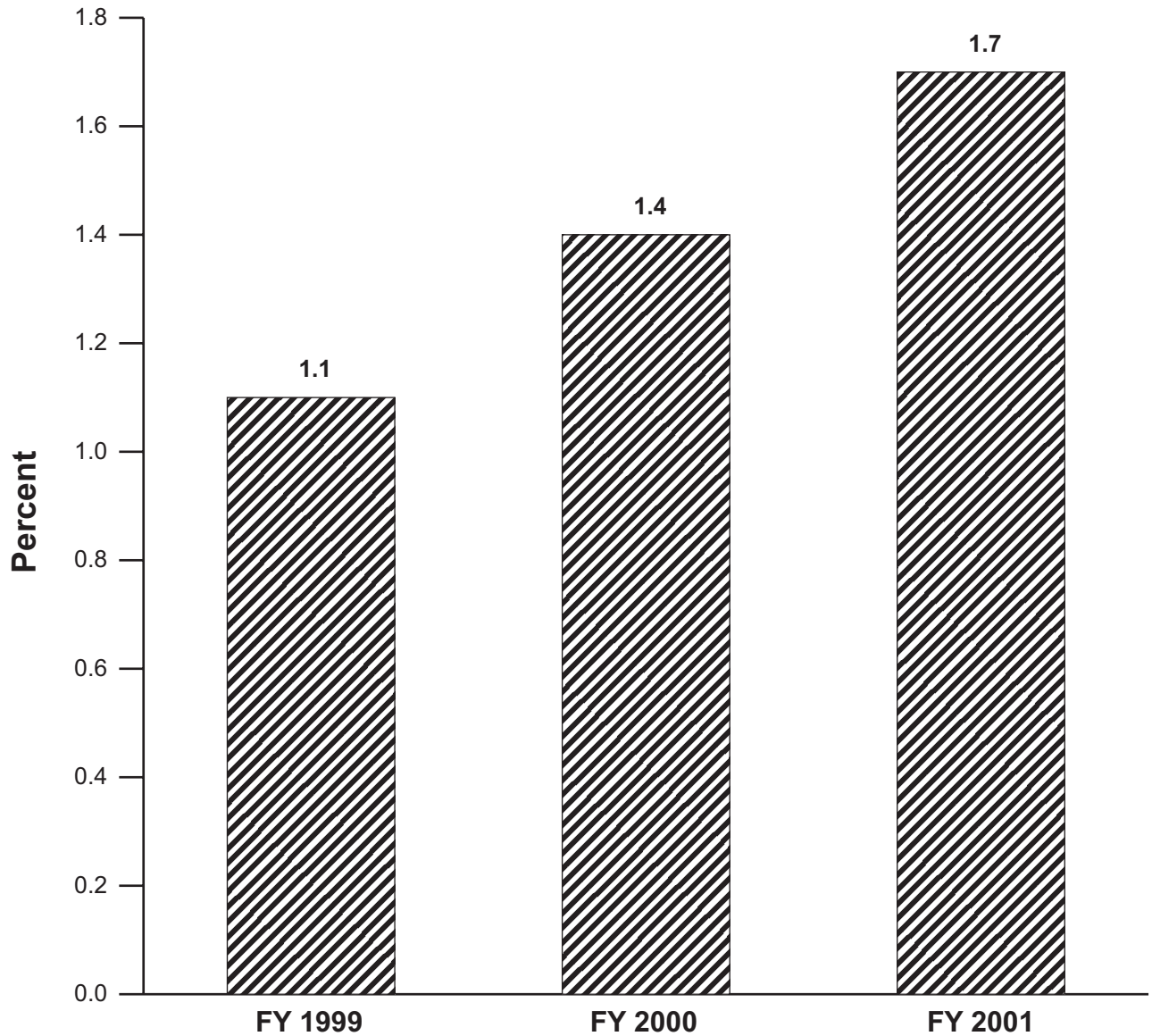


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

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CHART 14

Violations Reclassified*



*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), 10-15-01.

CHART 15

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**Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious”
Construction Standards***

Standards Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
1926.501(b)(13)	381	349	1	21	10	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges/residential construction
1926.503(a)(1)	294	278	0	11	5	Fall protection—Training program
1926.020(b)(2)	289	257	1	11	20	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention inspections
1926.021(b)(2)	174	154	0	0	20	Safety training and education—Recognition of unsafe conditions
1926.020(b)(1)	170	153	0	1	26	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.501(b)(1)	157	149	0	4	4	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges
1926.451(g)(1)	151	141	0	6	4	Fall protection—Scaffolds
1926.102(a)(1)	183	135	0	3	45	Eye and face protection
1926.501(b)(11)	147	134	1	7	5	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges/steep roof
1926.100(a)	160	133	0	1	26	Head protection
1926.451(e)(1)	154	131	0	10	13	Scaffolds—Manually propelled mobile scaffolds
1926.1053(b)(1)	155	127	0	6	22	Ladders—Use of portable ladders to access upper landing surface
1926.454(a)	133	125	0	2	6	Scaffolds—Training requirements
1926.451(f)(7)	129	122	0	1	6	Scaffolds—Use—Competent person
1926.451(g)(4)(i)	106	98	1	5	2	Scaffolds—Guardrails systems
1926.451(b)(1)	106	95	0	5	6	Scaffolds—General requirements—Scaffold platform construction
1926.451(f)(3)	79	76	0	0	3	Scaffolds—Use—Competent person
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	81	75	0	6	0	Scaffolds—Protected by personal fall arrest system/guardrail
1926.454(b)	75	71	0	0	4	Scaffolds—Training requirements
1926.1060(a)	91	68	0	2	21	Ladders and stairways—Training program
1926.652(a)(1)	77	65	3	4	5	Excavations—Protection of persons in excavations
1926.451(c)(2)	67	58	0	1	8	Scaffolds—Supported scaffolds—On adequate firm foundation
1926.451(b)(1)(i)	63	57	0	4	2	Scaffolds—Platform construction—Installation of scaffolds
1926.452(c)(2)	56	55	0	0	1	Scaffolds—Tubular welded frame scaffolds
1926.503(b)(1)	59	51	0	1	7	Fall Protection—Certification of training

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 3-18-03.

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CHART 16

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

Standards Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
1910.212(a)(1)	179	156	0	3	20	Machinery and machine guarding—General requirements
95.129(1)	152	147	0	0	5	General duty clause
1910.215(b)(9)	169	112	0	3	54	Machinery and machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.304(f)(4)	149	94	0	2	53	Grounding requirements for systems, circuits/equipment
1910.305(b)(1)	181	84	0	0	97	Electrical—Cabinets, boxes and fittings—Conductors entering
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	102	78	0	1	23	Point of operation guarding
1910.215(a)(4)	118	76	0	2	40	Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.23(c)(1)	97	58	0	5	34	Protection of open sided floors, platforms and runways
1910.305(g)(2)(iii)	149	53	0	4	92	Electrical—Flexible cords and cables—Strain relief
1910.133(a)(1)	66	50	0	0	16	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.219(d)(1)	50	47	0	1	2	Machinery and machine guarding—Pulleys
1910.147(c)(1)	68	45	0	1	22	Lockout/tagout—Energy control program
1910.212(b)	114	42	0	3	69	Machinery and machine guarding—Fixed machinery—Not anchored to prevent moving/walking
1910.305(b)(2)	105	41	0	2	62	Electrical—Covers and canopies
1910.219(e)(3)(i)	46	40	0	1	5	Machinery and machine guarding—Vertical and inclined bolts
1910.151(c)	70	39	0	0	31	Medical and first aid—Eyewash
1910.219(f)(3)	42	36	0	3	3	Machinery and Machine Guarding Sprockets and chains
7F.0102	124	32	0	3	89	Life Safety Code
1910.147(c)(7)(i)	44	28	0	1	15	Lockout/Tagout—Training
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	45	27	0	1	17	Lockout/Tagout—Annual/periodic inspection
1910.304(f)(5)(v)	37	24	0	0	13	Electrical—Support, enclosures and equipment to be grounded
1910.212(a)(5)	32	24	0	1	7	Lockout/tagout—General energy control procedures
1910.219(e)(1)(i)	31	24	1	0	6	Machinery and machine guarding—Horizontal belts and ropes
1910.213(i)(1)	25	24	0	0	1	Machinery and machine guarding—Band saws and band resaws
1910.305(g)(1)(iii)	126	23	0	5	98	Electrical—Flexible cords and cables—Prohibited uses

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 3-18-03.

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Penalty Series

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Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$2,546,024 in penalties for violations cited in 2000–2001, compared to a total of \$2,629,763 assessed in FY 2000 and \$3,631,165 assessed in FY 1999.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$416 in FY 2001, lower than the \$466 in FY 2000 and lower than the \$435 in FY 1999.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$57,764 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in 2000–2001, a 9 percent increase from the \$52,445 assessed in FY 2000 and an 11 percent decrease from the \$59,180 assessed in FY 1999.
- In FY 2001, North Carolina retained 66.2 percent of penalties assessed compared to 73.1 percent of penalties assessed in FY 2000 and 74.2 percent assessed in FY 1999.

Penalty Assessment, All Types

CHART 17

Fiscal Year	Total
FY 98–99	\$3,631,165
FY 99–00	\$2,629,763
FY 00–01	\$2,546,024

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CHART 18

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

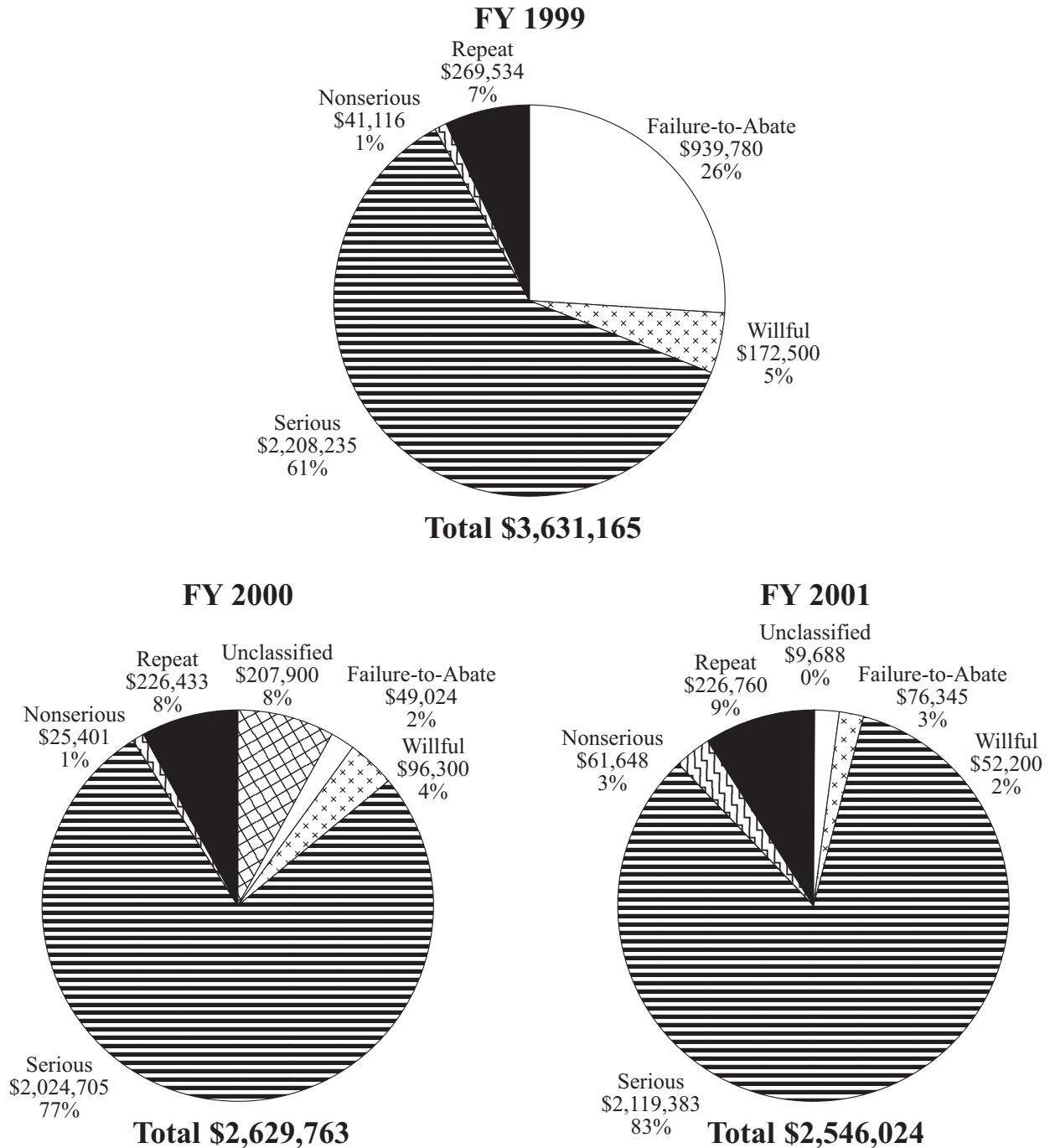
Fiscal Year	Serious		Nonserious		Repeat	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 98–99	\$2,208,235	61%	\$41,116	1%	\$269,534	7%
FY 99–00	\$2,024,705	77%	\$25,401	1%	\$226,433	8%
FY 00–01	\$2,119,383	83%	\$61,648	3%	\$226,760	9%

Fiscal Year	Willful		Failure-to-Abate		Unclassified*	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 98–99	\$172,500	5%	\$939,780	26%	\$ 0	0%
FY 99–00	\$ 96,300	4%	\$ 49,024	2%	\$207,900	8%
FY 00–01	\$ 52,200	2%	\$ 76,345	3%	\$ 9,688	0%

*Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements.

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Penalty Assessment by Violation Type*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

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CHART 20

Penalty Assessment per Violation

Fiscal Year	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to- Abate	Unclassified
FY 98–99	\$435	\$5	\$1,549	\$21,562	\$12,205	\$ 0
FY 99–00	\$466	\$4	\$1,406	\$32,100	\$ 1,441	\$29,700
FY 00–01	\$416	\$8	\$ 907	\$ 7,457	\$ 1,775	\$ 538

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**Penalty Assessment per Violation Type
Public Sector**

Fiscal Year	Penalty Assessment (all types) Total
FY 98–99	\$59,180
FY 99–00	\$52,445
FY 00–01	\$57,764

Fiscal Year	Serious		Nonserious		Repeat	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 98–99	\$57,820	98%	\$1,100	2%	\$ 260	0%
FY 99–00	\$42,089	80%	\$ 525	1%	\$6,706	13%
FY 00–01	\$53,908	94%	\$3,600	6%	\$ 256	0%

Fiscal Year	Willful		Failure-to-Abate		Unclassified*	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
FY 98–99	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	0%
FY 99–00	\$ 0	0%	\$3,125	6%	\$ 0	0%
FY 00–01	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	0%

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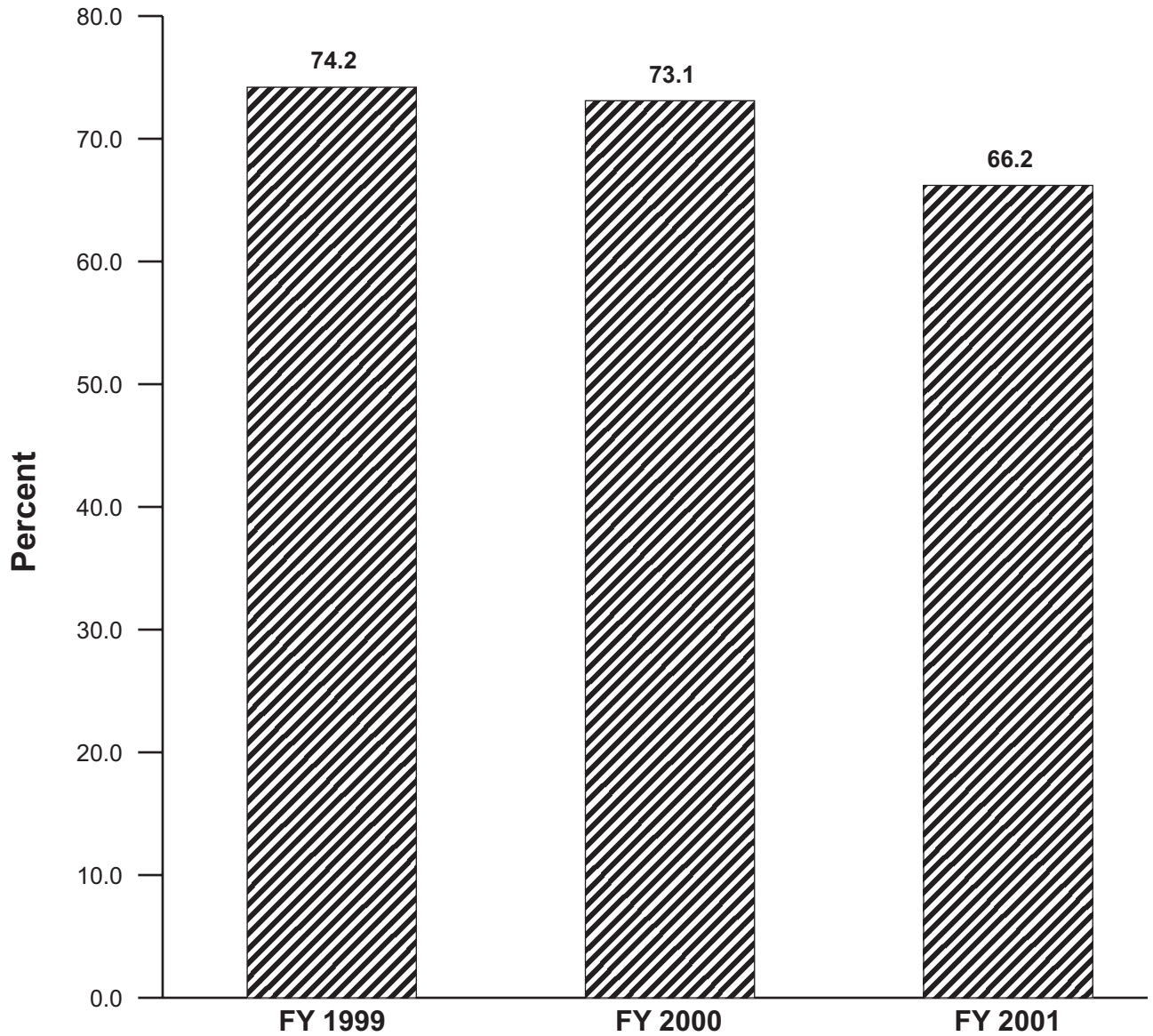
CHART 22

Penalty Assessment per Violation
Public Sector

Fiscal Year	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to- Abate	Unclassified
FY 98–99	\$771	\$ 5	\$ 130	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
FY 99–00	\$765	\$ 6	\$6,706	\$ 0	\$3,125	\$ 0
FY 00–01	\$816	\$40	\$ 128	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

CHART 23

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Penalty Retention***



*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), run 10-15-01.

Litigation Series

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Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina increased from 101 in FY 2000 to 104 in FY 2001. However the number of contested citations decreased from the 114 in FY 1999.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina was 3.1 percent in FY 2001, slightly decreased from 3.4 percent in FY 2000 and 3.2 in FY 1999.

Percent of Contested Cases

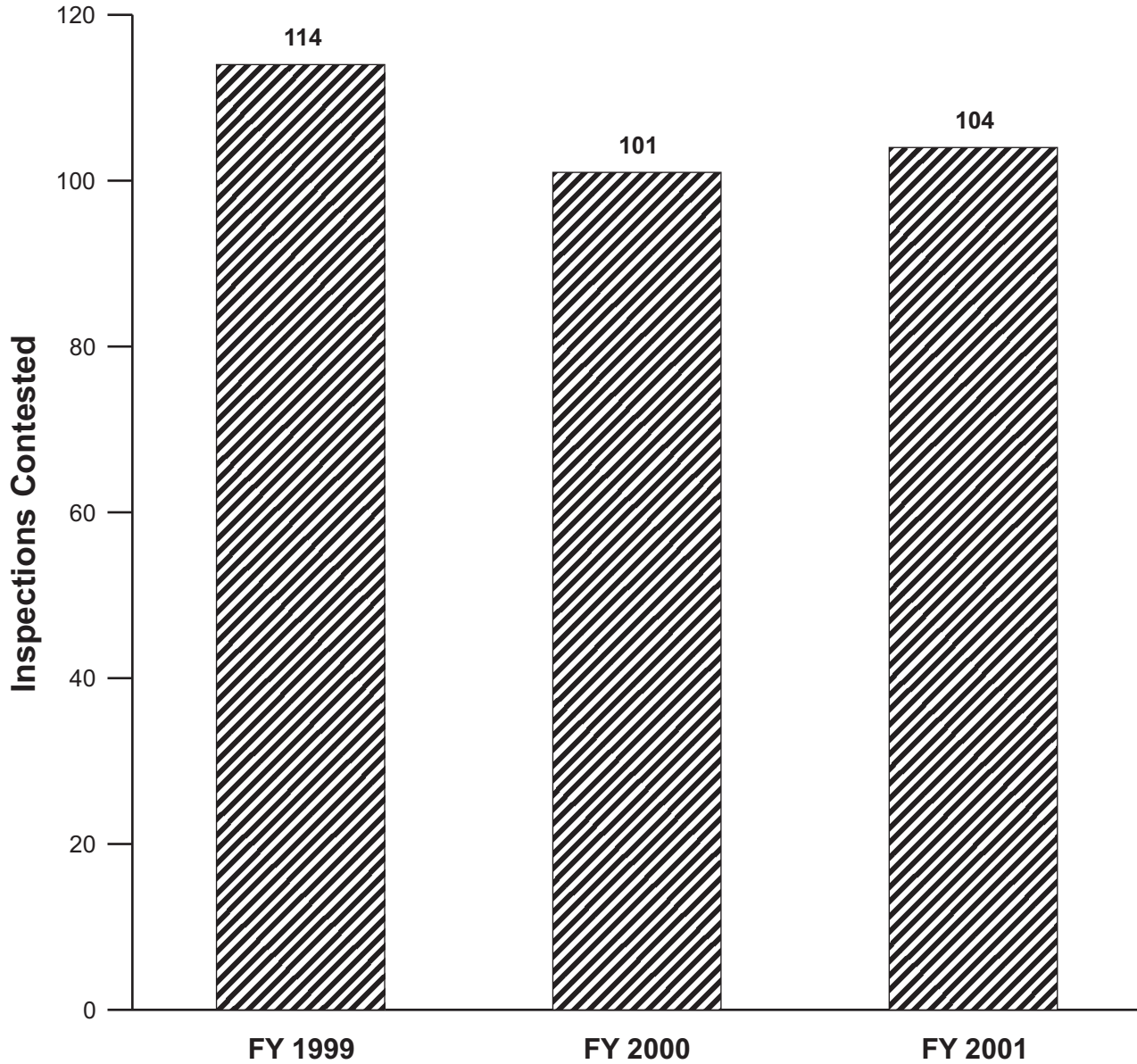
CHART 24

Fiscal Year	Inspections Contested Total	Percent Inspections Contested
FY 98–99	114	3.2
FY 99–00	101	3.4
FY 00–01	104	3.1

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CHART 25

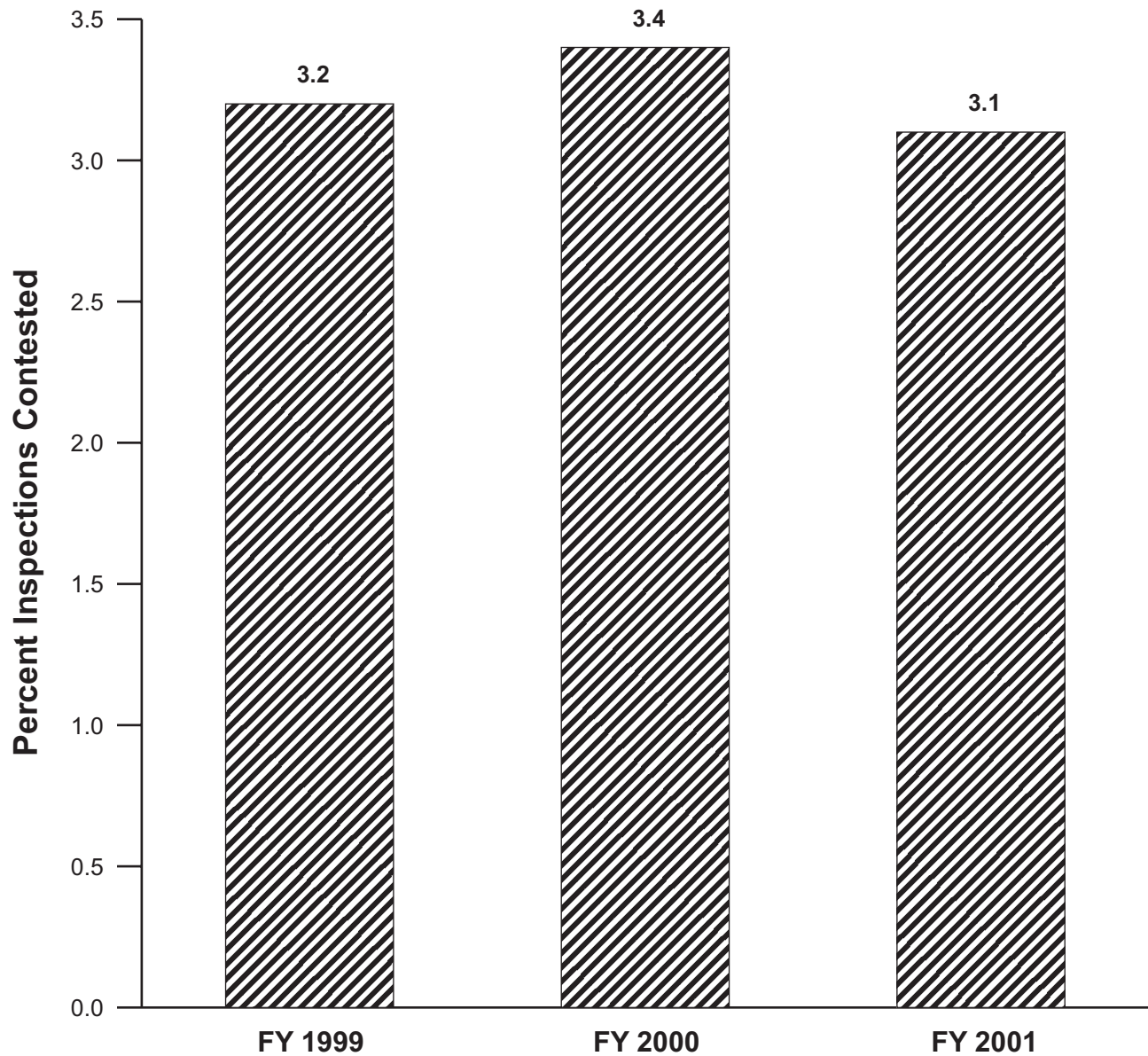
Number of Inspections Contested*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

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Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 6-23-03.

Consultation Series

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Consultation Series Highlights

- The Bureau of Consultative Services conducted 856 consultative visits:
 - 629 (73%) safety visits and 227 (27%) health visits.
 - 676 (79%) initial visits, 115 (13%) training assistance visits and 65 (8%) followup visits.
 - 782 (91%) private sector visits and 74 (9%) public sector visits.
 - 321 (38%) manufacturing visits, 250 (29%) construction visits, 211 (24%) other type visits and 74 (9%) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 5,968; 3,968 (66%) serious hazards and 2,000 (34%) other-than-serious hazards.
- During this period, consultants also conducted 281 safety and health interventions, which includes speeches, training programs, program assistance, interpretations, conferences/seminars, outreach and other interventions.
- The average lapse time between request date and visit date for private sector was 84 days. For public sector the average lapse time was 99 days.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 55th year with another successful season. The program received 2,516 annual award applications and presented 1,704 annual awards at 29 banquets. Attendance at these banquets totaled 2,345 people. In addition, 114 Million Hour Awards were earned.
- The Carolina Star Program also enjoyed another year of growth and success. Eight new Carolina Star sites were recognized; four Carolina Star sites were recertified; four Rising Star sites were recognized; the State's first two Building Star sites were recognized; and 30 first time Star interventions were conducted. There have been a total of 44 companies in the Star programs since inception.

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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 recognize excellent safety and health programs, assist employers in their efforts to reach that level of excellence, and provide 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, whatever their size, in improving their safety and health programs. Since the program's inception, the following companies have been awarded the Carolina Star, Rising Star or Building Star status and have been recertified.

Star Site Name and Location	Site Approval Date	Recertification Date
R.N. Rouse & Co., Goldsboro	Dec. 6, 2000	
Beers Skanska, Raleigh	June 6, 2001	
GE Electric Aircraft Engine Facility, RTP	Jan. 30, 2001	
Georgia-Pacific Corp. Butner Distribution Center, Butner	March 12, 2001	
Georgia-Pacific Corp. Whiteville Plywood Plant, Whiteville	Sept. 13, 2001	
Mt. Olive Pickle Co., Mount Olive	Sept. 25, 2001	
Southern Industrial Contractors GEAE, RTP	Jan. 30, 2001	
Kentucky Derby Hosiery Plant #14, Mount Airy	May 30, 2001	
Kentucky Derby Hosiery Plant #6, Mount Airy	July 9, 2001	
Ciba, Albemarle	July 9, 2001	
Mallard Creek Polymers, Charlotte	Sept. 4, 2001	
Glen Raven, Burnsville	Sept. 25, 2001	
Avel Cherry Textron, Stanfield	Sept. 25, 2001	
Milliken Golden Valley, Bostic	Aug. 16, 1994	Oct. 20, 2000 (6th year)
Georgia-Pacific Dudley Plywood, Dudley	Oct. 28, 1997	Dec. 5, 2000 (3rd year)
Dow Corning, Greensboro	Nov. 30, 1994	April 17, 2001 (6th year)
International Paper Chip Mill, Norlina	March 20, 1998	May 1, 2001 (3rd year)

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Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
Safety	481	654	629
Health	280	198	227
Total	761	852	856

Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
Initial	628	711	676
Training and Assistance	75	94	115
Followup	58	47	65
Total	761	852	856

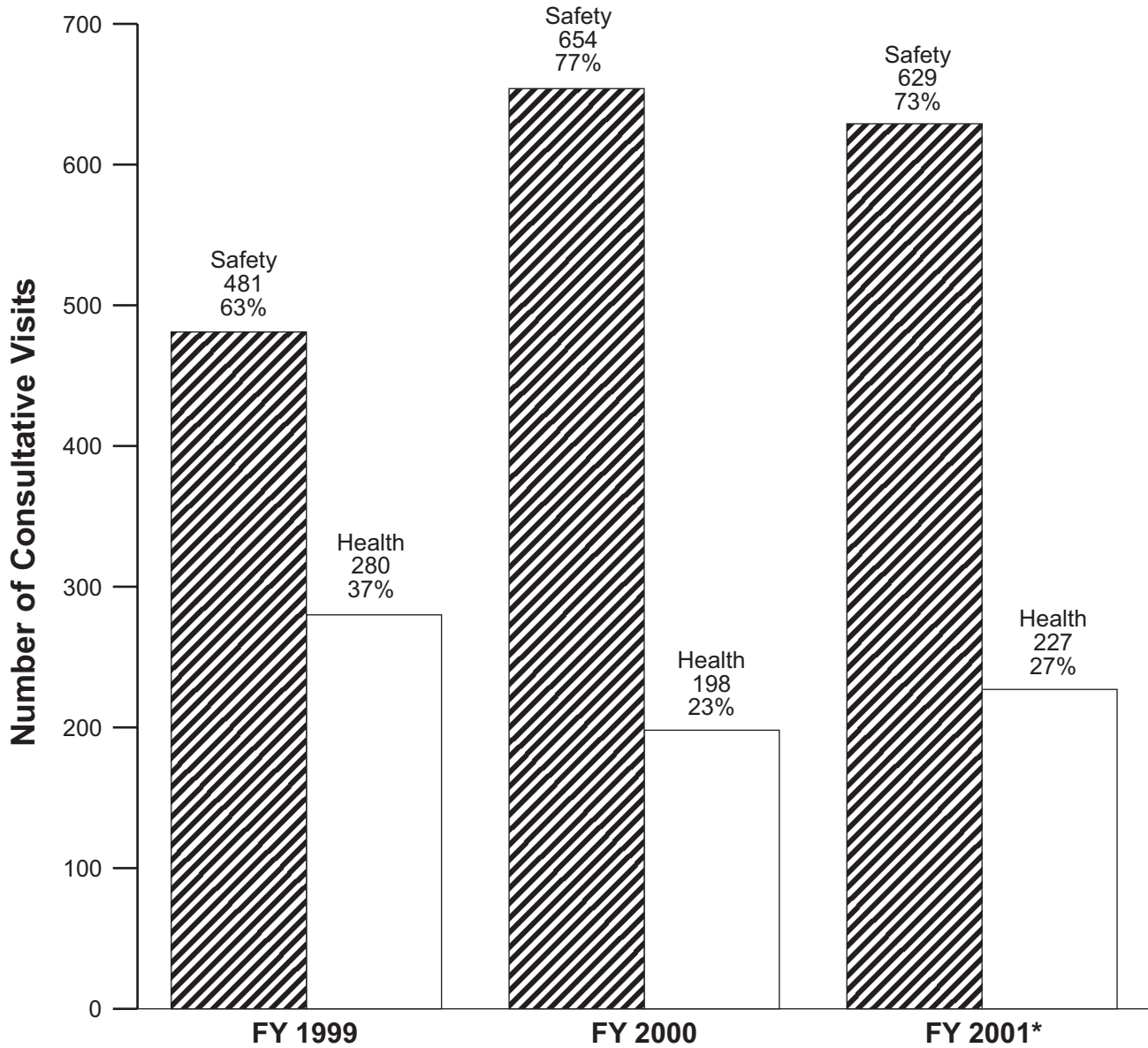
Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
Manufacturing	207	224	321
Construction	92	209	250
Other	313	323	211
Public Sector	149	96	74
Total	761	852	856

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CHART 28

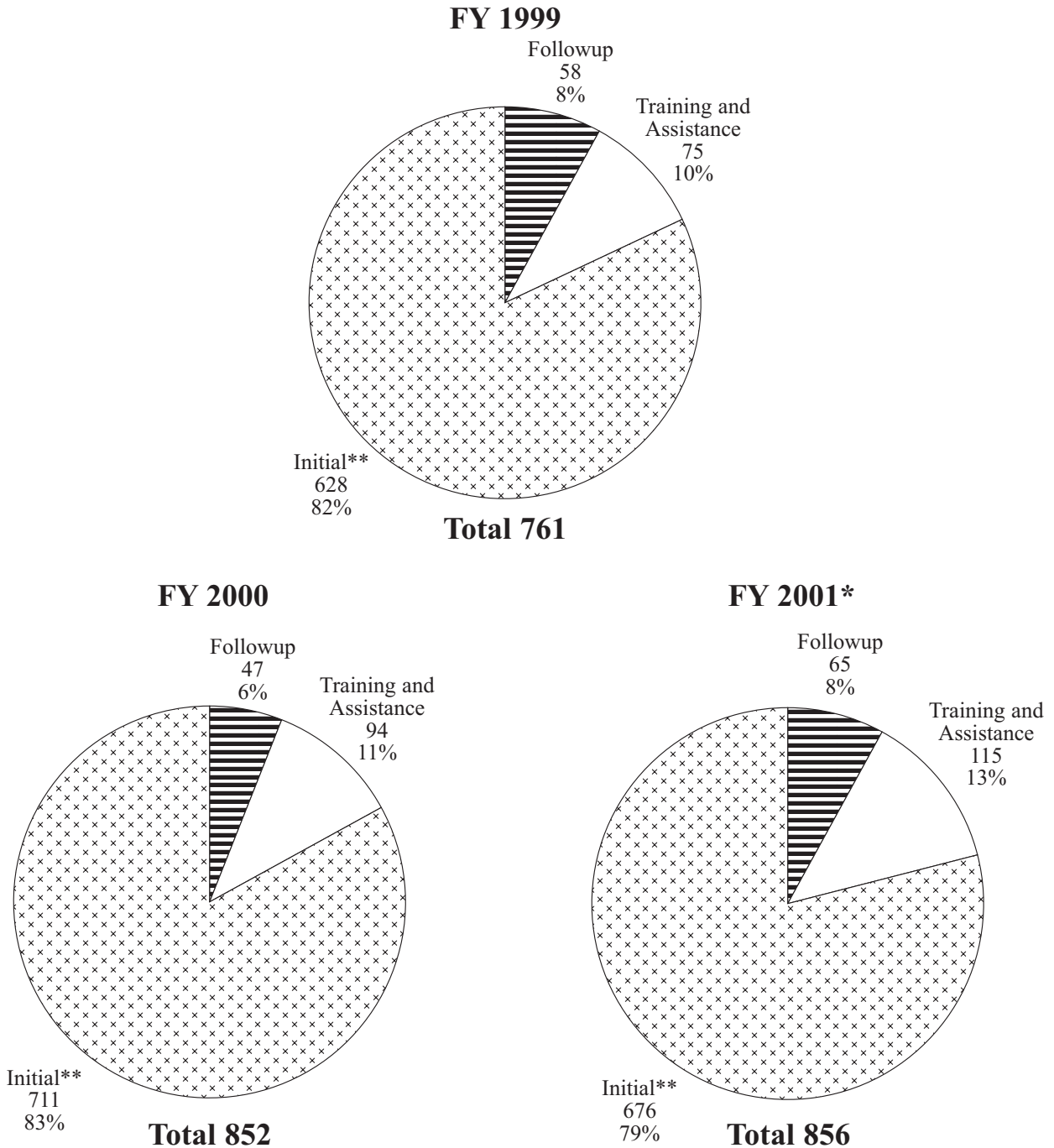
Total Visits



*FY 01 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 11-5-02.

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Total Traditional Visits by Type



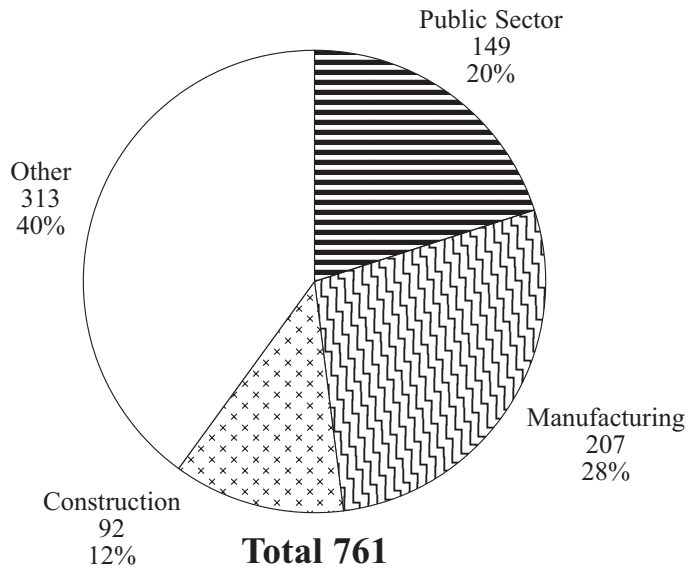
*FY 01 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 11-8-01.
**Initial visit total includes “initial and tree felling visits.”

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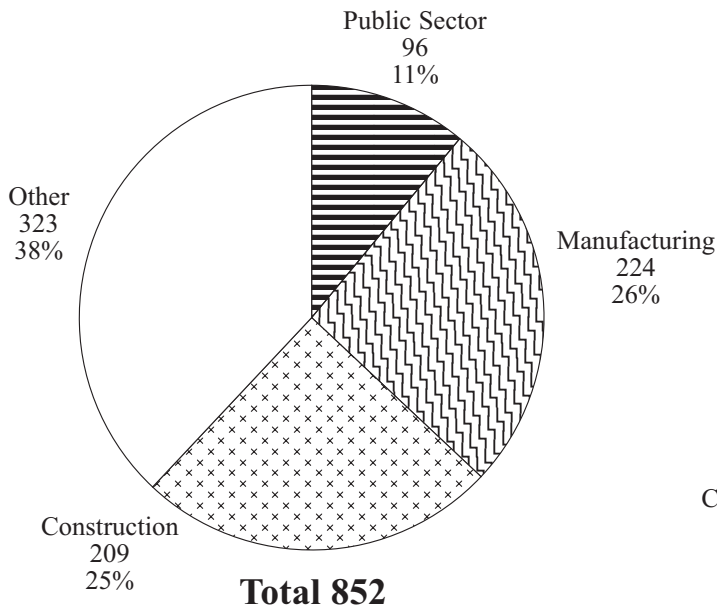
CHART 30

Total Traditional Visits by Industry

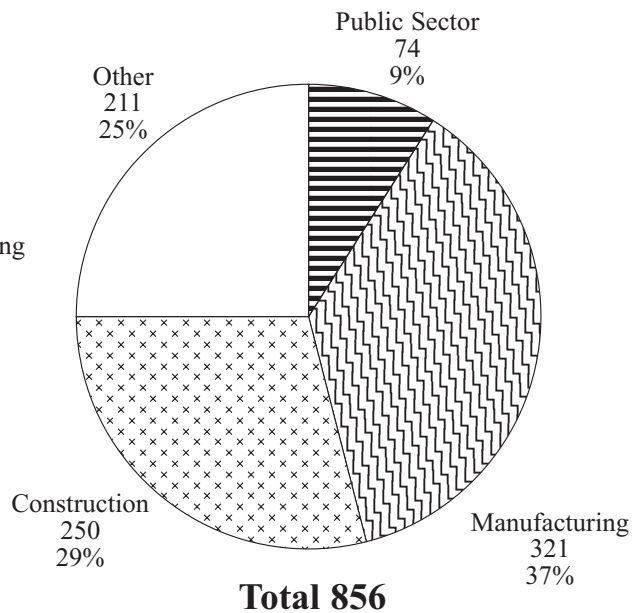
FY 1999



FY 2000



FY 2001*

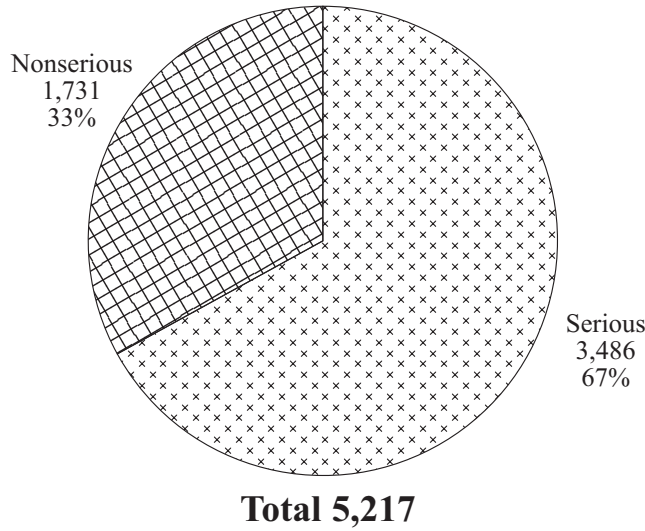


*FY 01 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 11-8-01.

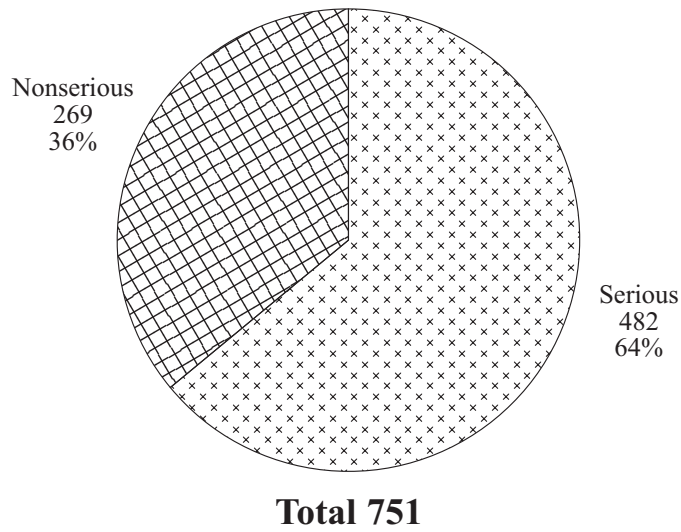
N.C. Department of Labor
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Hazards by Type*

Private Sector



Public Sector



*FY 01 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 11-05-01.

**Education, Training and
Technical Assistance Series**

N.C. Department of Labor
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October 2000–September 2001

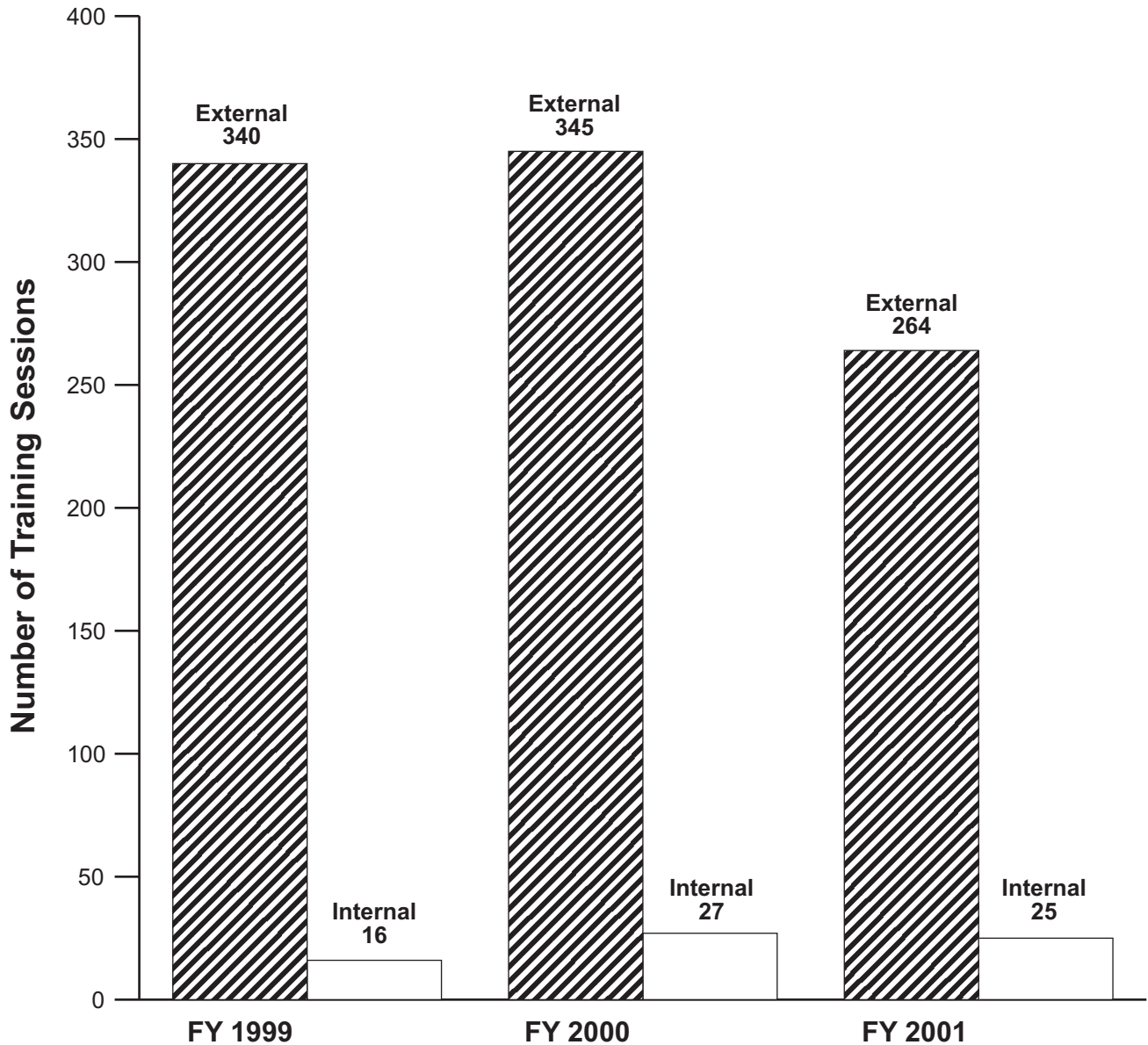
Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights

- The Bureau of Education, Training and Technical Assistance (ETTA), Standards Section, responded to 8,397 telephone and e-mail requests for information on occupational safety and health in FY 2001.
- The bureau established a number of partners in industry and government (e.g., North Carolina Forestry Association, International Society of Arboriculture, North Carolina Home Builders Association, Association of General Contractors, N.C. Community College System) in an attempt to strengthen its outreach efforts. These partnerships should lead to an overall improvement of safety in our state.
- The Training Section provided an ongoing service to both the division and the public. On the agenda was improvement in the quality of the educational programs that are presented. The bureau completed a top to bottom review of its presentations and training materials and purchased Microsoft Project software to improve the quality and efficiency of its training programs.
- The OSH Division provided training for 21,397 people in the state in FY 2001 against a goal of 12,500.
- Use of the Internet and the way it is becoming intertwined with the bureau's publications function is an area that is now being addressed. The bureau opened an e-store for the sale of NCDOL publications at the end of the fiscal year. There is a concerted effort to also provide for the download of publications through the NCDOL Web site.
- Near the conclusion of the fiscal year, the division, through ETTA, took steps to purchase a mobile training unit. Federal funding was approved and a purchase order cut to acquire a used 1995 Winnebago that had been outfitted as a classroom.
- As implied above, many of the training, standards and outreach concerns also impact the publications provided through this bureau. One of the most pressing needs in FY 2001 was a better way and better place to warehouse publications stock. The move to the Old Revenue Building in 1999 did nothing to alleviate existing problems and brought about others. Being on the fourth floor of a building with inadequate on-site storage raised the potential for damage to products and increased efforts to position materials. The bureau was able to negotiate for additional space in the basement of the Old Revenue Building and is looking for ways to better manage and reduce stocks of publications.
- In FY 2001, the bureau distributed 45,745 publications.

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CHART 32

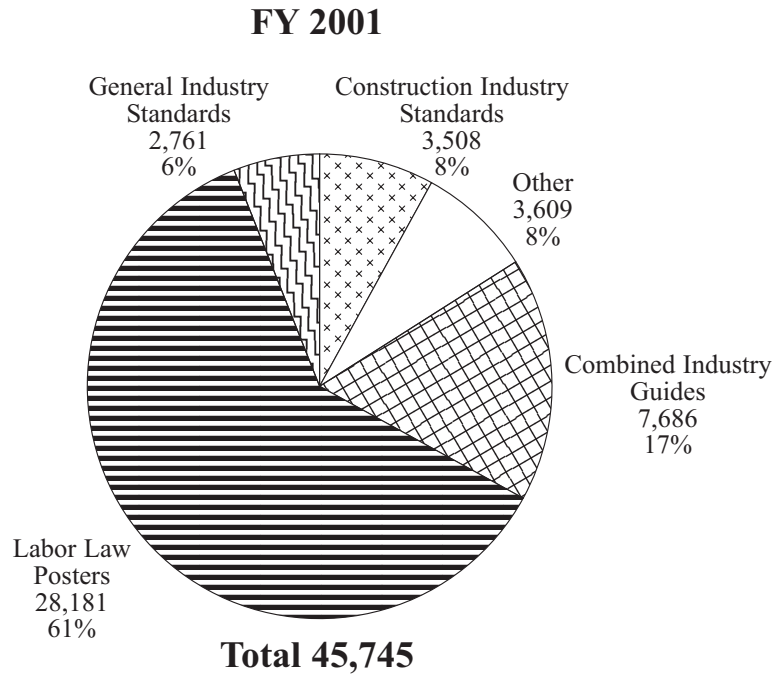
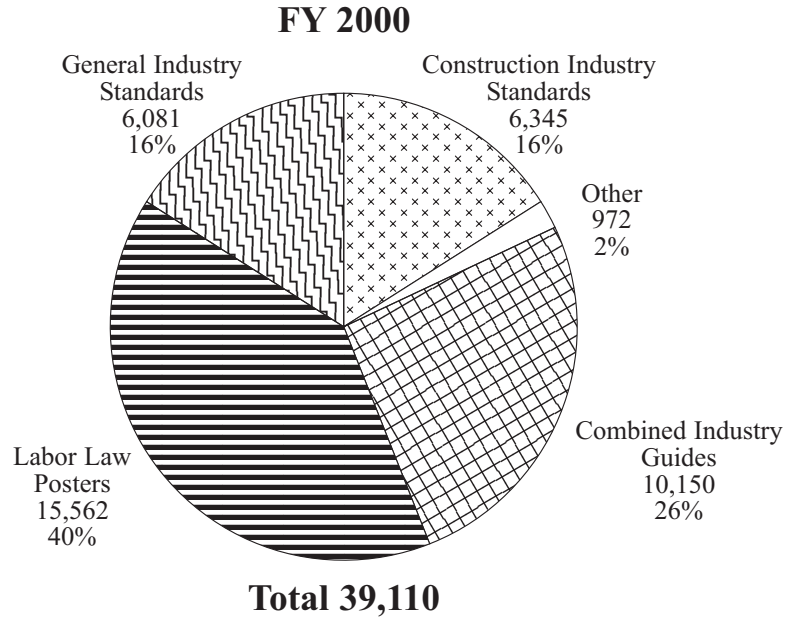
Training Sessions Conducted*



*Data from the Bureau of Education, Training and Technical Assistance, 11-19-99. Compliance-managed activities not included.

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Distribution of OSH-Related Publications*



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

Fatality Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Annual Comparison Report
October 1998–September 2001**

Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Division of Occupational Safety and Health evaluated and investigated a total of 75 fatalities in FY 2001, a decrease from the 87 fatalities in FY 2000 and a slight decrease from FY 1999 with 76.
- Of the 75 fatalities in fiscal year 2001, 28 percent were related to “struck by”; 26 percent were related to “falls”; 19 percent were related to “crushed by object”; 13 percent were related to “electrocutions”; and 14 percent were related to “other.”
- In fiscal year 2001, 41 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 29 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 9 percent were related to “services”; 7 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 5 percent were related to “transportation and public utilities”; 4 percent were related to “government”; 3 percent were related to “retail trade”; 1 percent was related to “wholesale trade”; and 1 percent was for “other.”
- The N.C. Department of Labor, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, consists of three major districts (Raleigh/Wilmington Area, Charlotte/Asheville Area and Winston-Salem Area). Of the 75 investigated fatalities in fiscal year 2001, 55 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 24 percent were in the Charlotte/Asheville Area, and 21 percent were in the Winston-Salem Area.

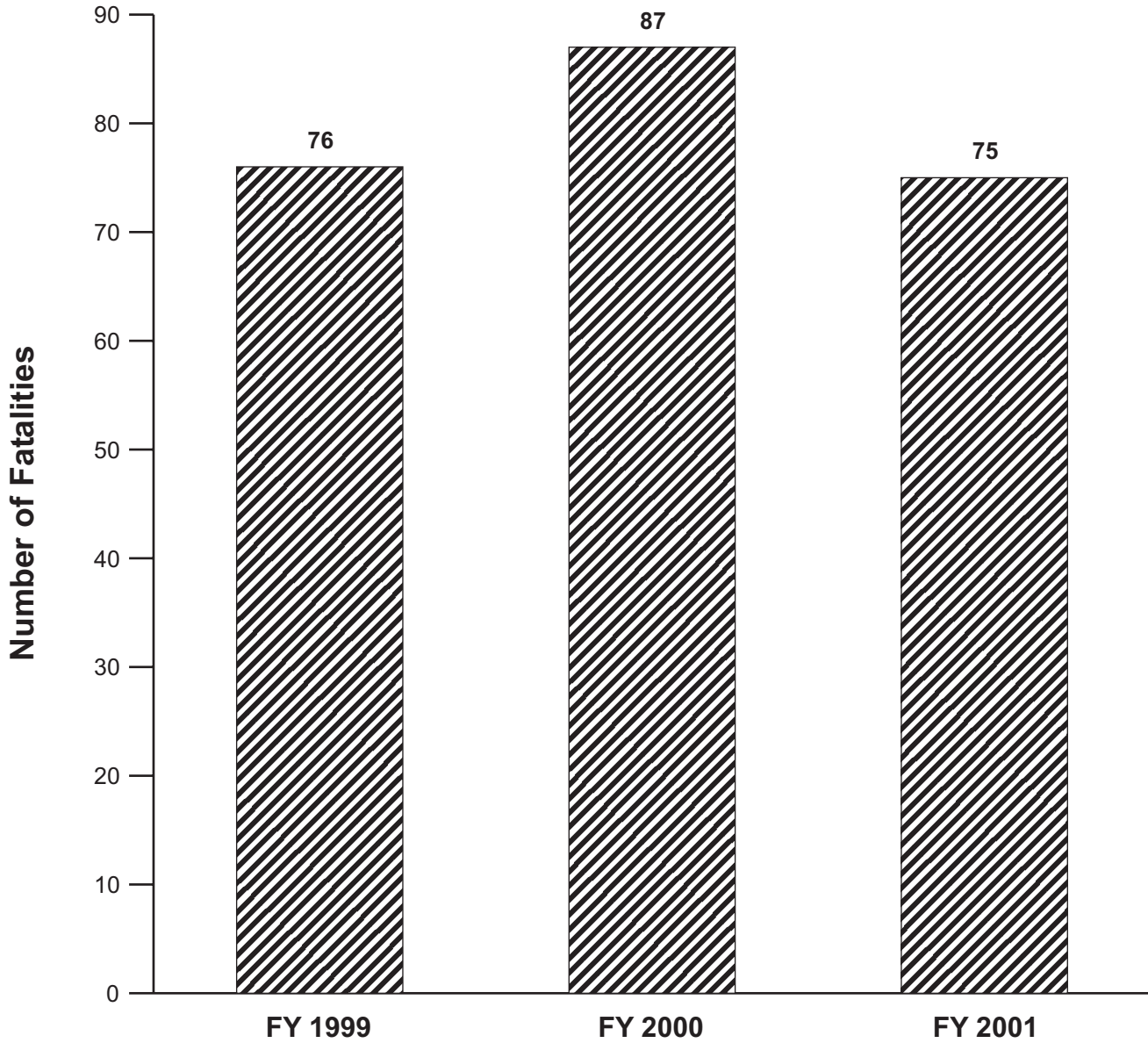
CHART 34

North Carolina Fatality Comparison

Fiscal Year	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Totals by Event
Crushed by Object/Equipment	21	22	14	57
Electrocution	8	10	10	28
Explosion/Fire	5	4	1	10
Falls	18	17	19	54
Struck by Object	16	23	21	60
Other	8	11	10	29
Total Fatalities	76	87	75	238

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Fatalities Investigated*

CHART 35

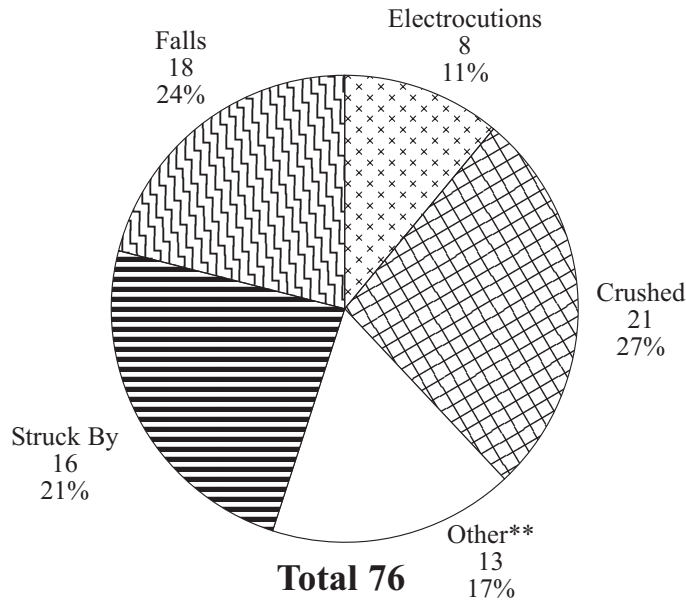


*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 4-06-01.

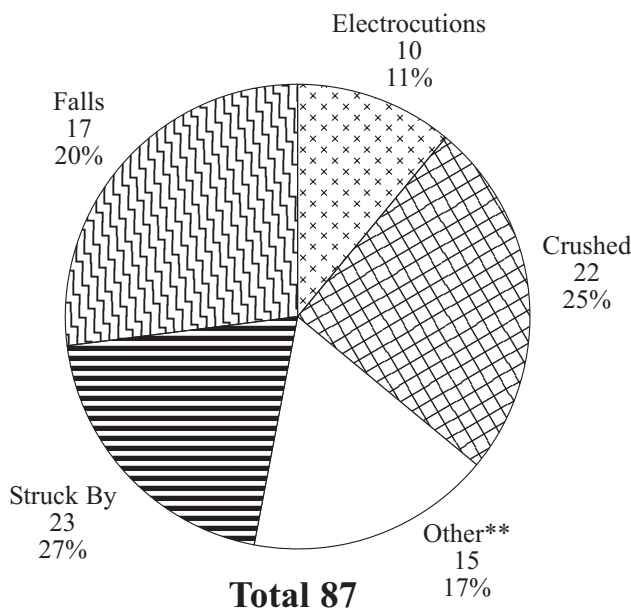
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Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities*

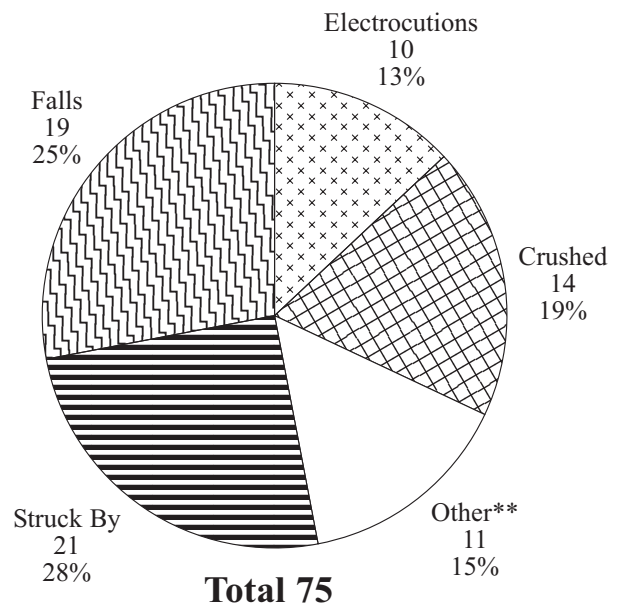
FY 1999



FY 2000



FY 2001



*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 4-06-01.

**Other total includes "fire/explosion" and other events.

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CHART 37

North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office*

FY 1999

Event Type	Charlotte/Asheville Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem Office	Event Totals by Office
Crushed by Object/Equipment	4	10	7	21
Electrocution	3	2	2	8
Explosion/Fire	2	3	0	5
Falls	2	8	8	18
Struck by Object	4	9	3	16
Other	2	3	3	8
Totals by Office	17	35	23	76

FY 2000

Event Type	Charlotte/Asheville Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem Office	Event Totals by Office
Crushed by Object/Equipment	4	9	9	22
Electrocution	2	5	3	10
Explosion/Fire	0	2	2	4
Falls	1	7	9	17
Struck by Object	5	11	7	23
Other	5	2	4	11
Totals by Office	17	36	34	87

FY 2001

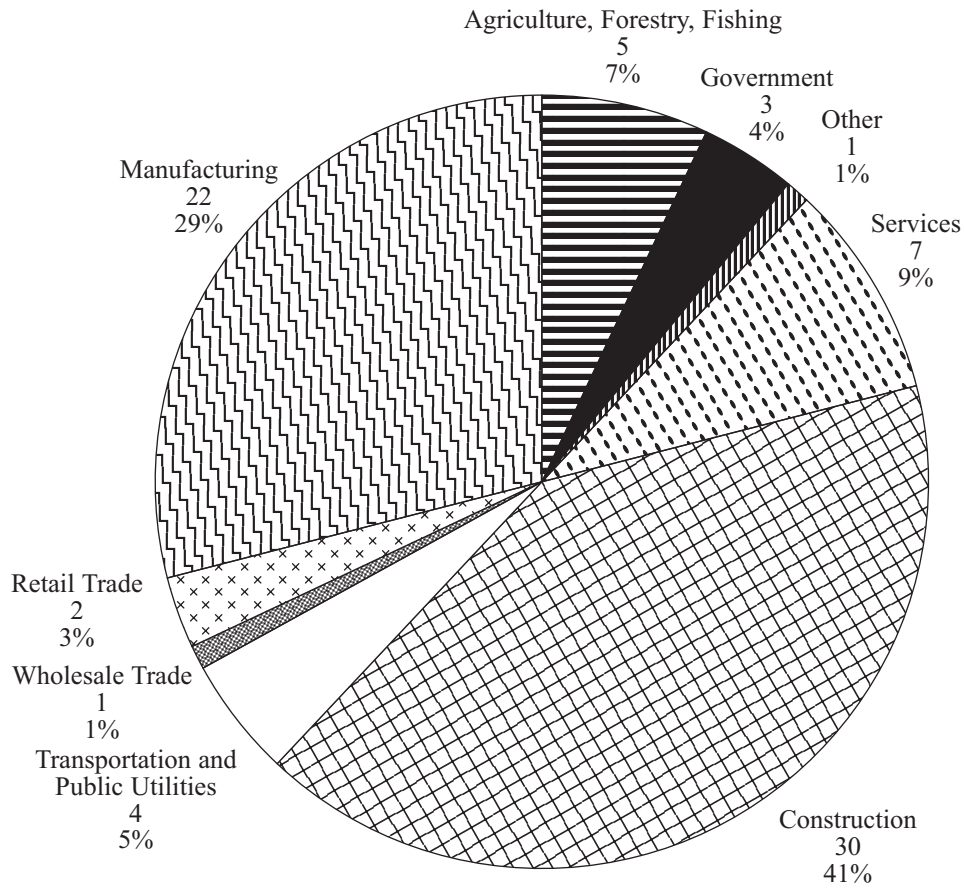
Event Type	Charlotte/Asheville Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem Office	Event Totals by Office
Crushed by Object/Equipment	3	9	2	14
Electrocution	1	6	3	10
Explosion/Fire	0	0	1	1
Falls	8	6	5	19
Struck by Object	3	16	2	21
Other	3	4	3	10
Totals by Office	18	41	16	75

*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 4-06-01.

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Fatalities by Industry Type*

FY 2001



Total 75

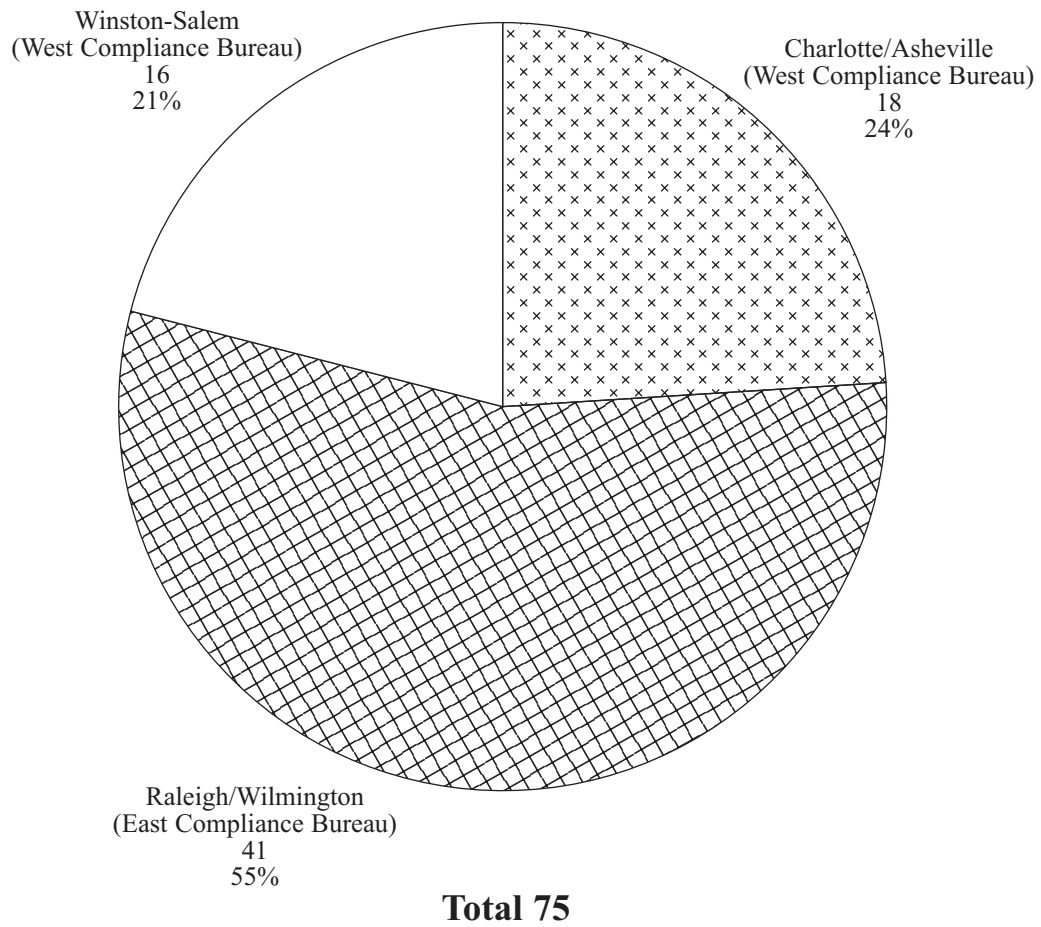
*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 4-06-01.

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CHART 39

Fatalities by Office Location

FY 2001*



*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 4-06-01.

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Construction Series

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Definition of the Construction Emphasis Program

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health Special Emphasis Program (SEP) for the construction industry began in fiscal year 1998. This SEP was implemented because the construction industry accounts for 45 percent of workplace fatalities statewide and only 6 percent of the workforce in North Carolina. SEPs are a strategy for reducing occupational fatalities. The SEP verifies if a county experiences more than one construction related fatality during a fiscal year. If so, the county will come under this program of compliance, consultation, education and training outreach from NCDOL.

The following counties constituted the SEP for fiscal year 2001:

- Cabarrus
- Davidson
- Guilford
- Mecklenburg
- Robeson
- Rowan
- Wake

N.C. Department of Labor
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
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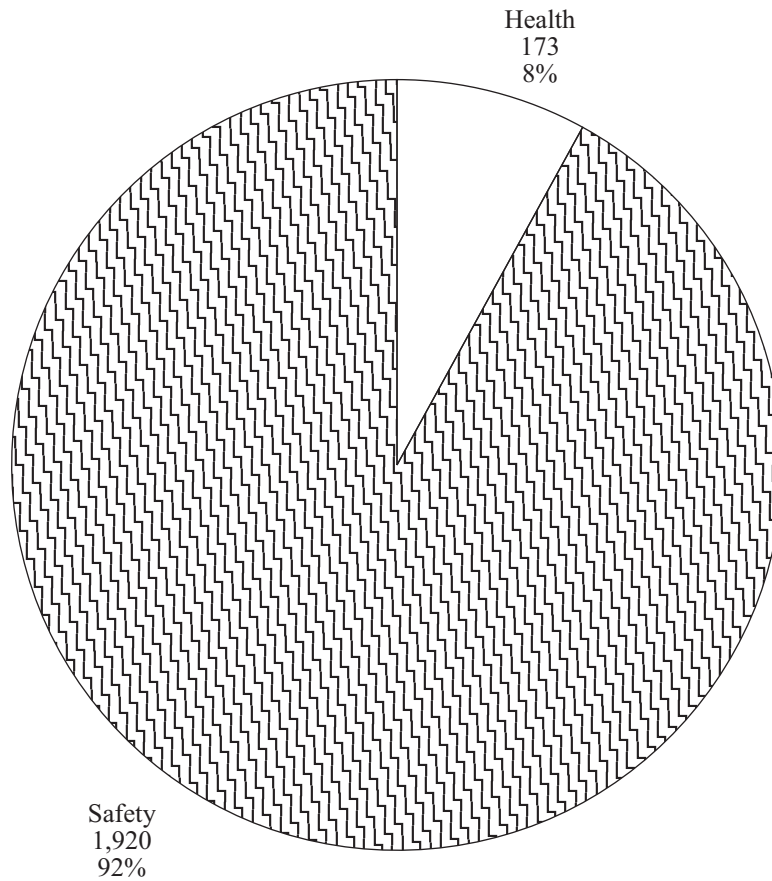
Construction Series Highlights

- There were 2,093 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for fiscal year 2001.
- Out of the 2,093 inspections conducted, 1,920 were safety inspections, which accounted for 92 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 173 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for the 8 percent of the total for fiscal year 2001.
- Twenty-nine percent (599) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in compliance, compared to the 70 percent (1,494) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2001.
- Out of the 2,093 inspections conducted, 1,069 were based on the Construction Special Emphasis Program in fiscal year 2001.
- Roofing, siding and sheet metal contractors accounted for 15 percent of all fiscal year 2001 inspections in North Carolina.
- The construction industry was cited for 4,409 serious, willful and repeat violations during fiscal year 2001.

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Construction Inspections by Category*

FY 2001



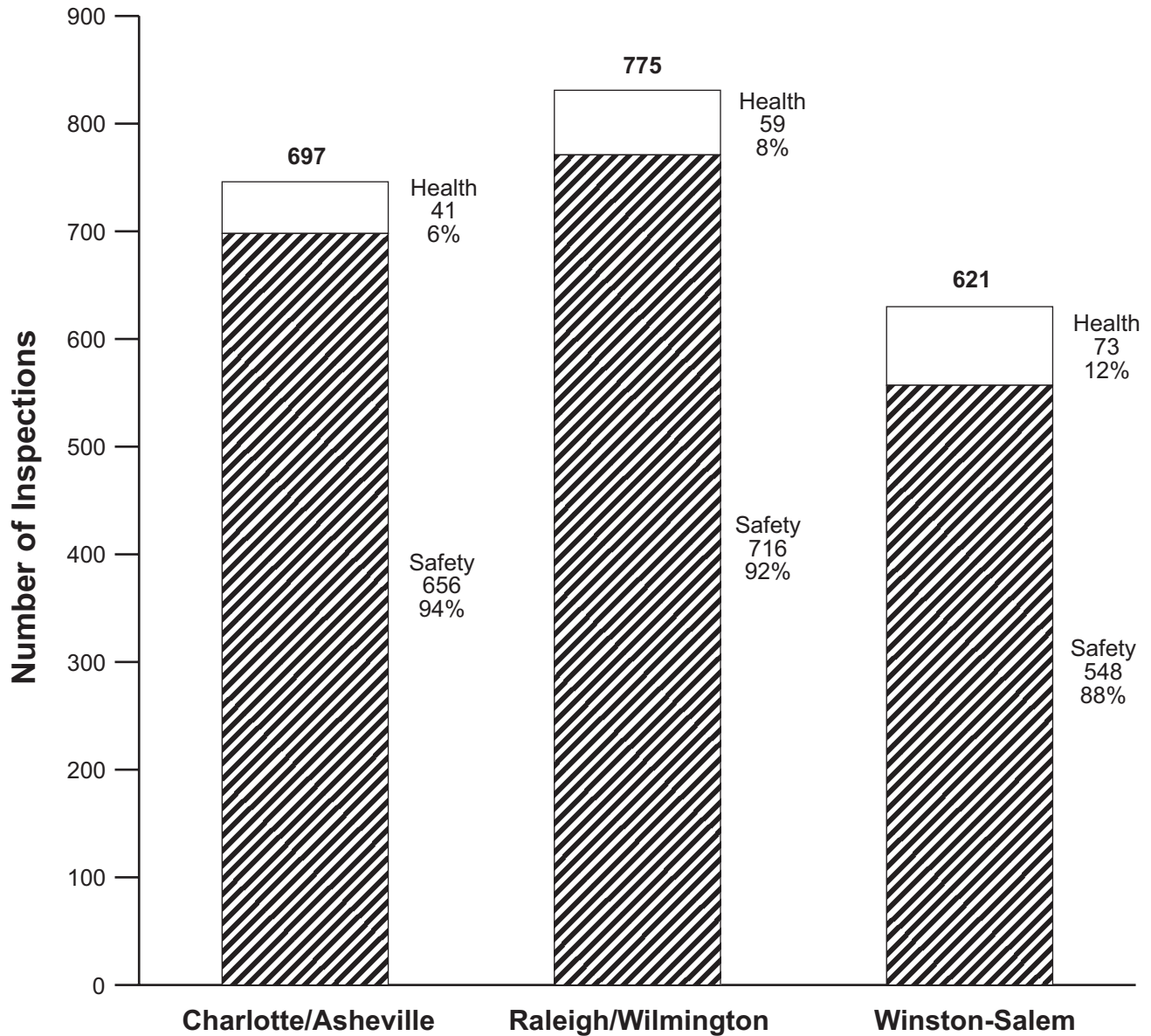
Total 2,093

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-15-02.

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CHART 41

Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-15-02.

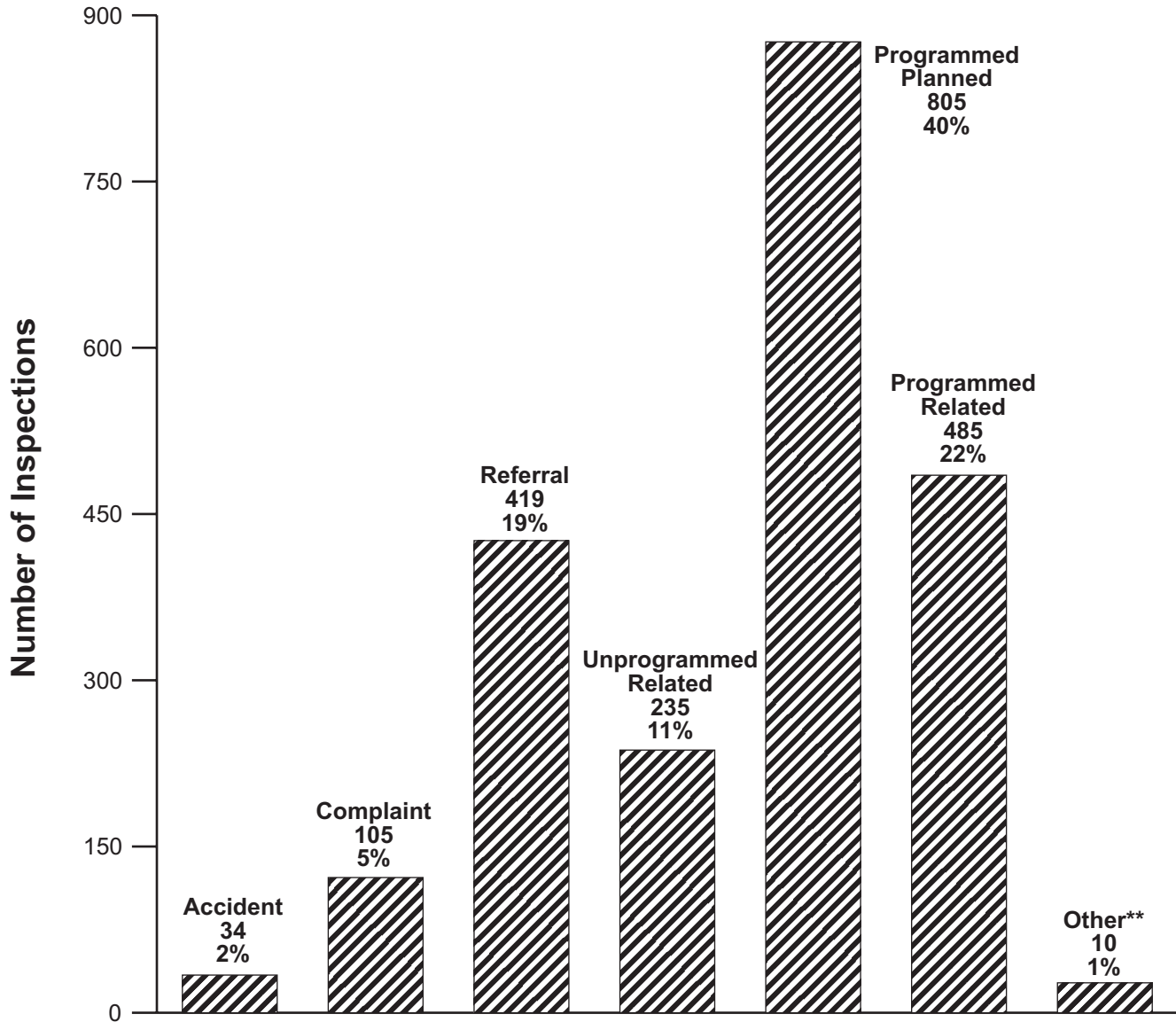
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Division of Occupational Safety and Health
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Construction Inspections by Type*

Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	34	2%
Complaint	105	5%
Referral	419	20%
Followup	5	0%
Unprogrammed Related	235	11%
Programmed Planned	805	39%
Programmed Related	485	23%
Programmed Other	5	0%
Total	2,093	100%

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-15-02.

Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-15-02.

**Other total includes programmed other and followup construction inspections.

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SEP County Construction Inspections by Type*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Cabarrus	0	2	3	0
Davidson	0	0	1	0
Guilford	2	11	20	0
Mecklenburg	6	18	46	20
Robeson	1	0	1	0
Rowan	0	1	0	0
Wake	3	7	17	0
Total	12	39	88	20

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other
Cabarrus	1	7	4	0
Davidson	0	1	0	0
Guilford	7	102	45	0
Mecklenburg	32	345	94	5
Robeson	1	11	7	0
Rowan	1	36	12	0
Wake	27	131	92	0
Total	69	633	254	5

*Special Emphasis County data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-15-02.

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CHART 45

Ratio for SWRV Inspections (Safety and Health Combined)***

Number of Inspections	SWRV's Cited	SWRV Ratio per Inspection
2,093	4,409	2.0

Construction Inspections by SEP County

County	Number of Inspections	In Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Cabarrus	17	41%	0.8
Davidson	2	0%	1.0
Guilford	187	32%	1.0
Mecklenburg	566	25%	1.2
Robeson	21	28%	0.8
Wake	277	22%	0.7
Rowan	277	23%	1.3
Total Inspections	1,120		

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-15-02.

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

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**Occupational Injury and Illness
Incident Rates**

N.C. Department of Labor
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 Annual Comparison Report
 Calendar Years 1993–2000

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

Industry	1993		1994		1995		1996	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	8.5	7.9	8.4	7.8	8.1	7.1	7.4	6.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11.2	9.0	10.0	10.5	9.7	10.5	8.7	5.7
Mining	6.8	4.5	6.3	3.8	6.2	3.7	5.4	3.1
Construction	12.2	10.3	11.8	10.3	10.6	8.0	9.9	8.6
Manufacturing	12.1	9.7	12.2	9.5	11.6	9.0	10.6	8.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.1	9.3	8.0	9.1	7.8	8.7	8.0
Wholesale Trade	7.8	6.0	7.7	7.2	7.5	6.6	6.6	6.4
Retail Trade	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.5	6.3	6.9	6.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.7
Services	6.7	6.1	6.5	5.5	6.4	5.3	6.0	4.8

Industry	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	7.1	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8.4	9.9	7.9	7.8	6.1	6.8	7.1	9.0
Mining	5.9	3.3	4.9	2.8	4.4	2.8	4.7	3.6
Construction	9.5	7.2	8.8	8.2	8.6	6.2	8.3	5.2
Manufacturing	10.3	8.1	9.7	7.6	9.2	7.6	9.0	7.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.9	5.6
Wholesale Trade	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.0
Retail Trade	6.8	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	5.1	5.9	4.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.3
Services	5.6	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.6

*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*, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000. 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, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

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Division of Occupational Safety and Health
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 Calendar Years 1993–2000

CHART 47

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

Industry	1993		1994		1995		1996	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.0	3.8	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	2.3
Mining	3.9	2.3	3.9	1.7	3.9	1.8	3.2	1.6
Construction	5.5	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	3.5	4.5	3.9
Manufacturing	5.3	4.0	5.5	4.1	5.3	4.1	4.9	3.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	5.4	4.9	5.5	4.4	5.2	4.5	5.1	4.7
Wholesale Trade	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.1
Retail Trade	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
Services	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.1

Industry	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.1	5.9	3.9	4.2	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.9
Mining	3.7	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.7	1.7	3.0	2.1
Construction	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.5	4.2	2.6	4.1	2.8
Manufacturing	4.8	3.6	4.7	3.6	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.8
Wholesale Trade	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.3	3.1	2.6
Retail Trade	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6
Services	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.2

*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*, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000. 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, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

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