

**NORTH CAROLINA
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

Program Statistics

October 2016–September 2017



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

**Cherie Berry
Commissioner of Labor**

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Acknowledgments

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

Photocopying and wide dissemination of this report are encouraged.

NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

The primary activities of the division are as follows:

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

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**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

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 2017, Oct. 1, 2016–Sept. 30, 2017.

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, 2016–September 30, 2017.” Averages and percentages were calculated by the Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau, and the graphs and charts were prepared by the Publications Bureau, N.C. Department of Labor.

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

Text Table 1

STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH APPROVED PLANS FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH		STATES AND TERRITORIES OPERATED UNDER EXCLUSIVE FEDERAL JURISDICTION	
Alaska	New Mexico	Alabama	Montana
Arizona	North Carolina	Arkansas	Nebraska
California	Oregon	Colorado	New Hampshire
Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Connecticut ¹	New Jersey ¹
Indiana	South Carolina	Delaware	New York ¹
Iowa	Tennessee	District of Columbia	North Dakota
Kentucky	Utah	Florida	Ohio
Maryland	Vermont	Georgia	Oklahoma
Michigan	Virginia	Idaho	Pennsylvania
Minnesota	Washington	Illinois ¹	Rhode Island
Nevada	Wyoming	Kansas	South Dakota
		Louisiana	Texas
		Maine ¹	Virgin Islands ¹
		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 2016–September 2017**

Executive Summary (continued)

Inspections

During fiscal year 2017 (October 2016–September 2017), North Carolina conducted 2,721 inspections, 1,675 more than the average federal jurisdiction and 730 more than the average state program.

Of North Carolina's 2,721 inspections, 1,628 (60 percent) were safety and 1,093 (40 percent) were health. In the average federal jurisdiction 82 percent were safety and 18 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 44 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 45 percent in the average state program. Complaint inspections accounted for 29 percent of inspections in North Carolina, 25 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 22 percent in the average state program for fiscal year 2017.

In the inspection by industry group, North Carolina accounted for 16 percent of inspections in manufacturing, compared to 22 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 16 percent in the average state program. However, North Carolina conducted 48 percent of inspections in construction compared to 52 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 40 percent in the average state program data for fiscal year 2017.

North Carolina conducted 4 percent of inspections in the public sector compared to 13 percent in the average state program for federal fiscal year 2017. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector.

Violations

North Carolina cited 5,248 total violations, a 10 percent increase from the previous year. The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,686 violations, an 12 percent decrease and the average state program cited 4,007, less than 1 percent increase.

Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (3.1) than the average federal jurisdiction (2.3) and the same as the average state program (3.1). North Carolina cited more serious violations (2,781) in FY 2017 than the average federal jurisdiction (1,177) and more than the average state program (1,950). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (2,332) in FY 2017 than the average federal jurisdiction (408) and more than the average state program (1,957).

Penalty Assessments

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$5,462,121 in FY 2017, which was lower than the average federal jurisdiction (\$6,208,484) and slightly higher than the average state program (\$5,041,723). North Carolina assessed a total of \$248,925 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2017.

North Carolina's average penalty per violation was lower than the average state program per serious violation (\$1,585 vs. \$1,807), per repeat violation (\$4,012 vs. \$4,734), per willful violation (\$38,333 vs. \$45,490), per nonserious violation (\$132 vs. \$268), and per failure-to-abate- violation (\$2,800 vs. \$24,222).

The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$3,491 vs. \$1,585), per repeat violation (\$11,162 vs. \$4,012), per willful violation (\$66,072 vs. \$38,333), per nonserious violation (\$991 vs. \$132), and per failure-to-abate- violation (\$17,473 vs. \$2,800).

Litigation

In North Carolina, 4.9 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2017, lower than FY 2016 (7.1). The average federal jurisdiction had 8.4 percent of the inspections with citations contested, while the average state program had 15.4 percent of the inspections with citations contested.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

Executive Summary (continued)

Consultation

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,618 total visits in FY 2017. This was a 14 percent increase from FY 2016. Of 1,618 traditional visits, 83 percent were initial visits, 9 percent were training/assistance visits, and 8 percent were followup visits. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2017 was 27 percent manufacturing, 32 percent construction, 27 percent other and 14 percent public sector visits.

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

Education, Training and Technical Assistance

The Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau distributed 44,400 OSHA-related publications in FY 2017, a 4 percent decrease from FY 2016 with 46,451, and a 30 percent decrease from FY 2015 with 63,531. In 2017, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 8,673 employers and employees.

The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to five new companies and awarded recertification to 23 existing companies in FY 2017. There are currently a total of 141 companies in the Star programs.

Fatalities

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 35 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2017. Of the 35 investigated fatalities in FY 2017, 14 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 32 percent were related to "falls," 34 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 9 percent were related to "electrocutions," and 11 percent were related to "other."

Construction Inspections Emphasis

The Occupational Safety and Health Division established a construction special emphasis program (SEP) to decrease fatalities in the construction industry (SIC 15-17 and NAICS 23). The North Carolina counties included in the program are: Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Robeson, Union, Wake and Wilkes. The Construction Industry Special Emphasis Program accounted for 1,305 inspections during FY 2017 in North Carolina. Of the 1,305 inspections, 73 percent were safety and 27 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 38 percent of all activity within the SEP, and 62 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 1,560 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2017. A total of 573 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017

Text Table 2

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

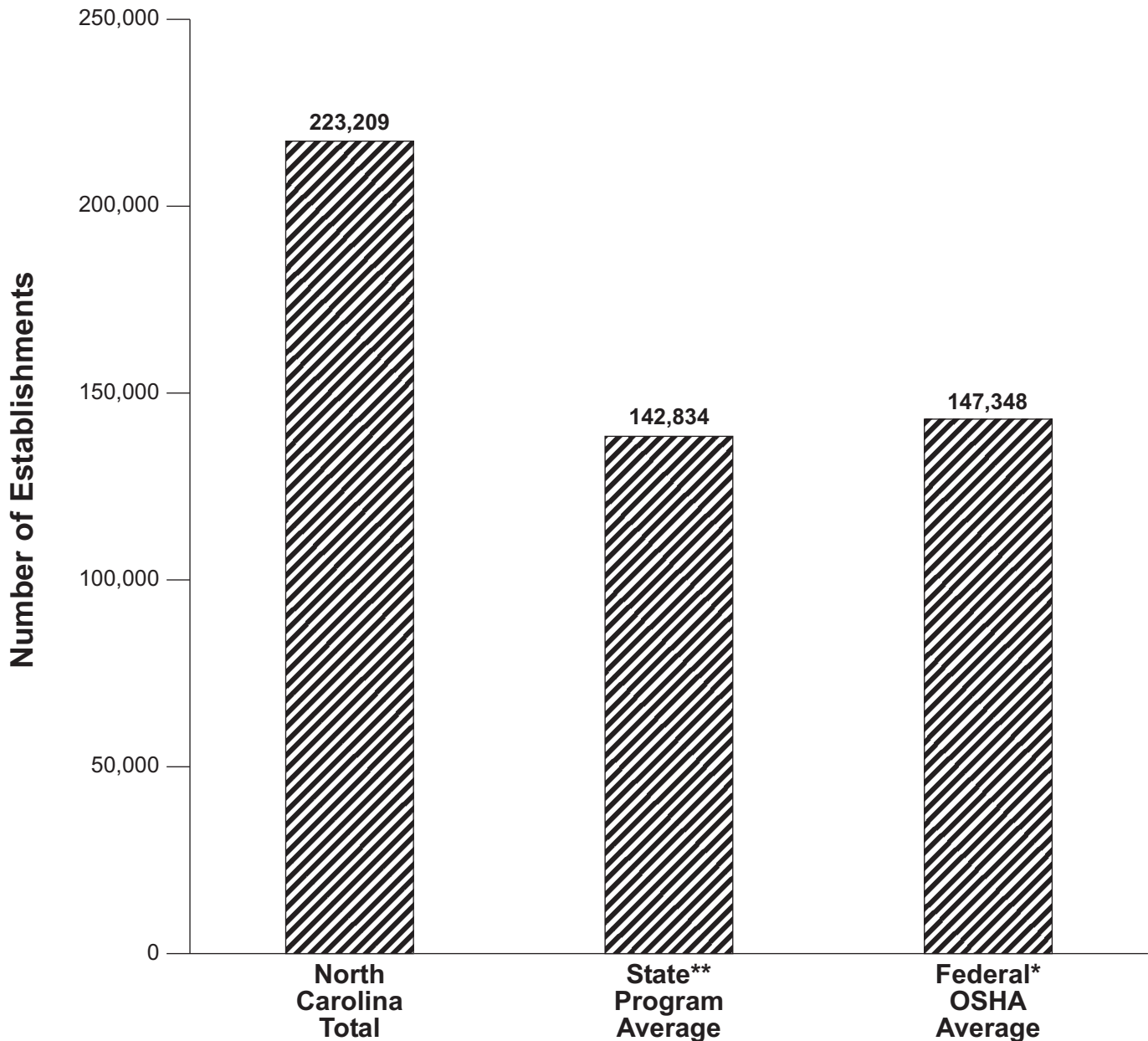
State Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹	Federally Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹
Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction	3,142,340	Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions²	4,567,790
Region 1—1 state	21,121	Region 1—5 states	371,314
Vermont	21,121	Connecticut ³	89,232
Region 2—1 jurisdiction	43,620	Maine	40,801
Puerto Rico	43,620	Massachusetts	175,225
Region 3—2 states	334,588	New Hampshire	37,669
Maryland	137,204	Rhode Island	28,387
Virginia	197,384	Region 2—2 states, 1 jurisdiction	773,831
Region 4—4 states	552,371	New Jersey ³	230,961
Kentucky	91,845	New York ³	540,298
North Carolina	223,209	Virgin Islands ³	2,572
South Carolina	103,973	Region 3—3 states, 1 jurisdiction	384,093
Tennessee	133,344	Delaware	24,852
Region 5—3 states	513,409	District of Columbia	22,553
Indiana	145,116	Pennsylvania	299,695
Michigan	219,627	West Virginia	36,993
Minnesota	148,666	Region 4—4 states	914,625
Region 6—1 state	43,793	Alabama	98,540
New Mexico	43,793	Florida	532,830
Region 7—1 state	80,952	Georgia	224,593
Iowa	80,952	Mississippi	58,662
Region 8—2 states	96,503	Region 5—3 states	709,434
Utah	75,463	Illinois ³	318,266
Wyoming	21,040	Ohio	251,668
Region 9—4 states	1,139,770	Wisconsin	139,500
Arizona	136,352	Region 6—4 states	832,934
California	908,120	Arkansas	65,175
Hawaii	31,915	Louisiana	105,575
Nevada	63,383	Oklahoma	93,093
Region 10—3 states	316,213	Texas	569,091
Alaska	20,907	Region 7—3 states	286,436
Oregon	112,393	Kansas	74,526
Washington	182,913	Missouri	158,191
		Nebraska	53,719
		Region 8—4 states	250,366
		Colorado	161,737
		Montana	37,270
		North Dakota	24,848
		South Dakota	26,511
		Region 9²	
		Region 10—1 state	44,757
		Idaho	44,757

1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns—United States, **2015** (Private sector only).

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

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

Text Table 3
Comparison of Number of Establishments



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

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

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Inspection Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

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 2016–September 2017**

Inspections Series Highlights

- The number of inspections in North Carolina increased from 2,635 in FY 2016 to 2,721 in FY 2017, an increase of 3 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was 1,991 in FY 2017 more than FY 2016 (1,970).
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 1,046 in FY 2017, more than in FY 2016 (1,034).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,673 in FY 2016 to 1,628 in FY 2017, a decrease of 3 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs had a 1 percent increase from 1,521 in FY 2016 to 1,529 in FY 2017.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 3 percent increase from 831 in FY 2016 to 858 in FY 2017.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina increased from 962 in FY 2016 to 1,093 in FY 2017, an increase of 12 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs had a 3 percent increase from 449 in FY 2016 to 462 in FY 2017.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 7 percent decrease from 203 in FY 2016 to 188 in FY 2017.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2017 for manufacturing was 16 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 16 percent of total inspections for the average state program and 22 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2017 for construction was 48 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 40 percent of total inspections for the average state program and 52 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina conducted 4 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2017, compared to 13 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 2017 was 31 days for North Carolina, 47 days for the average state program, and 47 days for the average federal jurisdiction.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

Inspections, All Types

Comparison	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	2,892	2,892	2,635	2,635	2,721	2,721
State Program**	N/A	N/A	43,346	1,970	43,802	1,991
Federal OSHA*	35,874	1,157	32,042	1,034	32,437	1,046

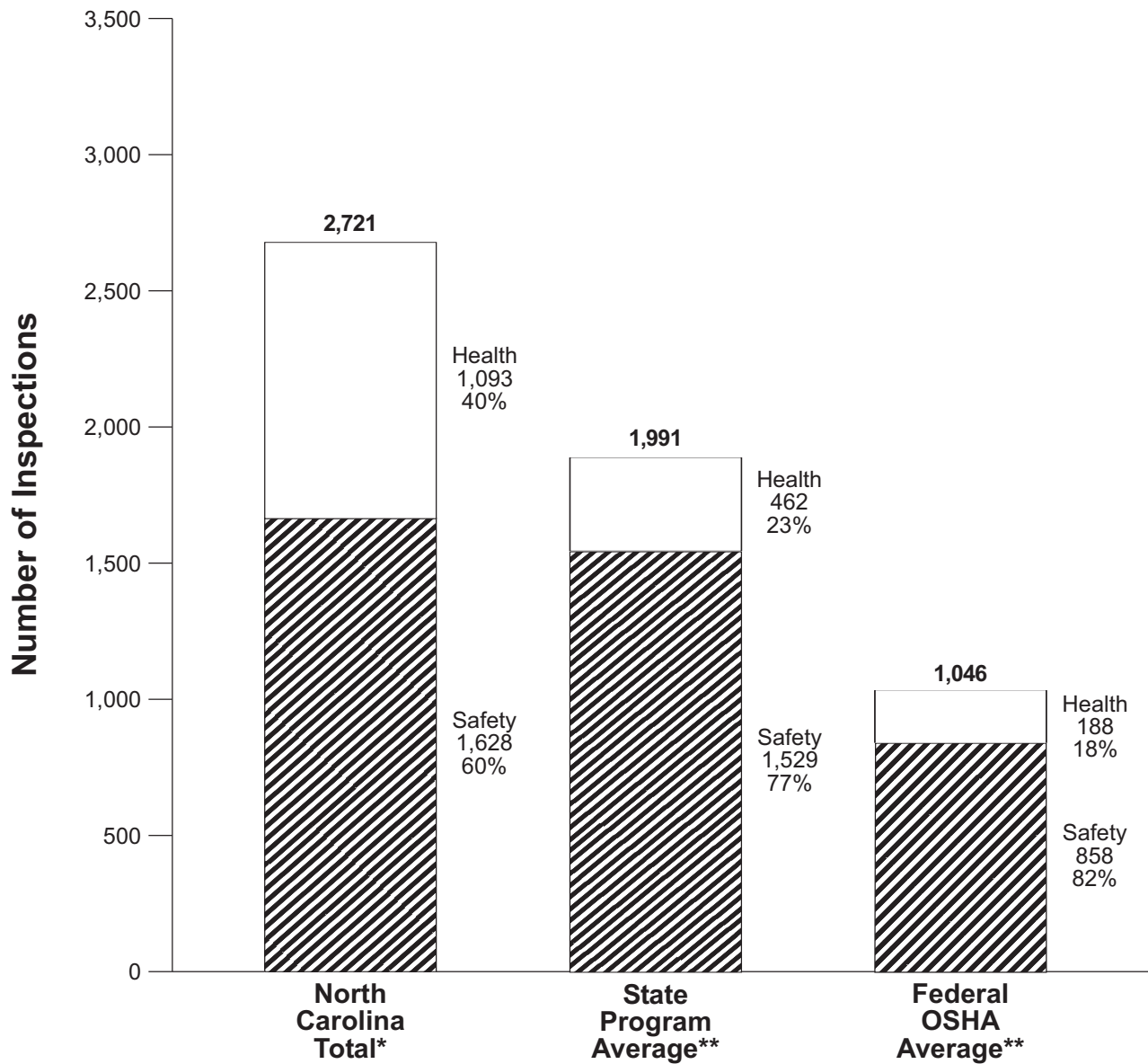
Inspections by Category FY 2017

Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
North Carolina	1,628	60	1,093	40
State Program**	1,529	77	462	23
Federal OSHA*	858	82	188	18

*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 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

CHART 3

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

Inspections by Type

Comparison	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	36	1	778	29	1,185	44
State Program**	169	9	443	22	892	45
Federal OSHA*	27	3	266	25	464	44

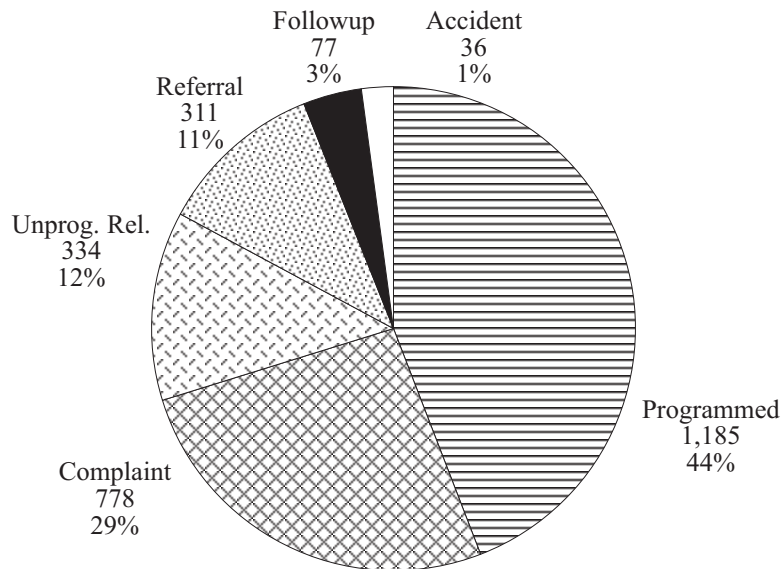
Comparison	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	77	3	311	11	334	12
State Program**	84	4	279	14	124	6
Federal OSHA*	37	4	202	19	50	5

*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.

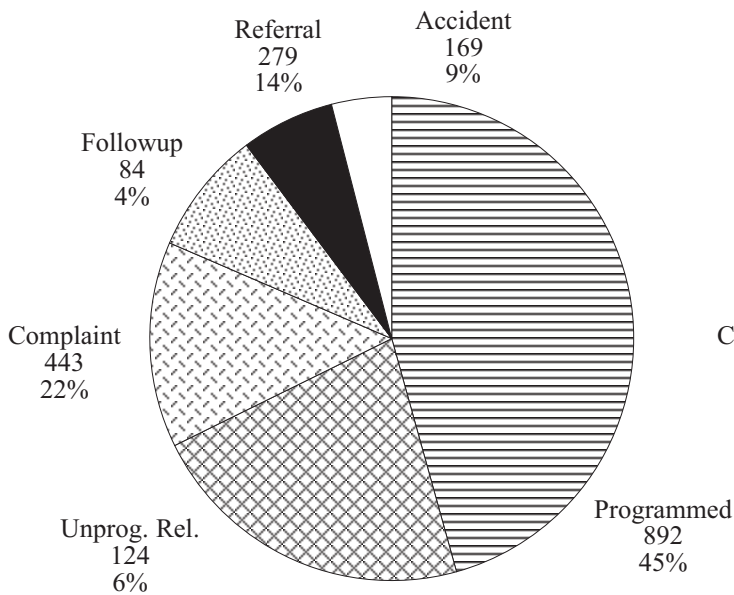
Inspections by Type

North Carolina Total*



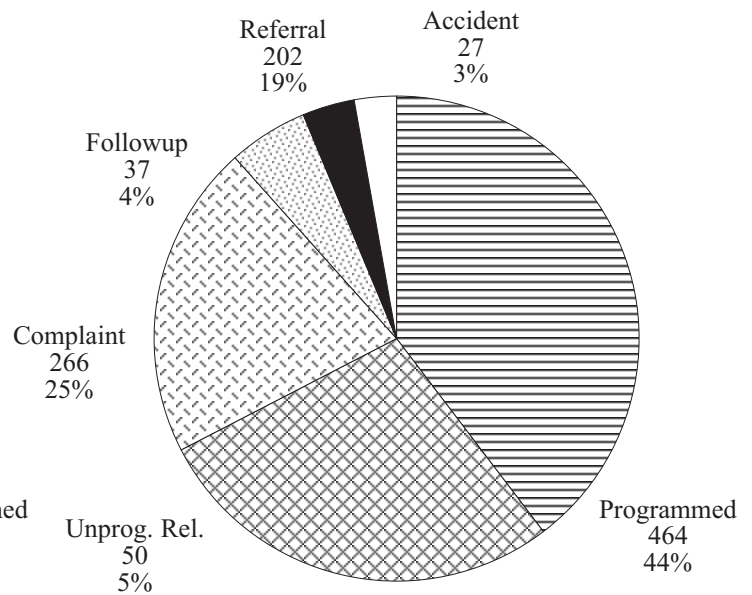
Total 2,721

State Program Average**



Total 1,991

Federal OSHA Average**



Total 1,046

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Plan State data from OSH Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-22-18.

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

Comparison	Construction		Manufacturing	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,305	48	431	16
State Program**	794	40	326	16
Federal OSHA*	546	52	227	22

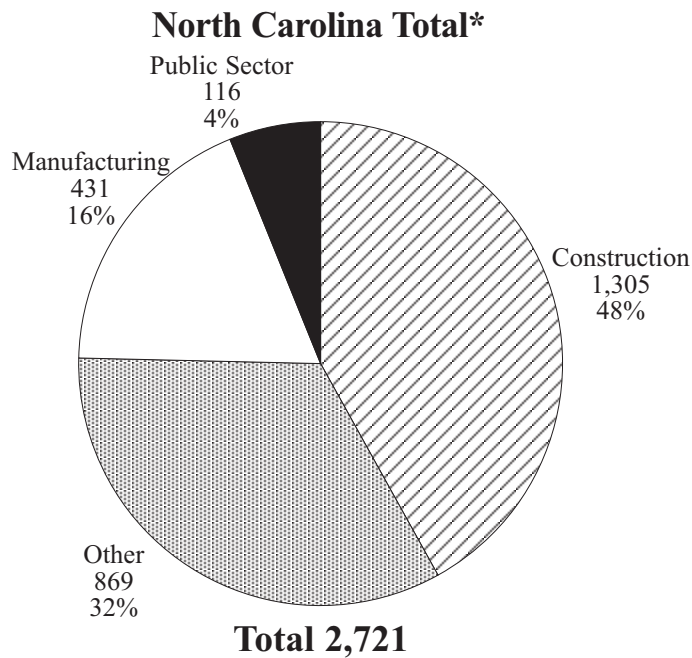
Comparison	Other		Public Sector***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	869	32	116	4
State Program**	605	31	266	13
Federal OSHA*	273	26	N/A	N/A

*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.

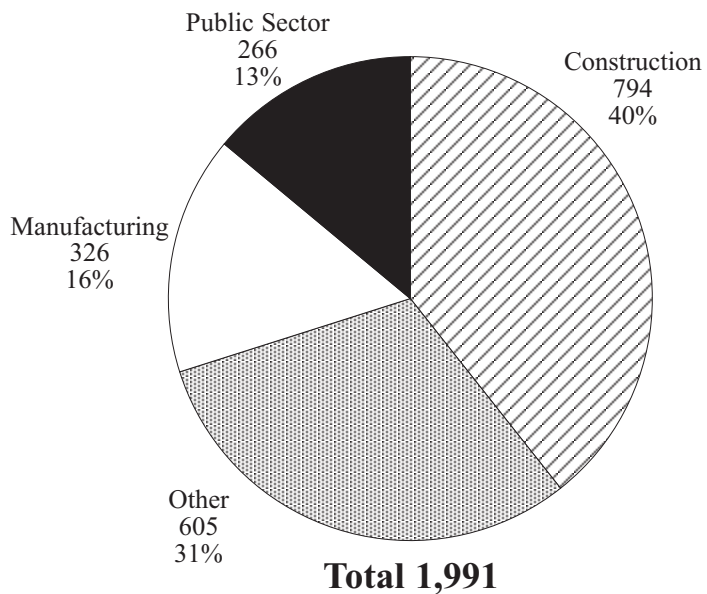
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

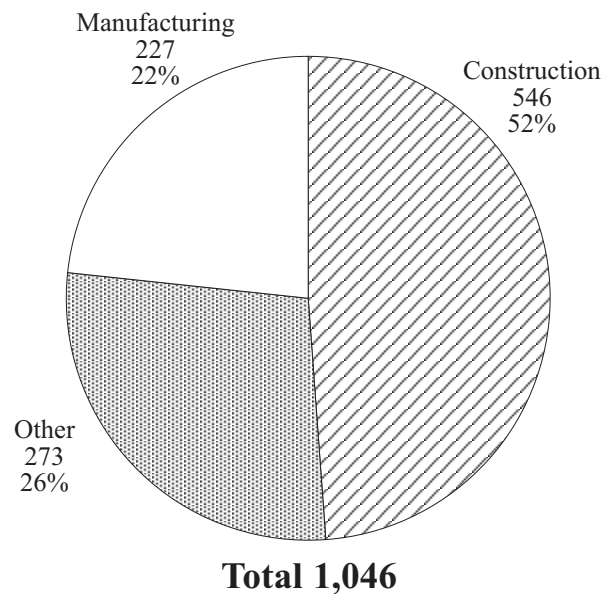
Inspections by Industry Type



State Program Average**



Federal OSHA Average**



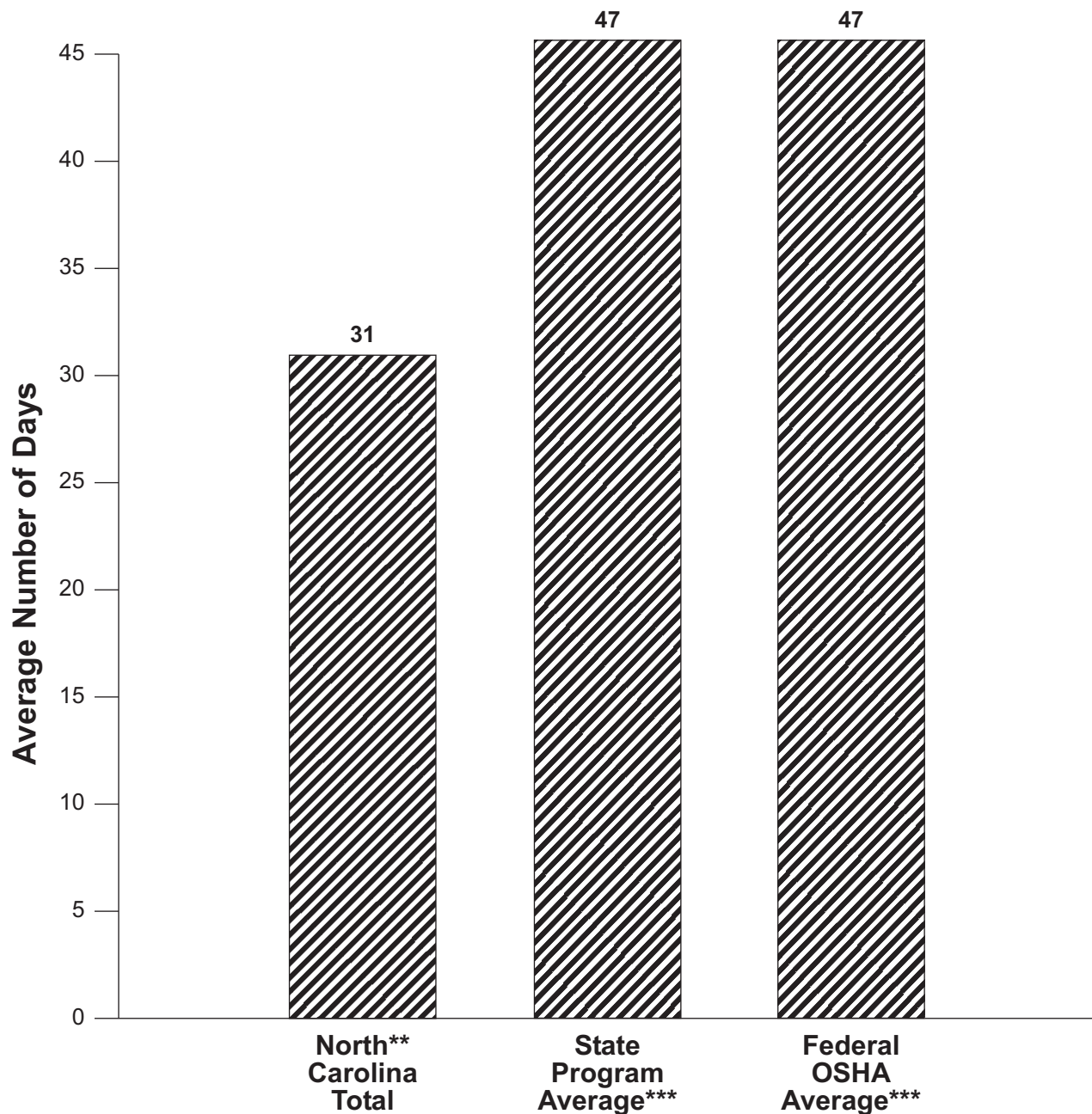
*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Plan State data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

CHART 7

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

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, “State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) report,” run 1-22-18.

***Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

Violation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

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 2014–September 2017**

Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina increased 10 percent from 4,730 in FY 2016 to 5,248 in FY 2017.
- The total number of violations cited by the average state program in FY 2017 was 4,007, less than a 1 percent increase from FY 2016 (3,997).
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced a 12 percent decrease in the total violations cited, from 1,926 in FY 2016 to 1,686 in FY 2017.
- North Carolina cited 2,781 serious violations in FY 2017, a 6 percent increase from 2,623 serious violations in FY 2016.
- The number of serious violations cited by the average state program in FY 2017 was 1,950, a 1 percent increase from 1,938 in FY 2016.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,177 serious violations in FY 2017, a 15 percent decrease from 1,379 serious violations in FY 2016.
- North Carolina continues to cite more nonserious violations (2,332), compared to the average state program with 1,957 nonserious violations and the average federal jurisdiction with 408 nonserious violations cited in FY 2017.
- Overall, North Carolina cited the same violations per inspection (3.1), as the average state program (3.1) and more violations per inspection than the average federal jurisdiction (2.3).
- In FY 2017, North Carolina reclassified 1.0 percent of the violations, compared to 5.3 percent of violations reclassified in the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 8

Violations in Fiscal Years 2015–2017

Comparison	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	5,505	5,505	4,730	4,730	5,248	5,248
State Program**	N/A	N/A	87,934	3,997	88,155	4,007
Federal OSHA*	64,811	2,091	59,704	1,926	52,268	1,686

*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 2016–September 2017**

Violations by Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	2,781	2,781	53	2,332	2,332	44
State Program**	42,911	1,950	49	43,046	1,957	49
Federal OSHA*	36,491	1,177	70	12,634	408	24

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	128	128	3	6	6	0
State Program**	1,745	79	2	178	8	0
Federal OSHA*	2,745	88	5	317	10	1

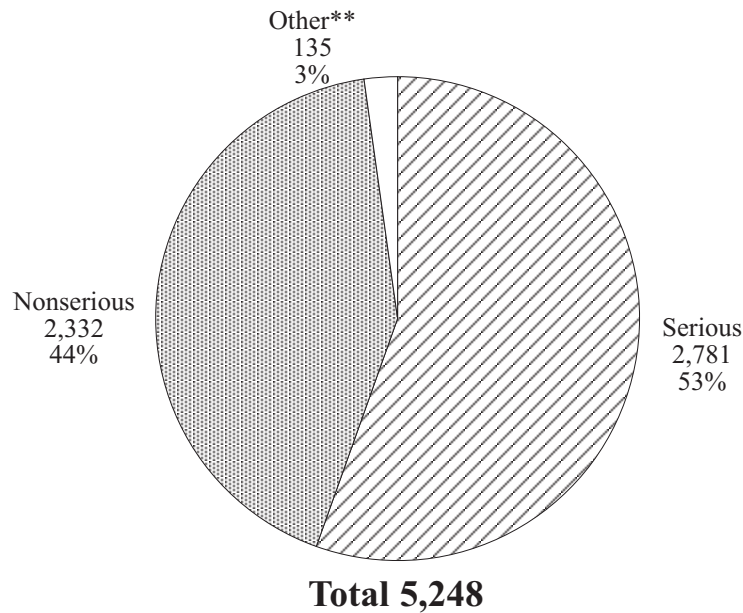
Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	1	1	0	0	0	0
State Program**	211	10	0	64	3	0
Federal OSHA*	81	3	0	0	0	0

*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.

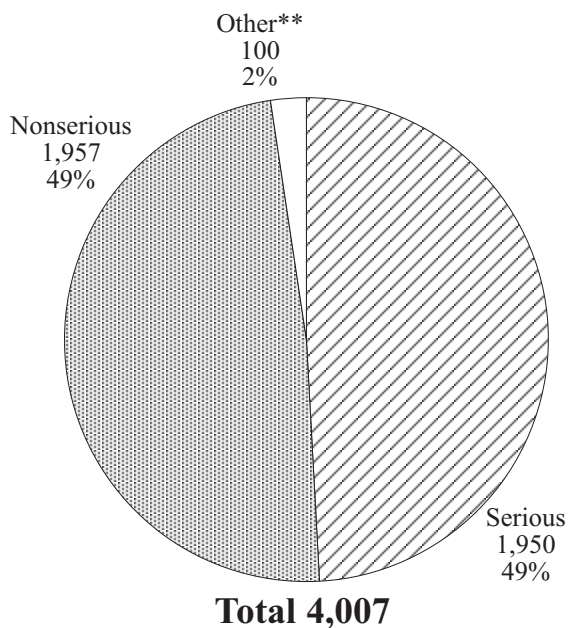
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

Violations by Type

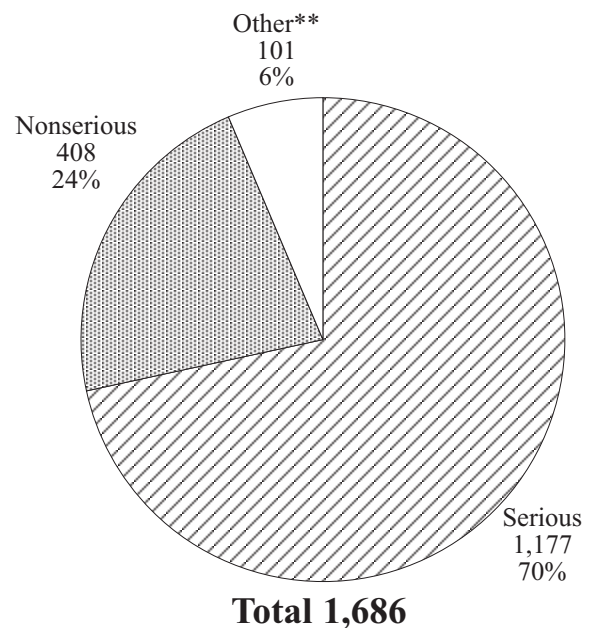
North Carolina Total*



State Program Average***



Federal OSHA Average***



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-22-18.

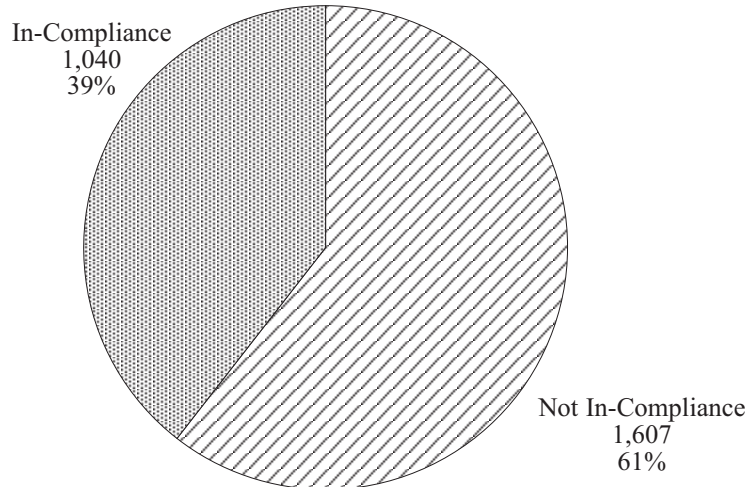
**"Other" violations include repeat, willful, failure-to-abate and unclassified violations.

***Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-22-18.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017

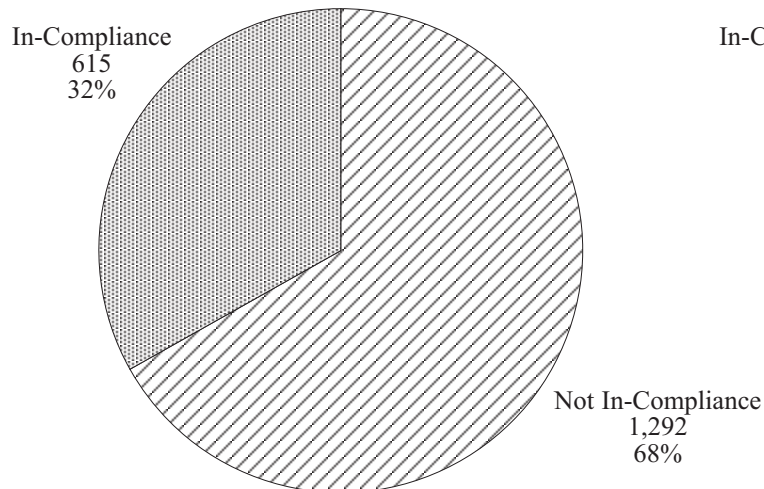
Inspections In-Compliance or With Citations Issued (Excluding Followup Inspections)

North Carolina Total*



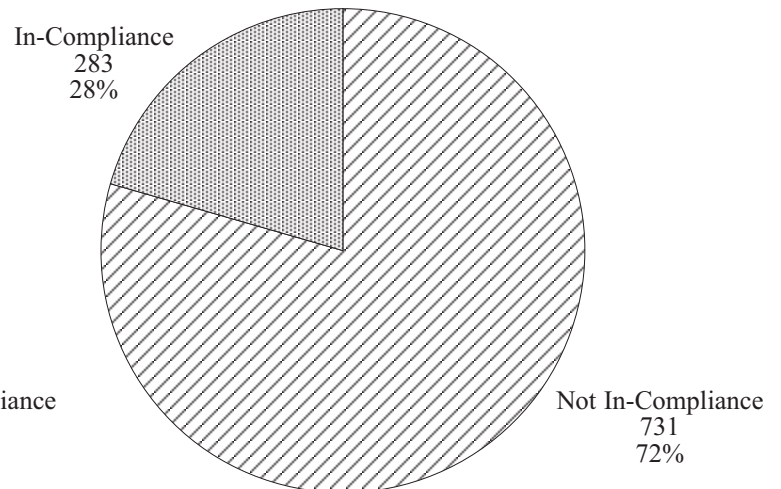
Total 2,647

State Program Average**



Total 1,907

Federal OSHA Average**

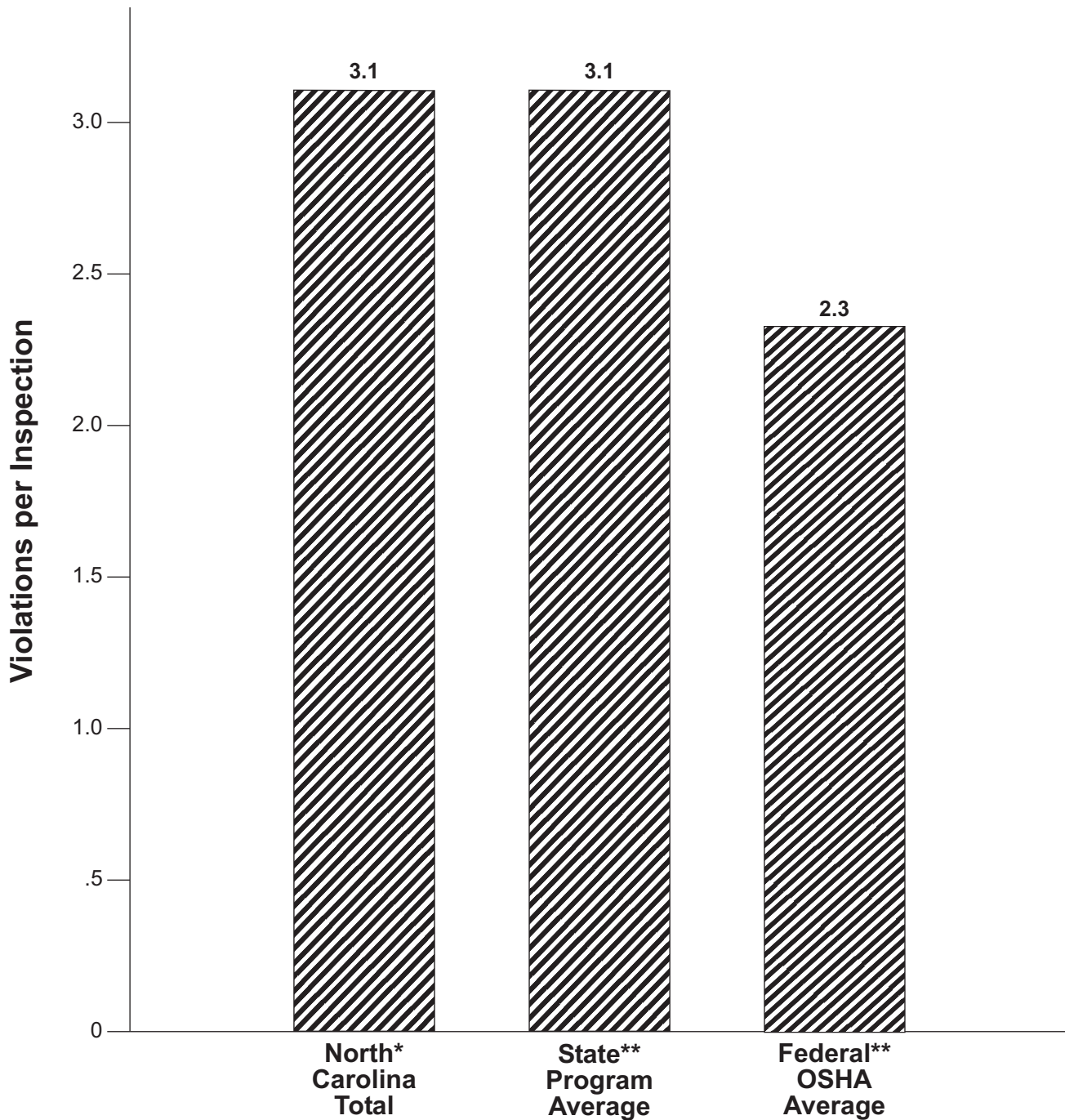


Total 1,014

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-22-18.

Violations per Inspection

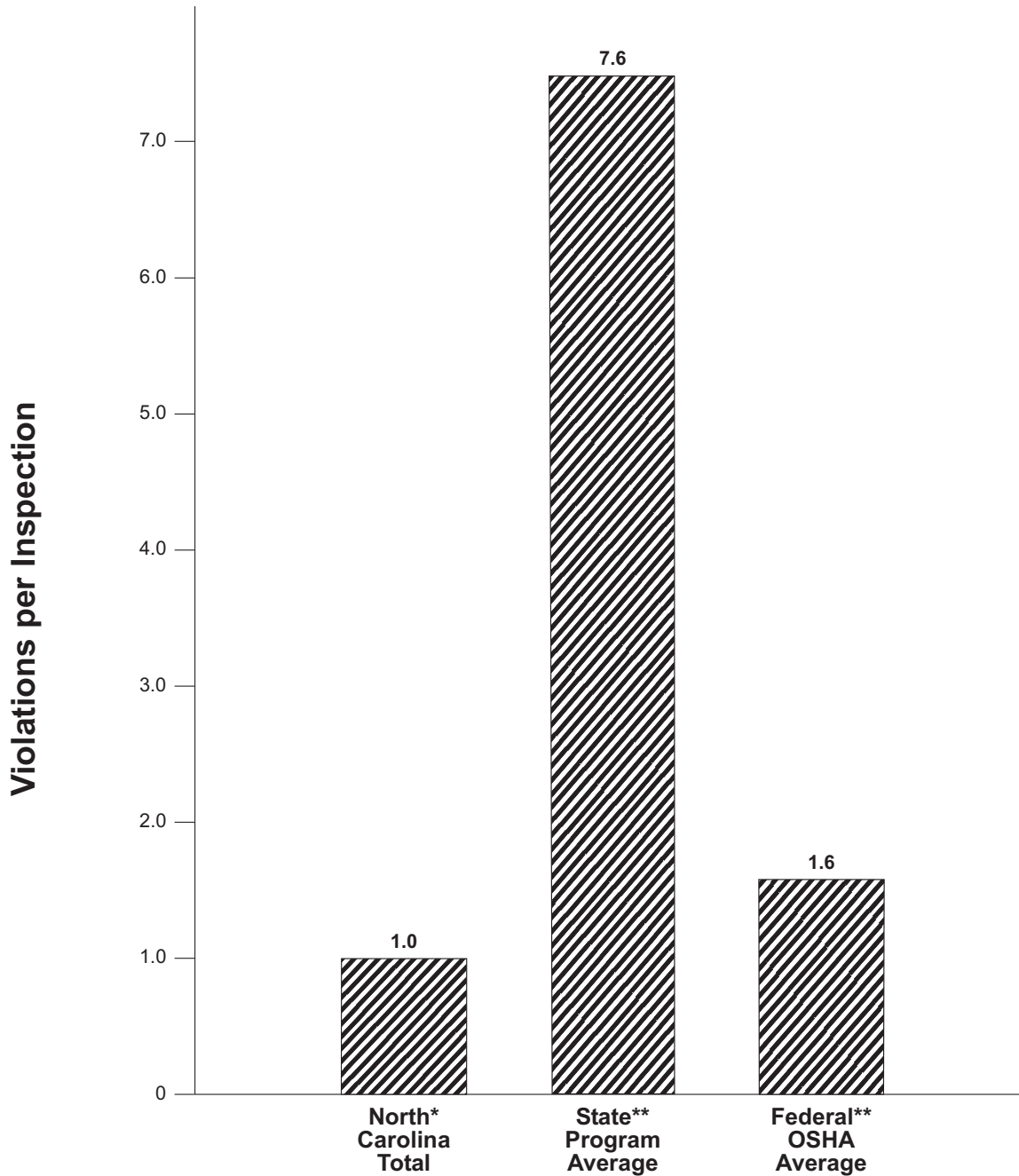


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

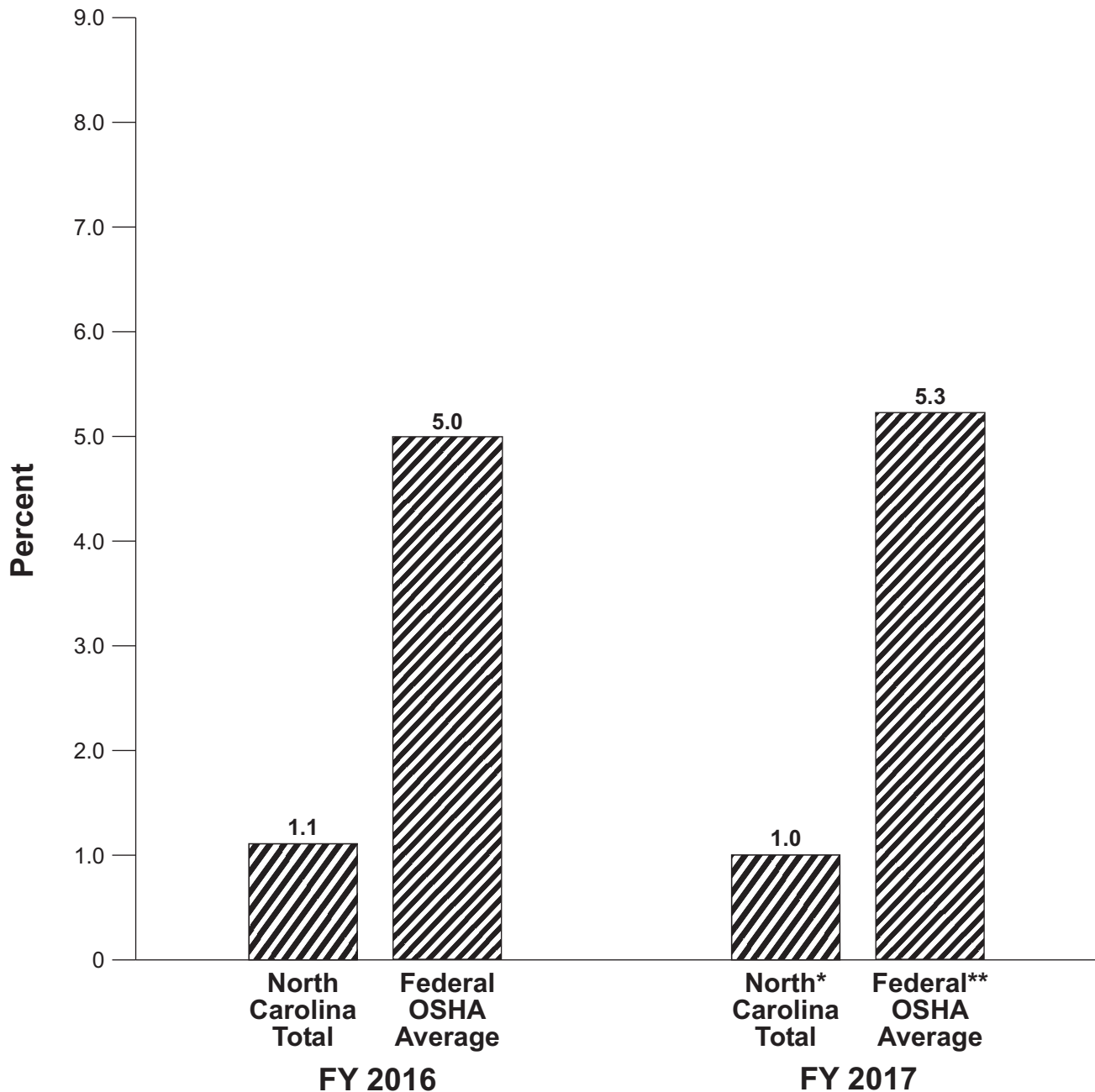
Violations per Followup Inspection*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

Violations Reclassified



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “State Indicators Report (SIR),” run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “State Indicators Report (SIR),” run 1-22-18.

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Penalty Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2017**

Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$5,462,121 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2017, compared to a total of \$5,041,723 assessed by the average state program and \$6,208,484 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$1,585 in FY 2017, lower than \$1,807 in the average state program and lower than \$3,491 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$248,925 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2017, a 4 percent increase from \$239,968 assessed in FY 2016.
- In FY 2017, North Carolina retained 80.4 percent of penalties assessed compared to 63.6 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 15

Penalty Assessment, All Types

Comparison	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	\$ 5,287,817	\$5,287,817	\$ 5,052,106	\$5,052,106	\$ 5,462,121	\$5,462,121
State Program**	N/A	N/A	\$101,222,884	\$4,601,040	\$110,917,915	\$5,041,723
Federal OSHA*	\$153,353,225	\$4,946,878	\$160,258,098	\$5,169,616	\$192,463,003	\$6,208,484

*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 2016–September 2017**

CHART 16

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 4,408,165	\$4,408,165	81	\$ 307,671	\$307,671	6
State Program**	\$77,525,321	\$3,523,878	70	\$11,557,196	\$525,327	11
Federal OSHA*	\$127,369,962	\$4,108,708	66	\$12,536,883	\$404,416	6

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 513,485	\$513,485	9	\$ 230,000	\$230,000	4
State Program**	\$ 8,227,653	\$373,984	7	\$ 8,006,308	\$363,923	7
Federal OSHA*	\$30,448,806	\$982,219	16	\$20,482,338	\$660,721	11

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$2,800	\$2,800	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program**	\$5,328,894	\$242,223	5	\$272,543	\$12,388	0
Federal OSHA*	\$1,625,014	\$52,420	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.

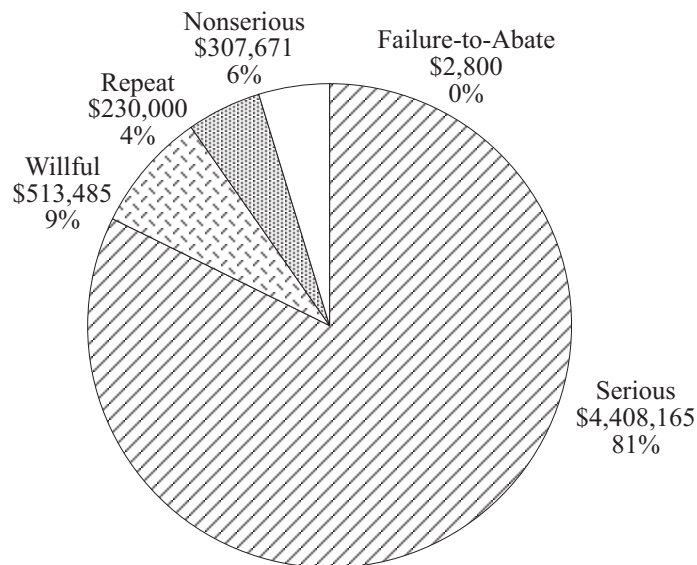
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

***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 2016–September 2017**

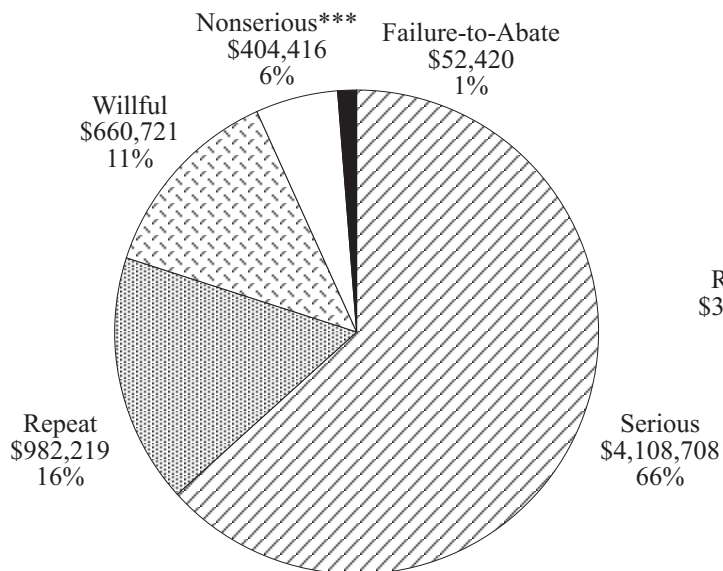
Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

North Carolina Total*



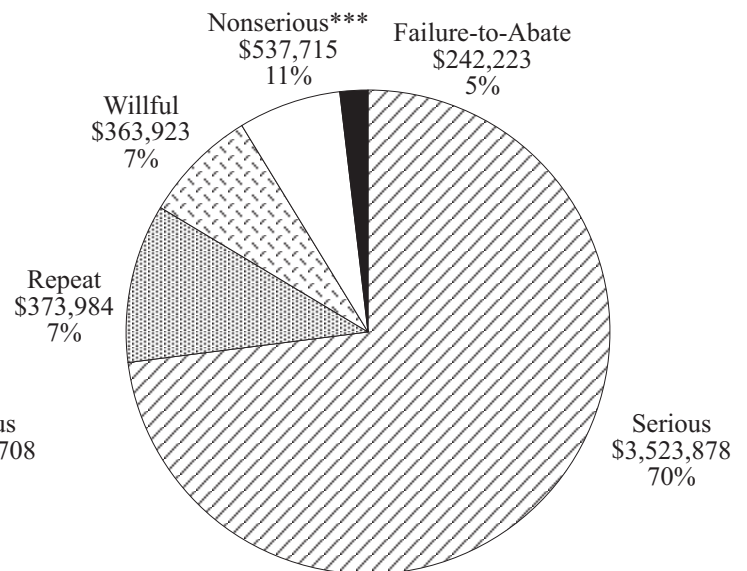
Total \$5,462,121

Federal OSHA Average**



Total \$6,208,484

State Program Average**



Total \$5,041,723

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-22-18.

***Nonserious total also include unclassified penalties.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

CHART 18

Penalty Assessment per Violation

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to- Abate	Unclassified***
North Carolina	\$ 1,585	\$132	\$4,012	\$38,333	\$ 2,800	\$ 0
State Program**	\$1,807	\$268	\$4,734	\$45,490	\$24,222	\$4,129
Federal OSHA*	\$3,491	\$991	\$11,162	\$66,072	\$17,473	\$ 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 2016–September 2017**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type Public Sector*

Comparison	Penalty Assessment (All Types)	
	Total	Average
North Carolina	\$ 248,925	\$248,925
State Program***	\$9,991,603	\$454,164
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 139,476	\$139,476	56	\$ 12,449	\$ 12,449	5
State Program***	\$7,997,795	\$363,536	80	\$1,203,708	\$54,714	12
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	\$ 0	\$ 0	0	\$97,000	\$97,000	39
State Program***	\$256,850	\$11,675	3	\$127,500	\$ 5,796	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***	\$365,750	\$16,625	4	\$40,000	\$1,818	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*

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to-Abate	Unclassified****
North Carolina	\$1,911	\$ 97	\$ 0	\$32,333	\$ 0	\$ 0
State Program***	\$ 866	\$285	\$3,892	\$ 5,796	\$16,625	\$1,818
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.

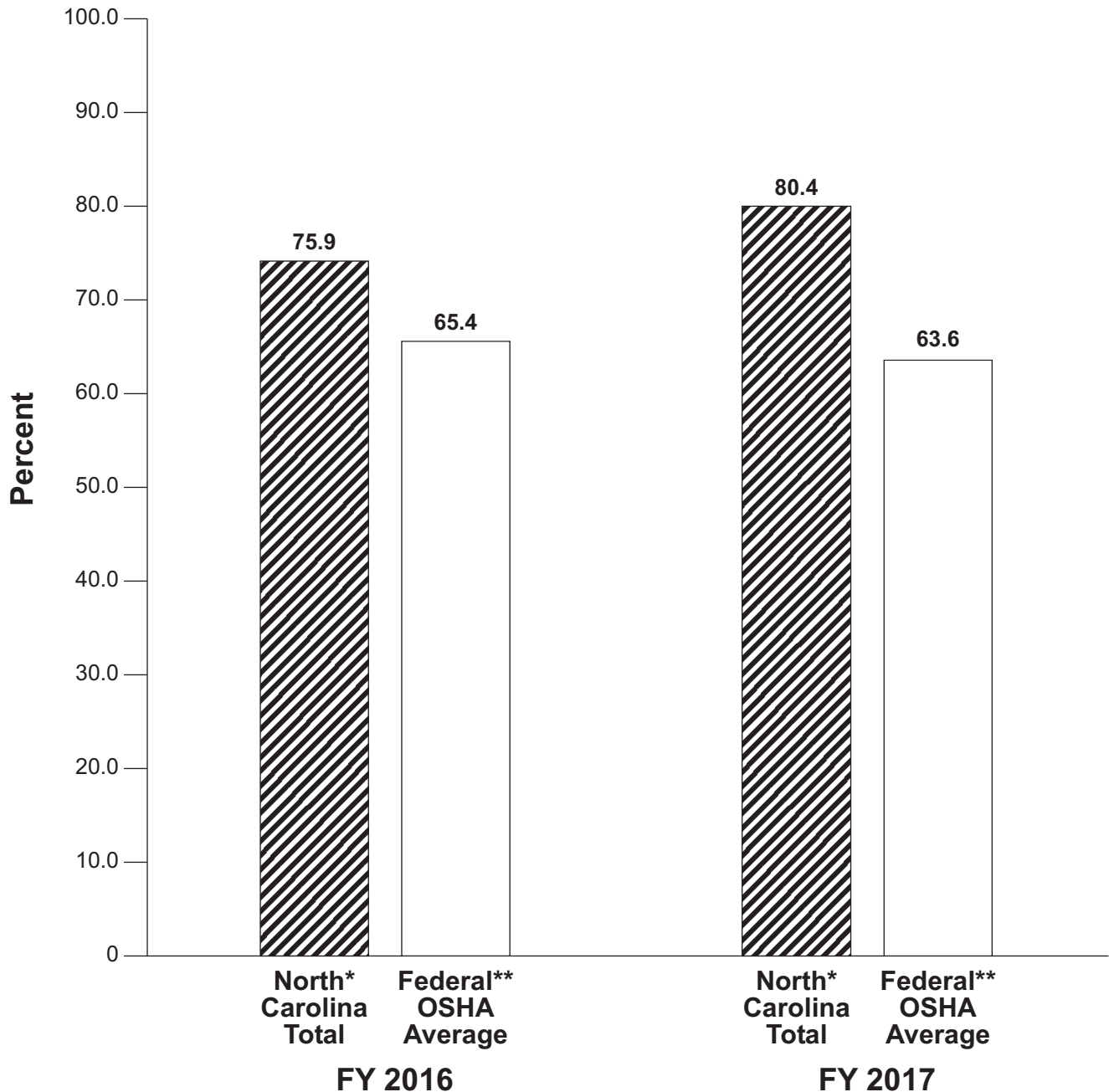
***State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

CHART 21

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2015–September 2017**

Penalty Retention



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM)” report, run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report”, run 1-22-18.

Litigation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2017**

Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was lower (83) in FY 2017 than in FY 2016 (109). The number of contested cases in FY 2017 for the average state program was 199, and the number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 62.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina was higher in FY 2016 (7.1) than in FY 2017 (4.9).
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average state program was lower in FY 2017 at 15.4 than in FY 2016 at 15.9.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was lower in FY 2016 at 8.2 than in FY 2017 at 8.4.

CHART 22

Contested Cases October 2014–September 2017

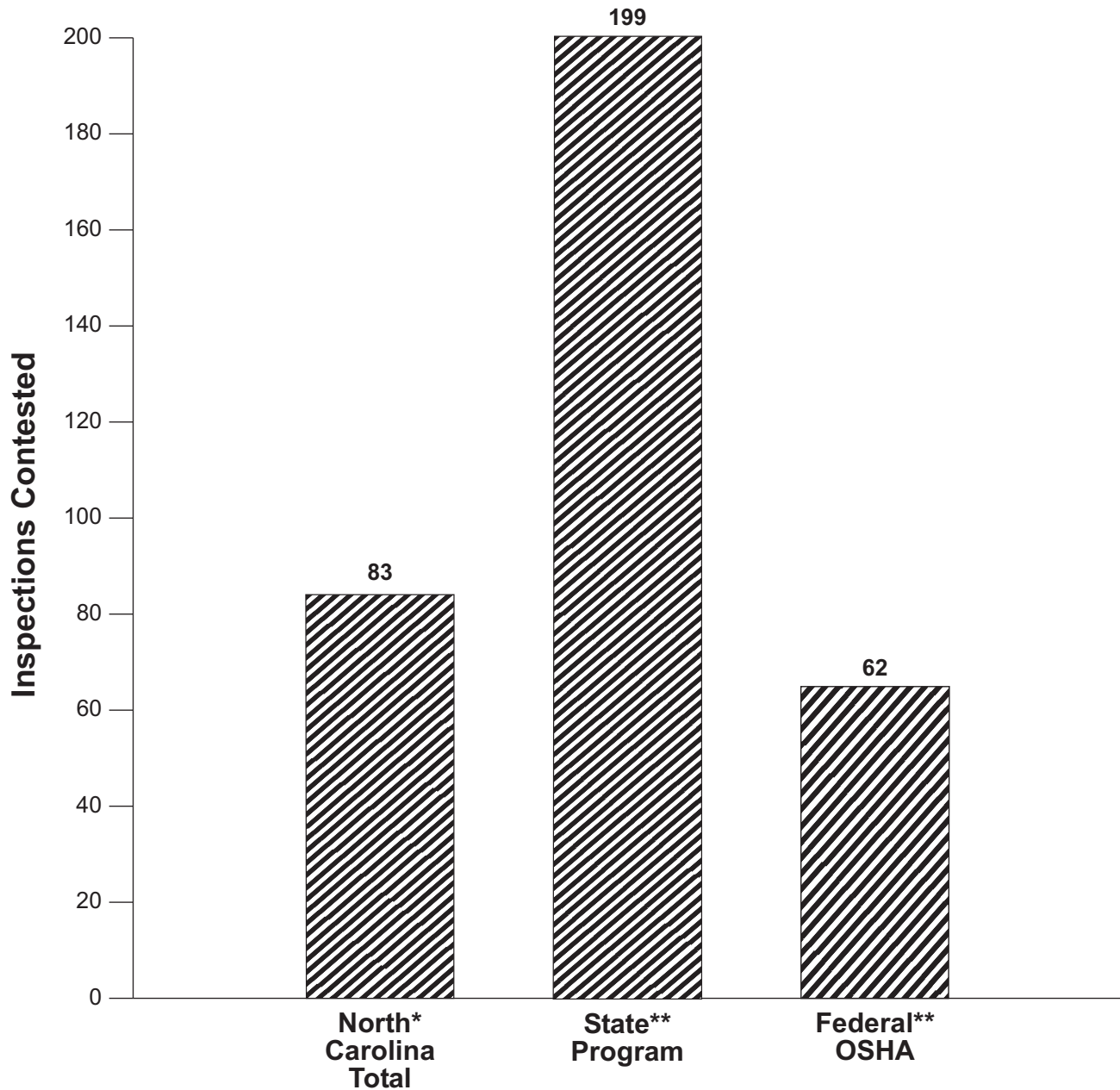
Comparison	FY 2015			FY 2016		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	79	79	4.5	109	109	7.1
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,431	201	15.9
Federal OSHA*	1,909	62	7.3	2,005	65	8.2

Comparison	FY 2017		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	83	83	4.9
State Program**	4,377	199	15.4
Federal OSHA*	1,911	62	8.4

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

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

Number of Inspections Contested

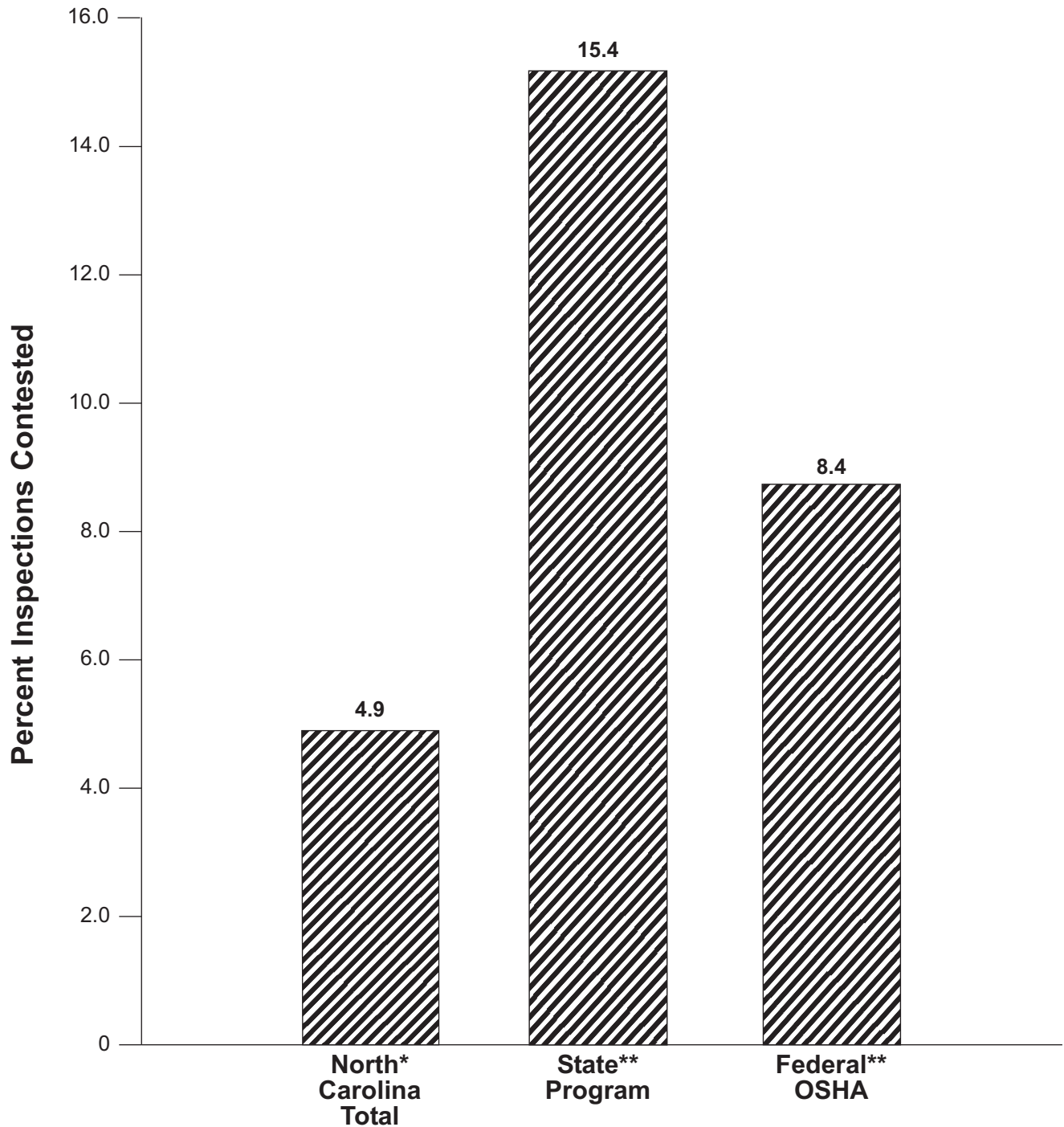


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017

Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-22-18.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-22-18.

Occupational Injury and Illness Incident Rates

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Calendar Years 2009–2016**

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

Industry	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.9
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.3	6.1	4.8	2.9	5.5	3.2	5.5	3.3
Mining	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.4
Construction	4.3	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.8
Manufacturing	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.4
Transportation	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.5
Wholesale Trade	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.6
Retail Trade	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9
Services	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.8
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.5	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.0

Industry	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.7	2.6	5.5	2.6	5.7	2.8	6.1	2.7
Mining	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5
Construction	3.8	2.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.2
Manufacturing	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	2.9
Transportation	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.1
Wholesale Trade	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6
Retail Trade	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5
Services	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.5
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.0	N/A	5.0	N/A	3.9	N/A	3.6

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

**U.S. data are from the USDOL Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. 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, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Calendar Years 2009–2016

CHART 26

Days Away, Restricted, Job Transfer (DART) Case Rates* by Industry

A Comparison Between North Carolina and the United States**

Industry	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.9	3.5	2.7	1.7	2.7	1.7	3.3	2.2
Mining	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.7
Construction	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.6
Manufacturing	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.9
Transportation	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1
Wholesale Trade	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.5
Retail Trade	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Services	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.1	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9

Industry	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.4	1.9	3.3	1.7	3.3	1.7	3.6	1.7
Mining	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
Construction	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5
Manufacturing	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.7
Transportation	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1
Wholesale Trade	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6
Retail Trade	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Services	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.7

*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*, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. 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, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

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State Demographic Profile

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

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 2016–September 2017**

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

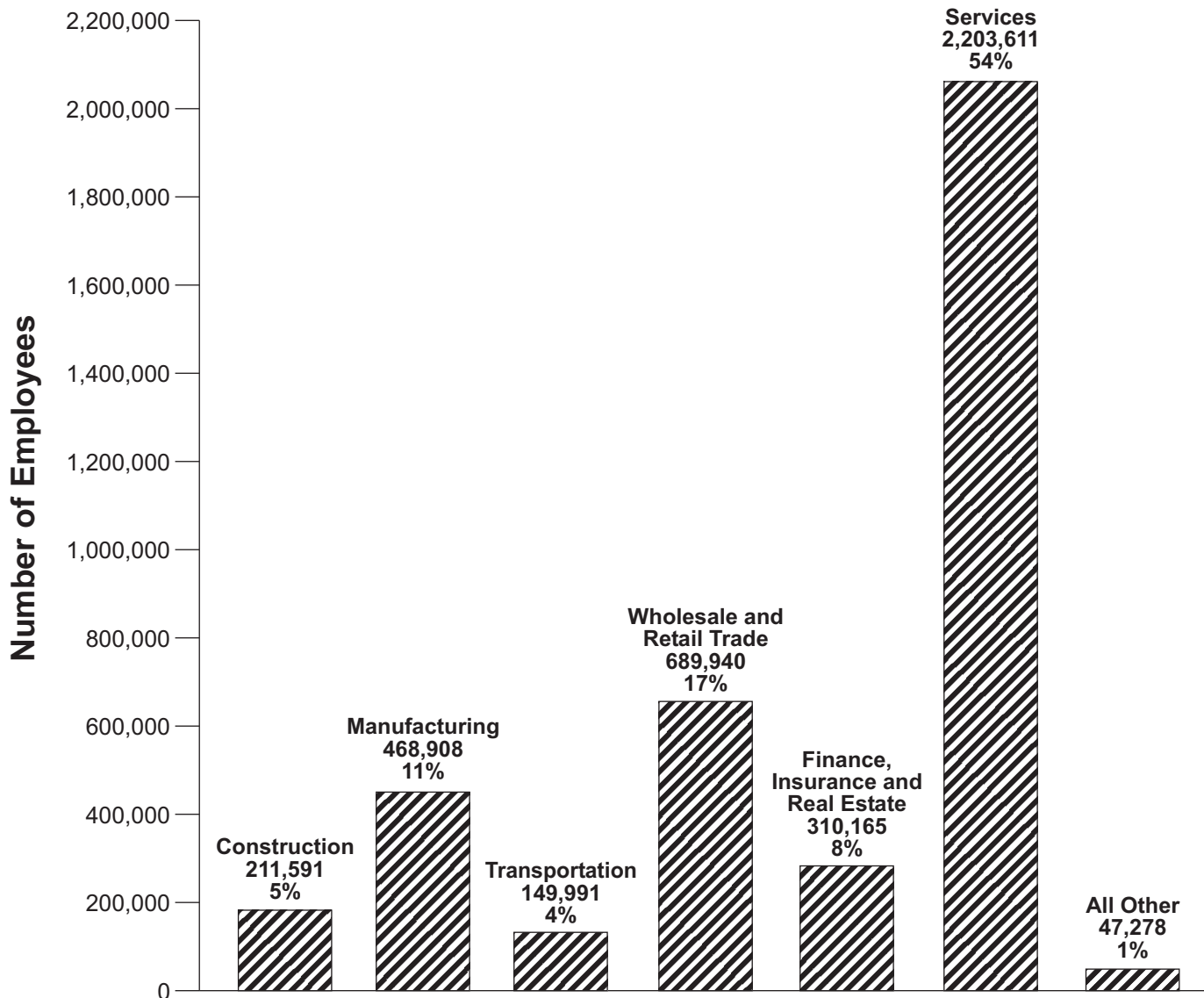
Private Sector	NAICS	SIC	Establishments*	Employees*
Construction	23	15-17	26,154	211,591
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,289	468,908
Transportation	48-49	40-59	7,507	149,991
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	54,529	689,940
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	32,488	310,165
Services	54-81	70-89	136,671	2,203,611
All Other			3,768	47,278
Total Private Sector			271,406	4,081,484

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

Public Sector	Establishments*	Employees*
State	1,463	177,944
Local	4,951	413,963
Total Public Sector	6,414	591,907

*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security,
N.C. Department of Commerce, Third Quarter 2017.

Text Table 6
State Demographic Profile
By Private Sector Employees*



*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Third Quarter 2017.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2016–September 2017

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)	278	253	91	1	24	0	Fall protection—Residential construction—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.20(b)(2)	149	139	93	0	7	3	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections by competent person
1926.102(a)(1)	147	128	87	0	14	5	Personal protective equipment—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.1053(b)(1)	126	120	95	0	6	0	Ladders—Use—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.503(b)(1)	169	91	54	0	1	77	Fall protection—Certification of training
1926.100(a)	89	86	97	0	1	2	Personal protective equipment—Head protection—General requirements
1926.503(a)(1)	67	64	96	0	1	2	Fall protection—Training program
1926.20(b)(1)	59	57	97	0	0	2	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.501(b)(11)	57	51	89	0	6	0	Fall protection—Steep roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(1)	49	45	92	0	3	1	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	36	35	97	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.1060(a)	41	33	80	0	0	8	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.501(b)(10)	37	33	89	0	4	0	Fall protection—Roofing work on low slope roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.1053(b)(4)	38	29	76	0	0	9	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.451(e)(1)	27	25	93	0	1	1	Scaffolds—Access by various means—Scaffold platforms more than 2 feet above or below a point of access
NCGS 95.129(1)	25	25	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1926.451(c)(2)	28	23	82	0	2	3	Criteria for supported scaffolds—Scaffold bears on base plates and mudsills or other adequate firm foundation
1926.21(b)(2)	23	23	100	0	0	0	Safety training and education—Employer responsibility—Instruction to avoid unsafe conditions
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	23	23	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Aerial lifts—Extensible and articulating boom platforms—Body belts and lanyards worn/used
1926.95(a)	25	22	88	0	3	0	Personal protective equipment—Provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever necessary
1926.306(b)(3)(i)	22	20	91	0	0	2	Gages and valves—Air receiver equipped with pressure gage
1926.451(g)(1)	20	20	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected 10 feet or more above lower level
1926.451(g)(4)(i)	19	19	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Guardrail systems—Installed on open sides and ends of platforms
1926.451(f)(3)	20	17	85	0	0	3	Scaffolds—Scaffold components—Inspection by competent person
1926.1053(b)(16)	19	17	89	0	0	2	Portable ladders—Use—Ladders with structural defects or other faulty or defective components withdrawn from service

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-11-18.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017

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)	68	65	96	1	2	0	General Duty Clause
1910.212(a)(1)	63	63	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.1200(h)(1)	162	44	27	0	4	114	Hazard communication—Training
1910.1200(e)(1)	152	42	28	0	0	110	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.133(a)(1)	44	40	91	0	1	3	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.215(a)(4)	32	27	84	0	0	5	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.215(b)(9)	29	26	90	0	0	3	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.178(l)(1)(i)	24	24	100	0	0	0	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training
1910.132(a)	27	23	85	0	0	4	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	24	23	96	0	0	1	Lockout/Tagout—Periodic inspection—Annually
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	23	23	100	0	0	0	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.304(g)(5)	42	22	52	0	1	19	Electrical—Wiring design and protection—Path to ground is permanent, continuous and effective
1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)	30	22	73	0	0	8	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure control plan—Reviewed and updated annually
1910.132(d)(1)	24	19	79	0	0	5	Personal protective equipment—Workplace hazard assessment
1910.178(q)(7)	33	18	55	0	1	14	Powered industrial trucks—Maintenance—Examined before placed in service
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	21	18	86	0	1	2	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.151(c)	19	18	95	0	0	1	Medical and first aid—Eyewash and emergency showers—Suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of eyes and body
1910.305(b)(1)(ii)	37	16	43	0	0	21	Electrical cabinets, boxes and fittings—Unused openings effectively closed
1910.212(b)	22	16	73	0	0	6	Machine guarding—Anchoring fixed machinery
1910.138(a)	19	16	84	0	1	2	Personal protective equipment—Hand protection—Select and require appropriate hand protection
1910.147(c)(1)	15	15	100	0	0	0	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control program
1910.23(c)(1)	15	15	100	0	0	0	Walking-working surfaces—Open-sided floors, platforms, and runways—Guarding open-sided floor or platform 4 feet or more above adjacent level *Standard number was changed to 1910.28(b)(1)(i) effective May 1, 2017
1910.132(d)(2)	135	14	10	0	1	120	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment—Employer verification of hazard assessment by written certification
1910.22(a)(1)	30	14	47	0	1	15	Housekeeping—All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, and service rooms shall be kept clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition
1910.134(e)(1)	34	13	38	0	0	21	Personal protective equipment—Respiratory protection—Medical evaluation

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-11-18.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

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

Standard Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Serious Percent	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
NCGS 95.129(1)	5	5	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.1200(e)(1)	11	3	27	0	0	8	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.133(a)(1)	4	3	75	0	0	1	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.1200(h)(1)	11	2	18	0	0	9	Hazard communication—Training
1910.1030(c)(2)(i)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure determination
1910.1030(g)(2)(i)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Bloodborne pathogens—Training
1910.119(g)(1)(i)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Process safety management—Initial training
1910.119(h)(2)(iii)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Process safety management—Contractor emergency action plan explanation
1910.119(n)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Process safety management—Emergency planning and response
1910.132(e)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-11-18.

Consultation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2017**

Consultation Series Highlights

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,618 total consultative visits in FY 2017:
 - 956 (59 percent) safety visits and 662 (41 percent) health visits.
 - 1,349 (83 percent) initial visits, 149 (9 percent) training assistance visits and 120 (8 percent) followup visits.
 - 1,385 (86 percent) private sector visits and 233 (14 percent) public sector visits.
 - 433 (27 percent) manufacturing visits, 512 (32 percent) construction visits, 440 (27 percent) other type visits and 233 (14 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 9,048 in FY 2017, significantly higher than in FY 2016 (7,529) and higher than in FY 2015 (7,544).
- Of the identified hazards, 8,479 (94 percent) were serious hazards, 442 (5 percent) were other-than-serious hazards and 127 (1 percent) were regulatory hazards.
- In FY 2017 consultants also conducted 299 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 2017 the bureau renewed or accepted 45 employers into the SHARP program. There are currently 210 SHARP employers (162 general industry, 42 public sector and 6 construction).

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2014–September 2017

CHART 30

Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Safety	891	838	956
Health	522	561	662
Total	1,413	1,399	1,618

Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Initial	1,178	1,180	1,349
Training and Assistance	134	123	149
Followup	101	96	120
Total	1,413	1,399	1,618

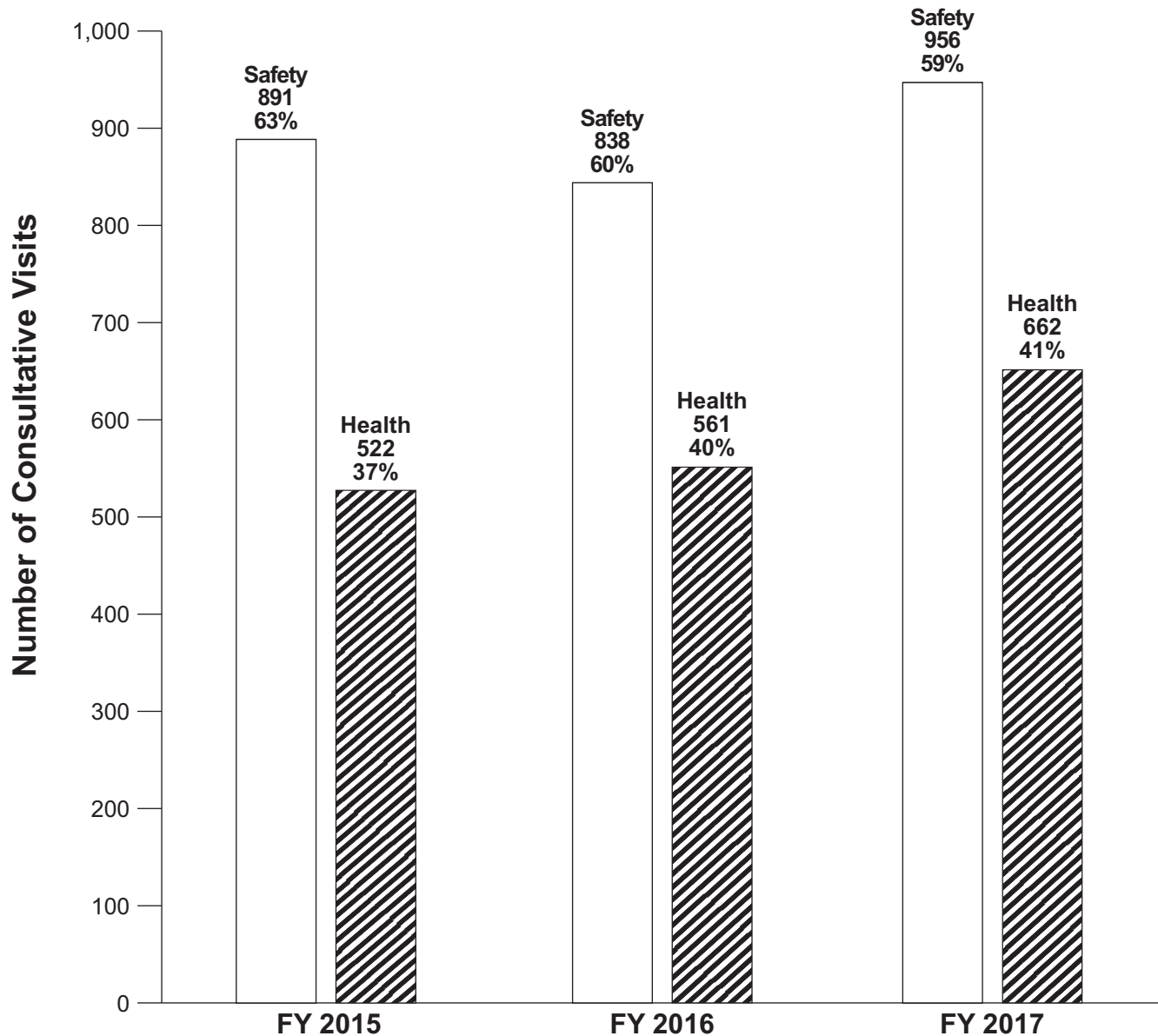
Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Manufacturing	403	412	433
Construction	362	402	512
Other	444	374	440
Public Sector	204	211	233
Total	1,413	1,399	1,618

CHART 31

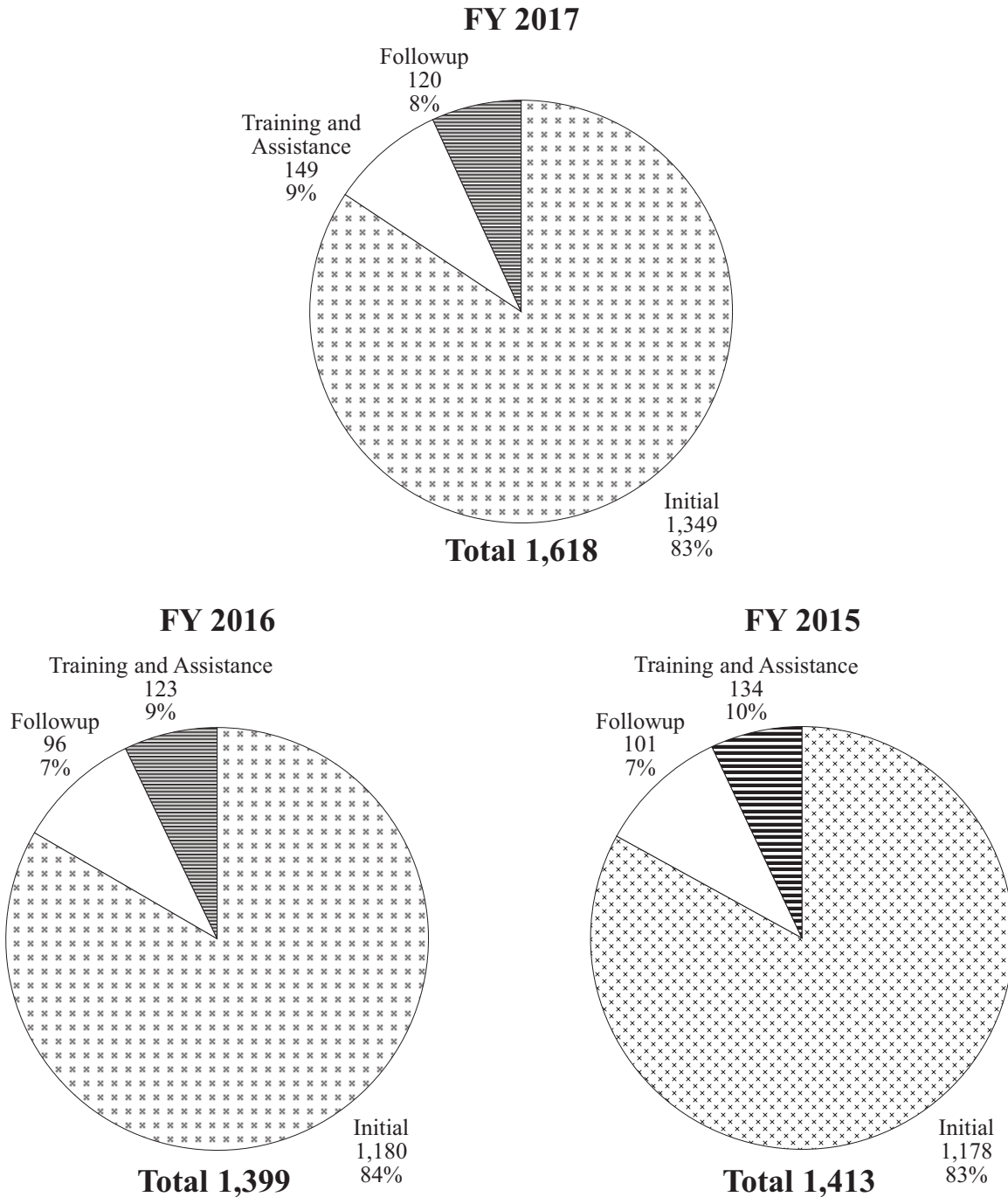
N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2017

Total Visits*



*FY 2017 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-17.

Total Traditional Visits by Type*

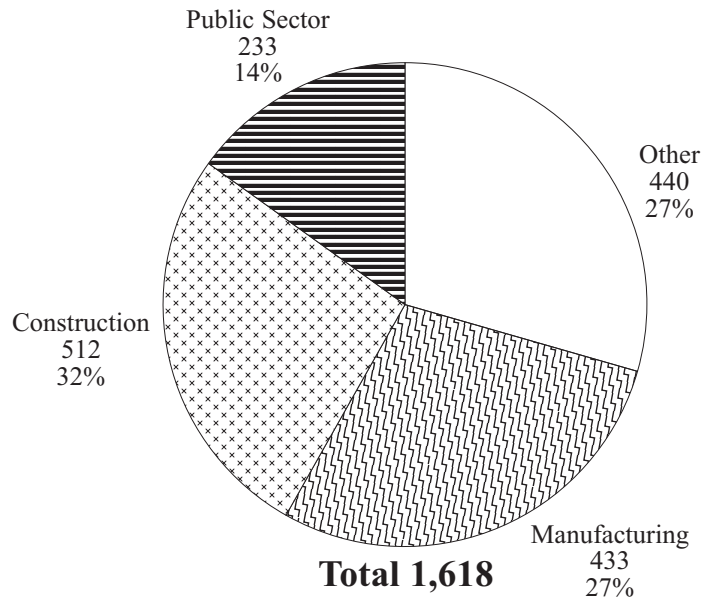


*FY 2017 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-17.

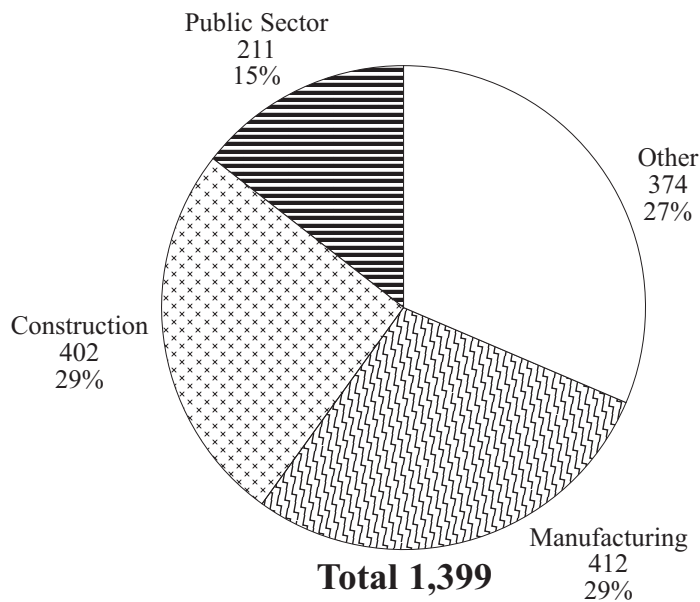
**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2017**

Total Traditional Visits by Industry*

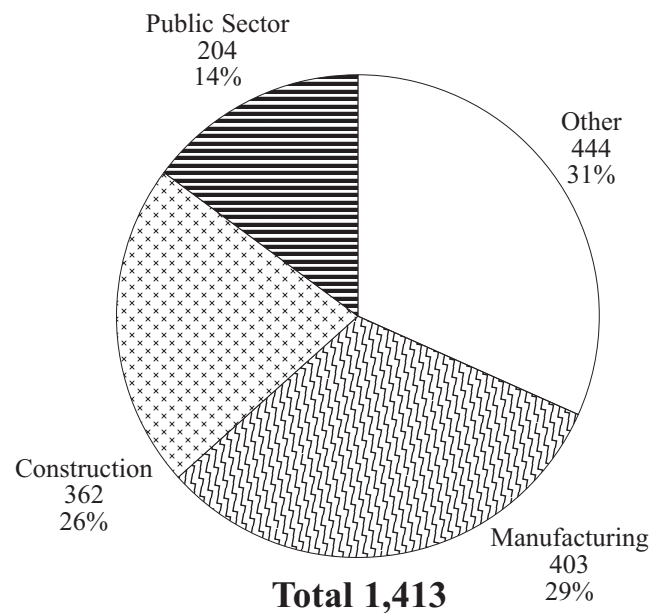
FY 2017



FY 2016

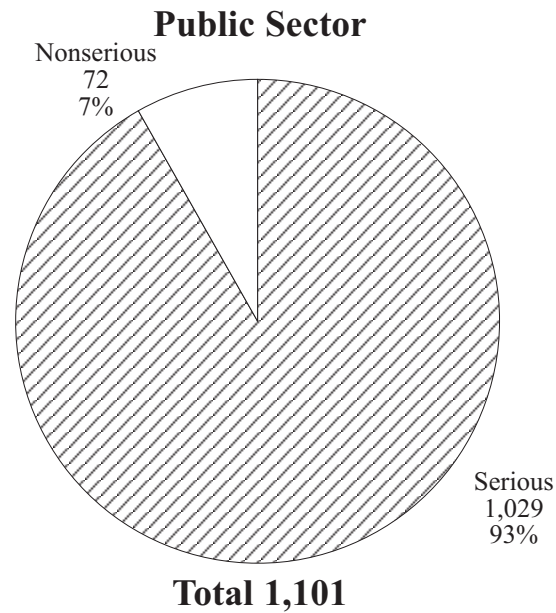
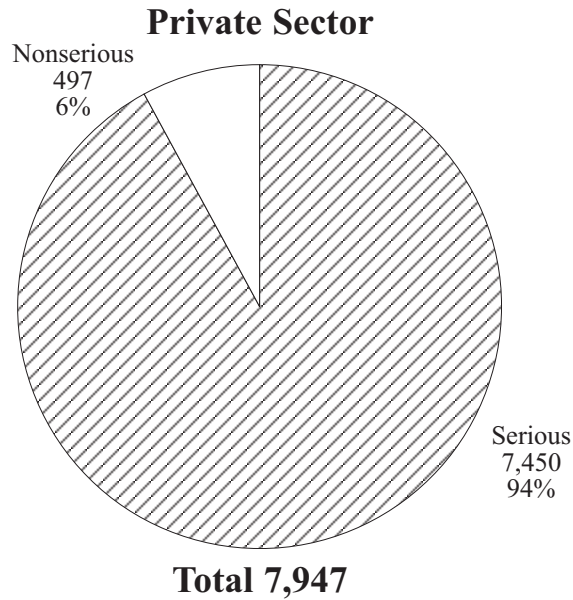


FY 2015



*FY 2017 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-17.

Hazards Abated by Type*



*FY 2017 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-17.

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**Education, Training and
Technical Assistance Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights

- In FY 2017, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance (ETTA) Bureau hosted and/or participated in 257 courses and events with a total of 8,673 personnel trained. These included five 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 76 webinars, 17 Spanish outreach events, two Long Term Care workshops and eight training events using the Labor One mobile training unit. The Consultative Service Bureau trained an additional 4,073 employers/employees, which brought an overall total of 12,455 workers trained. ETTA also exhibited at 21 safety and health fairs, and 155 speaker Bureau events.
- In FY 2017, ETTA participated in two public service announcements (PSA) for Hispanic workers. The PSAs were with Curtis Media's Le Lay Radio on topics such as heat stress and respiratory protection.
- 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 2017, state-authorized trainers trained an additional 231 employers/employees in North Carolina. This program leverages the ETTA Training Section, providing more safety and health trainers throughout the state.
- ETTA offered 249 hours of formal training, 210 hours of continuing education and 19 hours of other job-related training to internal personnel. Courses included the NC 100, NC 105, NC 125, and NC 141 initial courses, process safety management, logging safety, excavation and trenching, entertainment industry safety, forklifts, maritime standards, cranes, electrical safety, NFPA 70E, silica in construction, walking and working surfaces, industrial hygiene case studies, first aid and cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), technical writing, defensive driving, an eight hour HAZWOPER refresher course for Homeland Security (HLS) team members and a variety of individual safety and health webinars.
- Two OSH personnel attained 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.
- Five 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.
- Seven 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).
- ETTA graduated seven 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.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- In collaboration with N.C. State Industry Expansion Solutions and the Safety and Health Council of North Carolina, ETTA graduated 99 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.
- 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, Carolina Loggers Association, 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.
- The Carolina Loggers Association was a new alliance in FY 2017. Forestry Mutual Insurance Co., N.C. Forestry Association, Carolina Loggers Association and NC OSH created one four party alliance to maximize resources for outreach efforts in the logging industry.
- ETTA Publications Sales Desk served 5,325 customers via email, fax, telephone, or walk-in. The bureau distributed 44,400 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. Sixteen publications were updated and one outreach letter was developed and mailed during FY 2017.
- Highlights include the following:
 - A hazard alert on swimming pool electrical hazards was created and distributed electronically throughout the state.
 - 39 new or revised safety and health topics were added to the newly designed NCDOL website.
 - A letter regarding OSH outreach services and outreach materials were mailed to 25 construction employers whom were cited for 5 or more serious violations.

The following publications were revised:

- Quick Cards:
 - *Mold*
- Brochures:
 - *Medical and Dental Offices*
 - *A brochure for the ten most frequently cited serious violations in 2016 was created.*
- 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*

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- Example Programs:
 - *First aid/CPR/AED*
 - *Hazard Communication for General Industry*
 - *Hazard Communication for Agriculture*
 - *Bloodborne Pathogen Hepatitis B Declination Form*
 - *Chain Saw Safety*
 - *Tree Trimming*
 - *Noise for General Industry*
 - *Hearing Conservation Baseline Form*
 - *General Industry Training Roster*
 - *Personal Protective Equipment Hazard Assessment*
 - *Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)*
- The Standards Section answered 3,588 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, the final rule on walking-working surfaces, and the final rule on occupational exposure to beryllium. Forty-two 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 NCDOL library loaned out 1,045 safety videos (including 51 in Spanish) and 330 print volumes. Additionally, the library responded to 1,395 information requests, served 488 walk-ins, acquired 291 volumes, and began a subscription to a streaming safety video service via Training Network NOW. The librarian alerted staff to webinars, referred patrons to online resources, and assisted NCDOL OSH employees in their investigations.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 71st year with another successful season. The Gold Award was presented to employer sites with a total lost workday case rate (lost and restricted workdays included) at least 50 percent below the state average for its industry. The Silver Award went to employer sites with a lost workday rate at least 50 percent below the state average. This year 33 safety award banquets were held, with a total of 3,994 in attendance. The program distributed 3,414 annual awards (2,823 Gold and 591 Silver) and 110 million-hour awards.
- Five new Star sites were recognized, one Rising Star Site was promoted to Carolina Star status, 23 Star sites were recertified, and 170 Star interventions were conducted. There were 141 companies in the Star Programs at the end of FY 2017.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2017**

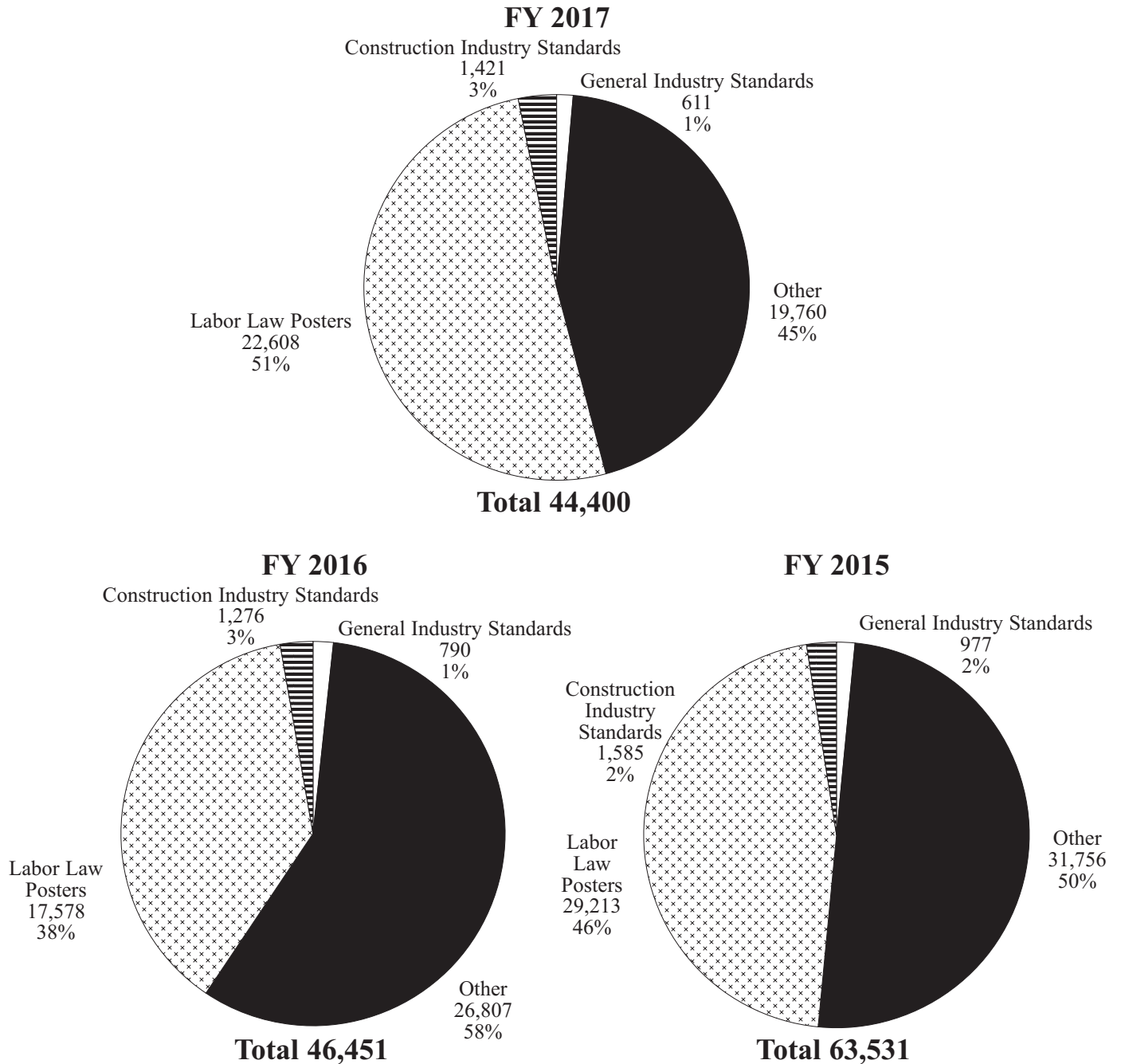
Carolina Star Program

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 2017 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	Re-Certification Date
Scott Safety – Monroe		10/31/2016
Go Triangle – Morrisville		12/6/2016
Bridgestone Bandag, LLC – Oxford		1/31/2017
Cintas Corporation – Location #205 – Durham	2/13/2017	
Sandoz, Inc. – Wilson		2/13/2017
Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District – Roanoke Rapids		2/13/2017
Glen Raven Technical Fabrics – Burnsville		2/13/2017
McDonald-York Building Company – Raleigh		2/13/2017
ConvaTec, Inc. – Greensboro		3/23/2017
Honeywell International, Inc. – Rocky Mount		3/23/2017
Huntsman International, LLC		3/23/2017
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC		3/23/2017
Balfour Beatty Rail – Goldsboro		3/30/2017
Firestone Fibers & Textiles Company – Kings Mountain	3/30/2017	
Avista Pharma Solution Inc. – Durham		6/15/2017
Energizer Battery Manufacturing Inc. – Plant #2 – Asheboro		6/29/2017
Glen Raven Technical Fabrics LLC – Finishing Facility – Glen Raven		6/20/2017
International Paper – Snow Hill Chip Mill – Snow Hill		6/15/2017
Hendrick Construction Inc. – Charlotte		8/15/2017
Biogen – RTP (Provisional)		9/5/2017
The Sherwin-Williams Company, Specialty Region		9/5/2017
Resolute Building Company – Chapel Hill	9/15/2017	
Milliken & Company – Golden Valley Plant – Bostic		9/6/2017
John Deere Turf Care – Fuquay Varina		9/12/2017
Pentair Pool & Spa – Sanford	9/12/2017	
Town of Pine Knoll Shores – Pine Knoll Shores	9/26/2017	
Leggett & Platt Inc. – Branch ON64 – High Point (Promotion)	9/26/2017	
Milliken & Company – Hatch Plant – Columbus		9/26/2017
General Electric Aviation – Research Triangle Park		9/26/2017

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2017**

Distribution of OSH-Related Publications*



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

Fatality Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2014–September 2017**

Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 35 fatalities in FY 2017, a decrease from the 48 fatalities in FY 2016 and 42 in FY 2015.
- Of the 35 fatalities in FY 2017, 34 percent were related to “struck by”; 32 percent were related to “falls”; 14 percent were related to “crushed by object”; 9 percent were related to “electrocutions”; and 11 percent were related to “other.”
- In FY 2017, 34 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 34 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 3 percent were related to “retail trade”; 9 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 3 percent were related to “government”; 11 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 35 investigated fatalities in FY 2017, 34 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 26 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 40 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville Area.
- In FY 2017 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 63 percent white, 23 percent Hispanic, 8 percent black and 6 percent other.

CHART 36

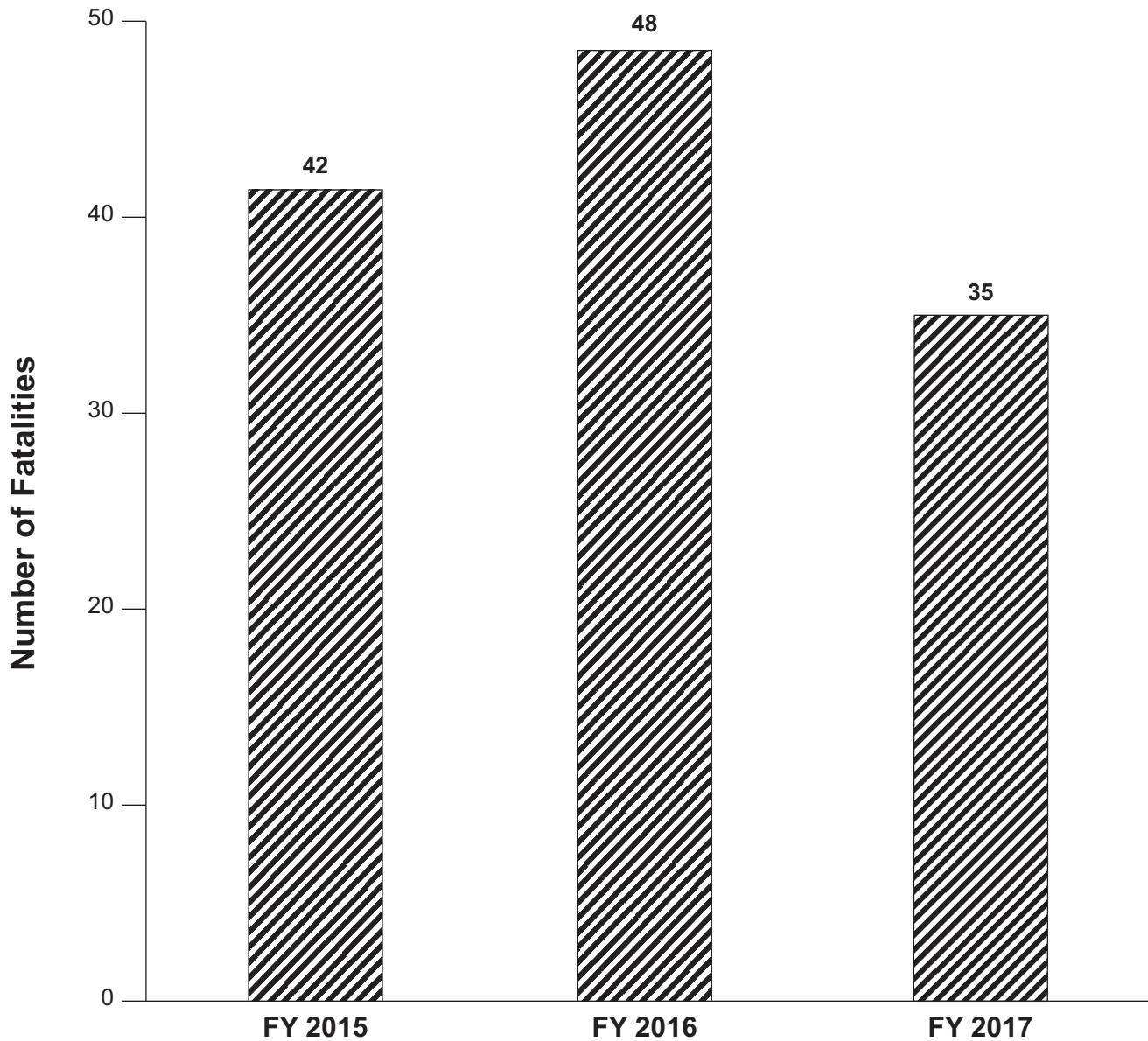
Fatality Comparison*

Cause of Death	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Totals by Event**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	4	6	5	15
Electrocution	8	4	3	15
Falls	13	14	11	38
Struck by Object	15	17	12	44
Other	2	7	4	13
Total Fatalities**	42	48	35	125

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

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

Fatalities



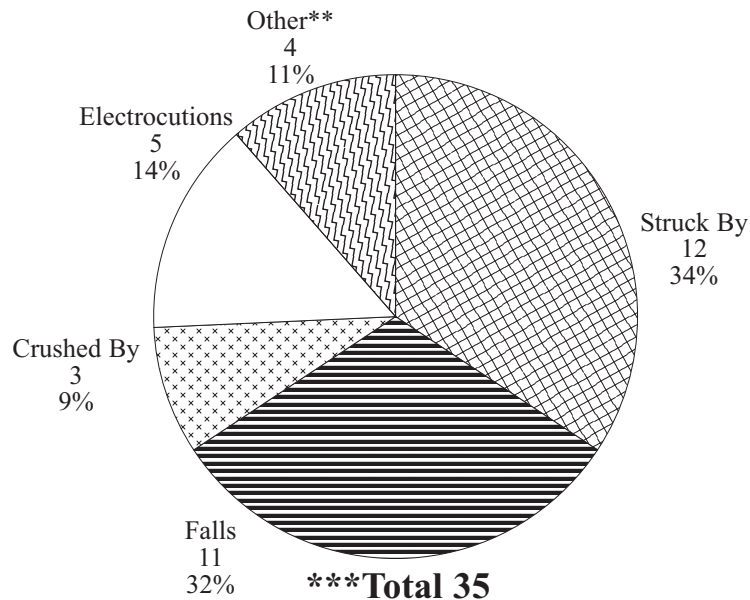
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

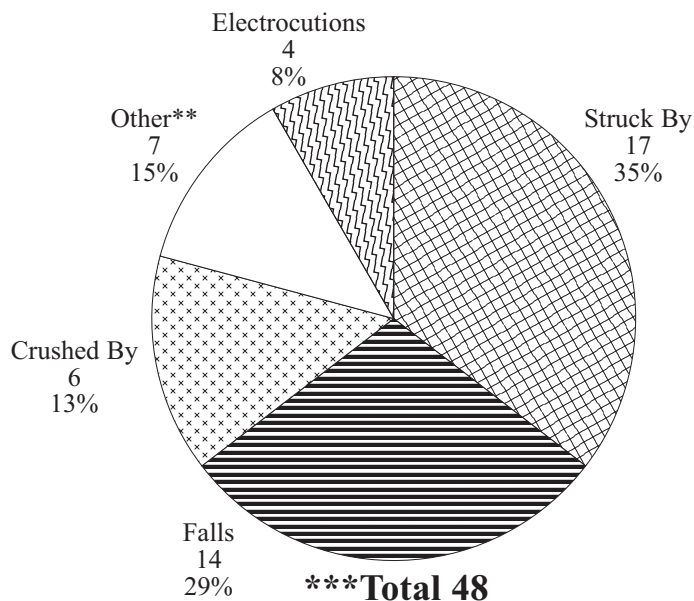
**N.C. Department of Labor
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Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities*

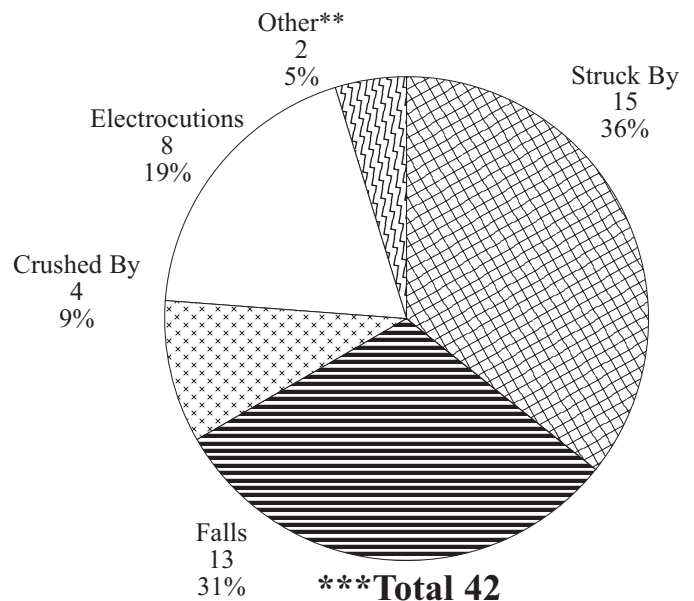
FY 2017



FY 2016



FY 2015



*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
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CHART 39

North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office*

FY 2015

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

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
Totals by Office**	21	15	12	48

FY 2017

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	3	1	2	6
Electrocution	1	2	0	3
Falls	2	2	7	11
Struck by Object	2	4	5	11
Other	1	3	0	4
Totals by Office**	9	12	14	35

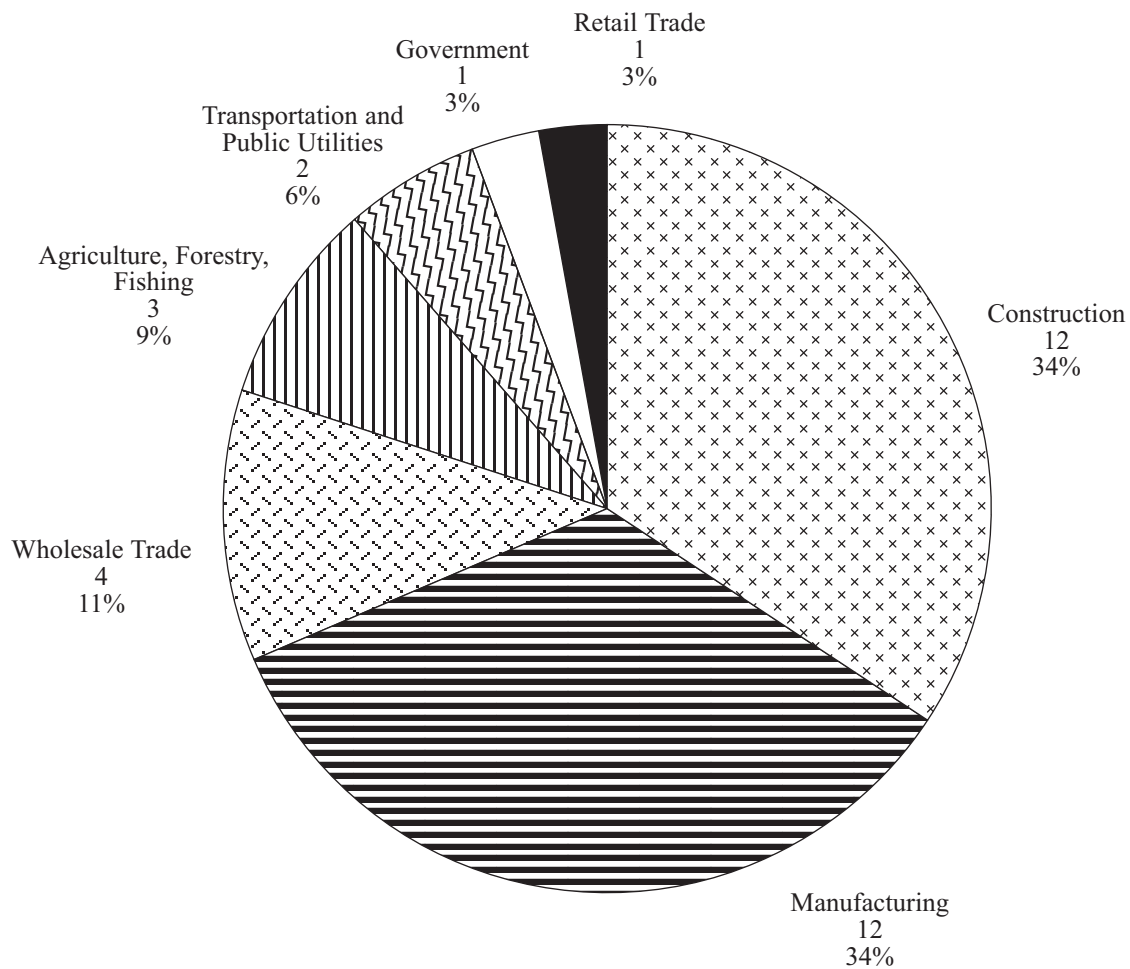
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

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Fatalities by Industry Type*

FY 2017



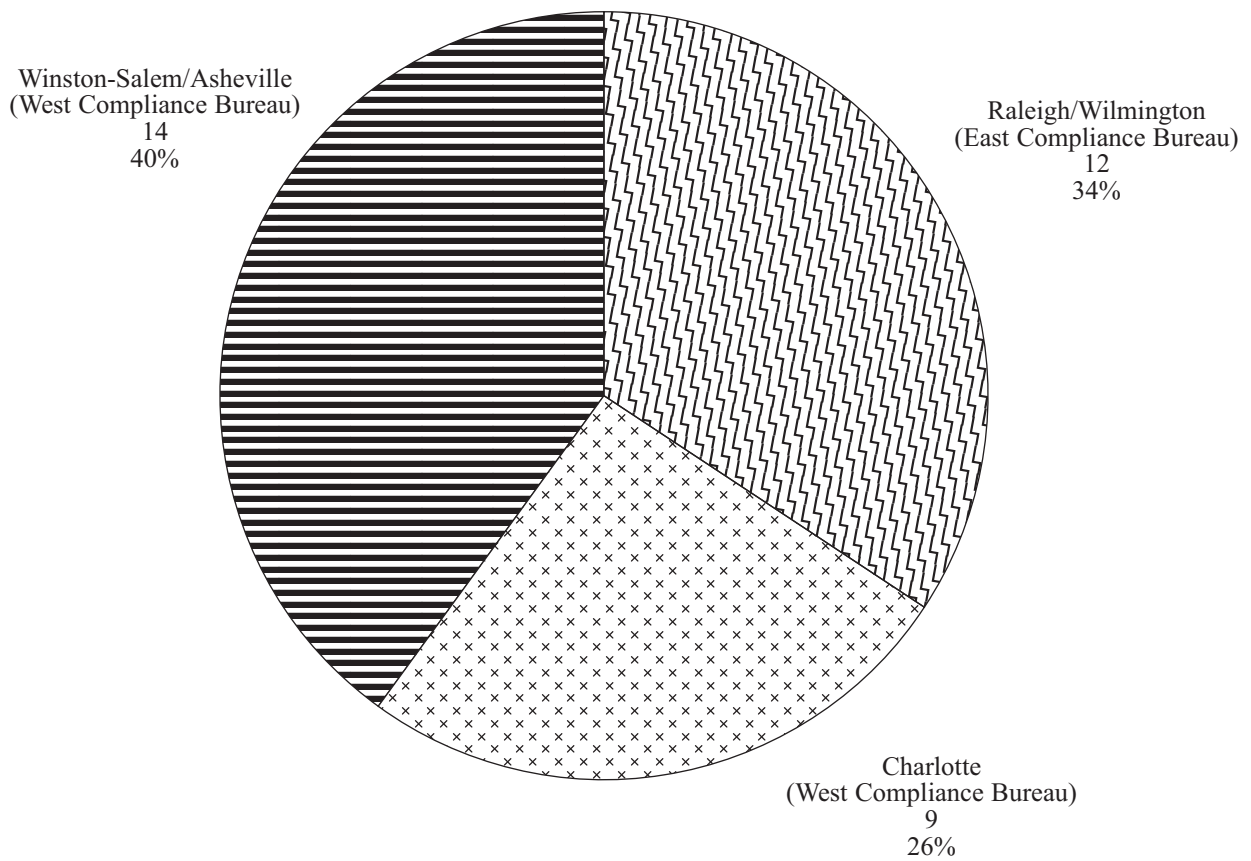
****Total 35**

*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 2017



****Total 35**

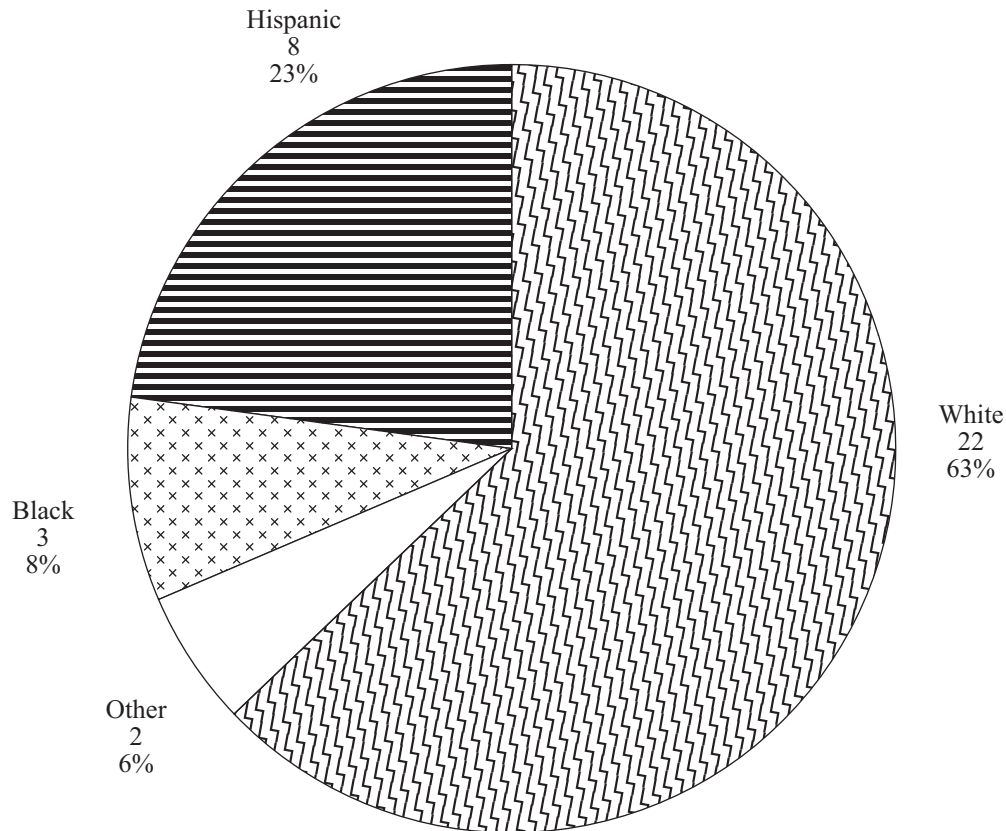
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

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Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group*

FY 2017



****Total 35**

*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
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Definition of the Construction Special Emphasis Program

The Occupational Safety and Health Division has a Special Emphasis Program (SEP) for the construction industry that began in FY 1998. This SEP was implemented because the construction industry accounts for 34 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 2017:

- Guilford
- Iredell
- Mecklenburg
- Robeson
- Union
- Wake
- Wilkes

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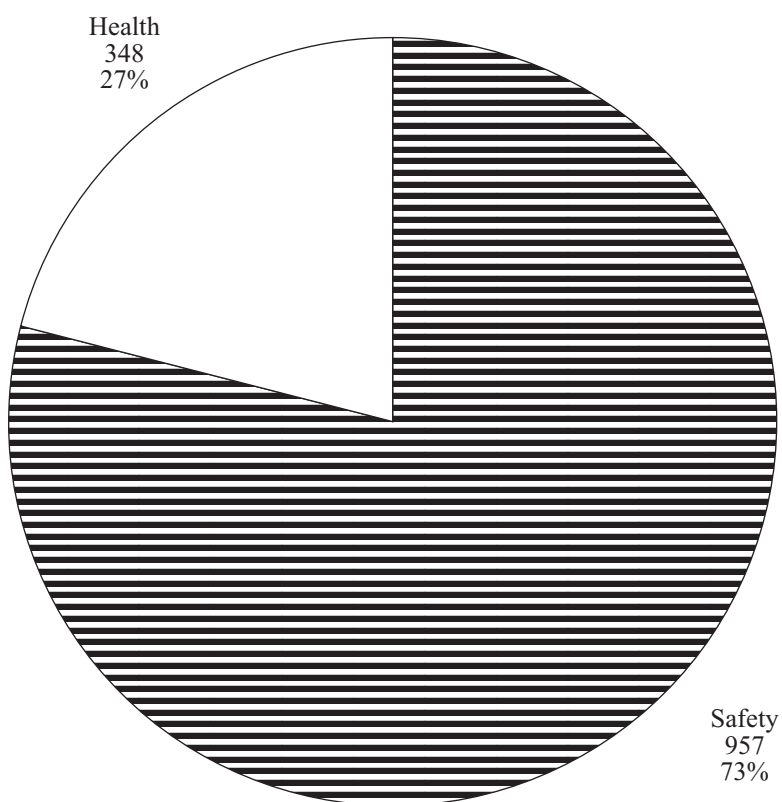
Construction Series Highlights

- There were 1,305 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2017.
- Of the 1,305 inspections conducted, 957 were safety inspections, which accounted for 73 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 348 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 27 percent of the total for FY 2017.
- 38 percent (500) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 62 percent (805) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2017.
- The construction industry was cited for 1,560 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2017.
- Of the 1,305 inspections conducted, 573 (44 percent) resulted from the Construction Special Emphasis Program in FY 2017.
- General building contractors of residential buildings and carpentry contractors accounted for 46 percent (601) of all FY 2017 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

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Construction Inspections by Category*

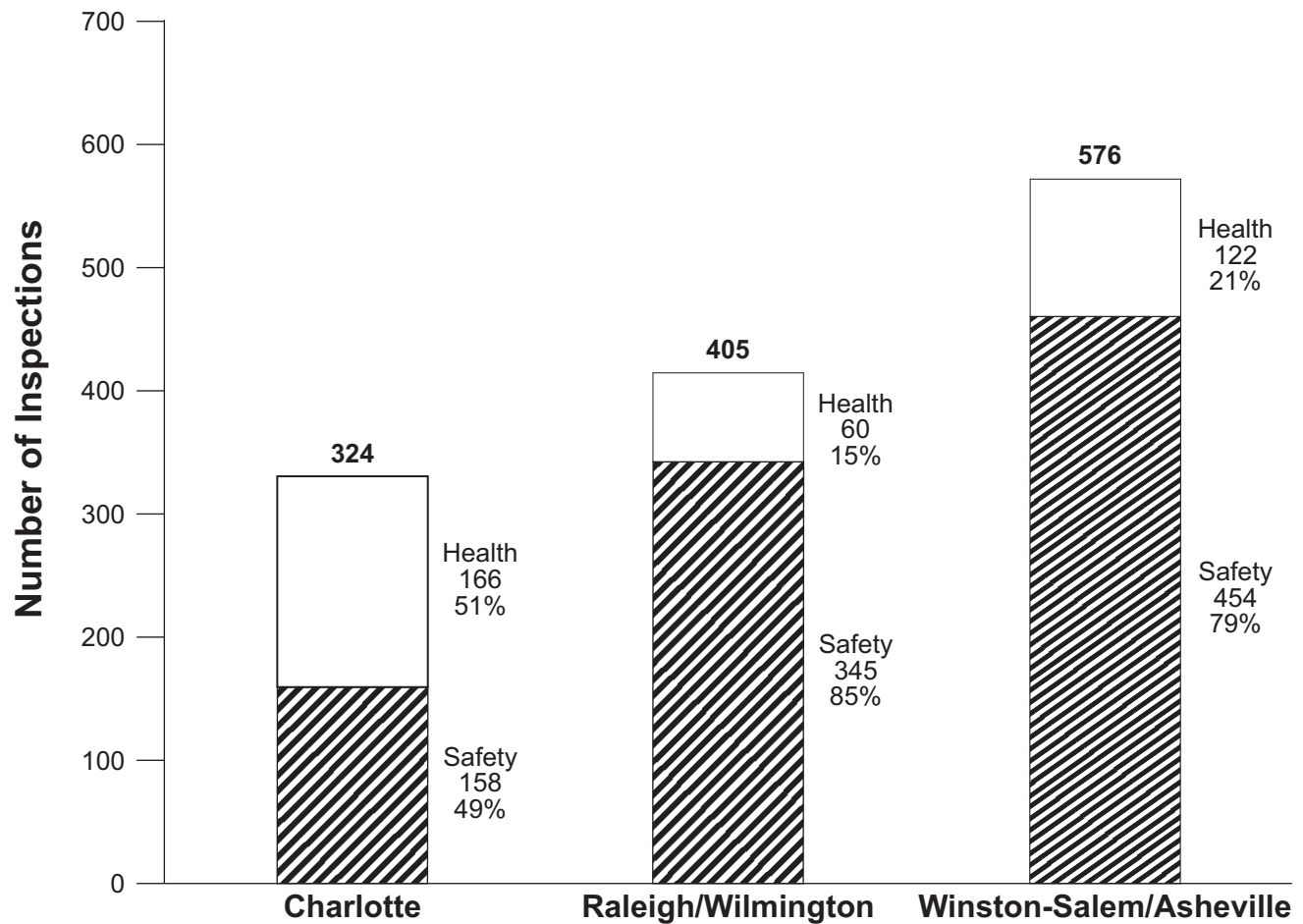
FY 2017



Total 1,305

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

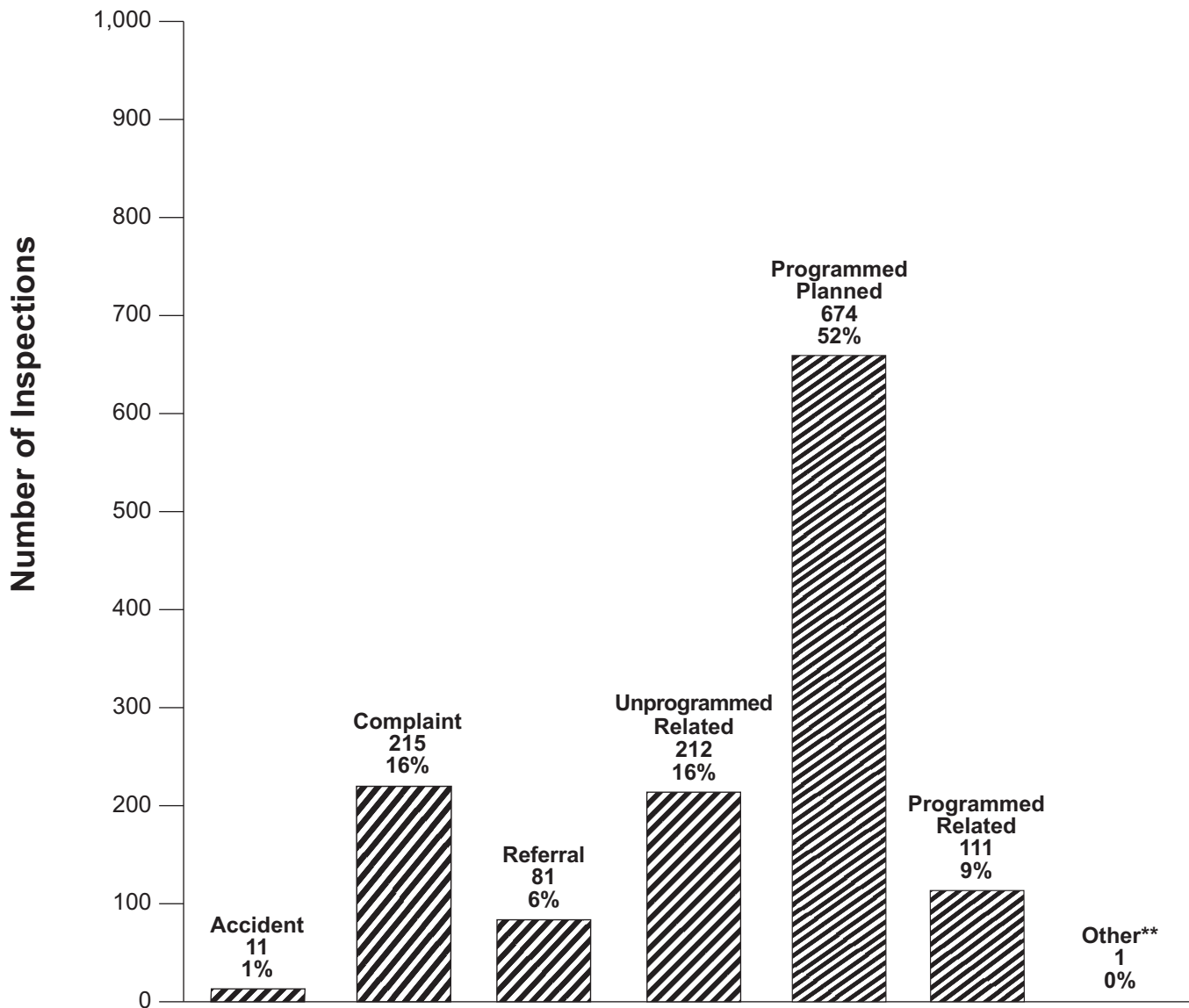
**N.C. Department of Labor
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Construction Inspections by Type*

Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	11	1
Complaint	215	16
Referral	81	6
Followup	1	0
Unprogrammed Related	212	16
Programmed Planned	674	52
Programmed Related	111	9
Programmed Other	0	0
Monitoring	0	0
TOTAL	1,305	100

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

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

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SEP County Construction Inspections by Type*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Guilford	0	12	1	0
Iredell	0	2	2	0
Mecklenburg	4	24	13	0
Robeson	0	3	1	0
Union	0	3	2	0
Wake	2	44	9	0
Wilkes	0	0	4	0
Total	6	88	32	0

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Guilford	9	65	57	0
Iredell	0	12	1	0
Mecklenburg	46	92	21	0
Robeson	2	0	0	0
Union	2	10	1	0
Wake	26	86	15	0
Wilkes	0	0	2	0
Total	85	265	97	0

*Special Emphasis N.C. County from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

**“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
1,305	1,560	1.2

Construction Inspections by SEP County*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Guilford	144	32	1.1
Iredell	17	29	1.5
Mecklenburg	200	33	1.6
Robeson	6	17	2.3
Union	18	44	.8
Wake	182	34	1.0
Wilkes	6	50	.8
Total Inspections	573	N/A	N/A

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-22-18.

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

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