

**NORTH CAROLINA  
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

**Program Statistics**

**October 2015–September 2016**



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

**Cherie Berry  
Commissioner of Labor**

**NORTH CAROLINA  
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

**Program Statistics**

**October 2015–September 2016**



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

**Cherie Berry  
Commissioner of Labor**

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

## N.C. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

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

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

For information concerning occupational safety and health compliance contact:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For information concerning agriculturally related occupational safety and health contact:

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

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

## **Acknowledgments**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The primary activities of the division are as follows:

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Chart No.</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Chart No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	1	<b>Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates</b>	
<b>Statistical Reference—Establishments</b> .....	4	25. Total Case Rates by Industry .....	40
<b>Inspection Series</b>		26. Lost Workday Case Rates by Industry.....	41
<b>Inspections by Category</b>		<b>N.C. State Demographic Profile</b> .....	<b>43</b>
1. Statistical Reference—Inspections All Types Fiscal Years 2014–2016 .....	10	<b>N.C. Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious”</b>	
2. Inspections by Category .....	11	27. Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious” Violations Construction Standards, Fiscal Year 2016 .....	48
<b>Inspections by Type</b>		28. Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious” Violations General Industry Standards, Fiscal Year 2016 .....	49
3. Statistical Reference—Inspections by Type.....	12	29. Top 10 Most Frequently Cited “Serious” Violations Public Sector, Fiscal Year 2016 .....	50
4. Inspections by Type .....	13	<b>Consultation Series</b>	
<b>Inspections by Industry Type</b>		30. Statistical Reference—Total Visits by Category, Type and Industry Type .....	53
5. Statistical Reference—Inspections by Industry Type .....	14	31. Total Visits in Fiscal Years 2014–2016.....	54
6. Inspections by Industry Type .....	15	32. Total Visits by Type in Fiscal Years 2014–2016.....	55
7. Average Lapse Time for All Inspections ...	16	33. Total Visits by Industry in Fiscal Years 2014–2016.....	56
<b>Violation Series</b>		34. Hazards Abated by Type.....	57
<b>Violations by Type</b>		<b>Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series</b>	
8. Statistical Reference—Violations in Fiscal Years 2014–2016.....	19	35. Distribution of OSH-Related Publications....	64
9. Statistical Reference—Violations by Type.....	20	<b>Fatality Series</b>	
10. Violations by Type .....	21	36. Fatalities Investigated by Event in Fiscal Years 2014–2016.....	66
<b>Violations per Inspection</b>		37. Total Fatalities Investigated in Fiscal Years 2014–2016.....	67
11. Inspections In-Compliance .....	22	38. Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities in Fiscal Years 2014–2016 .....	68
12. Violations per Inspection .....	23	39. N.C. Fatal Events by District Office Fiscal Years 2014–2016.....	69
13. Violations per Followup Inspection.....	24	40. Fatalities by Industry Type .....	70
14. Violations Reclassified.....	25	41. Fatalities by Office Location FY 2016 .....	71
<b>Penalty Series</b>		42. Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group FY 2016 ..	72
15. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment in Fiscal Years 2014–2016.....	28	<b>Construction Series</b>	
16. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment by Violation Type.....	29	43. Inspections by Category FY 2016 .....	76
17. Penalty Assessment by Violation Type .....	30	44. Inspections by Field Office FY 2016 .....	77
18. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment per Violation .....	31	45. Inspections by Type FY 2016 .....	78
19. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment by Violation Type (Public Sector Only).....	32	46. Inspections by Type and Percentage FY 2016 .....	79
20. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment per Violation (Public Sector Only).....	33	47. SEP Inspections by Type FY 2016.....	80
21. Penalty Retention.....	34	48. Ratio for SWRV Inspections FY 2016 .....	81
<b>Litigation Series</b>			
22. Statistical Reference—Contested Cases and Percentages Fiscal Years 2014–2016...	36		
23. Number of Inspections Contested.....	37		
24. Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested.....	38		

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## Executive Summary

**Background:** The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor monitors state programs effectiveness by making comparisons of state data versus federal data. This report highlights North Carolina’s occupational safety and health program experience through a comparison to other state programs and the federal program experience for federal fiscal year 2016, Oct. 1, 2015–Sept. 30, 2016.

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

**Methodology:** Report data on total numbers and dollar amounts were generated from “United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Inspection Report, October 1, 2015–September 30, 2016.” Averages and percentages were calculated by the Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau, and the graphs and charts were prepared by the Publications Bureau, N.C. Department of Labor.

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

### Text Table 1

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

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



**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## **Executive Summary (continued)**

### **Inspections**

During fiscal year 2016 (October 2015–September 2016), North Carolina conducted 2,635 inspections, 1,601 more than the average federal jurisdiction and 665 more than the average state program.

Of North Carolina's 2,635 inspections, 1,673 (63 percent) were safety and 962 (37 percent) were health. In the average federal jurisdiction 80 percent were safety and 20 percent were health, while in the average state program 77 percent were safety and 23 were health.

In the inspection type category, North Carolina programmed inspections accounted for 44 percent of inspection activity, compared to 40 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 46 percent in the average state program. Complaint inspections accounted for 26 percent of inspections in North Carolina, 28 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 22 percent in the average state program for fiscal year 2016.

In the inspection by industry group, North Carolina accounted for 19 percent of inspections in manufacturing, compared to 23 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 16 percent in the average state program. However, North Carolina conducted 42 percent of inspections in construction compared to 49 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 39 percent in the average state program data for fiscal year 2016.

North Carolina conducted 6 percent of inspections in the public sector compared to 14 percent in the average state program for federal fiscal year 2016. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector.

### **Violations**

North Carolina cited 4,730 total violations, a 14 percent decrease from the previous year. The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,926 violations, an 8 percent decrease and the average state program cited 3,997.

Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (3.0) than the average federal jurisdiction (2.5) and less than the average state program (3.2). North Carolina cited more serious violations (2,623) in FY 2016 than the average federal jurisdiction (1,379) and more than the average state program (1,938). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (2,002) in FY 2016 than the average federal jurisdiction (424) and more than the average state program (1,964).

### **Penalty Assessments**

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$5,052,106 in FY 2016, which was slightly lower than the average federal jurisdiction (\$5,169,616) and higher than the average state program (\$4,601,040). North Carolina assessed a total of \$239,968 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2016.

North Carolina's average penalty per violation was lower than the average state program per serious violation (\$1,585 vs. \$1,733), per repeat violation (\$4,052 vs. \$4,469), and per nonserious violation (\$125 vs. \$246). However, North Carolina's average penalty per willful violation was higher than the average state program (\$47,800 vs. \$39,484).

The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$2,373 vs. \$1,585), per repeat violation (\$8,530 vs. \$4,052) and per nonserious violation (\$671 vs. \$125). However, North Carolina's average penalty per willful violation was higher than the average federal jurisdiction (\$47,800 vs. \$40,383).

### **Litigation**

In North Carolina, 7.1 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2016, higher than FY 2015 (4.5). The average federal jurisdiction had 8.2 percent of the inspections with citations contested, while the average state program had 15.9 percent of the inspections with citations contested.

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
October 2015–September 2016

## **Executive Summary (continued)**

### **Consultation**

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,399 total visits in FY 2016. This was a 1 percent decrease from FY 2015. Of 1,399 traditional visits, 84 percent were initial visits, 9 percent were training/assistance visits, and 7 percent were followup visits. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2016 was 29 percent manufacturing, 29 percent construction, 27 percent other and 15 percent public sector visits.

The consultation program continues to participate in a Region IV pilot project that uses workers' compensation data to target companies for consultation. Participation in this project requires a safety and health program assessment and that the company agree to a three-year commitment with the Department of Labor.

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

The Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau distributed 46,451 OSHA-related publications in FY 2016, a 27 percent decrease from FY 2015 with 63,531, and a 1 percent increase from FY 2014 with 45,947. In 2016, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 8,702 employers and employees.

The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to six new companies and awarded recertification to 12 existing companies in FY 2016. There are currently a total of 147 companies in the Star programs.

### **Fatalities**

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 48 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2016. Of the 48 investigated fatalities in FY 2016, 13 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 29 percent were related to "falls," 35 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 8 percent were related to "electrocutions," and 15 percent were related to "other."

### **Construction Inspections Emphasis**

The Occupational Safety and Health Division established a construction special emphasis program (SEP) to decrease fatalities in the construction industry (SIC 15-17 and NAICS 23). The North Carolina counties included in the program are: Gaston, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Union, Wake and Wilkes. The Construction Industry Special Emphasis Program accounted for 1,105 inspections during FY 2016 in North Carolina. Of the 1,105 inspections, 79 percent were safety and 21 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 40 percent of all activity within the SEP, and 60 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 1,376 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2016. A total of 403 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

**Text Table 2**

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

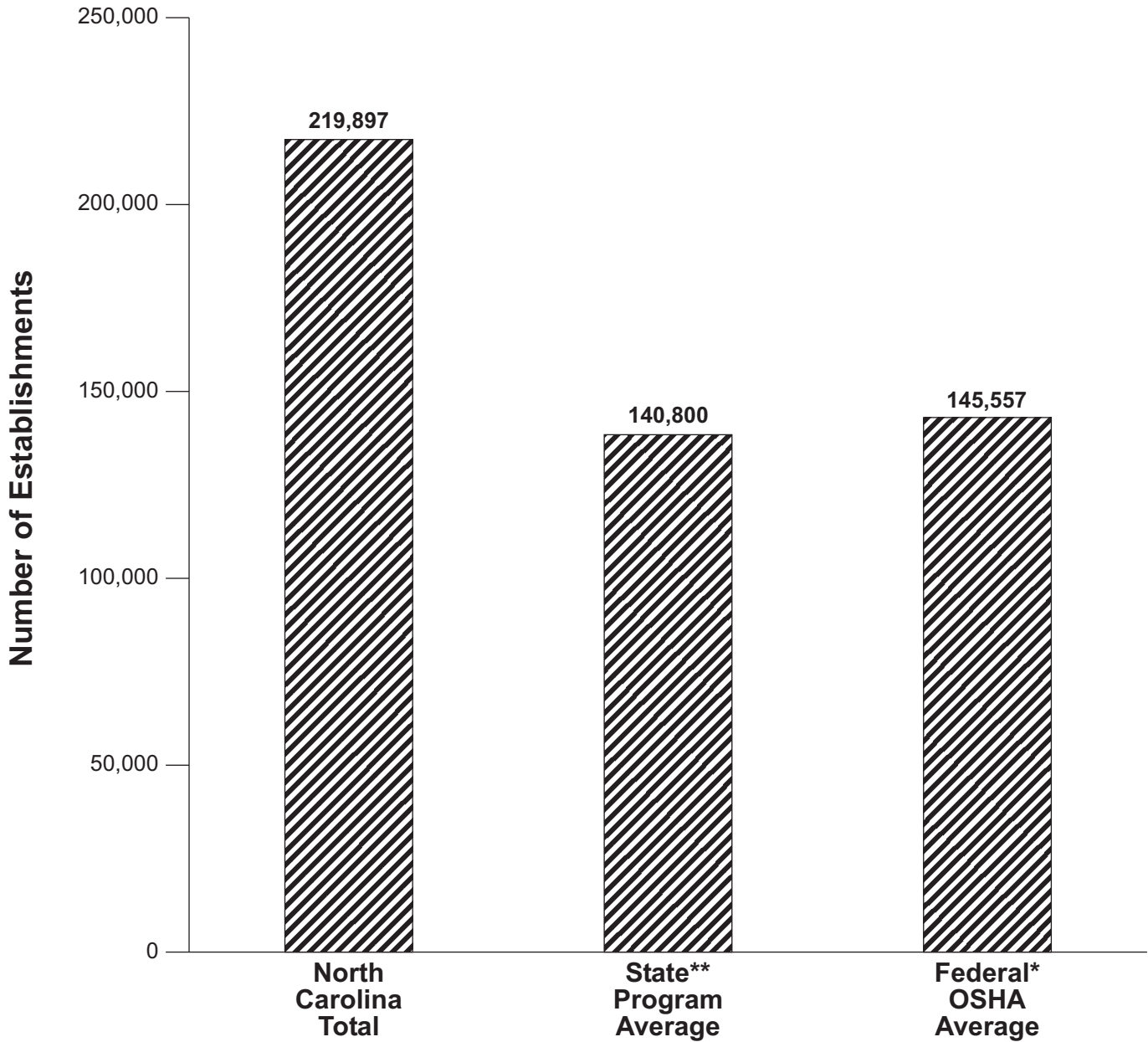
State Administered Programs	Number of Establishments <sup>1</sup>	Federally Administered Programs	Number of Establishments <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction</b>	<b>3,097,598</b>	<b>Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4,512,265</b>
<b>Region 1—1 state</b>	<b>21,041</b>	<b>Region 1—5 states</b>	<b>368,027</b>
Vermont	21,041	Connecticut <sup>3</sup>	88,555
<b>Region 2—1 jurisdiction</b>	<b>44,169</b>	Maine	40,369
Puerto Rico	44,169	Massachusetts	173,575
<b>Region 3—2 states</b>	<b>332,140</b>	New Hampshire	37,396
Maryland	136,501	Rhode Island	28,132
Virginia	195,639	<b>Region 2—2 states, 1 jurisdiction</b>	<b>770,099</b>
<b>Region 4—4 states</b>	<b>545,116</b>	New Jersey <sup>3</sup>	230,600
Kentucky	91,418	New York <sup>3</sup>	536,890
North Carolina	219,897	Virgin Islands <sup>3</sup>	2,609
South Carolina	102,297	<b>Region 3—3 states, 1 jurisdiction</b>	<b>382,173</b>
Tennessee	131,504	Delaware	24,312
<b>Region 5—3 states</b>	<b>509,591</b>	District of Columbia	22,210
Indiana	143,826	Pennsylvania	298,297
Michigan	218,282	West Virginia	37,354
Minnesota	147,483	<b>Region 4—4 states</b>	<b>896,735</b>
<b>Region 6—1 state</b>	<b>43,748</b>	Alabama	97,714
New Mexico	43,748	Florida	519,875
<b>Region 7—1 state</b>	<b>80,466</b>	Georgia	220,605
Iowa	80,466	Mississippi	58,541
<b>Region 8—2 states</b>	<b>94,182</b>	<b>Region 5—3 states</b>	<b>704,876</b>
Utah	73,375	Illinois <sup>3</sup>	316,120
Wyoming	20,807	Ohio	250,535
<b>Region 9—4 states</b>	<b>1,117,506</b>	Wisconsin	138,221
Arizona	134,434	<b>Region 6—4 states</b>	<b>819,797</b>
California	889,646	Arkansas	64,670
Hawaii	31,801	Louisiana	104,976
Nevada	61,625	Oklahoma	92,430
<b>Region 10—3 states</b>	<b>309,639</b>	Texas	557,721
Alaska	20,752	<b>Region 7—3 states</b>	<b>280,991</b>
Oregon	109,875	Kansas	74,055
Washington	179,012	Missouri	153,945
		Nebraska	52,991
		<b>Region 8—4 states</b>	<b>245,751</b>
		Colorado	158,064
		Montana	36,791
		North Dakota	24,698
		South Dakota	26,198
		<b>Region 9<sup>2</sup></b>	
		<b>Region 10—1 state</b>	<b>43,816</b>
		Idaho	43,816

1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns—United States, 2014 (Private sector only).

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

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

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



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

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

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

# **Inspection Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## **Definitions of Types of Inspections**

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

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

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

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

An accident inspection results from the reporting of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## **Inspections Series Highlights**

- The number of inspections in North Carolina decreased from 2,892 in FY 2015 to 2,635 in FY 2016, a decrease of 9 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was 1,970.
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 1,034 in FY 2016, less than in FY 2015 (1,157).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,791 in FY 2015 to 1,673 in FY 2016, a decrease of 7 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs was 1,521 for FY 2016.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had an 11 percent decrease from 933 in FY 2015 to 831 in FY 2016.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,101 in FY 2015 to 962 in FY 2016, a decrease of 13 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs was 449 for FY 2016.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 9 percent decrease from 224 in FY 2015 to 203 in FY 2016.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2016 for manufacturing was 19 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 16 percent of total inspections for the average state program and 23 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2016 for construction was 42 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 39 percent of total inspections for the average state program and 49 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina conducted 6 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2016, compared to 14 percent of the total inspections in the public sector for the average state program. Federal OSHA does not have jurisdiction over public sector establishments.
- The average number of days from the opening conference until citations were issued for FY 2016 was 41 days for North Carolina, 46 days for the average state program, and 49 days for the average federal jurisdiction.



**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## Inspections, All Types

Comparison	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
<b>North Carolina</b>	3,230	3,230	2,892	2,892	2,635	2,635
<b>State Program**</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43,346	1,970
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	36,165	1,166	35,874	1,157	32,042	1,034

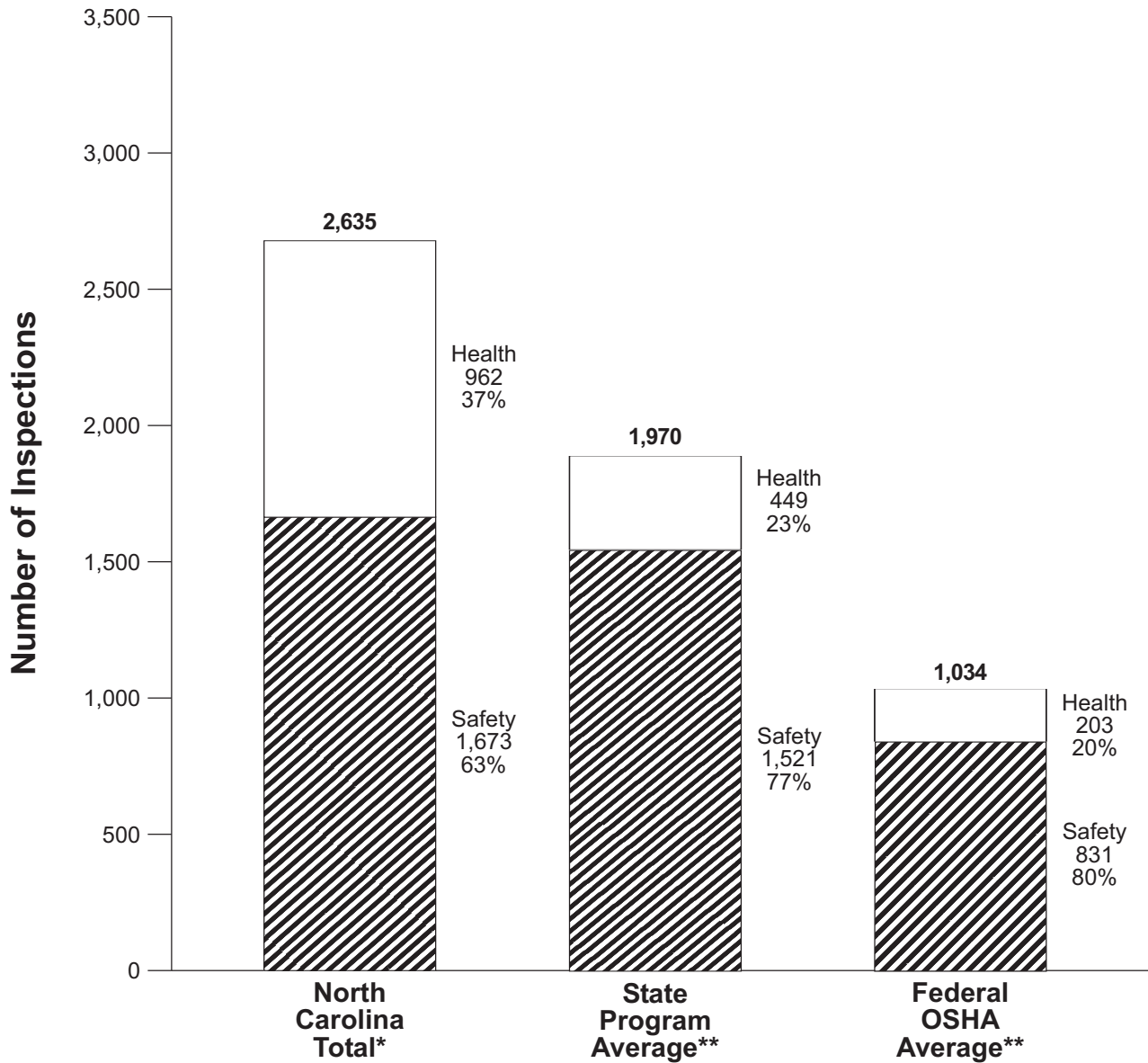
## Inspections by Category FY 2016

Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
<b>North Carolina</b>	1,673	63	962	37
<b>State Program**</b>	1,521	77	449	23
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	831	80	203	20

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

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

## Inspections by Category



\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## Inspections by Type

Comparison	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	56	2	687	26	1,163	44
State Program**	163	8	434	22	900	46
Federal OSHA*	29	3	287	28	410	40

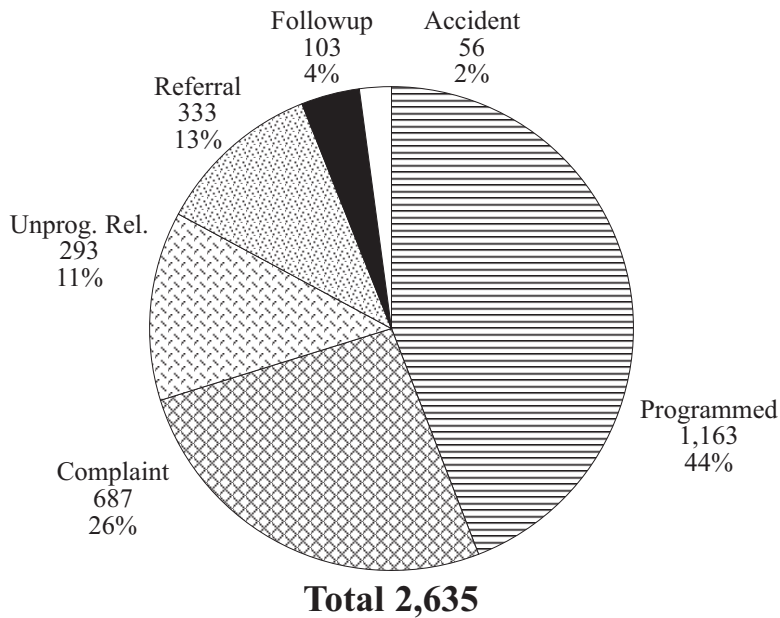
Comparison	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	103	4	333	13	293	11
State Program**	79	4	271	14	123	6
Federal OSHA*	36	3	217	21	55	5

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

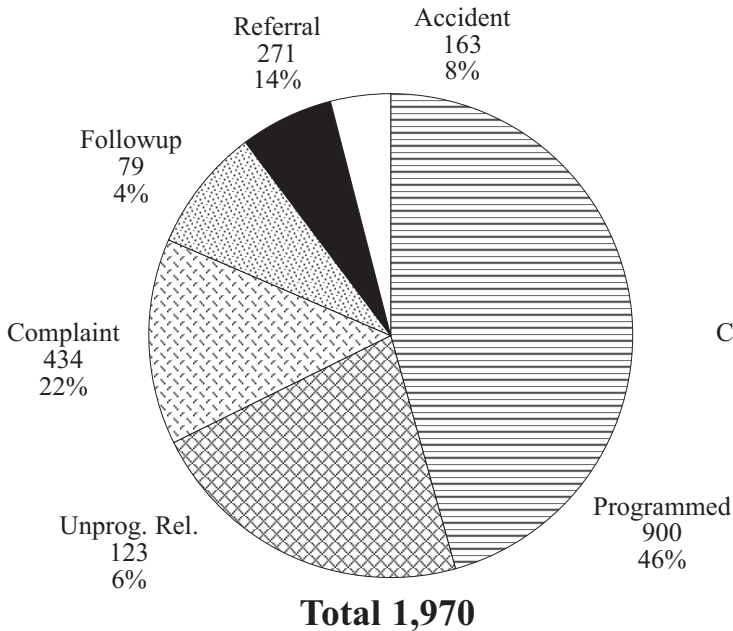
\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

## Inspections by Type

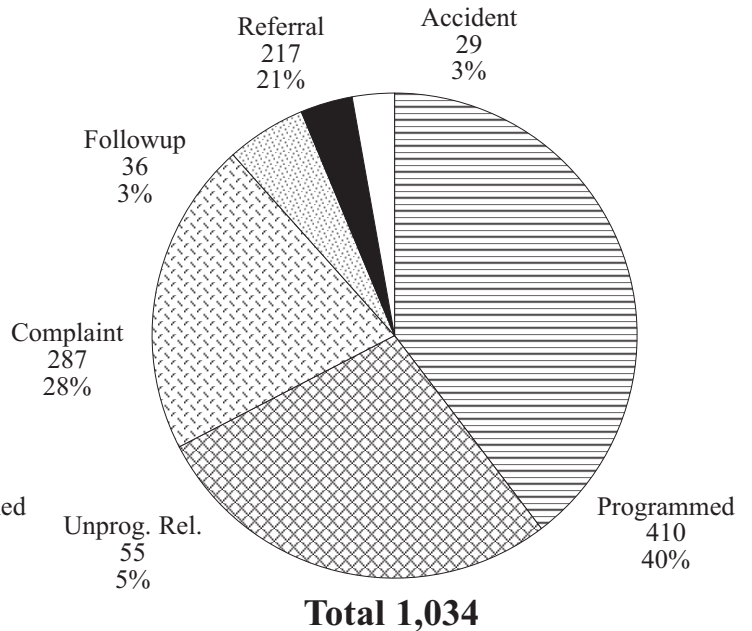
North Carolina Total\*



State Program Average\*\*



Federal OSHA Average\*\*



\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Plan State data from OSH Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-17.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## Inspections by Industry Type

Comparison	Construction		Manufacturing	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,105	42	488	19
State Program**	775	39	314	16
Federal OSHA*	505	49	241	23

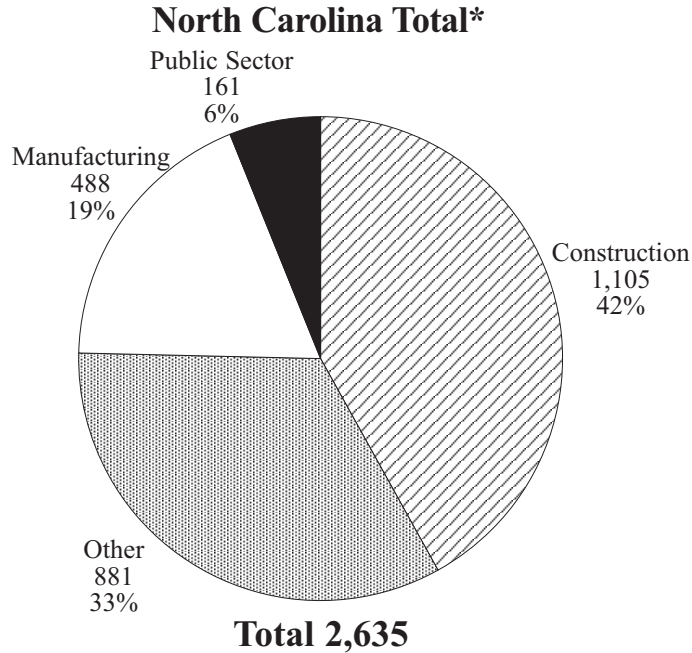
Comparison	Other		Public Sector***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	881	33	161	6
State Program**	606	31	275	14
Federal OSHA*	288	28	N/A	N/A

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

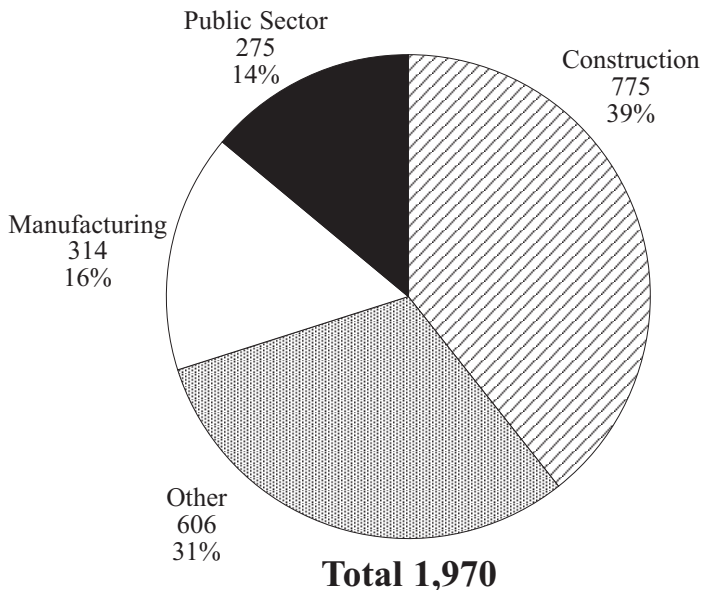
\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

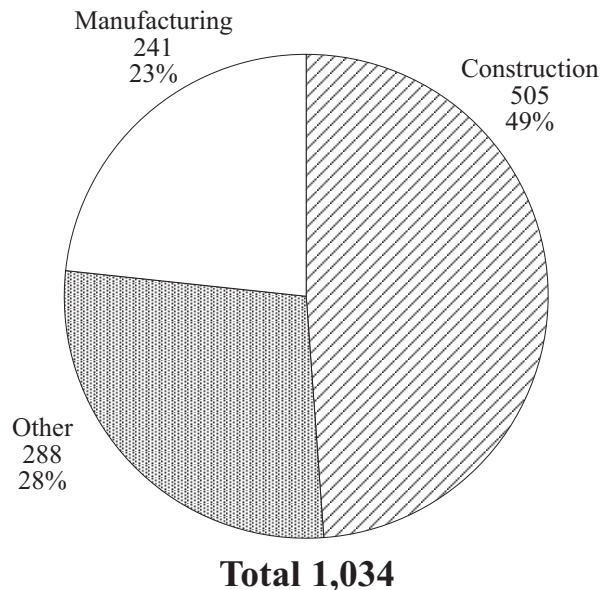
## Inspections by Industry Type



### State Program Average\*\*



### Federal OSHA Average\*\*

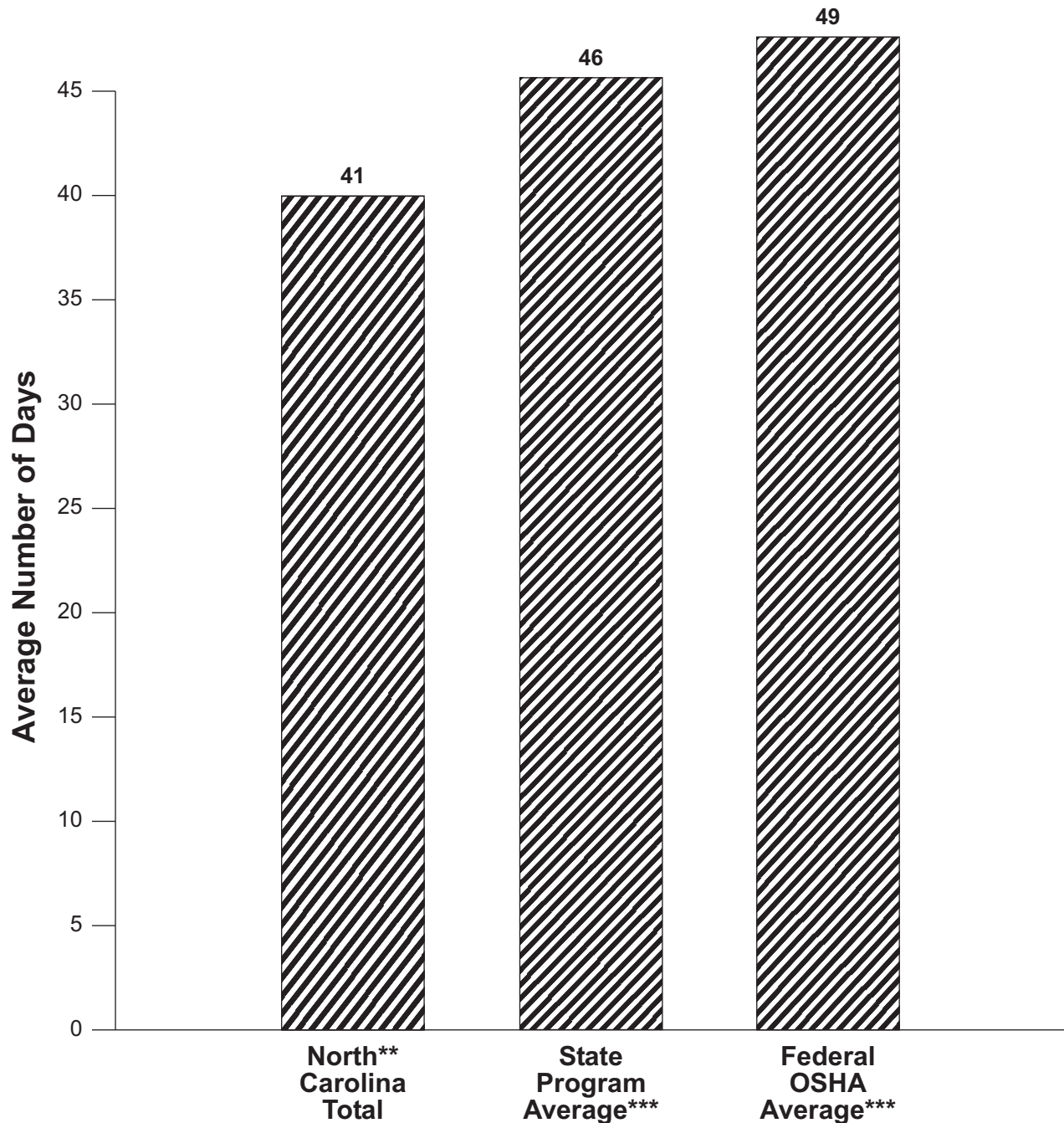


\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Plan State data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016

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



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

\*\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-11-17.

\*\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

## **Violation Series**



**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
October 2015–September 2016

## **Definitions of Types of Violations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016**

## Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina decreased 14 percent from 5,505 in FY 2015 to 4,730 in FY 2016.
- The total number of violations cited by the average state program was 3,997 for FY 2016.
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced a 8 percent decrease in the total violations cited, from 2,091 in FY 2015 to 1,926 in FY 2016.
- North Carolina cited 2,623 serious violations in FY 2016, a 10 percent decrease from 2,916 serious violations in FY 2015.
- The number of serious violations cited by the average state program was 1,938 for FY 2016.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,379 serious violations in FY 2016, a 10 percent decrease from 1,535 serious violations in FY 2015.
- North Carolina continues to cite more nonserious violations (2,002), compared to the average state program with 1,964 nonserious violations and the average federal jurisdiction with 424 nonserious violations cited in FY 2016.
- Overall, North Carolina cited less violations per inspection (3.0), than the average state program (3.2) and more violations per inspection than the average federal jurisdiction (2.5).
- In FY 2016, North Carolina reclassified 1.1 percent of the violations, compared to 5.0 percent of violations reclassified in the average federal jurisdiction.

### CHART 8

## Violations in Fiscal Years 2014–2016

Comparison	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
<b>North Carolina</b>	6,767	6,767	5,505	5,505	4,730	4,730
<b>State Program**</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87,934	3,997
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	67,528	2,178	64,811	2,091	59,704	1,926

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## Violations by Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	2,623	2,623	56	2,002	2,002	42
State Program**	42,629	1,938	49	43,213	1,964	49
Federal OSHA*	42,752	1,379	72	13,161	424	22

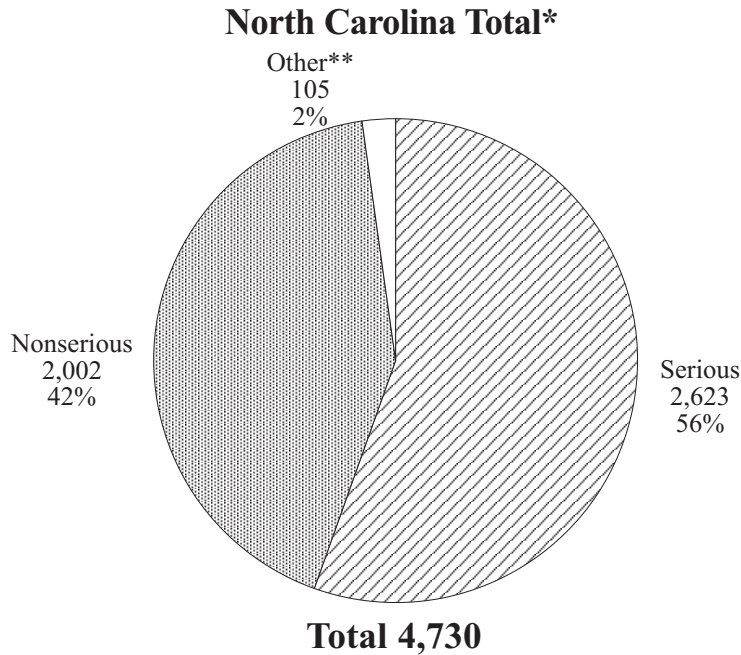
Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	100	100	2	5	5	0
State Program**	1,731	79	2	176	8	0
Federal OSHA*	3,118	101	5	520	17	1

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Program**	152	7	0	33	1	0
Federal OSHA*	152	5	0	1	0	0

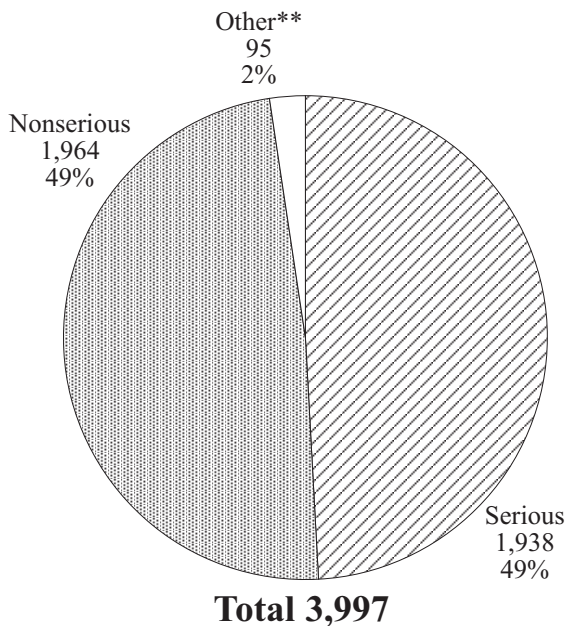
\*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

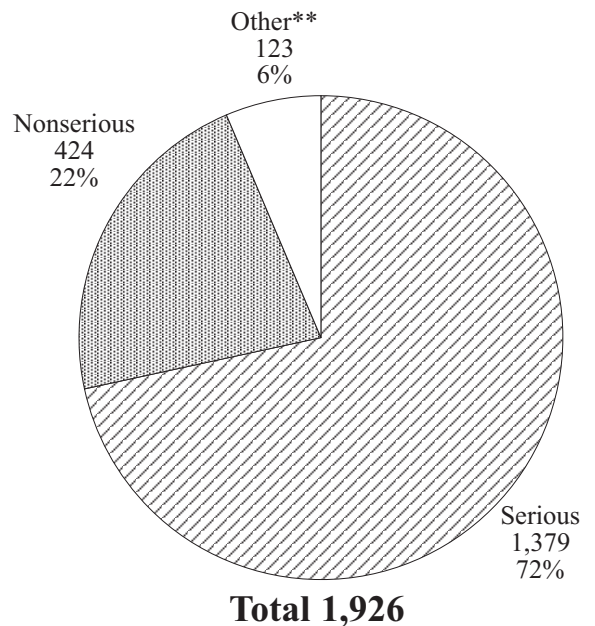
## Violations by Type



### State Program Average\*\*\*



### Federal OSHA Average\*\*\*



\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-17.

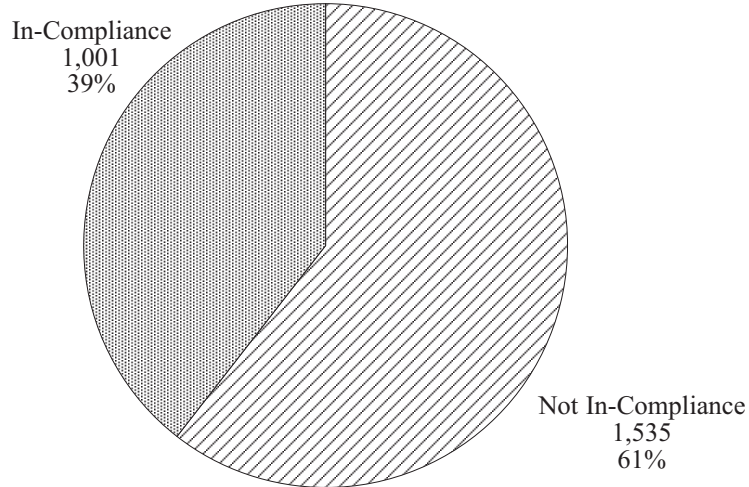
\*\*“Other” violations include repeat, willful, failure-to-abate and unclassified violations.

\*\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016

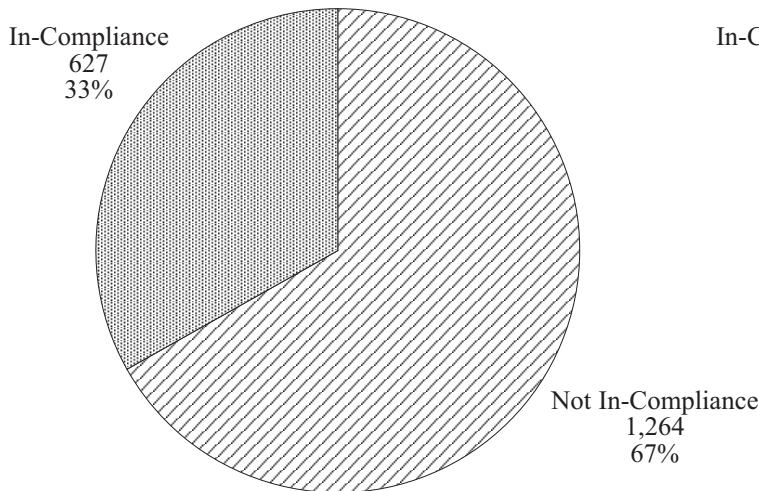
### Inspections In-Compliance or With Citations Issued (Excluding Followup Inspections)

North Carolina Total\*



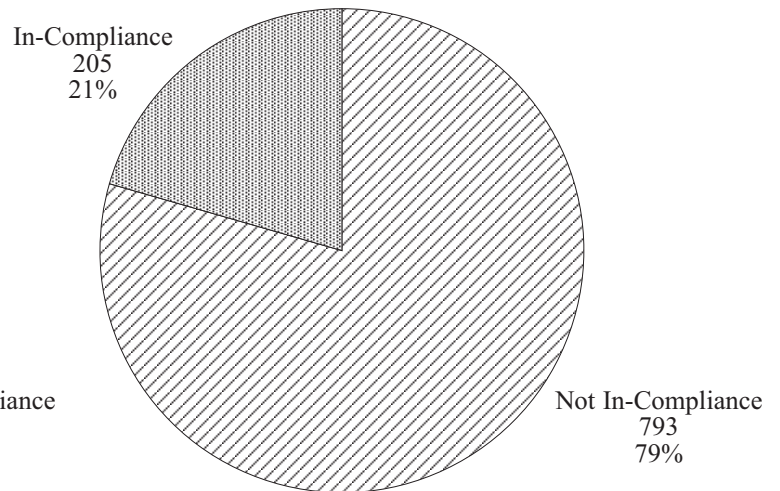
Total 2,536

State Program Average\*\*



Total 1,891

Federal OSHA Average\*\*

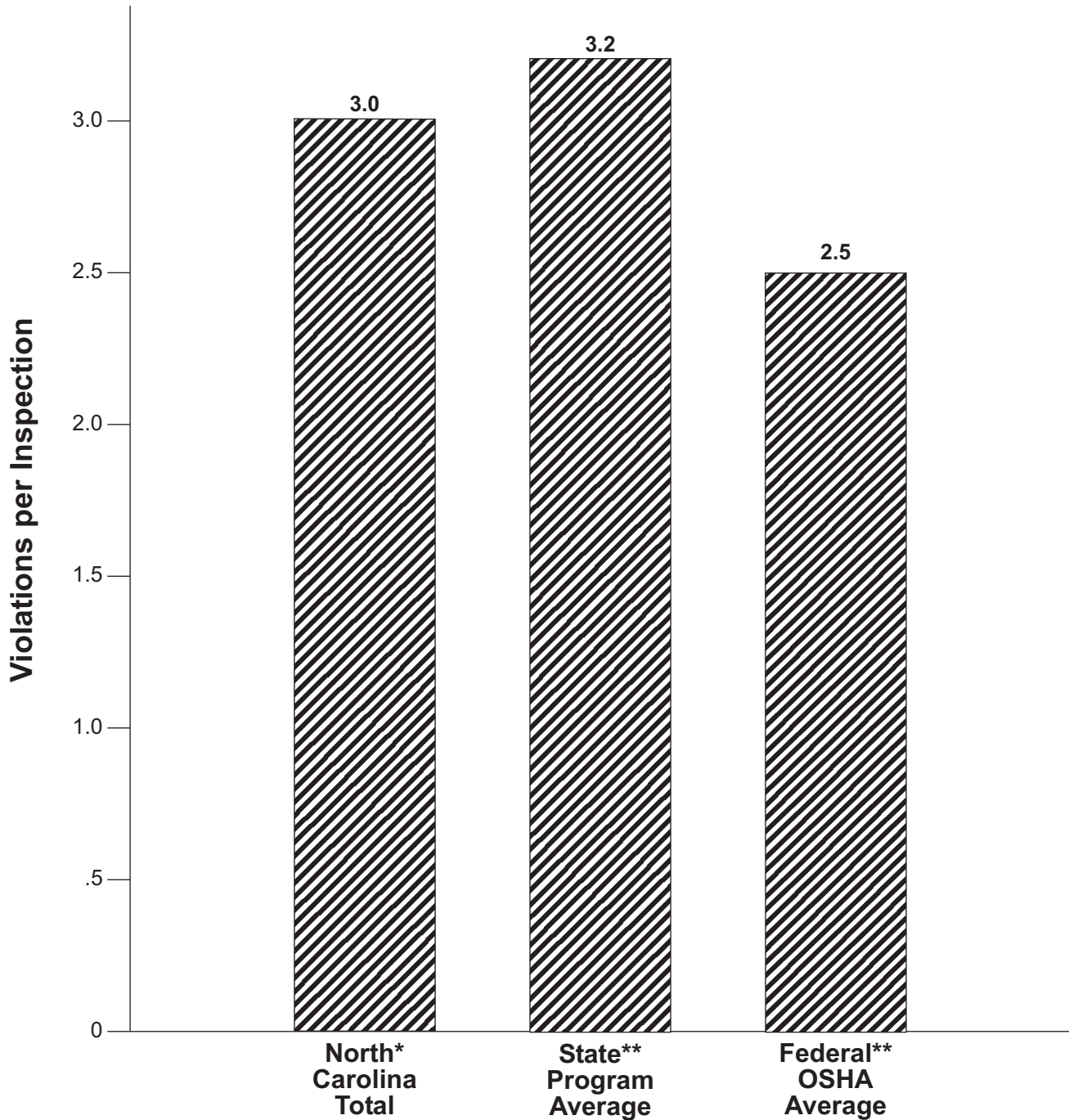


Total 998

\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-17.

## Violations per Inspection

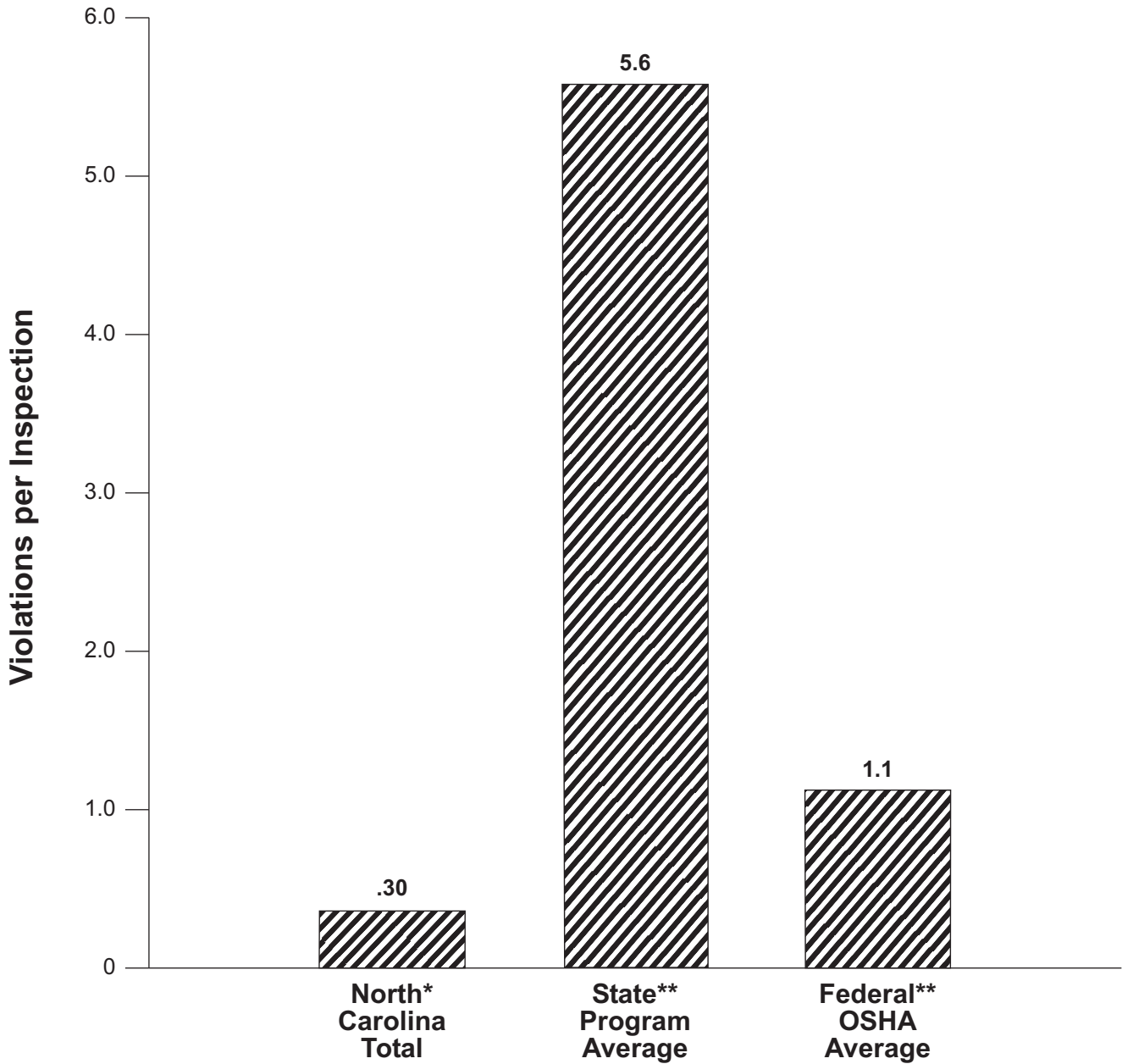


\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-17.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016

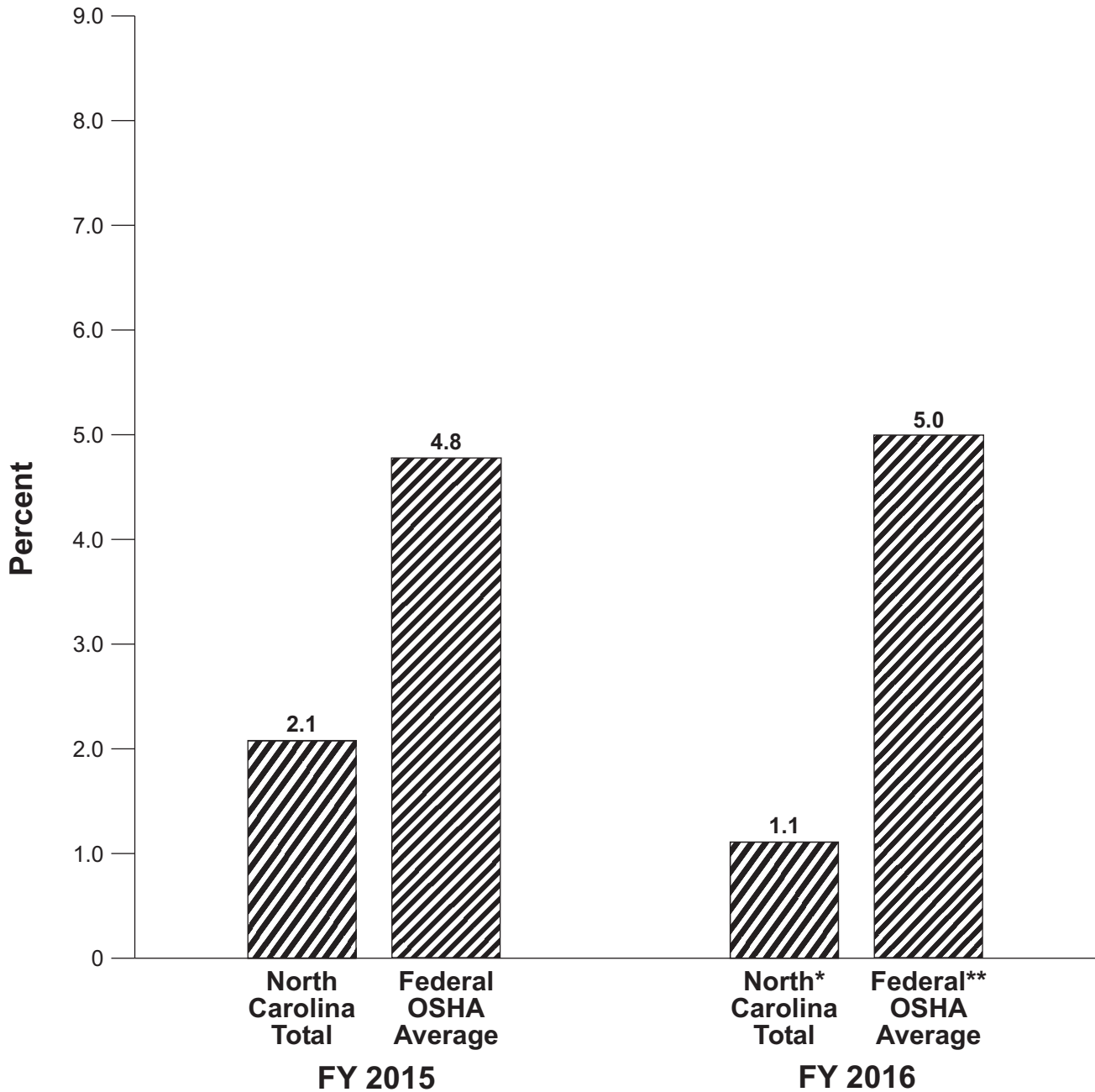
### Violations per Followup Inspection\*



\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

## Violations Reclassified



\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.



[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

## **Penalty Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016**

## Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$5,052,106 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2016, compared to a total of \$4,601,040 assessed by the average state program and \$5,169,616 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$1,585 in FY 2016, lower than \$1,733 in the average state program and lower than \$2,373 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$239,968 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2016, a 25 percent decrease from \$298,984 assessed in FY 2015.
- In FY 2016, North Carolina retained 75.9 percent of penalties assessed compared to 65.4 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 15

## Penalty Assessment, All Types

Comparison	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
<b>North Carolina</b>	\$ 5,451,594	\$5,451,594	\$ 5,287,817	\$5,287,817	\$ 5,052,106	\$5,052,106
<b>State Program**</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$101,222,884	\$4,601,040
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	\$139,672,208	\$4,505,555	\$153,353,225	\$4,946,878	\$160,258,098	\$5,169,616

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

**CHART 16**

## Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 4,156,783	\$4,156,783	82	\$ 251,128	\$251,128	5
State Program**	\$73,875,646	\$3,357,984	73	\$10,625,634	\$482,983	10
Federal OSHA*	\$101,431,934	\$3,271,998	63	\$8,819,254	\$284,492	6

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 405,195	\$405,195	8	\$ 239,000	\$239,000	5
State Program**	\$ 7,766,275	\$353,012	8	\$ 6,949,175	\$315,872	7
Federal OSHA*	\$26,707,539	\$861,533	17	\$21,281,688	\$686,506	13

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program**	\$1,888,022	\$85,819	2	\$118,132	\$5,370	0
Federal OSHA*	\$2,017,683	\$65,087	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	0

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

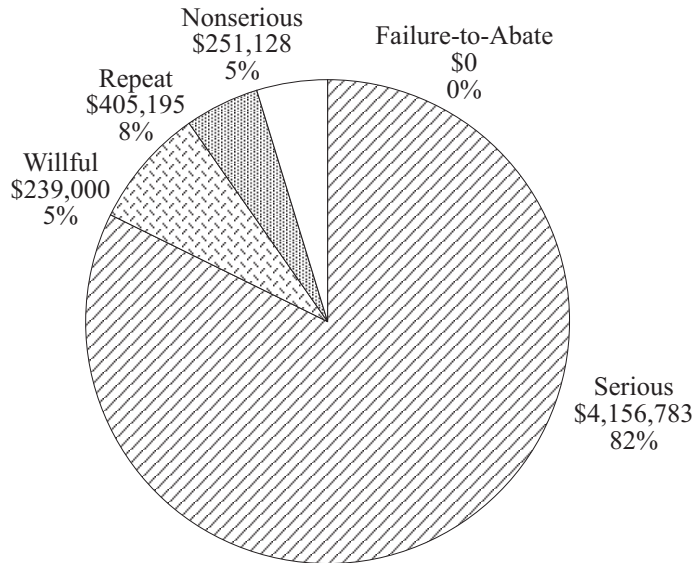
\*\*State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

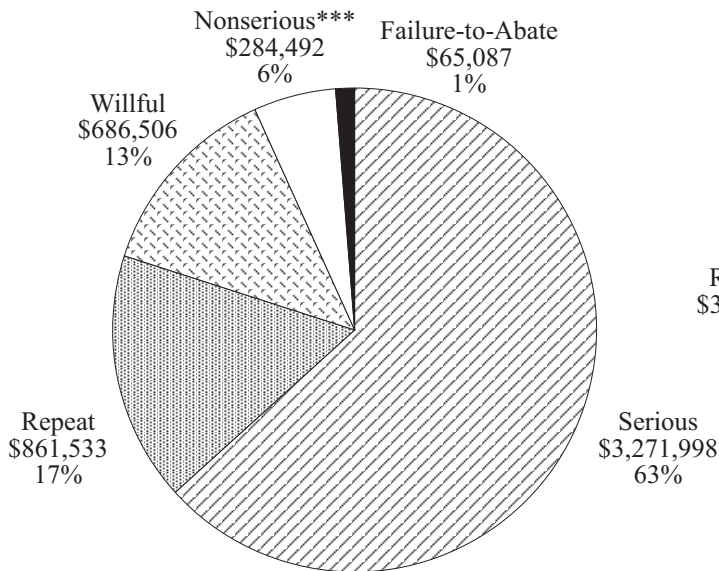
## Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

**North Carolina Total\***



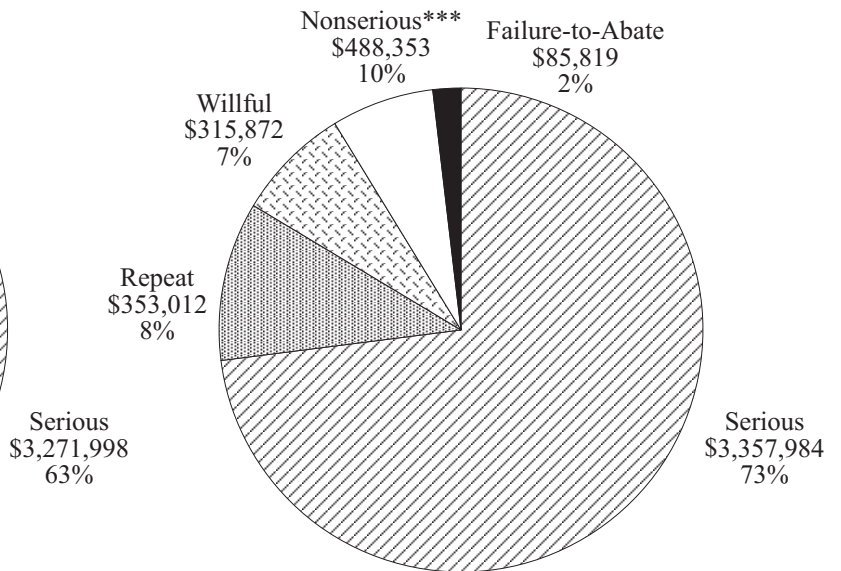
**Total \$5,052,106**

**Federal OSHA Average\*\***



**Total \$5,169,616**

**State Program Average\*\***



**Total \$4,601,040**

\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

\*\*\*Nonserious total also include unclassified penalties.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

**CHART 18**

## Penalty Assessment per Violation

<b>Comparison</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>Nonserious</b>	<b>Repeat</b>	<b>Willful</b>	<b>Failure-to- Abate</b>	<b>Unclassified***</b>
<b>North Carolina</b>	\$ 1,585	\$125	\$4,052	\$47,800	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>State Program**</b>	\$1,733	\$246	\$4,469	\$39,484	\$12,260	\$5,370
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	\$2,373	\$671	\$8,530	\$40,383	\$13,017	\$ 0

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

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## Penalty Assessment by Violation Type Public Sector\*

Comparison	Penalty Assessment (All Types)	
	Total	Average
North Carolina	\$ 239,968	\$239,968
State Program***	\$11,801,521	\$536,433
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 160,153	\$160,153	67	\$ 7,915	\$ 7,915	3
State Program***	\$10,175,087	\$462,504	86	\$1,273,744	\$57,898	11
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 1,900	\$1,900	1	\$70,000	\$70,000	29
State Program***	\$156,840	\$7,129	1	\$132,600	\$ 6,027	1
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified****		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 0	\$ 0	0	\$0	\$0	0
State Program***	\$61,000	\$2,773	1	\$2,250	\$102	0
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Comparison</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>Nonserious</b>	<b>Repeat</b>	<b>Willful</b>	<b>Failure-to-Abate</b>	<b>Unclassified****</b>
<b>North Carolina</b>	\$2,080	\$ 56	\$ 633	\$70,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>State Program***</b>	\$1,044	\$263	\$1,426	\$ 6,027	\$2,773	\$51
<b>Federal OSHA**</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

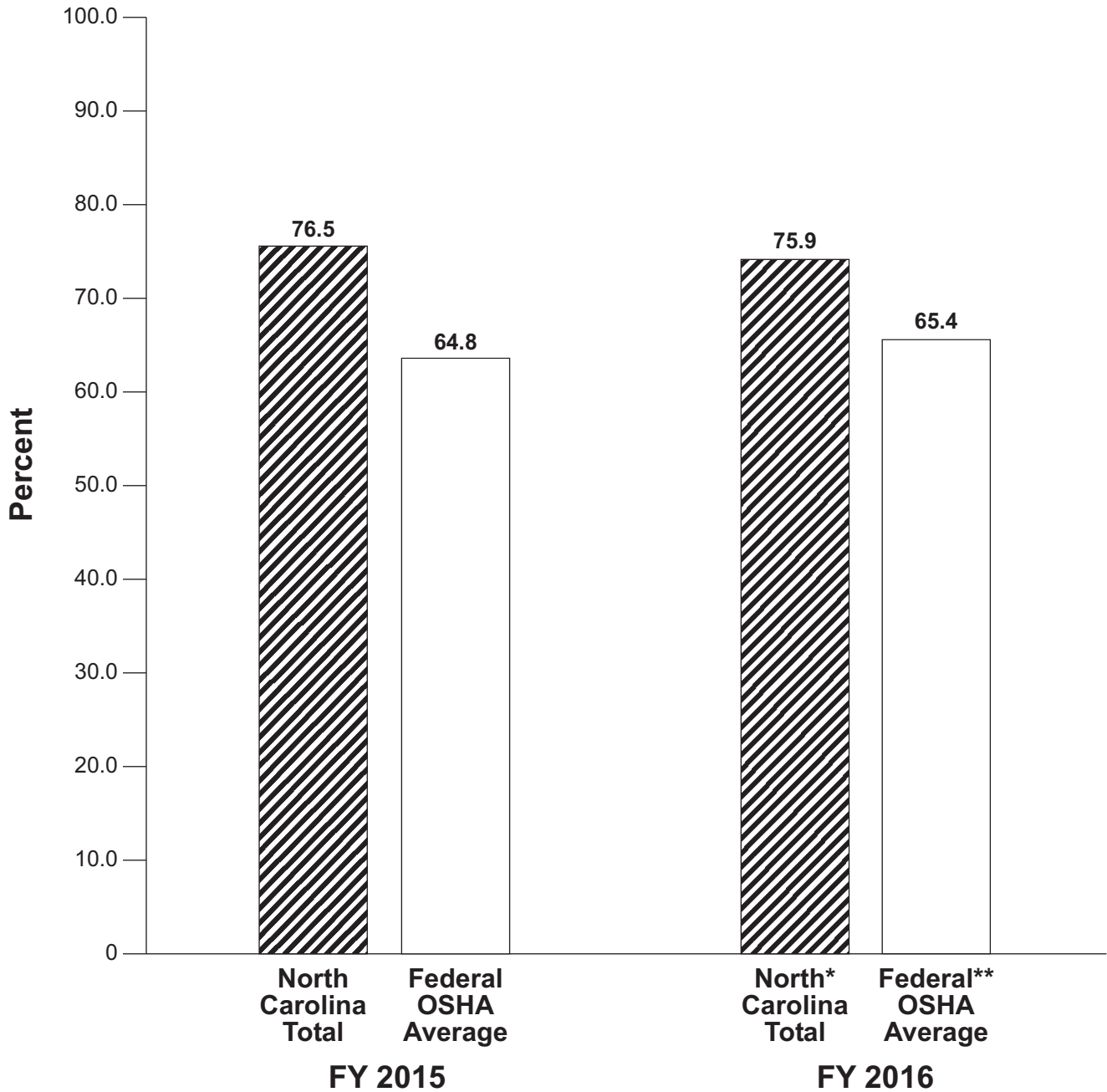
\*\*\*\*Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements. North Carolina has not adopted this procedure.



CHART 21

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2014–September 2016

### Penalty Retention



\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM)” report, run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Interim State Indicator Report (SIR)”, run 1-10-17.

# **Litigation Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016**

## Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was higher (109) in FY 2016 than in FY 2015 (79). The number of contested cases in the average state program was 201, and the number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 65.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina was lower in FY 2015 (4.5) than in FY 2016 (7.1).
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average state program was 15.9 in FY 2016.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was lower in FY 2015 at 7.3 than in FY 2016 at 8.2.

CHART 22

## Contested Cases October 2013–September 2016

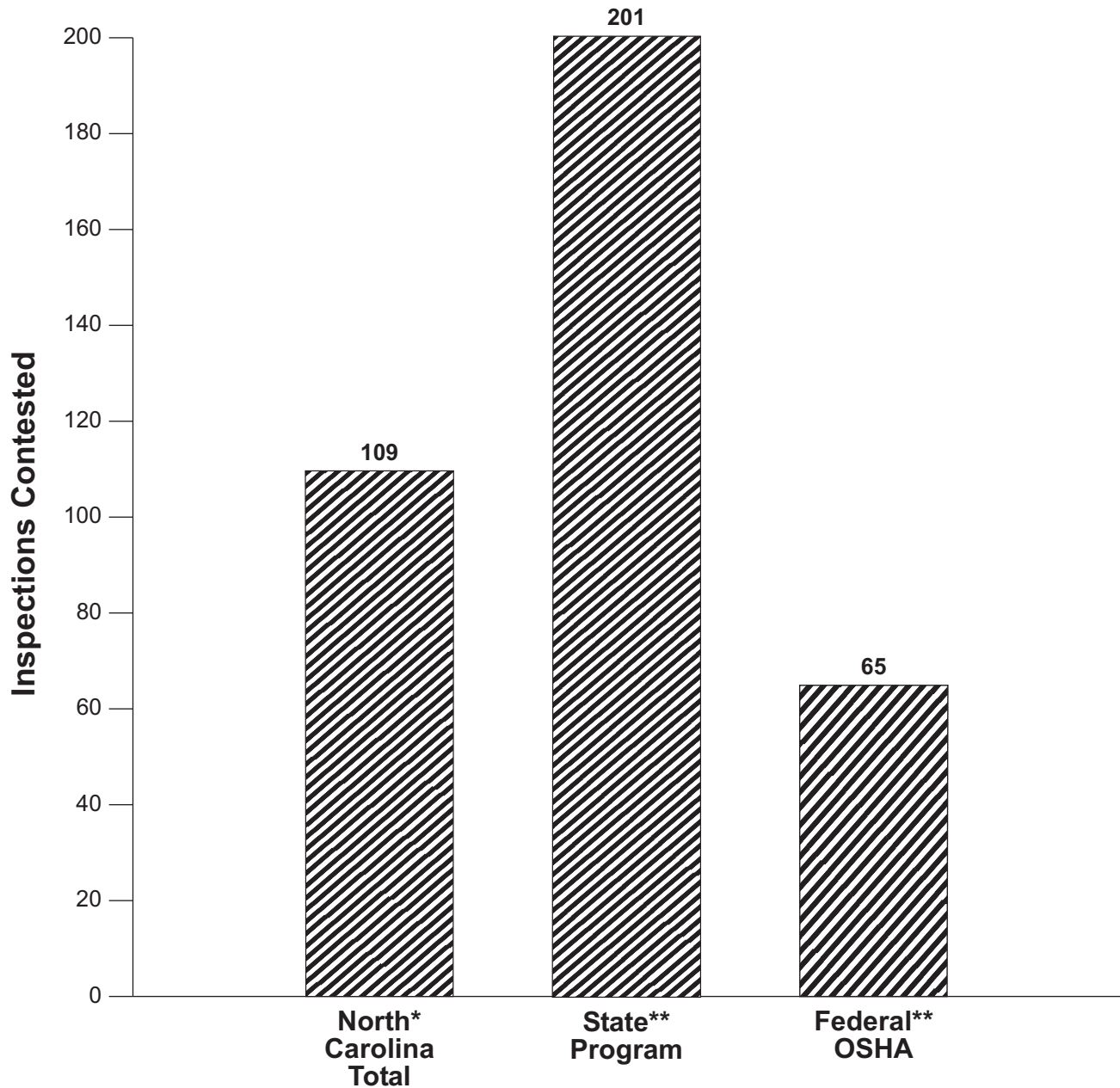
Comparison	FY 2014			FY 2015		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
<b>North Carolina</b>	92	92	4.5	79	79	4.5
<b>State Program**</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	1,718	55	6.4	1,909	62	7.3

Comparison	FY 2016		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
<b>North Carolina</b>	109	109	7.1
<b>State Program**</b>	4,431	201	15.9
<b>Federal OSHA*</b>	2,005	65	8.2

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

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

## Number of Inspections Contested

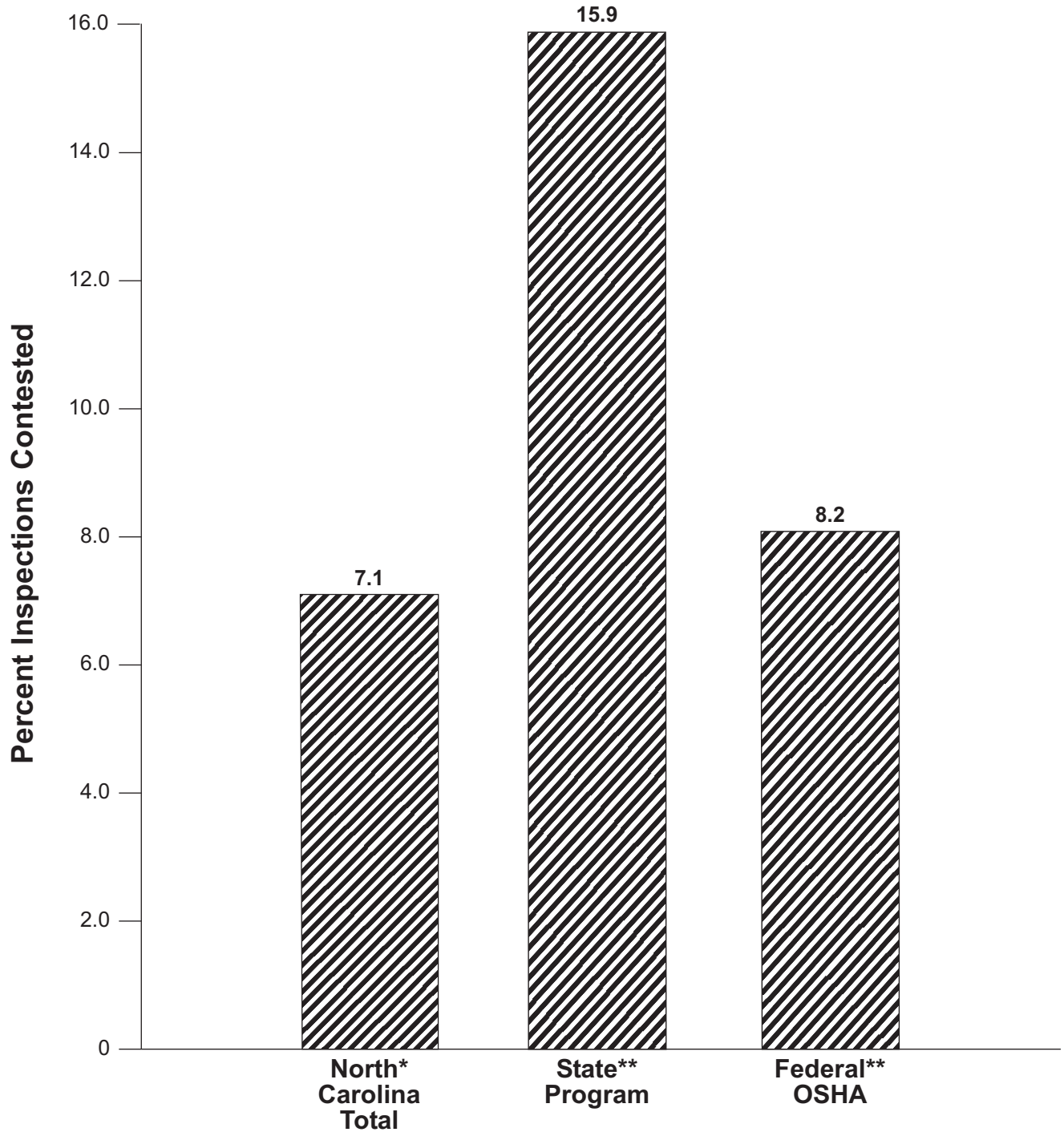


\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-17.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016

### Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested



\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-17.

\*\*Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

**Occupational Injury and Illness  
Incident Rates**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
Calendar Years 2008–2015**

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

Industry	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.3	4.5	5.3	6.1	4.8	2.9	5.5	3.2
Mining	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7
Construction	4.7	3.7	4.3	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.8
Manufacturing	5.0	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.7	4.4	3.7
Transportation	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.6
Wholesale Trade	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4
Retail Trade	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.7
Services	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.9
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.5	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.3

Industry	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.5	3.3	5.7	2.6	5.5	2.6	5.7	2.8
Mining	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.0
Construction	3.7	2.8	3.8	2.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	2.7
Manufacturing	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.3
Transportation	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.1
Wholesale Trade	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.8
Retail Trade	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9
Services	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.0	N/A	4.0	N/A	5.0	N/A	3.9

\*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*, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. N.C. data are from the NCDOL Research and Information Technology Division, Safety and Health Survey Section's *Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina*, conducted as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
Calendar Years 2008–2015**

**CHART 26**

**Days Away, Restricted, Job Transfer (DART) Case Rates\* by Industry  
A Comparison Between North Carolina and the United States\*\***

Industry	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.5	2.7	1.7	3.2	2.2
Mining	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0
Construction	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.5
Manufacturing	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.0
Transportation	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0
Wholesale Trade	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
Retail Trade	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Services	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.2	N/A	2.1	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9

Industry	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.3	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.3	1.7	3.5	2.2
Mining	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
Construction	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5
Manufacturing	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9
Transportation	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.0
Wholesale Trade	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6
Retail Trade	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3
Services	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.9

\*DART 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*, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. N.C. data are from the NCDOL Research and Information Technology Division, Safety and Health Survey Section's *Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina*, conducted as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.



[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

# **State Demographic Profile**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## **Introduction**

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

The division has established two primary strategic goals as part of the Five Year Strategic Plan. Goal One is to reduce the rate of workplace fatalities by 2 percent by the end of FY 2018. Goal Two is to reduce the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses by 10 percent by the end of FY 2018.

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

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016

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

<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>NAICS</b>	<b>SIC</b>	<b>Establishments*</b>	<b>Employees*</b>
Construction	23	15-17	25,546	200,621
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,326	464,114
Transportation	48-49	40-59	7,442	141,190
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	56,629	682,820
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	31,404	300,012
Services	54-81	70-89	134,690	2,201,217
All Other			3,831	47,362
<b>Total Private Sector</b>			<b>269,868</b>	<b>4,037,336</b>

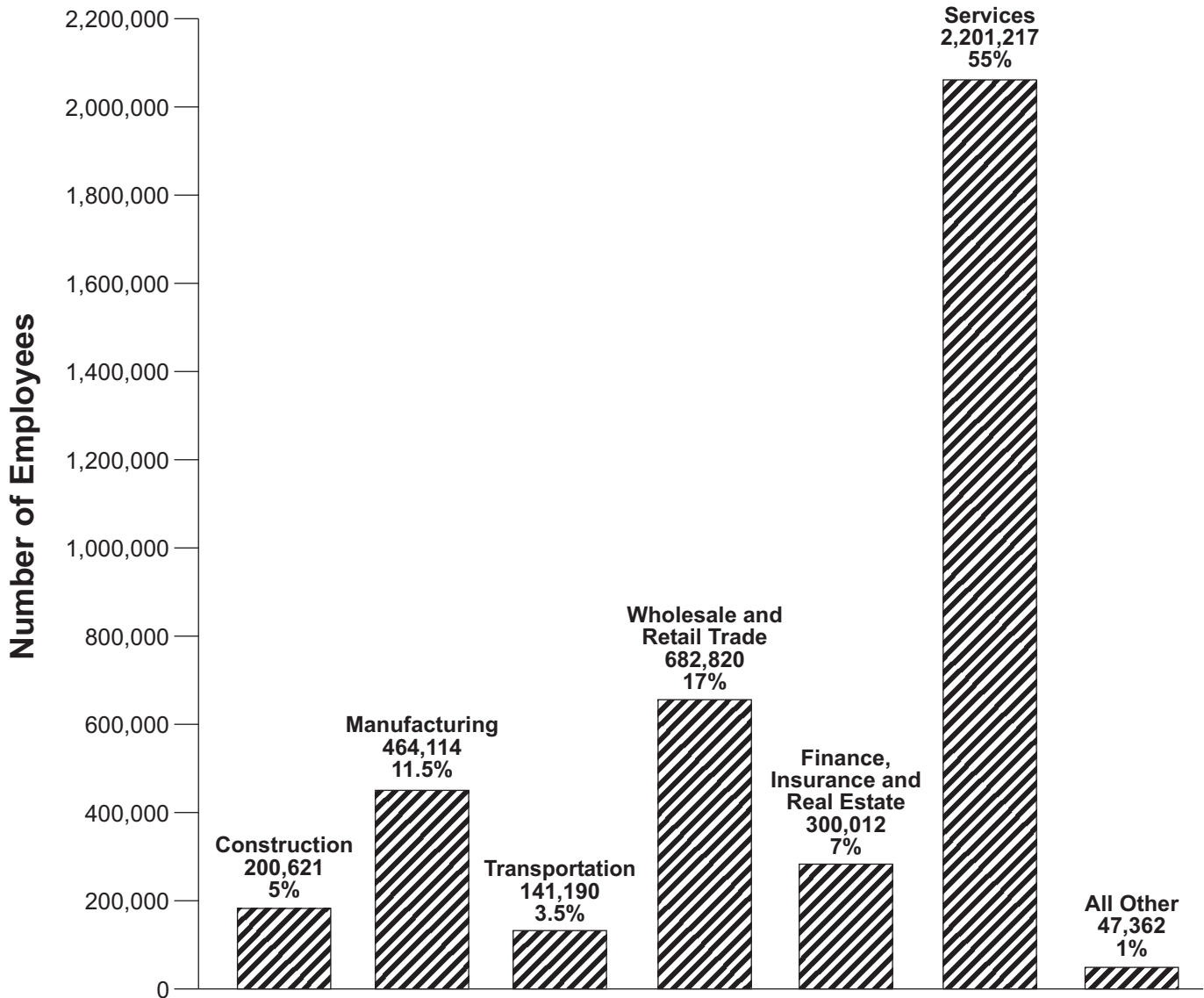
**Text Table 5**  
**State Demographic Profile**  
**Public Sector**

<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>Establishments*</b>	<b>Employees*</b>
State	1,459	184,185
Local	4,880	449,922
<b>Total Public Sector</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>634,107</b>

\*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2016.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016

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



\*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2016.

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

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
 October 2015–September 2016

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

Standard Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Serious Percent	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
1926.501(b)(13)	184	165	90	0	19	0	Fall protection—Residential construction—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.20(b)(2)	103	99	96	0	4	0	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections by competent person
1926.1053(b)(1)	103	94	91	0	9	0	Ladders—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.102(a)(1)	103	93	90	0	9	1	PPE—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.503(b)(1)	144	84	58	0	5	55	Fall protection—Certification of training
1926.100(a)	78	70	90	0	6	2	PPE—Head protection—General requirements
1926.503(a)(1)	71	69	97	0	2	0	Fall protection—Training program
1926.501(b)(1)	66	65	98	0	1	0	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(11)	65	62	95	0	3	0	Fall protection—Steep roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(10)	49	48	98	0	1	0	Fall protection—Low slope roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.1060(a)	39	36	92	0	2	1	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.20(b)(1)	37	36	97	0	1	0	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.21(b)(2)	30	30	100	0	0	0	Safety training and education—Employer responsibility—Instruction to avoid unsafe conditions
1926.1053(b)(4)	35	28	80	0	0	7	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.1053(b)(13)	29	28	97	0	0	1	Ladders—Use—Top step used as a step
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	26	26	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.95(a)	26	25	96	0	1	0	Personal protective equipment—Provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever necessary
1926.652(a)(1)	23	22	96	0	1	0	Excavations—Protection of persons in excavations
1926.451(g)(1)	22	21	95	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected 10 feet or more above lower level
1910.1200(e)(1)	34	20	59	0	0	14	Hazard communication—Written program
1926.451(e)(1)	20	19	95	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Access by various means—Scaffold platforms more than 2 feet above or below a point of access
1926.306(b)(3)(i)	18	18	100	0	0	0	Gages and valves—Air receiver equipped with pressure gage
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	18	18	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Aerial lifts—Extensible and articulating boom platforms—Body belts and lanyards worn/used
1910.1200(h)(1)	26	17	65	0	0	9	Hazard communication—Training
1926.451(c)(2)	18	17	94	0	0	1	Criteria for supported scaffolds—Scaffold bears on baseplates and mudsills or other adequate firm foundation

\*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-10-17.

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
 October 2015–September 2016

**CHART 28**

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

Standard Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Serious Percent	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
NCGS 95.129(1)	67	65	97	1	1	0	General Duty Clause
1910.212(a)(1)	66	62	94	0	1	3	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.1200(h)(1)	136	44	32	0	2	90	Hazard communication—Training
1910.1200(e)(1)	134	38	28	0	0	96	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.133(a)(1)	40	33	83	0	0	7	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	34	29	85	1	2	2	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.132(d)(1)	44	27	61	0	0	17	Personal protective equipment—Workplace hazard assessment
1910.215(b)(9)	31	27	87	0	1	3	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.215(a)(4)	30	26	87	0	1	3	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.23(c)(1)	28	26	93	0	0	2	Walking and working surfaces—Protect open sided floors, platforms and runways
1910.305(b)(1)(ii)	42	25	60	0	0	17	Electrical cabinets, boxes and fittings—Unused openings effectively closed
1910.178(l)(1)(i)	29	24	83	0	0	5	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training
1910.219(f)(3)	23	23	100	0	0	0	Mechanical power transmission apparatus—Sprockets/chains enclosed
1910.132(a)	23	22	96	0	0	1	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.178(q)(7)	30	21	70	0	0	9	Powered industrial trucks—Maintenance—Examined before placed in service
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	27	21	78	0	0	6	Lockout/Tagout—Periodic inspection—Annually
1910.138(a)	26	21	81	0	0	5	Personal protective equipment—Hand protection—Select and require appropriate hand protection
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	21	20	95	0	0	1	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.132(d)(2)	115	19	17	0	0	96	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment—Employer verification of hazard assessment by written verification
1910.242(b)	28	19	68	0	0	9	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and PPE with pressure reduced to 30 psi
1910.1200(g)(8)	53	18	34	0	1	34	Hazard Communication—Safety data sheets—Copies of safety data sheets maintained and readily accessible in each workplace
1910.134(e)(1)	33	17	52	0	0	16	Personal protective equipment—Respiratory protection—Medical evaluation
1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)	21	15	71	0	0	6	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure control plan—Reviewed and updated annually
1910.134(c)(1)	25	14	56	0	0	11	Respiratory protection program—Establish and implement written program
1910.178(l)(4)(iii)	22	14	64	0	0	8	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training—Evaluation of operator performance at least every three years

\*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-10-17.



**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

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

<b>Standard Violated</b>	<b>Total Violations</b>	<b>Serious Violations</b>	<b>Serious Percent</b>	<b>Willful Violations</b>	<b>Repeat Violations</b>	<b>Other Violations</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
1910.215(b)(9)	6	5	83	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.212(a)(1)	5	5	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.132(a)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.215(a)(4)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rest adjustment
NCGS 95-129(1)	4	4	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.1200(e)(1)	8	3	38	0	0	5	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.132(d)(1)	6	3	50	0	0	3	Personal protective equipment—Workplace hazard assessment
1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)	5	3	60	0	0	2	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure and control plan—Reviewed and updated annually
1910.1200(h)(1)	5	3	60	0	0	2	Hazard communication—Training
1910.133(a)(1)	3	3	100	0	0	0	Eye and face protection—General requirements

\*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-10-17.

## **Consultation Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016**

## **Consultation Series Highlights**

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,399 total consultative visits in FY 2016:
  - 838 (60 percent) safety visits and 561 (40 percent) health visits.
  - 1,180 (84 percent) initial visits, 123 (9 percent) training assistance visits and 96 (7 percent) followup visits.
  - 1,188 (85 percent) private sector visits and 211 (15 percent) public sector visits.
  - 412 (29 percent) manufacturing visits, 402 (29 percent) construction visits, 374 (27 percent) other type visits and 211 (15 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 7,529 in FY 2016, slightly lower than in FY 2015 (7,544) and higher than in FY 2014 (6,730).
- Of the identified hazards, 6,930 (92 percent) were serious hazards and 599 (8 percent) were other-than-serious hazards.
- In FY 2016 consultants also conducted 221 safety and health interventions, which included speeches, training programs, program assistance, interpretations, conference/seminars, outreach and other interventions.
- The bureau continues to focus on small and high hazard employers and encourage participation in the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP). In FY 2016 the bureau recognized 83 SHARP-related worksites. There are currently 222 SHARP employers (174 general industry, 42 public sector and 6 construction).

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016**

**CHART 30**

### Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
<b>Safety</b>	808	891	838
<b>Health</b>	613	522	561
<b>Total</b>	1,421	1,413	1,399

### Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
<b>Initial</b>	1,179	1,178	1,180
<b>Training and Assistance</b>	136	134	123
<b>Followup</b>	106	101	96
<b>Total</b>	1,421	1,413	1,399

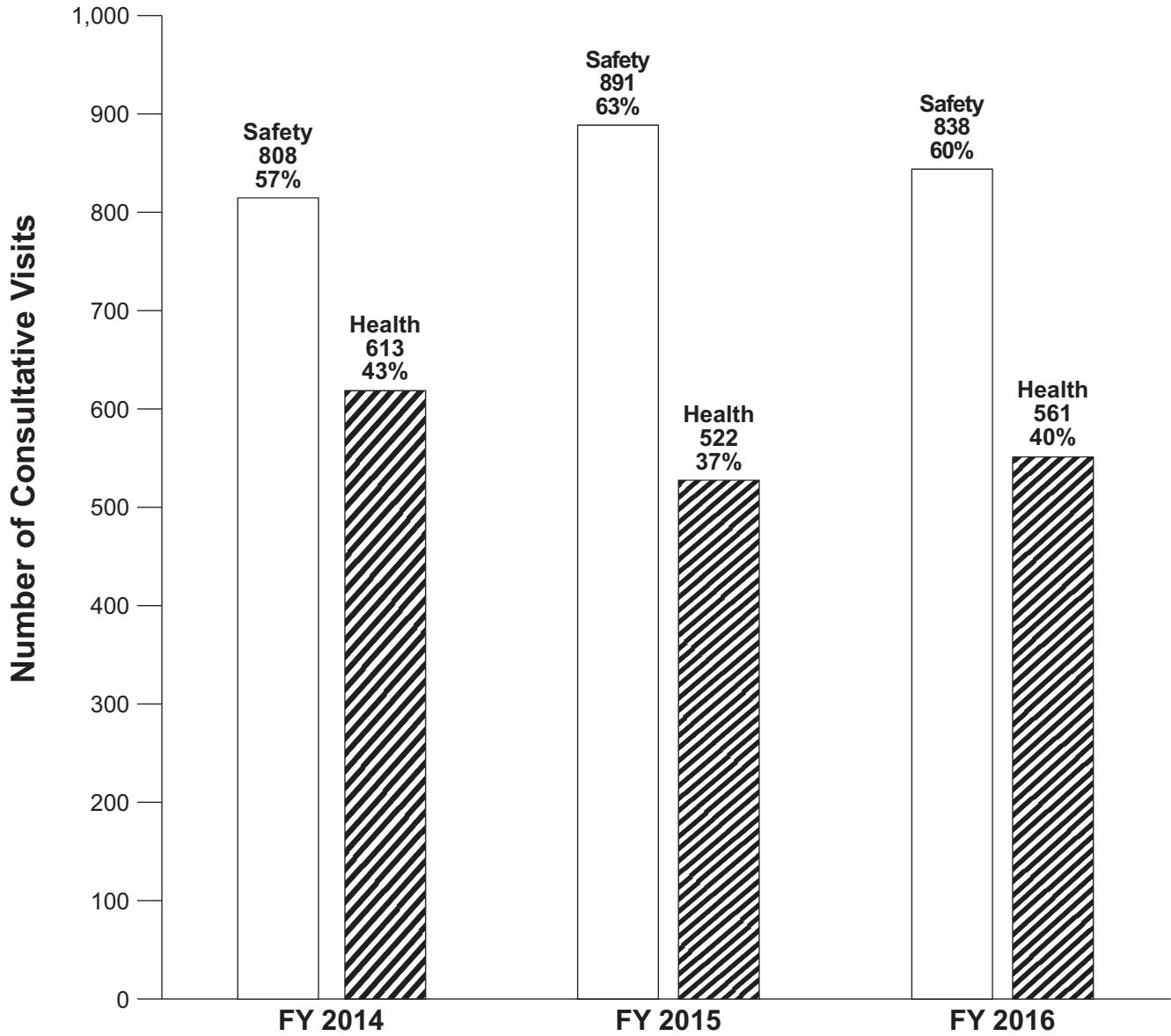
### Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
<b>Manufacturing</b>	447	403	412
<b>Construction</b>	308	362	402
<b>Other</b>	459	444	374
<b>Public Sector</b>	207	204	211
<b>Total</b>	1,421	1,413	1,399

CHART 31

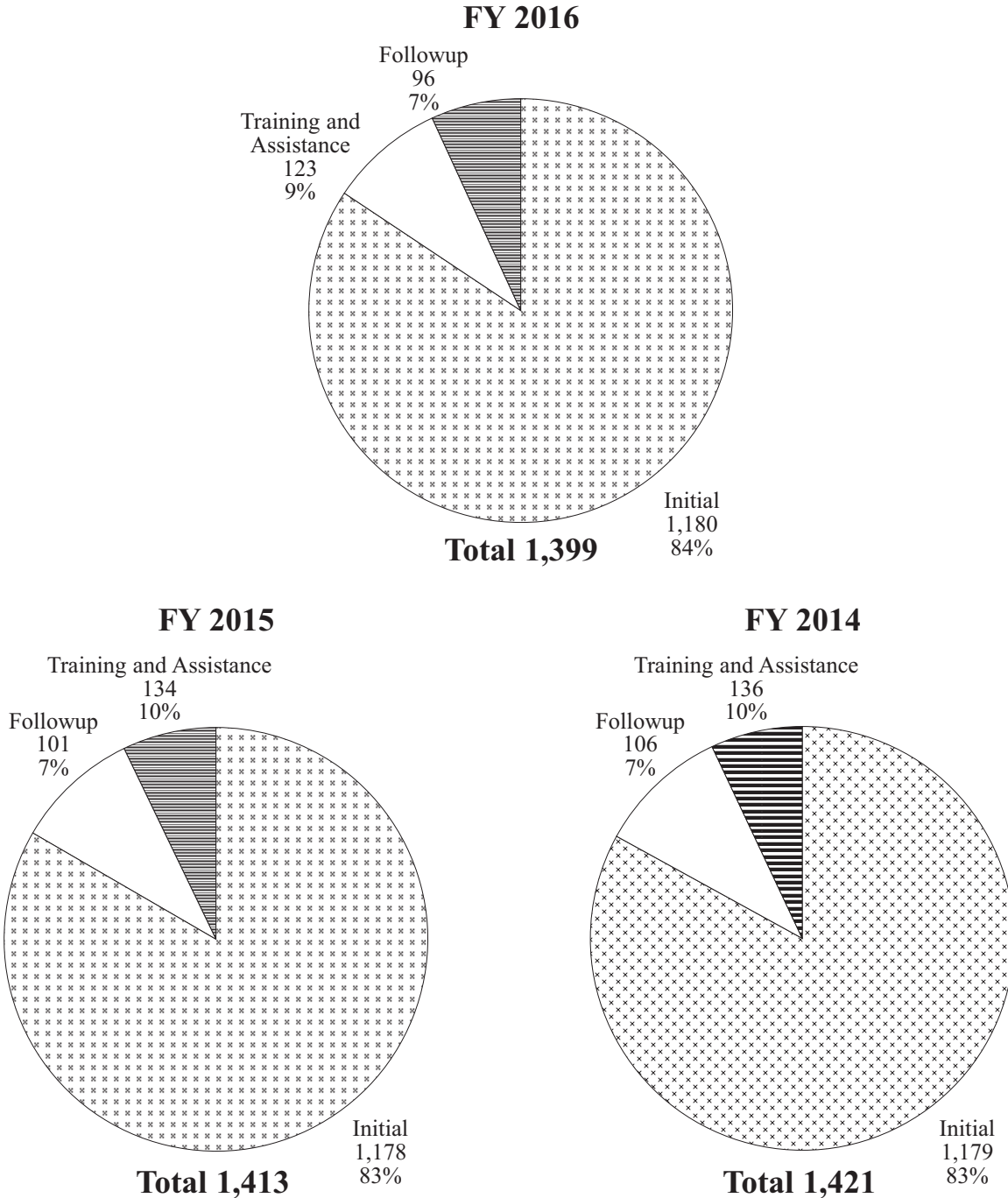
N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016

**Total Visits\***



\*FY 2016 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-16.

## Total Traditional Visits by Type\*

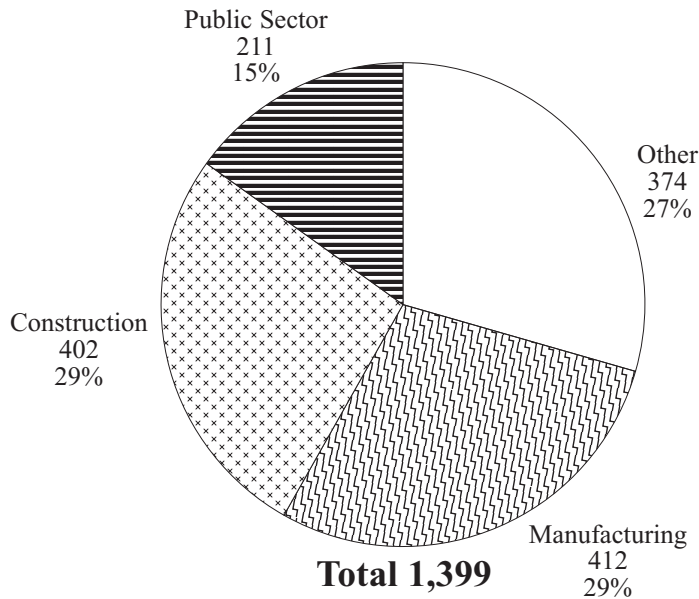


\*FY 2016 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-16.

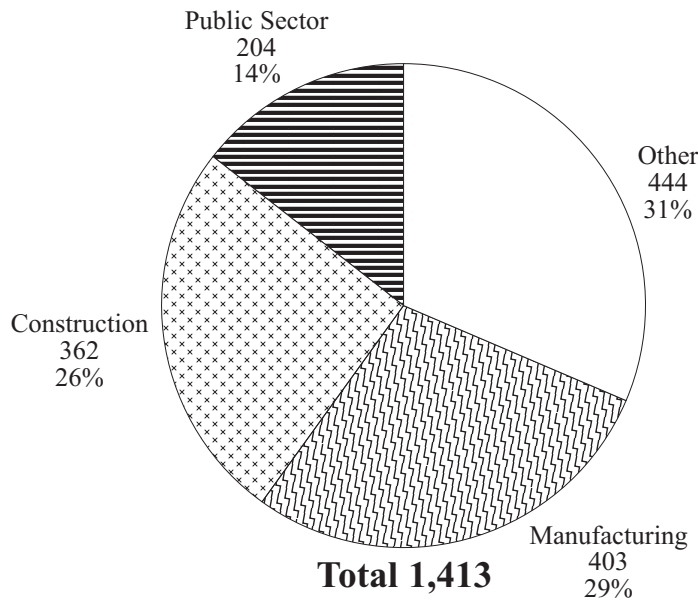
N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016

### Total Traditional Visits by Industry\*

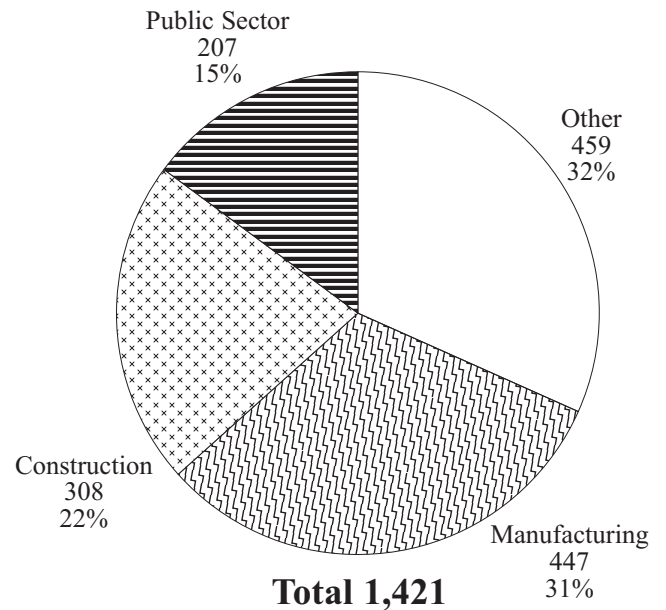
FY 2016



FY 2015

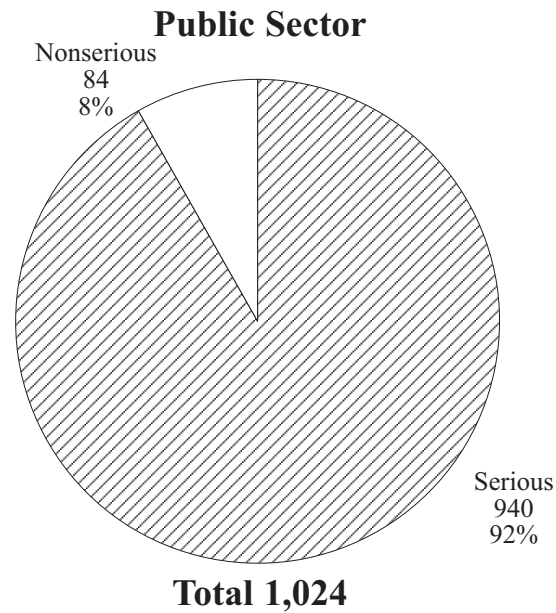
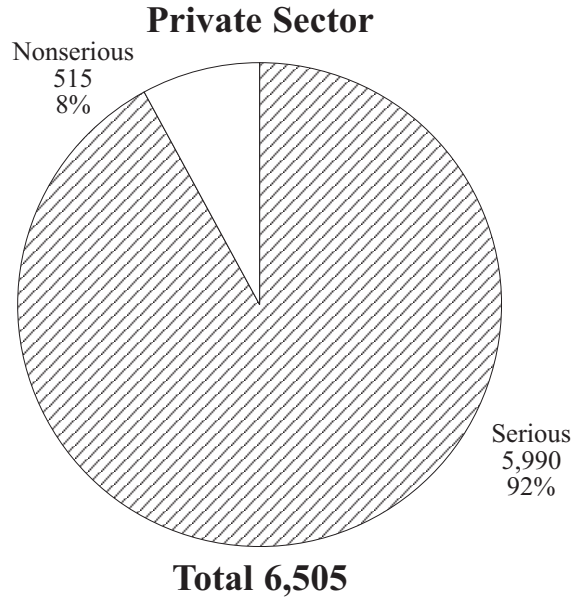


FY 2014



\*FY 2016 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-16.

## Hazards Abated by Type\*



\*FY 2016 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-16.



[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

**Education, Training and  
Technical Assistance Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
October 2015–September 2016

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

- In FY 2016, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance (ETTA) Bureau hosted and/or participated in 231 courses and events with a total of 6,652 personnel trained. These included six 10-hour and two 30-hour general industry awareness courses, and nine 10-hour and two 30-hour construction industry awareness courses. In addition, ETTA conducted 45 webinars, 13 Spanish outreach events, two Long Term Care workshops and nine training events using the Labor One mobile training unit. The Consultative Services and Compliance Bureaus trained an additional 2,050 employers/employees, which brought an overall total of 8,702 workers trained. During FY 2016, ETTA also exhibited at 18 safety and health fairs, and 146 speaker Bureau events.
- In FY 2016, ETTA participated in three public service announcements for Hispanic workers. These included one television broadcast with Univision's (*Vida Carolina*) show and two radio broadcasts with Curtis Media's Le Lay Radio. The topics included heat stress, confined space, carbon monoxide, fall protection, electrical safety, struck by, personal protective equipment and hazard communication
- In addition to regular outreach training services, ETTA offered the NC 502 and NC 503 Train the Trainer refresher courses. These courses provide a refresher for graduates of the NC 500 and NC 501 Train the Trainer courses. Authorized trainers must complete a refresher course every four years. During FY 2016, state-authorized trainers trained an additional 125 employers/employees in North Carolina. This program leverages the ETTA Training Section, providing more safety and health trainers throughout the state.
- ETTA offered 175 hours of formal training, 119 hours of continuing education training and 57 hours of other job-related training to internal personnel. Courses included the NC 100, NC 105 and NC 125 initial courses, process safety management, logging safety, first aid and cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), technical writing, defensive driving, and one eight-hour HAZWOPER refresher training for the Homeland Security and Emergency Response Team.
- ETTA graduated one OSH staff member from the Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) designation. The CIH is a safety and/or health professional who has met education and experience requirements, has demonstrated by examination the knowledge that applies to the professional practice of industrial hygiene, continues to meet recertification requirements established by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH), and is authorized by ABIH to use the CIH designation.
- ETTA graduated fifteen OSH personnel from the OSH Construction Safety Specialist Program (OCSS). To be eligible for this program, employees must be recommended by their supervisor and/or bureau chief. This program focuses on advanced construction topics to include, but not limited to excavations and trenching, cranes and derricks, fall protection, steel erection, electrical safety, scaffolding, residential construction (i.e., frames, trusses and roofing), health hazards, concrete and masonry, and material handling equipment (i.e., loaders, bulldozers) and work zone safety. Each course contains a field portion with an emphasis on OSH inspection procedures.
- In collaboration with N.C. State Industry Expansion Solutions and the Safety and Health Council of North Carolina, ETTA graduated 30 OSH personnel from the Manager of Environmental Safety and Health (MESH), Construction MESH, Public Sector MESH and/or Industrial Hygiene MESH certificate program. Participants receive a certificate after receiving 100 hours of safety and health training.
- Three OSH personnel attained the Occupational Training Institute (OTI) 500 and/or OTI 501 Train the Trainer authorization from the OTI at N.C. State University. To be eligible for this program, employees must be recommended by their supervisor and/or bureau chief. This authorization allows an employee to teach state and federal OSHA 10-hour and 30-hour courses.

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Occupational Safety and Health Division**  
October 2015–September 2016

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

- One OSH staff member attained the Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM) designation. The CHMM is a certification established by the Institute of Hazardous Materials Management (IHMM) held by those that have demonstrated professional competency in the area of hazardous materials pertaining to standards, regulations, management, occupational safety and health. The CHMM credentials received accreditation from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) under ANSI/ISO/IEC 17024, the international standard for personnel certification programs.
- Three OSH personnel attained the Certified Safety Professional (CSP) designation. The CSP is a safety and/or health professional who has met education and experience requirements, has demonstrated by examination the knowledge that applies to professional safety practice, continues to meet recertification requirements established by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals (BCSP), and is authorized by BCSP to use the CSP designation.
- Six OSH personnel attained the Associate Safety Professional (ASP) designation. The ASP is an independent certification awarded by BCSP. This certification denotes that an individual has met academic requirements and has passed the Safety Fundamentals Examination (the first of two examinations leading to the CSP).
- One OSH staff member attained the Occupational Health and Safety Technologist (OHST) designation. The OHST is a title awarded to safety practitioners who meet and continue to meet all requirements established for the OHST by BCSP. Some examples of occupational health and safety activities are making worksite assessments to determine risks, potential hazards and controls, evaluating risks and hazard control measures, investigating incidents, maintaining and evaluating incident and loss records, and preparing emergency response plans.
- ETTA manages the OSH Alliance Program. The purpose of the program is to foster relationships with industry that will leverage OSH Division resources and decrease the number of injuries and illnesses in the state.
- An alliance is a program enabling organizations committed to safety and health to work with OSH to prevent injuries, illnesses and fatalities in the workplace. Alliances typically focus on specialized industry outreach and training. Current alliances include Carolinas AGC, Forestry Mutual Insurance Co., Lamar Advertising Co., Mexican Consulate, N.C. Forestry Association, N.C. State Industry Expansion Solutions, NUCA of the Carolinas, and the Safety and Health Council of N.C. An alliance with Builders Mutual Insurance Company is projected for fiscal year 2017.
- ETTA Publications Sales Desk served 5,671 customers via email, fax, telephone, or walk-in. The bureau distributed 46,451 publications in support of the division's outreach and regulatory goals to promote a safe and secure work environment across the state of North Carolina. Eight publications were updated and two outreach letters were developed and mailed during FY 2016.
- Highlights include the following:
  - A letter to staffing agencies regarding the responsibilities related to occupational safety and health for temporary workers was created and mailed to 3,127 employers in North Carolina
  - A letter and outreach materials were mailed to 34 construction employers with 5 or more serious violations regarding OSH outreach services and publications.

The following publications were revised:

- Quick Cards:
  - *Revised Injury and Illness Reporting Requirements*

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

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

- Brochures:
  - *Manager of Environmental Safety and Health*
  - *Hazardous Chemicals Right to Know Act*
  - *A brochure for the ten most frequently cited serious violations in 2015 was created.*
- Hazard Alerts:
  - *Heat Stress and Working in Hot Conditions*
  - *Working to Prevent Line of Duty Deaths, Injuries, and Illnesses in NC Firefighters*
- Industry Guides (New Rules):
  - *OSHA General Industry Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training*
  - *OSHA Construction Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training*
- The Standards Section answered 3,954 inquiries for standards interpretation by phone or written correspondence for employers and employees across the state. Final rules adopted in N.C. included the reporting and recording final rule to improve tracking of workplace injuries and illnesses, the final rule to update consensus standards for eye and face protection, and the final rule on occupational exposure to crystalline silica. Procedures were written for conducting inspections and issuing citations associated with the temporary workforce and for calculating employee exposure to carbon monoxide. Fifty-four documents were added to the Field Information System including updates to the Field Operations Manual, new OSH Division policies, and adoption of multiple Federal OSHA Instructions.
- The Library loaned 1,586 volumes (primarily safety videos to registered public patrons). Additionally, the Library responded to 1,339 information requests and 462 reference questions from both public and internal patrons. Over 300 volumes were acquired (e.g., new safety videos and consensus standards). The librarian alerted staff to webinars and safety training through its video program and assist agency employees in their investigations.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 70th year with another successful season. The Gold Award was presented to employer sites with a total lost workday case rate (lost and restricted workdays included) at least 50 percent below the state average for its industry. The Silver Award went to employer sites with a lost workday rate at least 50 percent below the state average. This year 33 safety award banquets were held, with a total of 4,362 in attendance. The program distributed 3,375 annual awards (2,865 Gold and 510 Silver) and 113 million-hour awards.
- Six new Star sites were recognized, four Rising Star Sites were promoted to Carolina Star status, 12 Star sites were recertified, and 173 Star interventions were conducted. There were 147 companies in the Star Programs at the end of FY 2016.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## Carolina Star Program

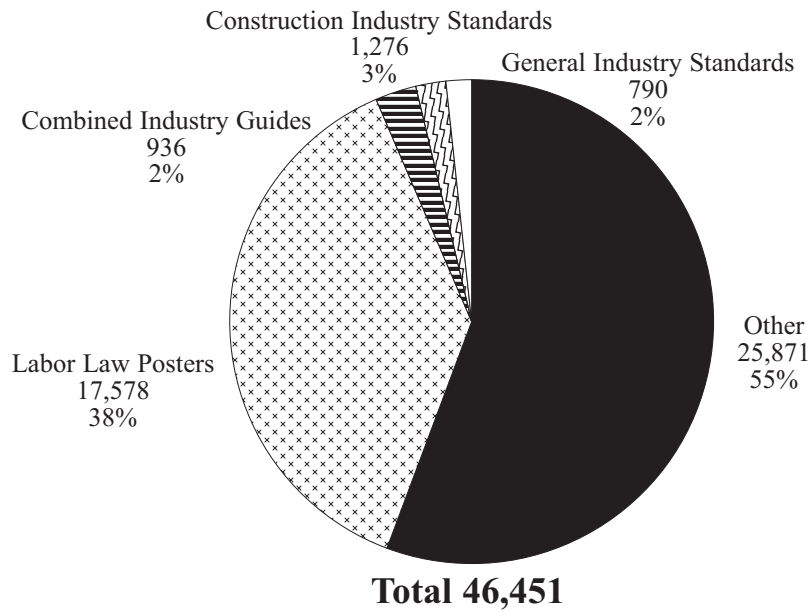
The Carolina Star Program encourages employers and employees in their efforts to reduce hazards, institute new programs and perfect existing programs for providing safe and healthy working conditions. The Carolina Star Program is the state’s most prestigious way to provide official recognition of excellent safety and health programs, assistance to employers in their efforts to reach that level of excellence, and the benefits of a cooperative approach to resolve potential safety and health problems. Not only do Star sites affect major industry in the state, these sites are mentors and help all businesses of all sizes in improving their safety and health programs. During FY 2016 the following companies were awarded the Carolina Star, Rising Star, Building Star, or Public Sector Star status or were recertified.

Star Site Name and Location	Site Approval Date	Recertification Date
Cintas Corporation – Location #45 – Greensboro <i>(New)</i>	11/3/2015	
Monsanto Company - RTP		11/3/2015
Facility Logistics Services, Inc. – Berkeley Mill – <i>(Promotion)</i>	12/1/2015	
Biogen – RTP – <i>(Provisional)</i>		12/17/2015
Piedmont Natural Gas – Hickory – <i>(Provisional)</i>		12/17/2015
WestRock – Conover		1/11/2016
Sonoco Recycling, Inc. – Durham <i>(New)</i>	1/19/2016	
Cataler North America – Lincolnton <i>(New)</i>	2/8/2016	
Louisiana Pacific Corporation – Roaring River		2/8/2016
Roanoke Electric Cooperative – Aulander <i>(New)</i>	2/24/2016	
Blueknight Energy Partners – Wilmington – <i>(Formerly Axeon Specialty Products)</i>		2/24/2016
Triad Roofing Company – Winston-Salem <i>(Provisional)</i>		2/29/2016
Seqirus <i>(Formerly Novartis Vaccines)</i> – Holly Springs <i>(New)</i>	3/9/2016	
Balfour Beatty Construction–Carolinas Division – Charlotte <i>(Provisional)</i>		4/27/2016
Edgecombe Genco, LLC – Battleboro <i>(Promotion)</i>	05/31/2016	
OPW Retail Fueling – Smithfield <i>(Promotion)</i>	05/31/2016	
City of Greensboro – Field Operations Dept. – Greensboro		05/31/2016
JPS Composite Materials – Statesville <i>(New)</i>	05/31/2016	
NC Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services – Whiteville		05/31/2016
Catawba County Public Health Department - Hickory		06/29/2016
Roanoke Electric Cooperative – Aulander <i>(Promotion)</i>	07/26/2016	
Cintas Corporation – Location 936 – Stedman		08/25/2016

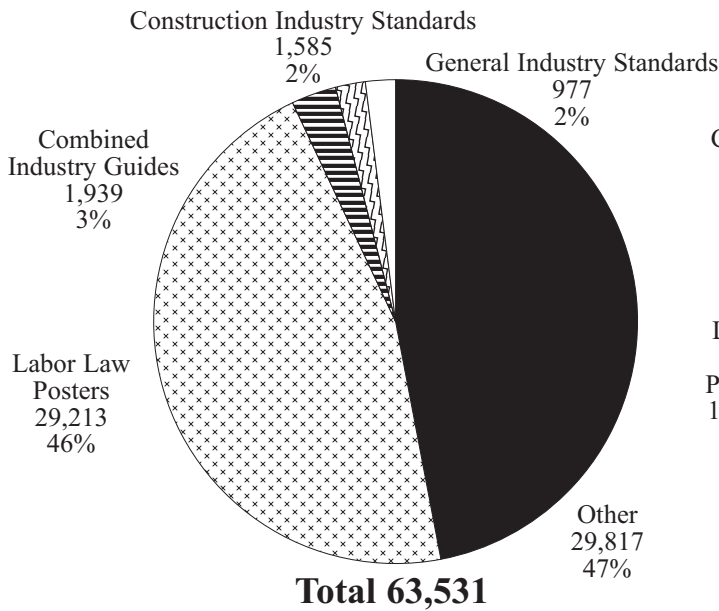
N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016

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

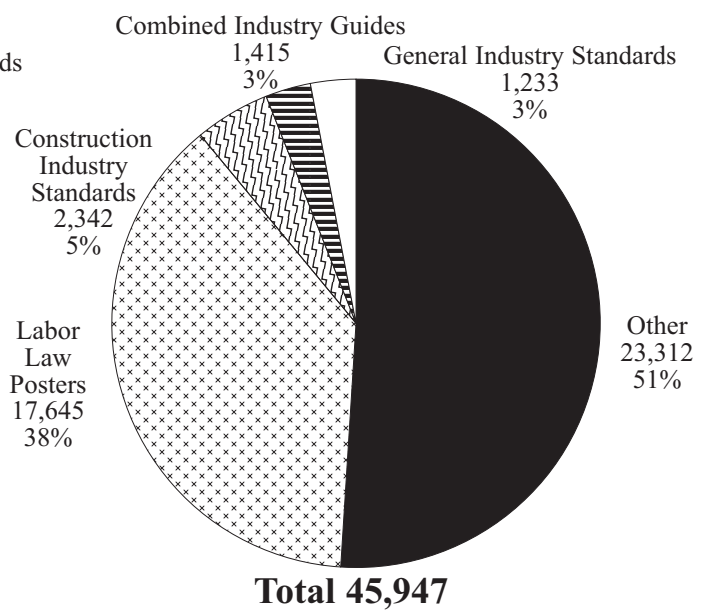
**FY 2016**



**FY 2015**



**FY 2014**



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

## **Fatality Series**



**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016**

## Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 48 fatalities in FY 2016, an increase from the 42 fatalities in FY 2015 and 40 in FY 2014.
- Of the 48 fatalities in FY 2016, 35 percent were related to “struck by”; 29 percent were related to “falls”; 13 percent were related to “crushed by object”; 8 percent were related to “electrocutions”; and 15 percent were related to “other.”
- In FY 2016, 33 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 25 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 17 percent were related to “services”; 13 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 4 percent were related to “government”; 2 percent were related to “wholesale trade” and 6 percent were related to “transportation and public utilities”.
- The N.C. Department of Labor’s OSH Division consists of three major reporting districts (Raleigh/Wilmington Area, Charlotte Area and Winston-Salem/Asheville Area).
- Of the 48 investigated fatalities in FY 2016, 31 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 44 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 25 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville Area.
- In FY 2016 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 62.5 percent white, 12.5 percent Hispanic, 21 percent black and 4 percent other.

CHART 36

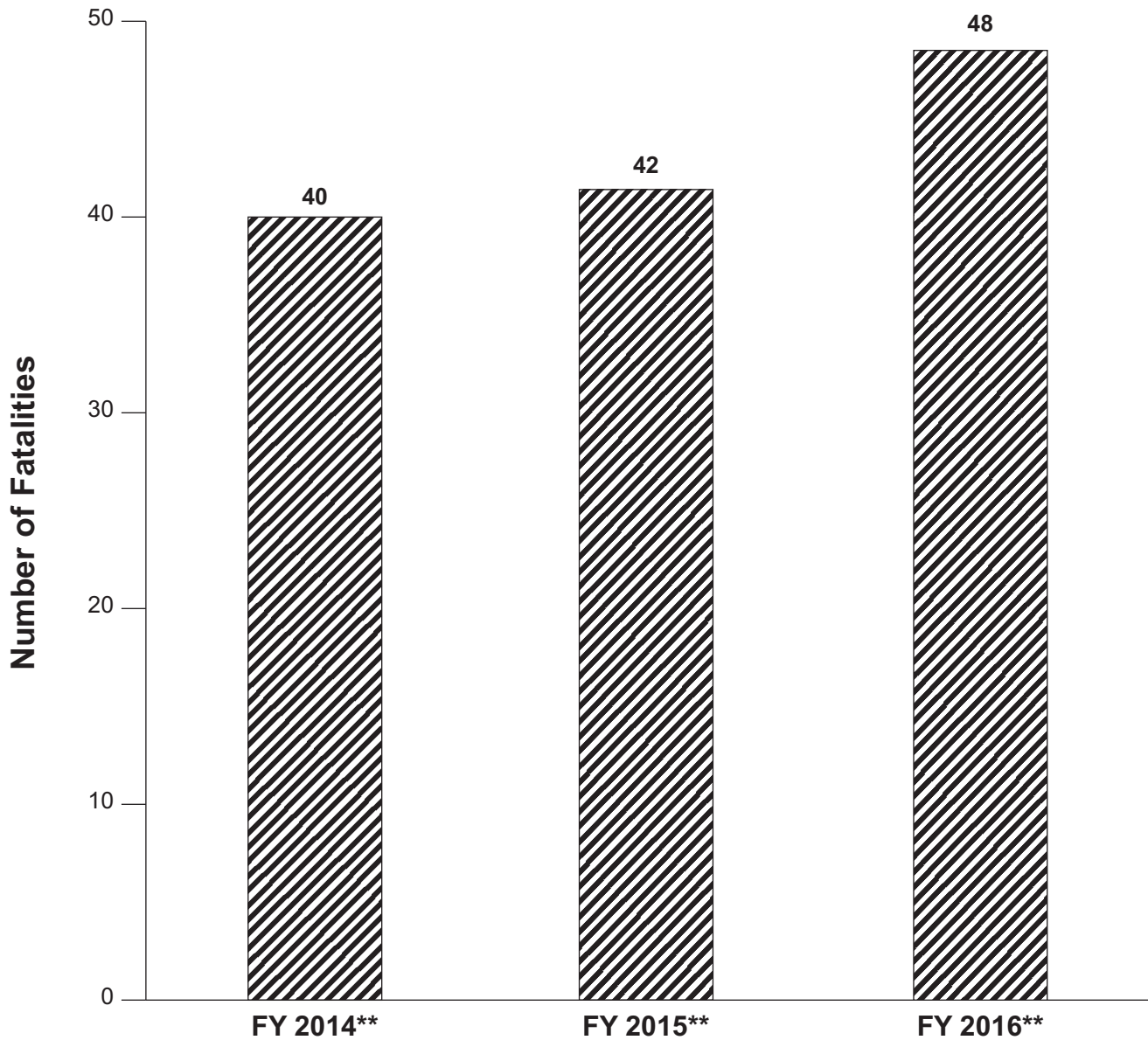
## Fatality Comparison\*

Cause of Death	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Totals by Event**
<b>Crushed by Object/Equipment</b>	7	4	6	17
<b>Electrocution</b>	3	8	4	15
<b>Falls</b>	11	13	14	38
<b>Struck by Object</b>	17	15	17	49
<b>Other</b>	2	2	7	11
<b>Total Fatalities**</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>130</b>

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

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

### Fatalities Investigated\*



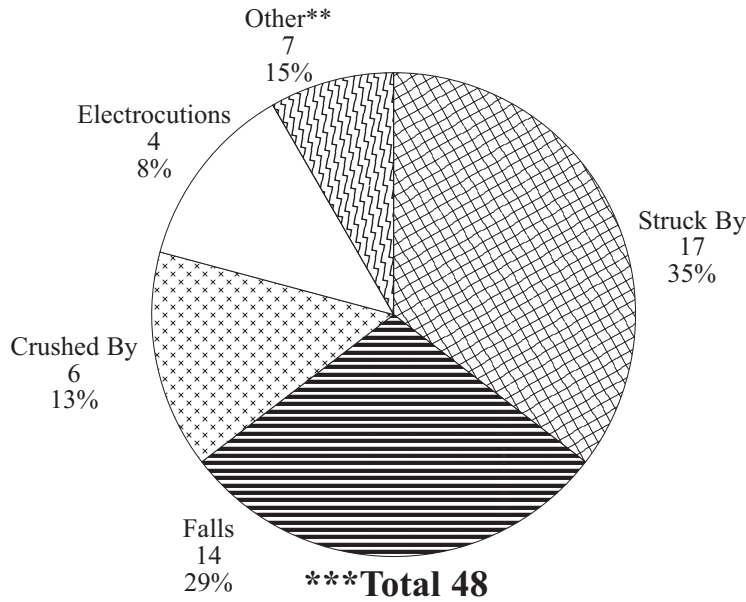
\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

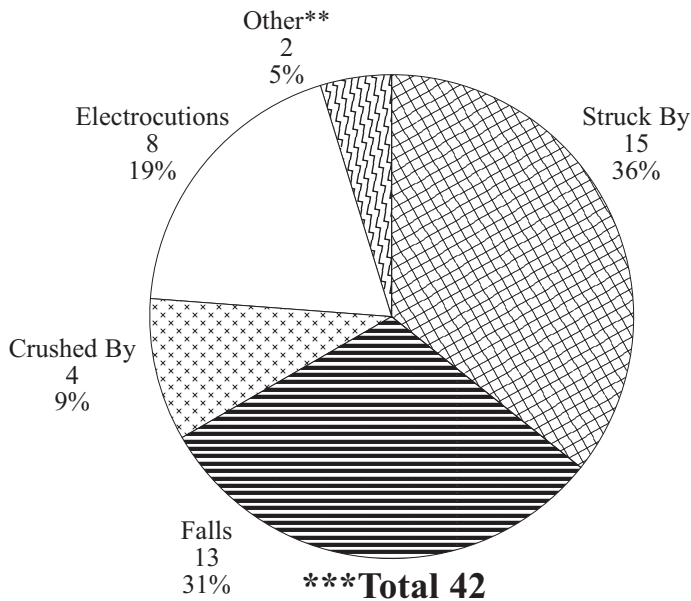
N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016

**Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities\***

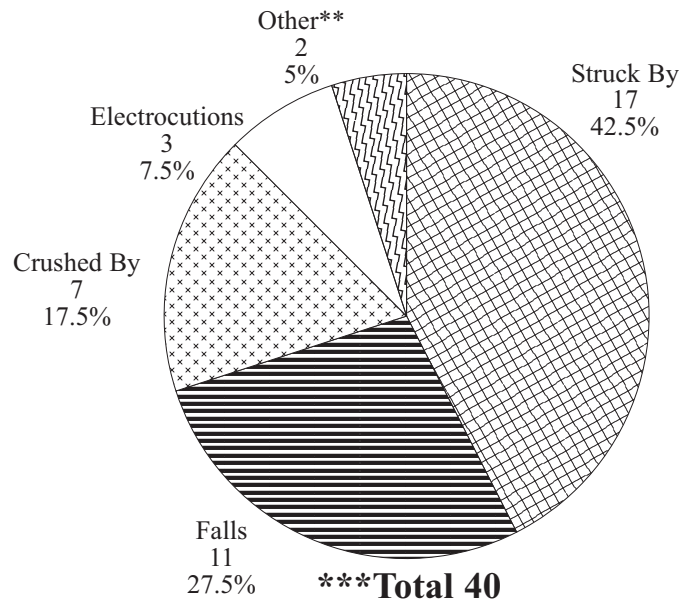
**FY 2016**



**FY 2015**



**FY 2014**



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

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2013–September 2016**

**CHART 39**

## North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office\*

### FY 2014

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

### FY 2015

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

### FY 2016

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	6	0	0	6
Electrocution	1	3	0	4
Falls	4	4	5	13
Struck by Object	6	4	7	17
Other	4	4	0	8
<b>Totals by Office**</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

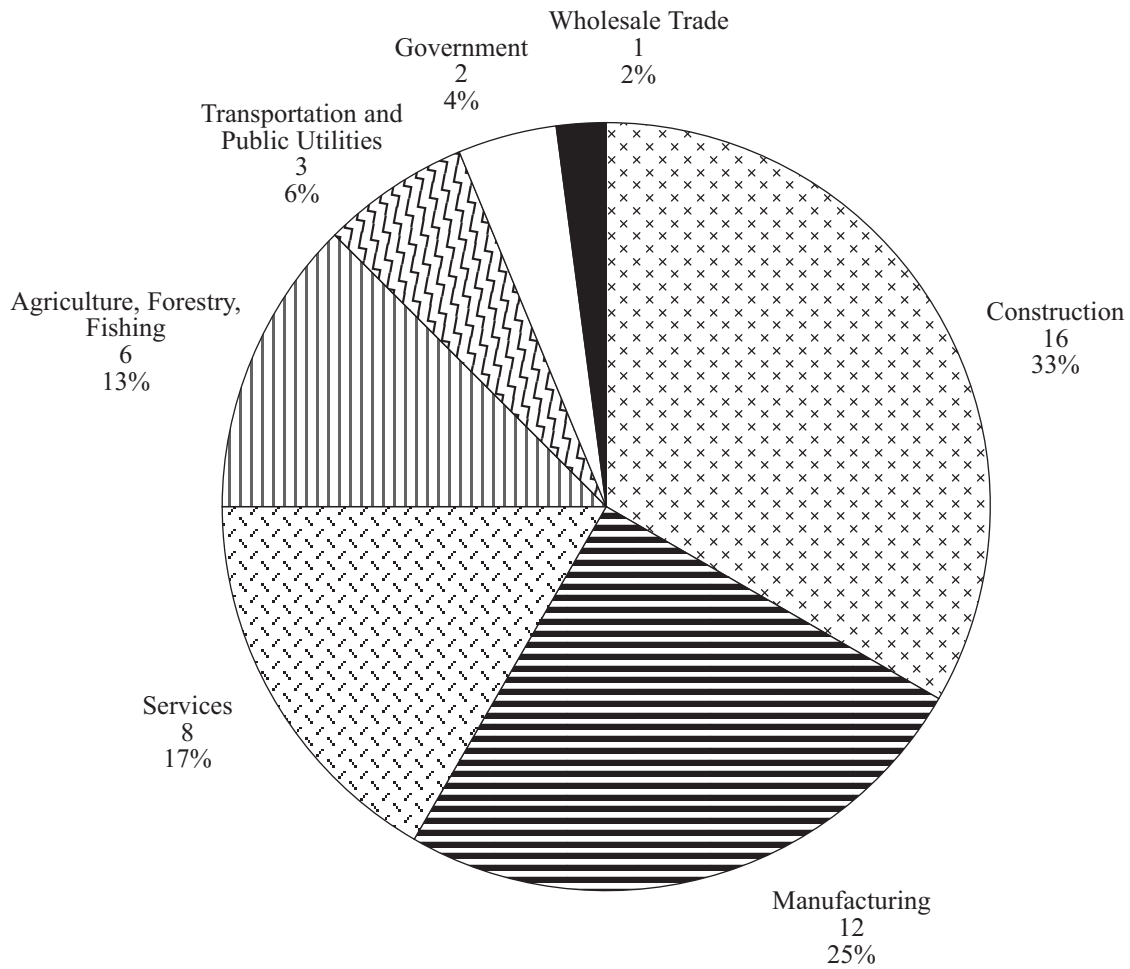
\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016

### Fatalities by Industry Type\*

FY 2016



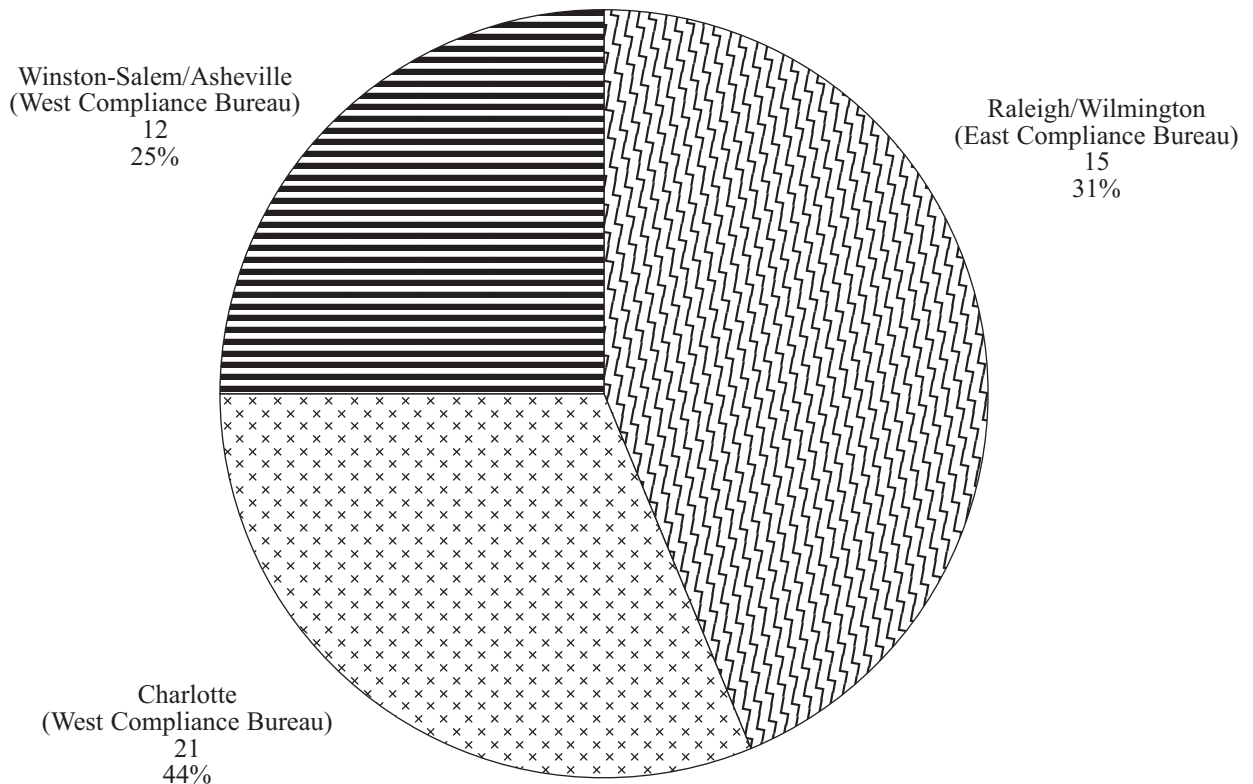
**\*\*Total 48**

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

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

## Fatalities by Office Location\*

FY 2016



**\*\*Total 48**

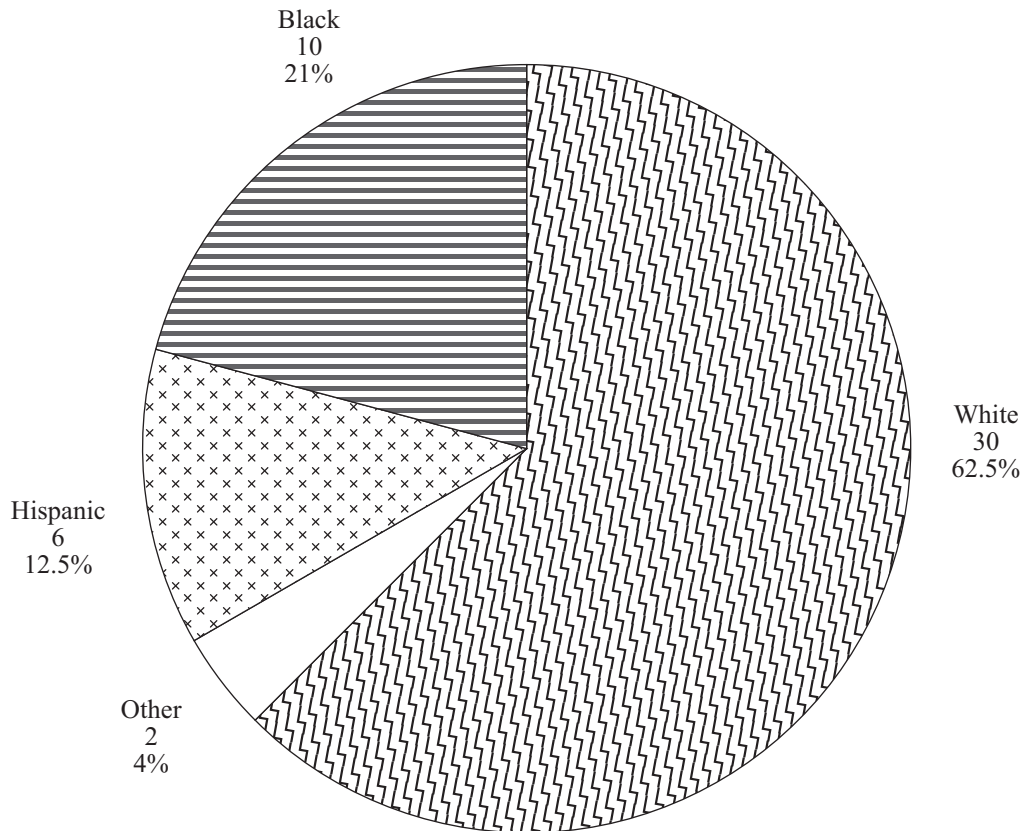
\*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016

### Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group\*

FY 2016



**\*\*Total 48**

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

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

## **Construction Series**



**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

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

The Occupational Safety and Health Division has a Special Emphasis Program (SEP) for the construction industry that began in FY 1998. This SEP was implemented because the construction industry accounts for 33 percent of workplace fatalities statewide and only 5 percent of the workforce in North Carolina. SEPs are implemented as a strategy for reducing occupational fatalities. A county is included in this SEP if it has experienced more than one construction-related fatality during a fiscal year. If so, the county will come under this emphasis program of compliance, consultation, and/or education and training from the OSH Division.

The following counties constituted the SEP for FY 2016:

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

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

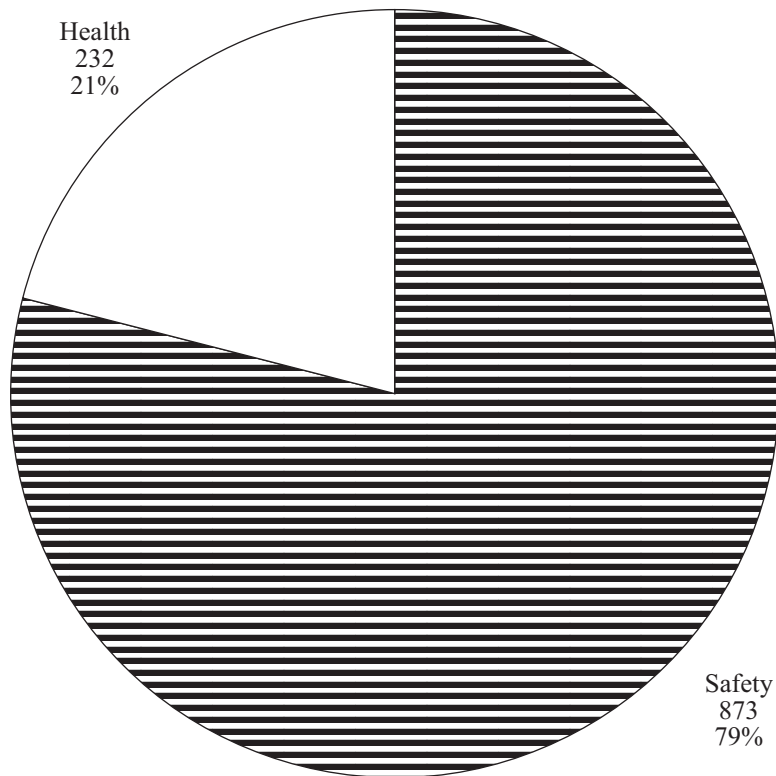
## **Construction Series Highlights**

- There were 1,105 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2016.
- Of the 1,105 inspections conducted, 873 were safety inspections, which accounted for 79 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 232 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 21 percent of the total for FY 2016.
- 40 percent (440) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 60 percent (665) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2016.
- The construction industry was cited for 1,376 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2016.
- Of the 1,105 inspections conducted, 403 (36 percent) resulted from the Construction Special Emphasis Program in FY 2016.
- General building contractors of residential buildings and carpentry contractors accounted for 43 percent of all FY 2016 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016

### Construction Inspections by Category\*

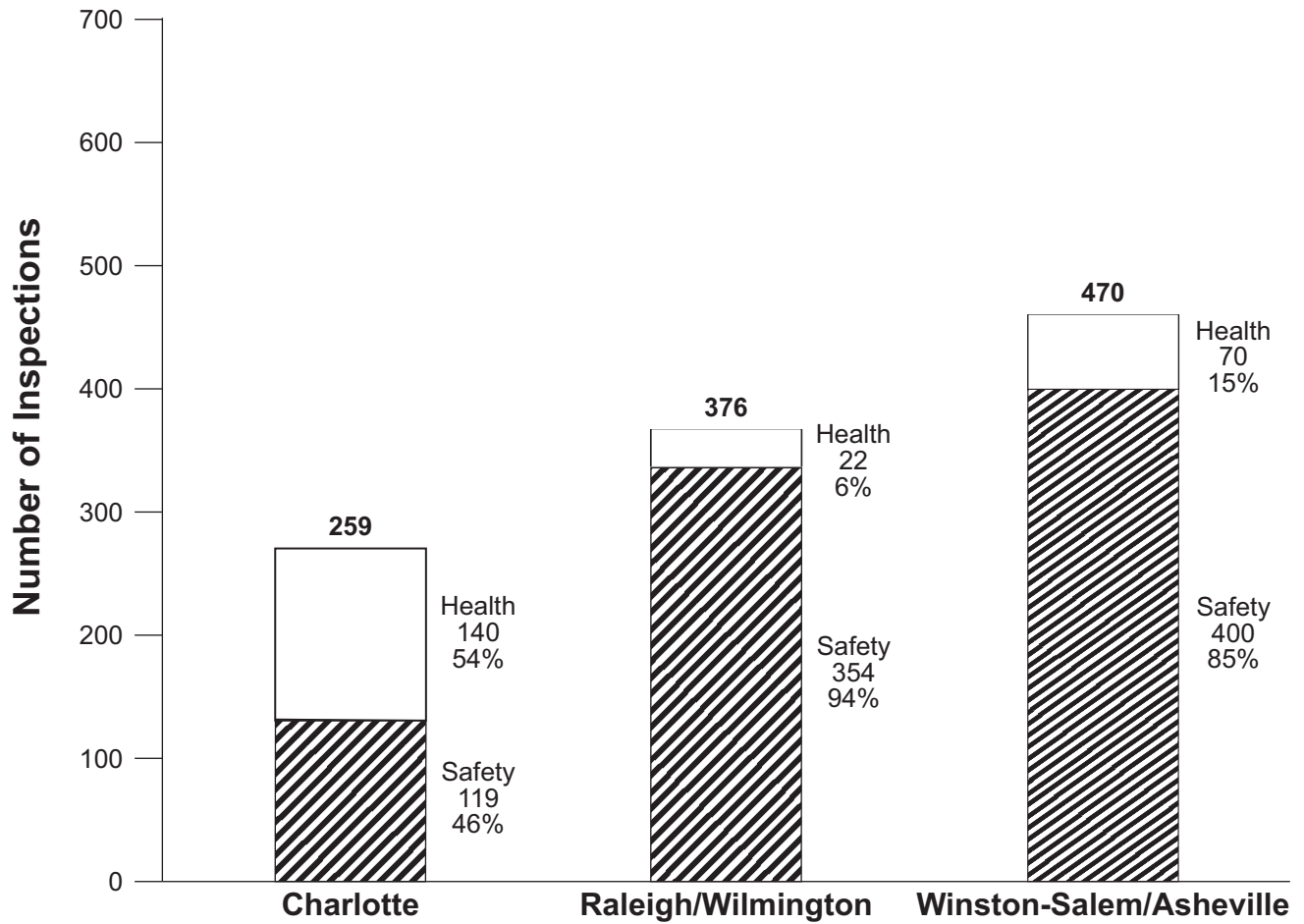
FY 2016



**Total 1,105**

\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

## Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office\*



\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

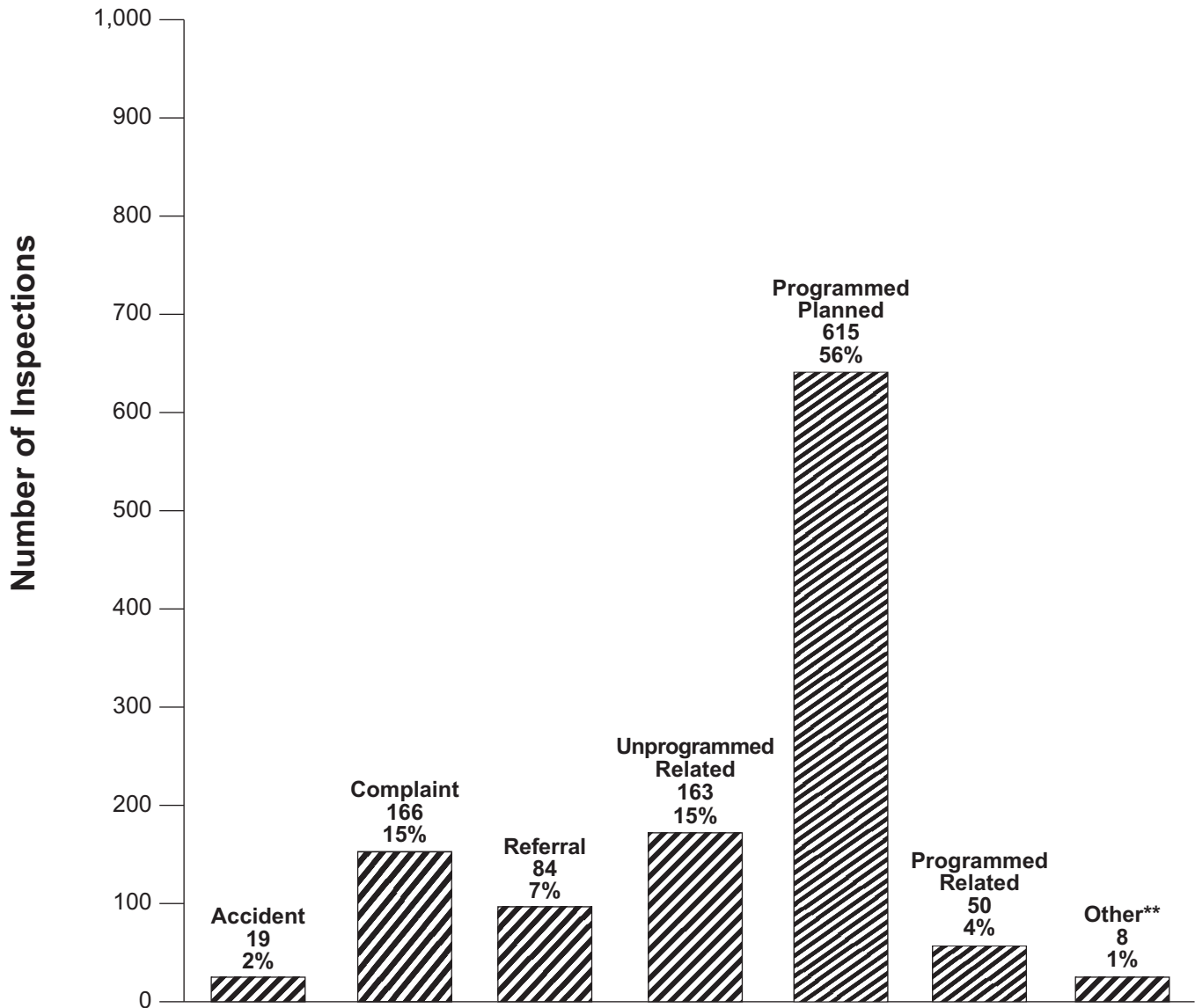
**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## Construction Inspections by Type\*

Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	19	2
Complaint	166	15
Referral	84	7
Followup	8	1
Unprogrammed Related	163	15
Programmed Planned	615	56
Programmed Related	50	4
Programmed Other	0	0
Monitoring	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>100</b>

\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

## Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage\*



\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

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

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
October 2015–September 2016**

## SEP County Construction Inspections by Type\*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Gaston	2	1	0	0
Iredell	0	3	1	0
Mecklenburg	4	22	13	0
Union	0	2	1	0
Wake	0	31	13	0
Wilkes	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Gaston	0	29	0	0
Iredell	2	5	0	0
Mecklenburg	30	75	4	0
Union	1	18	0	0
Wake	31	107	7	0
Wilkes	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Special Emphasis N.C. County from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

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

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

Number of Inspections	SWRVs Cited	SWRV Ratio per Inspection
1,105	1,376	1.2

## Construction Inspections by SEP County\*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Gaston	32	31	1.6
Iredell	11	36	0.9
Mecklenburg	148	41	1.5
Union	22	32	1.5
Wake	189	48	0.9
Wilkes	1	0	1.0
<b>Total Inspections</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-17.

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



[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]