

North Carolina Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Bureau of Compliance

Field Operations Manual
Chapter VIII – Fatality and Catastrophe Investigations



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Chapter VIII

Fatality and Catastrophe Investigations

A. General.

1. Policy. Job-related fatalities, catastrophes, and significant events, however reported, will be investigated as a high priority as defined in Chapter II.E.1- Inspection Priorities. The division has established a goal for the issuance of citations or an incompliance letter to be issued within 90 calendar days from the opening conference date.
2. Definitions. The following definitions apply for purposes of this chapter:
 - a. Fatality. An employee death resulting from an employment accident or illness; in general, from an accident or illness caused by or related to a workplace hazard.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Hospitalization. To be admitted as an inpatient to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for examination or treatment.
 - d. Significant Event. An occupationally related incident involving multiple fatalities, extensive injuries, massive toxic exposures, extensive property damage, or one which presents potential workers injury and generates widespread media interest.
 - e. Natural/Man-made Disaster. An event resulting in disruption of the infrastructure of an area of the state. These may be the result of severe weather conditions, such as, but not limited to, hurricanes, floods, and tornadoes, or any event resulting from criminal or terrorist activities, causing disruption of things such as but not limited to electrical power distribution, highway transportation, or water supply. During the recovery operations following a disaster, OSH division personnel may be mobilized as “state safety and Health advisors” if the Governor or the State Emergency Response Commission requests assistance from NCDOL.
 - f. “Non-Work” Related Fatality. An employee death attributed to natural causes that occurs during on-the-job work hours. The death is determined to have not been as a result of exposure to any workplace hazard(s).
3. Nonfatality/Noncatastrophe Incidents. The division does not limit its investigation of accidents to only those that result in a fatality or catastrophe. Incidents involving significant publicity will also be investigated. Non-fatality/non-catastrophe investigations involving employee injury will be designated as accident investigations and an accident report OSHA 36 and an OSHA-170 will be completed as with any accident resulting in a fatality, catastrophe, or significant event. In most cases the designation of the investigation type will be determined by the event rather than by how the division found out about the event, except for situations where there was no employee

injury as a result of the incident/accident. Any incident/accident inspected by means other than a complaint that does not involve an employee injury, should be classified as a referral. This requires the completion of an OSHA-90 that lists the referral source (OSHNC, media, other state, federal or local agency, etc.).

4. Fatality/Catastrophe/Significant Event Investigations. Upon initial contact the employer will be informed by the CSHO that an investigation will be conducted and extensive interviews with witnesses will be necessary. The purpose of an accident investigation will be explained; namely, to determine:
 - a. The cause of the accident.
 - b. Whether a violation of OSH safety or health standards related to the accident occurred.
 - c. What effect the standard violation had on the occurrence of the accident.
 - d. If OSH standards should be revised to correct the hazardous working condition that led to the accident.

B. Action.

1. Preinvestigation Activities. It is essential to the proper conduct of a fatality, catastrophe, or significant event investigation that preparations are carefully made. The division is often the subject of public scrutiny during the course of such investigations, and it is imperative that the inspection be complete and professionally conducted.
 - a. Supervisor Responsibilities:
 - i. If the initial notification of a fatality, catastrophe, or significant event comes into a field office and appears to require an investigation, the supervisor will ensure the CSHO has completed the required database forms (i.e., OSHA- 36, OSHA- 1 and OSHA- 170 and/or OSHA-90) and forwarded the OSH 36# to the OSH complaint desk (for coordination) within 24 hours. The complaint desk will forward the information via e-mail to the fatality group. In the event of a catastrophe or significant event, the supervisor will also report to the bureau chief.
 - ii. If a fatality is determined to be “non-work” related and it appears on the Planning, Statistics and Information Management (PSIM) OFIR report, the supervisor should immediately notify the appropriate bureau chief. The bureau chief should contact PSIM to ensure the “non-work” related fatality has been removed from the OFIR report.
 - iii. If the 90-day inspection goal is not accomplished for each investigation, the supervisor must provide a written explanation to the bureau chief when the report is submitted. The district supervisor will meet weekly with the bureau chief for inspections that take longer than 90 days to complete.

- iv. Communication between supervisor and CSHO is essential, and an effort will be made by the supervisor to give fatality investigations a top priority. The CSHO will meet with the supervisor at least weekly to track the status of the investigation. The weekly meeting will keep both the CSHO and supervisor current on what needs to be done for the investigation. The weekly meeting also will help to keep those CSHOs who are less experienced on track and provide them with guidance on how to proceed.
 - v. Field offices will run the OPEN inspection report weekly, and the supervisor will review the report to track the status of fatality investigations. Top priority is obviously important when an initial response is required at the accident site; however, the top priority status must continue throughout the entire investigation process. Review of the open inspection report should also alert the supervisor as to how work is distributed in the district. If personnel are unavailable, assistance should be requested from other districts.
 - vi. Supervisors and bureau chiefs will thoroughly review a case before sending it to citation review. Supervisors have the responsibility to make sure all necessary documentation is included in the file. The citation review process will not be a complete review of the casefile, but a time to consider questions of law including making sure the correct citations are written to the correct company and that employer knowledge is established.
- b. Compliance Safety and Health Officer (CSHO) Responsibilities:
- i. The CSHO will determine as quickly as possible following the initiation of a fatality investigation whether or not the incident was work related. If the CSHO determines that fatality is “non-work” related, the investigation should be discontinued and should be entered as a “000” and classified as a no-inspection (even if an opening conference has been held). The “000” file should contain a brief explanation that indicates why the fatality is considered “non-work” related (e.g., no hazards, medical examiner determined natural causes, etc.).
 - ii. The casefile summary sheet maintained by the CSHO will reflect certain milestones and represent a complete and thorough description of investigation activity. This will include the date of initial contact and all other activity and issues related to the investigation. All delays in securing information, witnesses, etc. should be documented on the case file summary sheet.
 - iii. Whenever a case file is turned over to the attorney assigned by the section head at the AG’s office or the director’s office, the status of the file will be tracked by the CSHO. The transfer of the case file to another person does not eliminate the processing responsibilities assigned to the CSHO or supervisor.

- iv. Initial involvement from the AG's Office with fatality investigations should reduce the review time by the citation review committee. CSHOs will contact the attorney assigned by the section head at the AG's office soon after opening an investigation and prior to citation review. The purpose of early contact is to begin the process of developing an effective investigation strategy including proper documentation.
 - v. The CSHO and other OSH personnel will work with the same attorney throughout the inspection process to eliminate the need for duplicate discussion.
 - vi. The sixth-month statute of limitations included in the Act will not be used as a goal for completing a fatality investigation. N.C.G.S 95-137 states that the director should "with reasonable promptness issue a citation to the employer." The CSHO should use this statutory guidance when responding to fatality investigations.
- c. Preliminary Investigation. The OSH complaint desk or district office, upon notification of an accident involving a fatality, catastrophe, or significant event, will gather as much information as is available prior to notifying the appropriate Supervisor. If possible, this will be done immediately through discussion with the person reporting the accident. If knowledge of the accident is received through the media or sources other than a representative of the employer, and insufficient information is available to conduct an inspection, the employer will be contacted as soon as possible to obtain additional information whenever the director's office believes that such contact will result in a more effective inspection. Such contact will be considered advance notice and the procedures for advance notice will be followed.
- d. Investigation Team. An investigation team may be assembled and assigned to complete an investigation. If an investigation team composed of experts in specific disciplines is required, the supervisor will advise the bureau chief. An investigative team leader (ITL) will be designated by the supervisor to coordinate all the investigation activities for the team. The ITL will normally be a Supervisor or CSHO II. If resources beyond those available within the district office will be required to compose the team, the bureau chief will designate the ITL. North Carolina Division of Occupational Safety and Health personnel will be the first choice as team members. Any available personnel within other bureaus in the division will be called upon as team members when necessary. The team will proceed promptly to the scene and will function as a unit in all phases of the investigation until officially directed to return to normal functions. If a potential criminal violation becomes apparent during the inspection, arrangements should also be made to initiate the criminal investigation process per the guidelines in Chapter III on inspection procedures. If the employer refuses OSH access to the site, an expedited warrant will be obtained in accordance with the FOM. While the warrant is being prepared, the investigation team will continue offsite activities, including gathering information from other agencies, taking photographs, making videos, and interviewing witnesses. If the

denial occurs during a weekend or holiday, the director will determine if a warrant is needed prior to the next business day and contact the attorney general's office to obtain the warrant.

e. Investigative Team Leader (ITL) Responsibilities.

- i. The ITL will inform the Incident Command System (ICS) that NCDOL is present on-site upon arrival.
- ii. The ITL will confer with the communications division about establishing a communications officer early in the investigative process. The designated communications officer will maintain contact with the NCDOL Communication division and other media during the course of the investigation. The ICS Public Information Officer should be utilized whenever possible.
- iii. Prior to entering a potentially hazardous area at the incident site, the ITL/CSHO will determine if any hazards may be encountered.
- iv. No compliance officer will enter any area where level A (as defined in Appendix B of 1910.120) protection is required without the specific approval of the director.
- v. The ITL is responsible for coordinating and directing the investigation. The ITL or designee will report findings to the director on a daily basis or more often if critical information is obtained.
- vi. The ITL must be aware of the direction and findings of other investigators as well as those of the team. Thus, the ITL's direct investigative work must necessarily be limited since much time and effort must be spent in effectively managing these coordinating functions.
- vii. The ITL must assimilate information from all sources and make prompt decisions regarding the utilization of resources, which are at the leader's disposal and must promptly communicate needs and findings.
- viii. The ITL will maintain a concise chronology to include not only events related directly to the incident but also brief notes on meetings, telephone conversations, video and audio recordings, and decision process, including dates and times.
- ix. The ITL should conduct daily planning sessions with the team and other agencies as necessary in order to be apprised of findings as well as to plan strategy and clearly communicate future investigative activities.
- x. The ITL or their designee will be the OSH site safety officer.
- xi. The ITL will decide, even in the presence of police security, whether it is necessary to obtain a restraining order to place the site under 24 hour a

day observation. Assistance of the on scene Incident Commander will be obtained if possible. Such observations must continue until all necessary physical evidence is obtained. In no case will the ITL/CSHO attempt to exert authority without such an order.

- xii. The ITL may need to negotiate a written agreement with the employer and any other controlling authority to ensure that evidence involved with the accident site is not disturbed without the consent of the ITL.
 - xiii. The ITL will designate the format for the daily journals that are to be maintained by all the CSHOs on the team.
 - xiv. If the employer at the site will not or cannot provide adequate office space for the team to work, the ITL will secure an office, mobile office, or motel room to serve as the division's site location.
 - xv. The ITL will submit a written weekly update to NCDOL management (e.g. district supervisor, bureau chief, assistant director, director, and communications director). The update will summarize the team's accomplishments for the week and the plans for the upcoming week.
 - xvi. The ITL will designate the CSHO(s) responsible for writing and assembling the final case file. Although each team member develops parts of the case file, all the parts must be assembled into a complete product.
 - xvii. After receiving authorization from the director, the ITL will conduct closing conference(s). The ITL will determine whether separate conferences for employee representatives and other agencies are necessary. The ITL will approve all closing conference attendees.
- f. Selection of CSHO. If the supervisor determines that an investigation team effort is not necessary, a CSHO will be selected and sent to the site as soon as possible. The designated CSHO will assume the ITL responsibilities described at B.1.e where applicable.
- g. Equipment. Prior to leaving for the accident scene, the ITL or CSHO, as applicable, should select the test equipment and the personal protective equipment necessary to support the investigation.
- h. Other Agencies. If other federal, state, or local agencies are responsible for or participating in the investigation, the director will ensure that the CSHO/ITL is fully instructed in the division's relationship with each agency and each agency's area of responsibility.
2. Investigation Procedures. Every reasonable effort will be made to determine the cause of the accident. Otherwise, the same general division policies and inspection procedures are

applicable for the investigation of fatalities, catastrophes, and significant events, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. No investigation activity is so important as to place the life or health of the CSHO in danger. During fatality investigations that involve potential for criminal violations, emphasis must be placed on the "willfulness" of the violation.

- a. Scope. Fatality, catastrophe, or significant event investigations should be partial inspections of the establishment. If, however, the CSHO believes that the scope of the inspection should be expanded because of information indicating the likelihood of serious hazards in other portions of the worksite (e.g., because the CSHO has observed them prior to the opening conference or during the investigation of the fatality, catastrophe, or significant event, or because the records review shows that an unusual number or type of injuries has occurred in one time period, area or operation), or because of a formal complaint alleging serious hazards received while conducting the investigation, the supervisor will be contacted. The supervisor on the basis of information will make a decision available whether the inspection should be expanded.
- b. Abbreviated Opening Conference. In most cases, investigations of fatalities, catastrophes, and significant events require that the CSHO get to the location of the alleged hazard as promptly as possible. Therefore, the CSHO will reduce the time spent in the opening conference by limiting remarks to the bare essentials of identification, the purpose of the visit and the request for an escort by employee and employer representatives. The CSHO will inform the employer that a records review will be conducted as soon as practicable after inspection of the accident. In addition, a more extensive discussion of other opening conference topics will be conducted before the inspection is closed.
- c. Physical Evidence. For many accidents, there is often physical evidence that, with the proper testing and study, gives information about the cause of the incident. This might include soil samples, fasteners, ropes, electrical cords, damaged equipment, etc. If at all possible, the CSHO should claim the evidence for the investigation file.
 - i. It is very important that chain of custody be established. Using the Receipt of Evidence/Property form, the CSHO will provide the owner with a receipt in exchange for the item. A copy of this form will be included in the case file. The evidence must be properly secured (e.g., locked in a limited access area) during the entire time it is within the possession of the division.
 - ii. The supervisor and bureau chief will be involved with any contracting of destructive and non-destructive testing. If other concerned parties (e.g. insurance companies) are interested in test results, effort will be made to coordinate testing and study.
 - iii. Physical evidence can be disposed of when a case is closed, the final order entered and the time to file an appeal has expired per the Bureau of

Compliance, Safety and Health, East and West records retention and disposition schedule agreement with the NC Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Historical Resources. The proper method of disposal is to either return all pieces of physical evidence to the original owner or, in the case of soil samples, discard the items in a proper manner. Information on disposal will be entered on the Receipt of Evidence/Property form and case file summary sheet.

d. Tracking.

CSHOs have the responsibility to track case files using the case file summary sheet to reflect certain milestones and represent a complete and thorough description of investigation activity. This should include the date of the initial contact and all other activity and issues related to the investigation. Also, all delays in securing information, witnesses, etc. could be documented on the case file summary sheet. The CSHOs will meet with the supervisors at least weekly to track the status of the investigation.

e. Review Process.

For all significant cases the CSHO will follow the procedures outlined in APN 16. Contact will be made with the attorney assigned by the Section Head at the AG's office as early as possible, and at least before Citation Review to discuss citations that may require legal interpretation. The supervisor will thoroughly review all significant cases to ensure that all appropriate information is included in the case file before submitting it to the Bureau Chief for review and approval. Upon review and approval of the case file the Bureau Chief will forward the Draft Citations, OSHA 1, narrative, 1B's and other pertinent documents to the Assistant Director's office.

f. Medical Examiner's Reports.

Medical Examiner's (ME) reports are not needed in all accident investigations, and in most cases, securing a report should not delay the fatality investigation. Typical accident investigations that might require a ME report include, but not limited to, those involving chemical exposures, electrocutions, and heat-related illnesses.

g. Families of Victims. Family members of employees involved in fatal occupational accidents or illnesses will be contacted at an early point in the investigation and given an opportunity to discuss the circumstances of the accident or illness.

Note: Any contact with family members requires special tact and good judgment on the part of the CSHO. In some situations, these procedures should not be followed to the letter; e.g., in some small businesses, the employer, owner, or supervisor may be a relative of the victim. In such circumstances, such steps as issuance of the form letter without some editing may not be appropriate.

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- i. The CSHO will prepare and send an information letter to the family member or person listed as the emergency contact as indicated on the victims' employment records within 5 working days of the time their identities have been established.
 - A. The issuance of this letter will be documented on the case file summary sheet.
 - B. The minimum contents of this initial contact letter will be as follows:
 1. The purpose and scope of the division's investigation.
 2. A brief outline of the civil enforcement process, including standards, citations, and penalty system.
 3. A request for information relevant to the investigation. This request will include an offer to meet personally with appropriate persons to discuss any information they may have to offer.
 4. A statement offering OSH's assistance throughout the investigation.
- ii. If the family member or contact person does not respond to the information letter, once copies of the citations have been mailed to them, no further contact need be attempted.
- iii. The CSHO, when taking a statement pursuant to this policy, will explain that the interview will be kept confidential to the extent allowed by law. The greatest sensitivity and professionalism is required for such an interview. The information received must be carefully evaluated and corroborated during the investigation.
- iv. Follow-up contact will be maintained with a key family member or other contact person, when requested, so that the survivors can be kept up-to-date on the status of the investigation. Such contact can be by personal visit, telephone or letter, as requested, by the family member. Within 5 working days of receiving verification that the company received the citations or in compliance letter, the victim's family members will be provided a copy of all citations issued or the in compliance letter that result from the accident investigation. Subsequent settlement agreements or OSH Review Commission decisions may be provided upon request from the next-of-kin.
- v. All OSH staff is cautioned, when discussing the release of information with the family, not to mislead them about the speed with which they can obtain a copy of disclosed file information from the Bureau of Planning, Statistics and Information Management (PSIM) prior to closing the case

file. Staff is further cautioned that the employer's rights must be protected. There will be no premature release of facts or findings during any meeting with non-OSH personnel, before the investigation and subsequent litigation is completed.

- vi. If the victim's family members need additional information or assistance, they will be referred to the next-of-kin ombudsman in the director's office. If they would like an expunged copy of the case file, they may request it in writing from the PSIM Bureau.

- h. Criminal Willful. NCGS 95-139 provides criminal penalties for an employer who is convicted of having willfully violated the Act when that violation caused the death of an employee. In an investigation of this type, therefore, the nature of the evidence available is of paramount importance. There will be close liaison between division employees and the attorney assigned by the Section Head at the AG's Office in any finding that might involve a violation of NCGS 95-139. Appropriate staff with criminal investigation training will be assigned at an early stage to assist in developing the case. Note that not all fatalities where the proximate cause conditions receive willful citations will be presented to or pursued by the community district attorney.

C. **Reports.**

- 1. Notification of Division Management. OSH division managers should be notified of all fatalities, catastrophes, and significant events as soon after the occurrence as possible.
 - a. Major Events. Fatalities, catastrophes, and significant events will be reported to the complaint desk by telephone and by e-mail using the procedures set forth in this section. They will compile the information and forward it to the OSH managers and the fatality group.
 - b. Pertinent information. It is important that the OSH managers receive, as soon as possible, all pertinent information that can be obtained from newspapers or other sources. All the pertinent facts may not be available at the time of the initial telephone call. As more facts become available, they should be relayed to the complaint desk in subsequent e-mail messages. Where the initial notification comes into a field office, the District Supervisor and CSHO are responsible for contacting the complaint desk within 24 hours to provide pertinent data to facilitate notification to the fatality group.
 - c. Fatality Information to be provided to the fatality group. First reports and subsequent follow-up notices should provide as much of the following information as possible:
 - i. Employer name and address
 - ii. Event address
 - iii. Number of employees at establishment

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- iv. SIC/NAICS code and type of business (if construction, indicate commercial or residential)
- v. City and County Codes
- vi. Date and time of accident
- vii. Number of fatalities
- viii. Name of each deceased
- ix. Gender of each deceased
- x. Race of each deceased
- xi. Age of each deceased
- xii. Date of birth of each deceased
- xiii. Type of event (e.g., fire, explosion, building collapse, etc.)
- xiv. Event description
- xv. Inspection scheduled? Y or N
- xvi. Field office assigned
- xvii. Supervisor assigned
- xviii. Number of persons hospitalized
- xix. Number of persons still missing
- xx. When the CSHO assigned is expected to arrive at the scene
- xxi. Identify who is in charge at scene (if immediately known)
- xxii. Name, address and relationship of next of kin when fatality is involved
- xxiii. Point of contact for further information

D. **Special Situations.**

1. **Preemption.** There may be situations where it is not clear whether division authority to investigate fatalities, catastrophes, or significant events has been preempted. In such cases the division's general inspection procedures will be observed with the following special considerations:
 - a. **General.** If it is reasonably certain that division coverage has not been preempted, the director's office will start the investigation at once and not let potential NCGS 95-128 problems interfere with either notification or

investigation. Where there is an active Incident Command structure in place at the event site, DOL personnel will follow the Incident Command structure. The lead CSHO (or ITL) will report to the Incident Commander and make every effort to become a part of the Unified Incident Command structure.

- i. If there appears to be a preemption problem at the local level, all pertinent information will be relayed to the director's office, along with additional facts as they become available. A clear interpretation will be provided as soon as possible.
 - ii. Where prior determinations have been made that division authority has been preempted, such as certain mining or maritime accidents, no investigation will be conducted.
 - iii. If division jurisdiction has been preempted only partially, the investigation will be conducted as usual; and all apparent violations will be noted, including those for which jurisdiction has been preempted. A referral will be made to the local office of the appropriate agency for such violations as soon as practicable.
 - b. Agency Cooperation. The division cannot abrogate its responsibility in favor of another agency, but every effort will be made as quickly as possible by the ITL to exchange information and to arrange for control of the accident site. If other agencies will be involved and are on site, the CSHO/ITL will work with the other agencies as closely as possible to:
 - i. Obtain all available information concerning the fatality, catastrophe, or significant event.
 - ii. Assist each other in inspection of the accident site.
2. Use of Expert Assistance. The decision as to the need for experts to assist in the conduct of the investigation should be made as soon as possible after the CSHO/ITL has arrived on site. That decision will be made by the bureau chief in consultation with the director's office upon the recommendation of the CSHO/ITL.
- a. Choice of Experts. North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Division personnel will be the first choice as team members. Any available personnel within other bureaus in the division will be called upon as team members when necessary.
 - i. If an expert from another district office is required, the bureau chief will coordinate with the supervisor to make the necessary arrangements.
 - ii. Outside experts will generally be selected only when no qualified person is available within the division.

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- b. Private Consultants. In general, a consultant or "outside expert" is a person from the private sector paid a fee for special expertise. Procedures for identifying and obtaining the services of a consultant will be established by the director's office.
 - c. Legal Advice. The advice of an attorney may be necessary at a very early stage of the investigation. The director's office will contact the department's general counsel if assistance is required.
3. Rescue Operations. OSH division personnel do not have the authority to direct rescue operations or serve as the incident commander. Rescue operations are the responsibility of the Incident Commander and/or the employer. The presence of OSH division personnel should not hinder or complicate rescue or emergency response activities. Changes in the accident scene may be necessary to complete the rescue operations. The CSHO will carefully document changes made during the rescue operations. The division does have the authority to monitor and inspect the working conditions of covered employees engaged in rescue operations to make certain that all necessary procedures are being taken to protect the lives of the rescuers.
- a. Consultation. The division is available for consultation on the safest or most effective way to conduct rescue operations. This information, based on technical knowledge of competent division personnel at the scene, should be given freely, if requested.
 - b. Rescue Operations. If the CSHO is aware that the employer intends to use some rescue procedure that may be in violation of a standard or the general duty clause and the CSHO believes other, less hazardous procedures are more desirable, the employer will be advised of this belief. The employer will be encouraged to use the personnel and facilities of local fire and police departments for their specialized knowledge and training in rescue operations.
 - c. Application of Standards. If the employer performs rescue work, OSH standards are applicable. The employer is required to take such steps as are necessary to eliminate, if at all possible, or to minimize recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm considering the urgency in a particular rescue operation.
 - d. Emergency Situations. Emergencies created by fatalities, catastrophes, or significant events generally necessitate immediate rescue work, firefighting, etc.; and any loss of time may increase injuries and/or fatalities. OSH will maintain an advisory role when assistance is requested in the aftermath of any natural disaster. However, any "imminent danger" situations will be addressed immediately in accordance with Chapter VII of the FOM. OSH does not intend to engage in any activities that would have the effect of impeding emergency response. Therefore, when non-standard equipment; e.g., tractors, bulldozers, etc., without rollover protection, is available for use in an emergency situation, the division may permit its use without citing the employer rather than cause a delay waiting for equipment which meets OSH standards. The use of such equipment by private employers will be limited to the actual emergency situation

of fighting fire, rescue work, etc. Use in cleanup or reconstruction work will warrant the issuance of citations when appropriate.

4. Public Information Policy. There are two aspects of media coverage that may be pertinent following a fatality, catastrophe or significant event: 1) providing information to the media and 2) obtaining information from the media.
 - a. It is reasonable to expect that reporters from radio, TV and newspapers will make every effort to obtain all available information relative to an emergency situation.
 - b. The NCDOL Communications Division will normally handle responses to media inquiries, including those relating to fatality, catastrophe, and significant event investigations.
 - c. Although the Communications Division will normally be the media contact, any OSHNC compliance officer or OSHNC management representative may make the following statements to the media:
 - i. OSHNC is investigating or is on the way to the scene of the event; and,
 - ii. OSHNC's purpose in investigating is to determine the cause of the incident and to determine whether any standards have been violated;
 - d. *If NCDOL Communications request citations from a case file, then as soon as the report is completed and approved the supervisor needs to contact the employer via phone and either fax or hand deliver copies of the citations and explain that we have received a media inquiry for a copy of the citations. As soon as the citations are faxed/ hand delivered, then copies should be immediately faxed to Communications (there should be no delay). If citations were faxed to the employer to expedite delivery, then the supervisor should also ensure that a hard copy is sent through the mail.*
 - e. After citations, if any, have been issued to the employer, the NCDOL may provide copies of those citations to third parties, upon request. Any NCDOL management representative may release the citations, after they are issued. Communications should be notified of all third party requests for citations. All other release of case file information must be processed by PSIM in accordance with OSH disclosure policies.
 - f. Names of members of the investigation team will not be given to the media.
5. Additional Media Policy regarding Significant Events. To better ensure that only appropriate information is released to the media and that the investigation integrity is not compromised, only communications, the OSHNC director, OSHNC assistant director or their designee will discuss the situation with reporters, following the occurrence of a significant event. Where there is an active Incident Command structure in place at the event site, DOL personnel will follow the Incident Command structure, including coordinating any release of information with the Incident Commander.

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- a. If reporters call or contact employees within the NCDOL regarding a significant event, they should be directed to the director, assistant Director or their designee; no attempt should be made to answer questions related to the investigative findings, or the individual compliance officers involved in the investigation.
 - b. The director, assistant director or their designee will make attempts to get to the significant event scene in as timely manner, as possible.
 - c. The director, assistant director or their designee will make themselves available to media inquiries. Depending on the amount of inquiries, a press conference may be held on site.
6. Terrorist/Criminal Activity. If terrorist or criminal activity is suspected, the director will make every effort to ensure the security of division personnel. The director will contact the State Bureau of Investigation or local law enforcement officials as soon as possible.
7. Natural/Manmade Disaster Recovery Operations. North Carolina General Statute 166A establishes the authority and responsibilities of the governor, state agencies, and local government for emergency management in North Carolina. The State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) provides guidance for the organization, preparation and commitment of NCDOL resources in support of the Governor's preparation for response and recovery from all significant hazards and disasters affecting North Carolina. All NCDOL personnel should familiarize themselves with these documents and the responsibilities of each office. In the event of a natural/manmade disaster, a state of emergency may be declared. At the governor's request, the commissioner of labor has the authority to cease all compliance activity in the affected areas. NCDOL may then be called upon to provide assistance to the state emergency response team (SERT) in the form of state safety and health advisors. OSH activities in non-affected counties will continue as normal. CSHOs will be assigned as required to perform duties to assist the state recovery effort. These trained professionals would provide consultative advice to state and other agencies during the recovery phase of the state of emergency in accordance with the following:
- ETTA: Provide a staff member to act as the NCDOL recovery safety & health coordinator. This person will represent NCDOL through the human services section of the state emergency operations center (SEOC). He/she will provide overall coordination of the NCDOL advisory efforts and act as liaison to NCDOL OSH division director and bureau chiefs.
 - ETTA, consultative services, and compliance district 11: Provide personnel, including supervisors to serve at the discretion of the recovery safety & health coordinator to man positions in the SEOC during recovery operations and provide on-call support statewide to the recovery effort.
 - Compliance districts 1 through 10: Provide supervisors to act as state safety & health coordinators to the regional coordination centers (RCC) as shown:
 - West RCC (Conover): Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

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- Central RCC (Butner): Districts 6, 7, and 8
- East RCC (Kinston): Districts 9 and 10
- Compliance districts 1 through 10: Provide CSHOs (on a volunteer basis) to be state safety & health advisors to various teams coordinated through the RCCs for the recovery operations as shown:
 - West RCC (Conover): Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
 - Central RCC (Butner): Districts 6, 7, and 8
 - East RCC (Kinston): Districts 9 and 10
- Probable team assignments include, but are not limited to:
 - Preliminary damage assessment teams
 - Debris management operations
 - Animal/vegetable debris pick up/transfer/incinerate
 - Staging/logistics centers
 - Community health assessment teams
 - Special safety & health advisors to individual counties
 - Others as situation dictates