

**NORTH CAROLINA
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

Program Statistics

October 2017–September 2018



**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 2017–September 2018**

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 2018, Oct. 1, 2017–Sept. 30, 2018.

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, 2017–September 30, 2018.” 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 2017–September 2018**

Executive Summary (continued)

Inspections

During fiscal year 2018 (October 2017–September 2018), North Carolina conducted 2,444 inspections, 1,412 more than the average federal jurisdiction and 571 more than the average state program.

Of North Carolina's 2,444 inspections, 1,473 (60 percent) were safety and 971 (40 percent) were health. In the average federal jurisdiction 83 percent were safety and 17 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 47 percent of inspection activity, compared to 44 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 43 percent in the average state program. Complaint inspections accounted for 24 percent of inspections in North Carolina, 23 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 23 percent in the average state program for fiscal year 2018.

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 17 percent in the average state program. However, North Carolina conducted 49 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 2018.

North Carolina conducted 7 percent of inspections in the public sector compared to 13 percent in the average state program for federal fiscal year 2018. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector.

Violations

North Carolina cited 4,731 total violations, a 10 percent decrease from the previous year. The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,676 violations, an 1 percent decrease and the average state program cited 3,832, a 4 percent decrease.

Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (3.1) than the average federal jurisdiction (2.3) and less than the average state program (3.2). North Carolina cited more serious violations (2,708) in FY 2018 than the average federal jurisdiction (1,175) and more than the average state program (1,903). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (1,890) in FY 2018 than the average federal jurisdiction (405) and more than the average state program (1,815).

Penalty Assessments

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$5,991,619 in FY 2018, which was lower than the average federal jurisdiction (\$6,245,678) and slightly higher than the average state program (\$5,113,805). North Carolina assessed a total of \$246,510 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2018.

North Carolina's average penalty per violation was lower than the average state program per serious violation (\$1,790 vs. \$1,949), per repeat violation (\$4,089 vs. \$4,950), per willful violation (\$27,675 vs. \$38,159), per nonserious violation (\$217 vs. \$291), and per failure-to-abate- violation (\$0 vs. \$16,323).

The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$3,535 vs. \$1,790), per repeat violation (\$11,333 vs. \$4,089), per willful violation (\$61,258 vs. \$27,675), per nonserious violation (\$1,056 vs. \$217), and per failure-to-abate- violation (\$25,193 vs. \$0).

Litigation

In North Carolina, 5.3 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2018, higher than FY 2017 (4.9). The average federal jurisdiction had 8.3 percent of the inspections with citations contested, while the average state program had 17.4 percent of the inspections with citations contested.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

Executive Summary (continued)

Consultation

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,691 total visits in FY 2018. This was a 4 percent increase from FY 2017. Of 1,691 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 2018 was 27 percent manufacturing, 36 percent construction, 23 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 45,188 OSHA-related publications in FY 2018, a 2 percent increase from FY 2017 with 44,400, and a 3 percent decrease from FY 2016 with 46,451. In 2018, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 5,093 employers and employees.

The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to nineteen new companies and awarded recertification to 34 existing companies in FY 2018. There are currently a total of 153 companies in the Star programs.

Fatalities

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 49 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2018. Of the 49 investigated fatalities in FY 2018, 6 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 29 percent were related to "falls," 39 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 2 percent were related to "electrocutions," and 24 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: Forsyth, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Robeson, Wake and Wilkes. The Construction Industry accounted for 1,200 inspections during FY 2018 in North Carolina. Of the 1,200 inspections, 72 percent were safety and 28 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 33 percent of all activity within the industry, and 67 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 1,672 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2018. A total of 682 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

Text Table 2

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

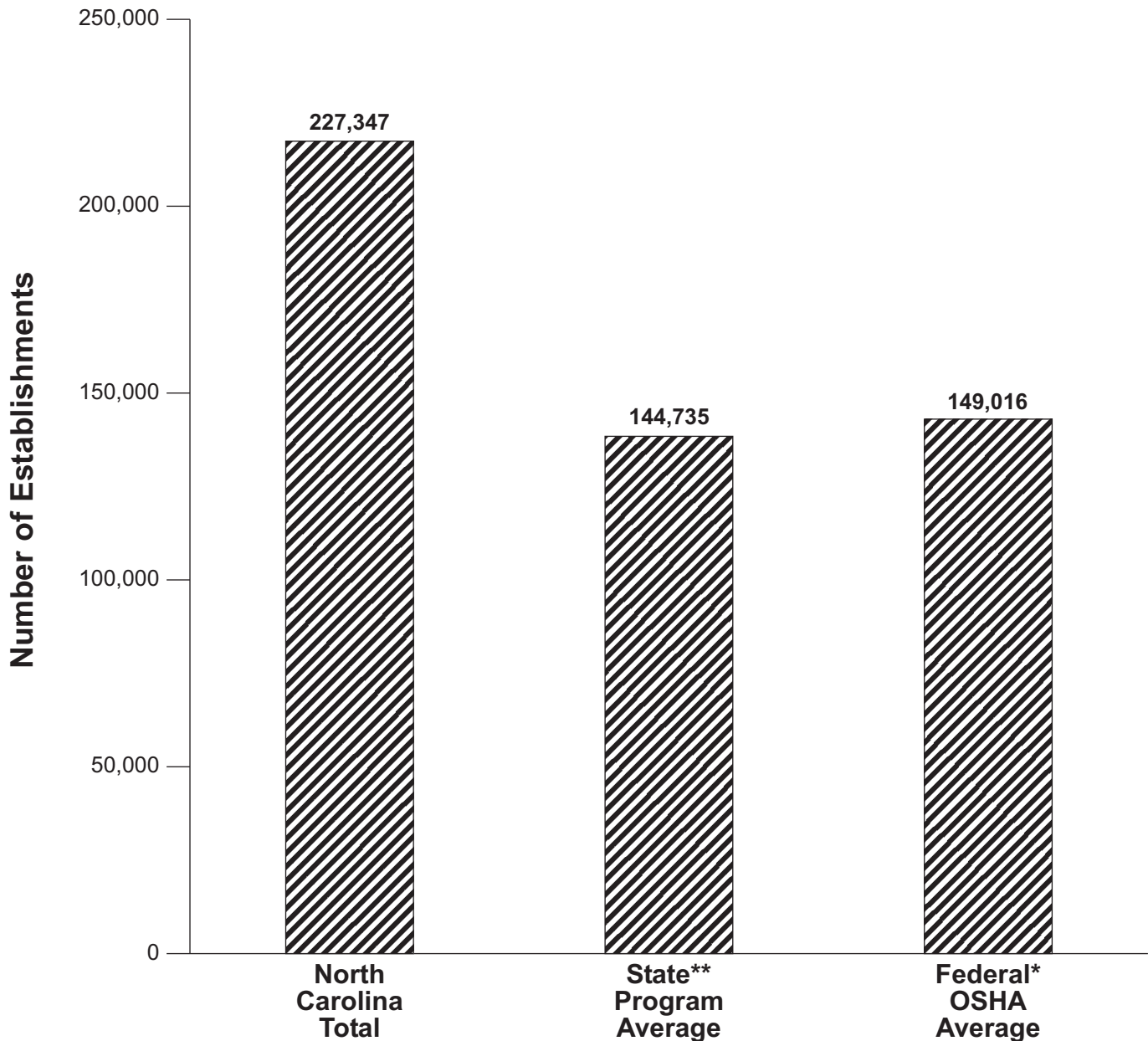
State Administered Programs	Number of Establishments'	Federally Administered	Number of Establishments'
Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction	3,184,162	Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions'	4,619,498
Region 1-1 state	21,174	Region 1-5 states	374,778
Vermont	21,174	Connecticut'	89,416
Region 2-1 jurisdiction	43,325	Maine	41,178
Puerto Rico	43,325	Massachusetts	177,631
Region 3-2 states	338,028	New Hampshire	37,868
Maryland	138,480	Rhode Island	28,685
Virginia	199,548	Region 2-2 states, 1 jurisdiction	778,575
Region 4-4 states	560,658	New Jersey'	231,974
Kentucky	92,000	New York ³	544,073
North Carolina	227,347	Virgin Islands'	2,528
South Carolina	105,959	Region 3-3 states, 1 jurisdiction	386,634
Tennessee	135,352	Delaware	25,366
Region 5-3 states	516,605	District of Columbia	23,177
Indiana	146,078	Pennsylvania	301,484
Michigan	220,412	West Virginia	36,607
Minnesota	150,115	Region 4-4 states	932,982
Region 6-1 state	43,771	Alabama	99,584
New Mexico	43,771	Florida	546,218
Region 7-1 state	81,563	Georgia	228,330
Iowa	81,563	Mississippi	58,850
Region 8-2 states	98,470	Region 5-3 states	712,665
Utah	77,504	Illinois'	319,605
Wyoming	20,966	Ohio	252,201
Region 9-4 states	1,158,776	Wisconsin	140,859
Arizona	139,134	Region 6-4 states	843,743
California	922,477	Arkansas	65,611
Hawaii	32,350	Louisiana	105,732
Nevada	64,815	Oklahoma	93,232
Region 10-3 states	321,792	Texas	579,168
Alaska	21,077	Region 7-3 states	290,061
Oregon	114,551	Kansas	74,884
Washington	186,164	Missouri	160,912
		Nebraska	54,265
		Region 8-4 states	254,234
		Colorado	165,264
		Montana	37,626
		North Dakota	24,601
		South Dakota	26,743
		Region 9²	
		Region 10-1 state	45,826
		Idaho	45,826

1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns-United States, 2016 (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 2017–September 2018

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 2017–September 2018**

Inspections Series Highlights

- The number of inspections in North Carolina decreased from 2,721 in FY 2017 to 2,444 in FY 2018, a decrease of 10 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was 1,873 in FY 2018 less than FY 2017 (1,991).
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 1,032 in FY 2018, less than in FY 2017 (1,046).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,628 in FY 2017 to 1,473 in FY 2018, a decrease of 10 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs had a 5 percent decrease from 1,529 in FY 2017 to 1,446 in FY 2018.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 1 percent decrease from 858 in FY 2017 to 853 in FY 2018.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,093 in FY 2017 to 971 in FY 2018, a decrease of 11 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs had a 8 percent decrease from 462 in FY 2017 to 427 in FY 2018.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 5 percent decrease from 188 in FY 2017 to 179 in FY 2018.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2018 for manufacturing was 16 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 17 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 2018 for construction was 49 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 7 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2018, 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 2018 was 39 days for North Carolina, 50 days for the average state program, and 63 days for the average federal jurisdiction.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

Inspections, All Types

Comparison	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	2,635	2,635	2,721	2,721	2,444	2,444
State Program**	43,346	1,970	43,802	1,991	41,204	1,873
Federal OSHA*	32,042	1,034	32,437	1,046	32,000	1,032

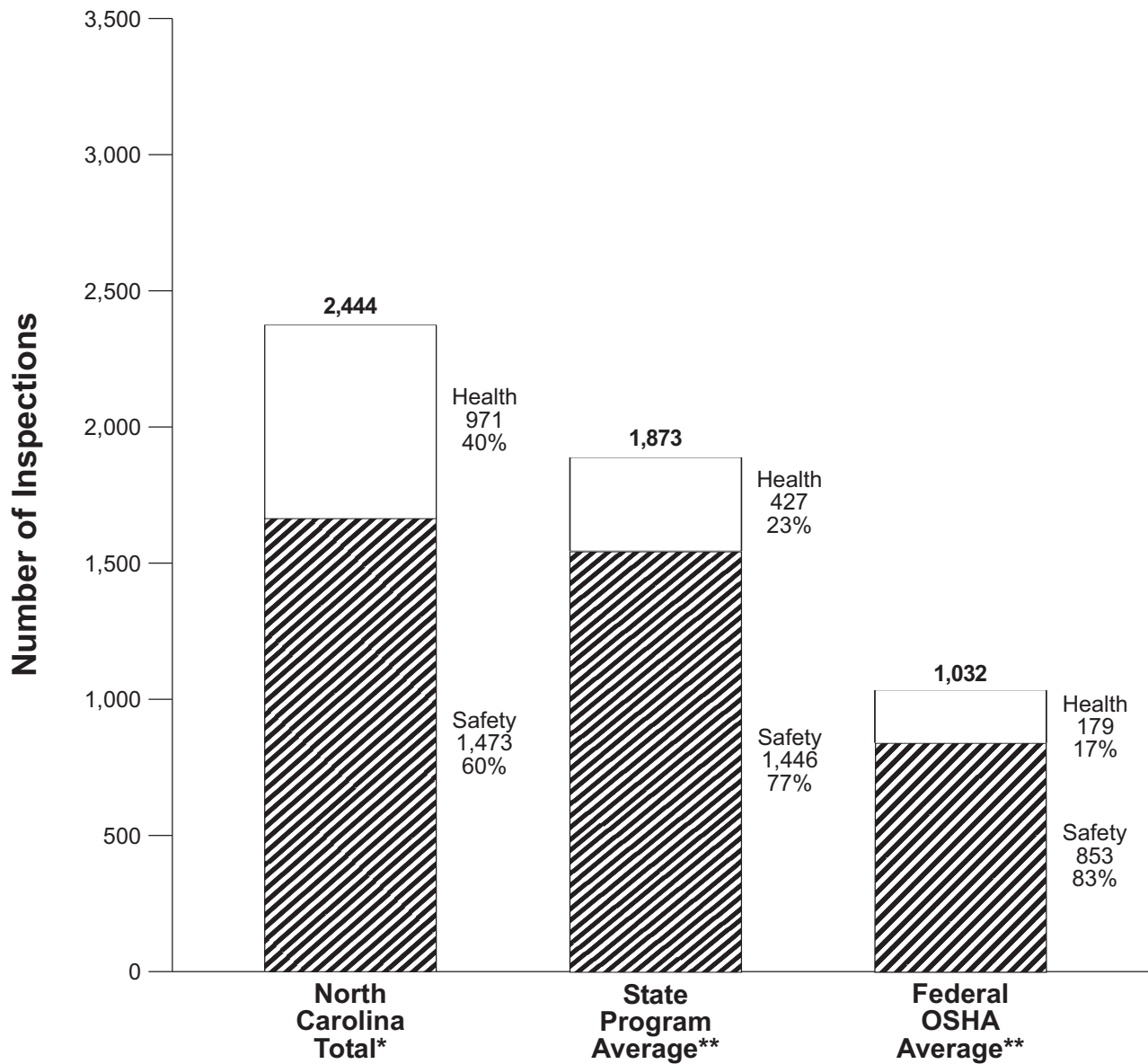
Inspections by Category FY 2018

Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
North Carolina	1,473	60	971	40
State Program**	1,446	77	427	23
Federal OSHA*	853	83	179	17

*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 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-19.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

Inspections by Type

Comparison	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	46	2	595	24	1,154	47
State Program**	171	9	425	23	811	43
Federal OSHA*	30	3	242	23	450	44

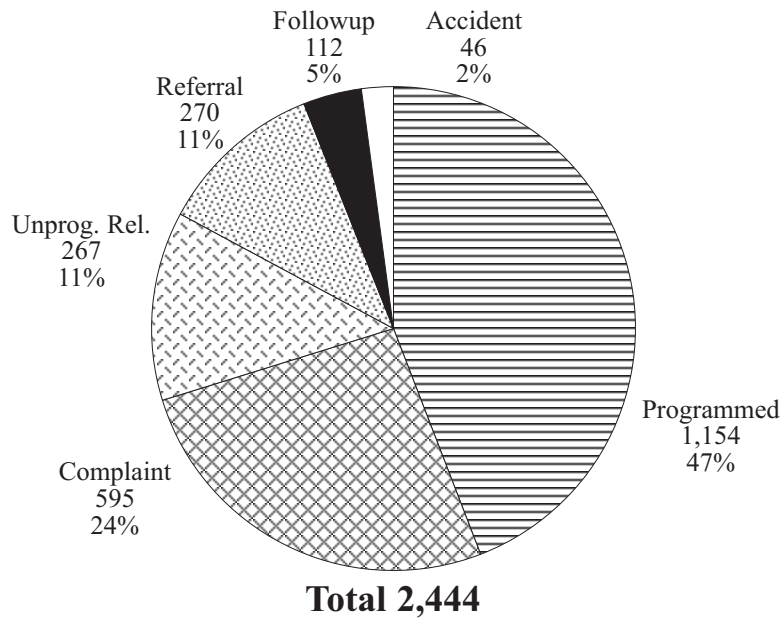
Comparison	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	112	5	270	11	267	11
State Program**	76	4	274	15	116	6
Federal OSHA*	50	5	208	20	52	5

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

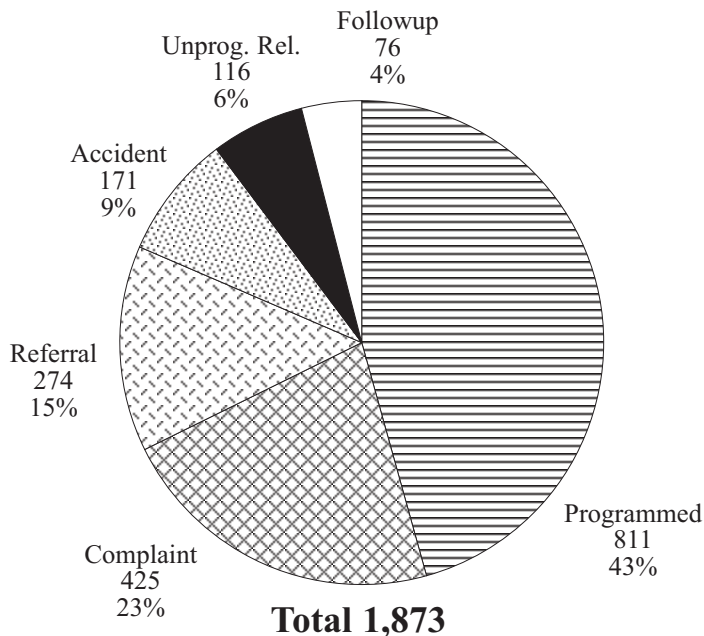
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

Inspections by Type

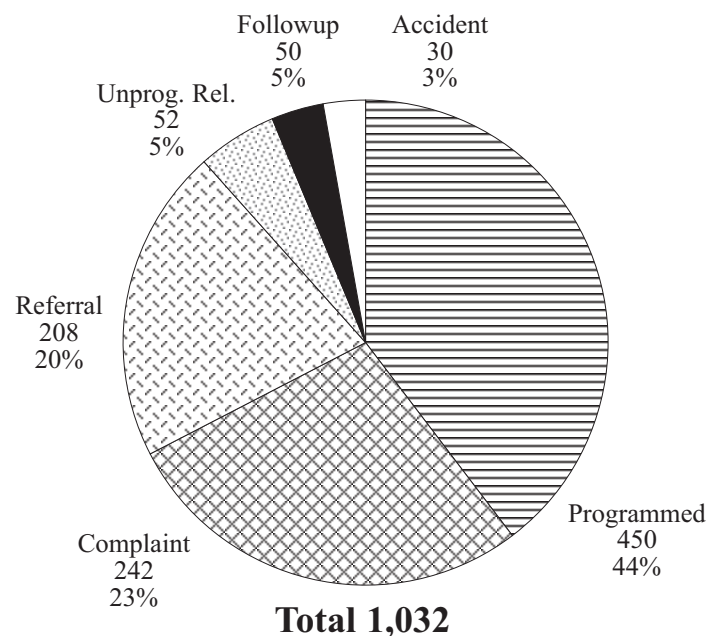
North Carolina Total*



State Program Average**



Federal OSHA Average**



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Plan State data from OSH Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-19.

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Occupational Safety and Health Division
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Inspections by Industry Type

Comparison	Construction		Manufacturing	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,200	49	386	16
State Program**	754	40	321	17
Federal OSHA*	539	52	221	22

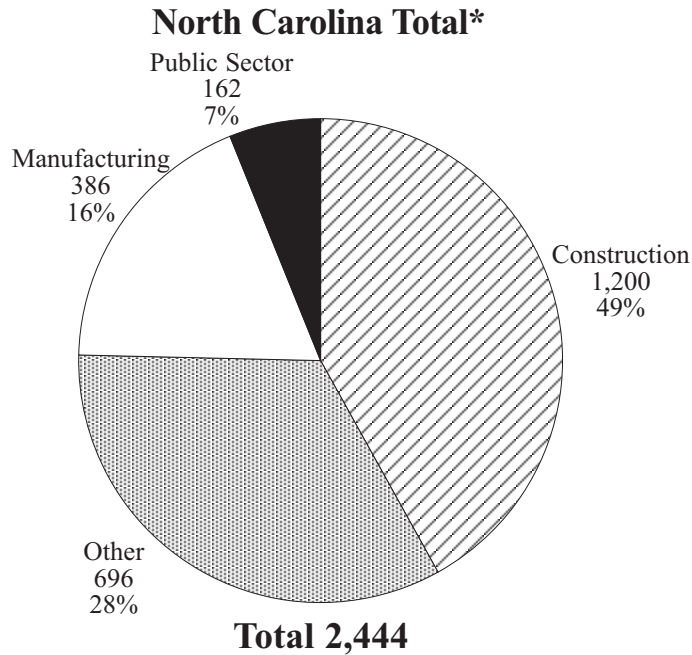
Comparison	Other		Public Sector***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	696	28	162	7
State Program**	551	30	247	13
Federal OSHA*	272	26	N/A	N/A

*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.

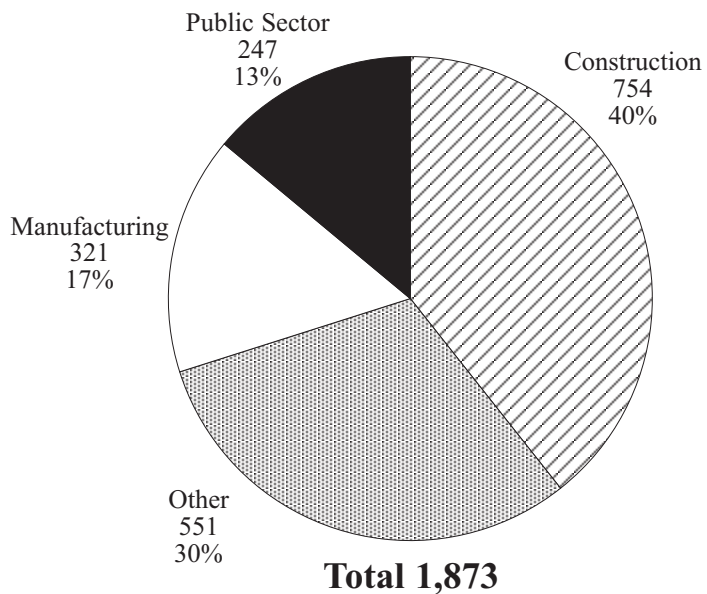
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

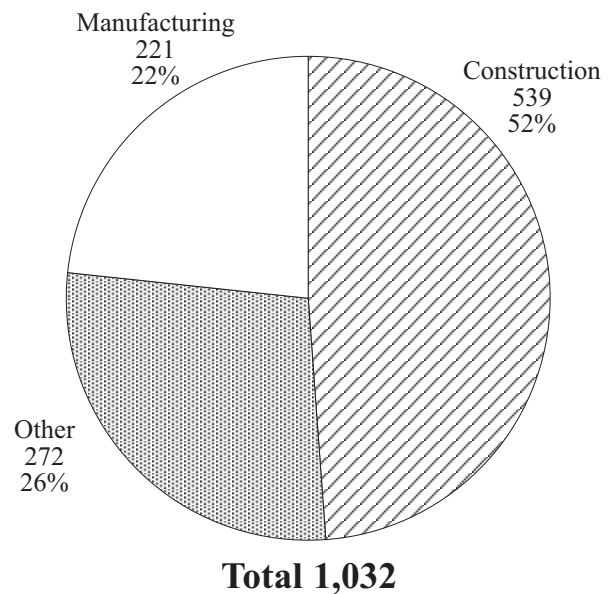
Inspections by Industry Type



State Program Average**



Federal OSHA Average**

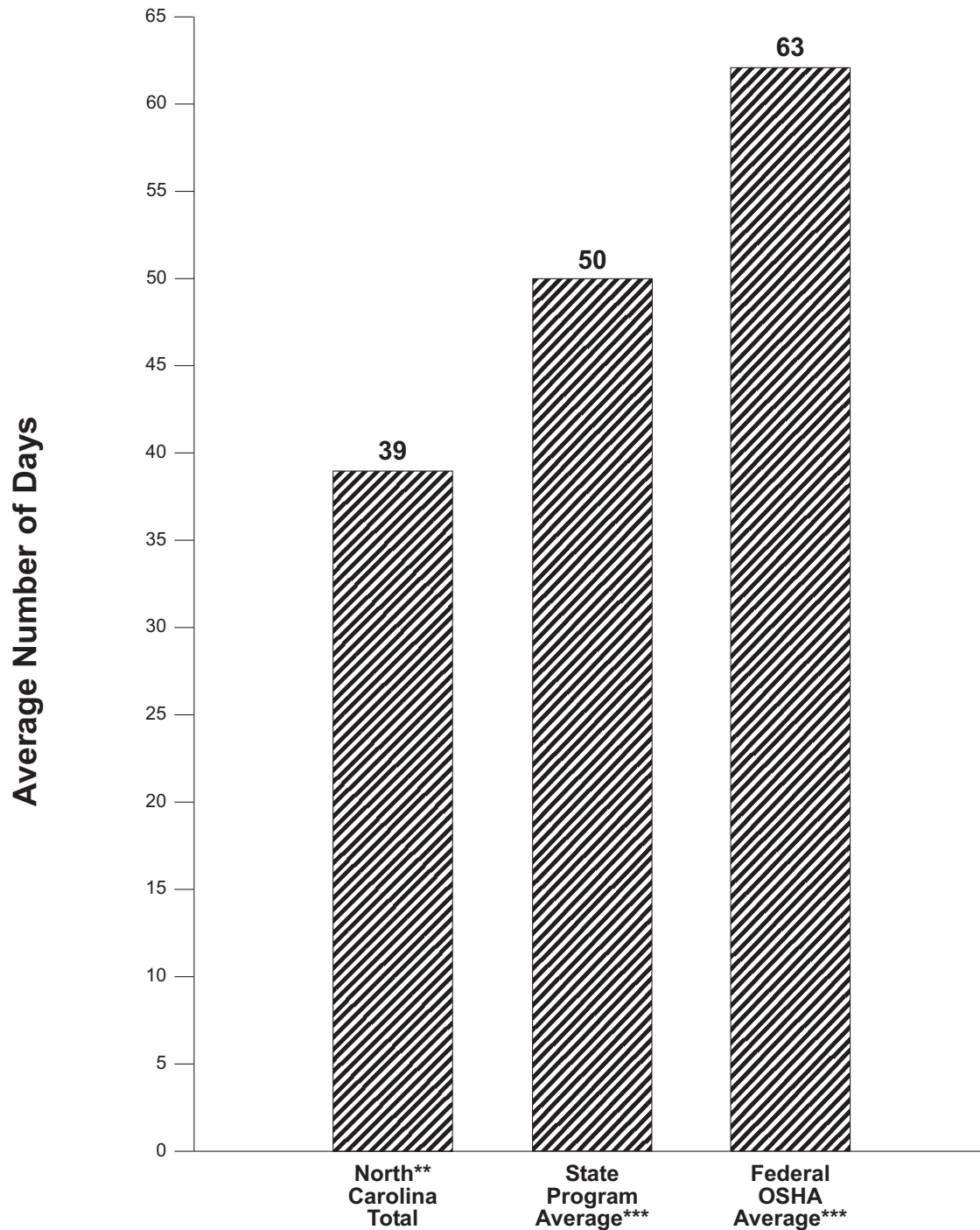


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Plan State data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018

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 1-10-19.

***Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

Violation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

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 2015–September 2018**

Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina decreased 10 percent from 5,248 in FY 2017 to 4,731 in FY 2018.
- The total number of violations cited by the average state program in FY 2018 was 3,832, a 4 percent decrease from FY 2017 (4,007).
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced less than 1 percent decrease in the total violations cited, from 1,686 in FY 2017 to 1,676 in FY 2018.
- North Carolina cited 2,708 serious violations in FY 2018, a 3 percent decrease from 2,781 serious violations in FY 2017.
- The number of serious violations cited by the average state program in FY 2018 was 1,903, a 2 percent decrease from 1,950 in FY 2017.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,175 serious violations in FY 2018, less than 1 percent decrease from 1,177 serious violations in FY 2017.
- North Carolina continues to cite more nonserious violations (1,890), compared to the average state program with 1,815 nonserious violations and the average federal jurisdiction with 405 nonserious violations cited in FY 2018.
- Overall, North Carolina cited slightly less violations per inspection (3.1), as the average state program (3.2) and more violations per inspection than the average federal jurisdiction (2.3).
- In FY 2018, North Carolina reclassified 1.9 percent of the violations, compared to 5.2 percent of violations reclassified in the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 8

Violations in Fiscal Years 2016–2018

Comparison	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	4,730	4,730	5,248	5,248	4,731	4,731
State Program**	87,934	3,997	88,155	4,007	84,306	3,832
Federal OSHA*	59,704	1,926	52,268	1,686	51,962	1,676

*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 2017–September 2018**

Violations by Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	2,708	2,708	57	1,890	1,890	40
State Program**	41,874	1,903	50	39,924	1,815	47
Federal OSHA*	36,419	1,175	70	12,561	405	24

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	125	125	3	8	8	0
State Program**	2,175	99	3	151	7	0
Federal OSHA*	2,576	83	5	340	11	1

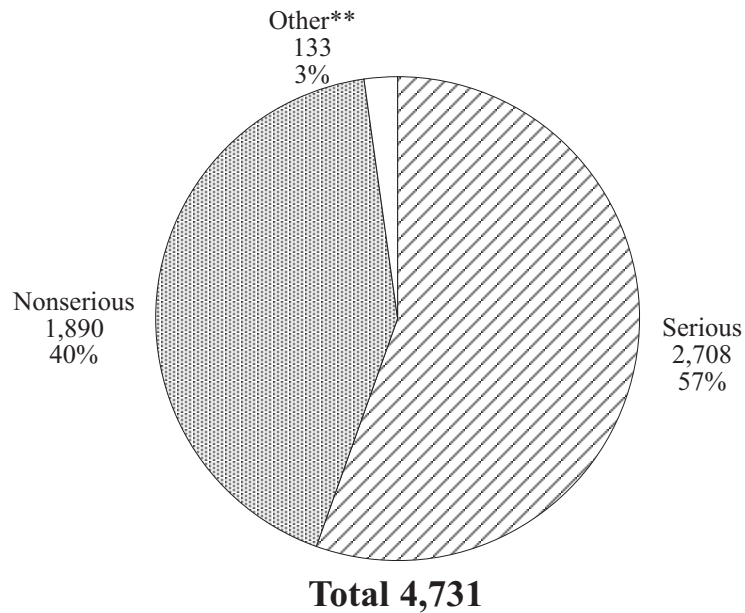
Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Program**	161	7	0	21	1	0
Federal OSHA*	65	2	0	1	0	0

*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.

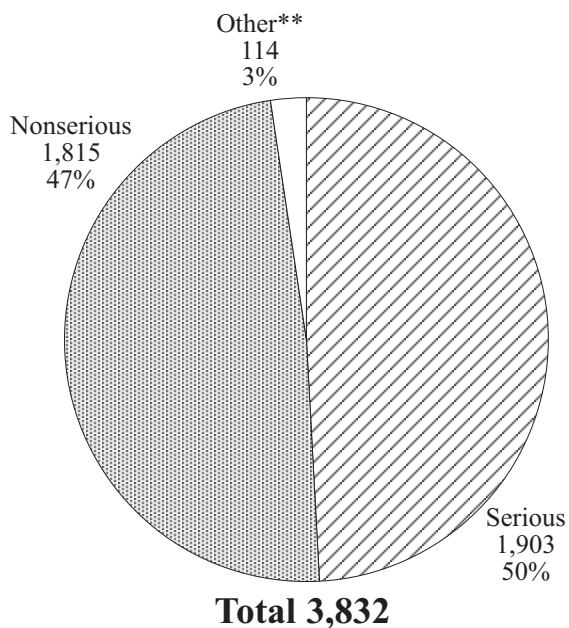
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

Violations by Type

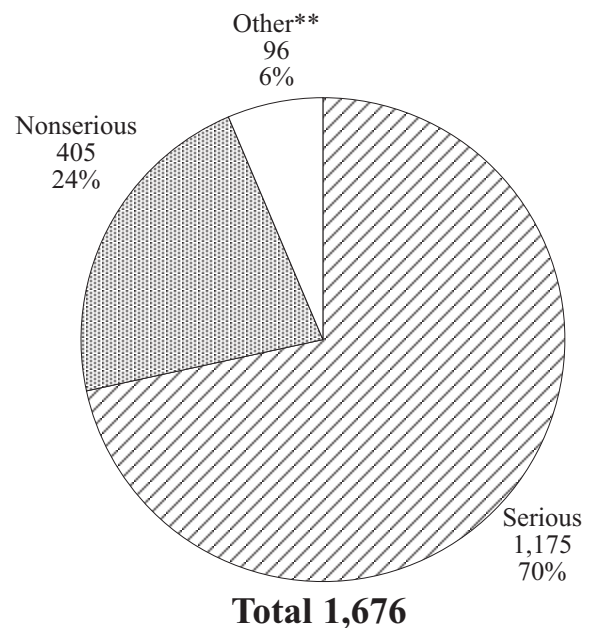
North Carolina Total*



State Program Average***



Federal OSHA Average***



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-19.

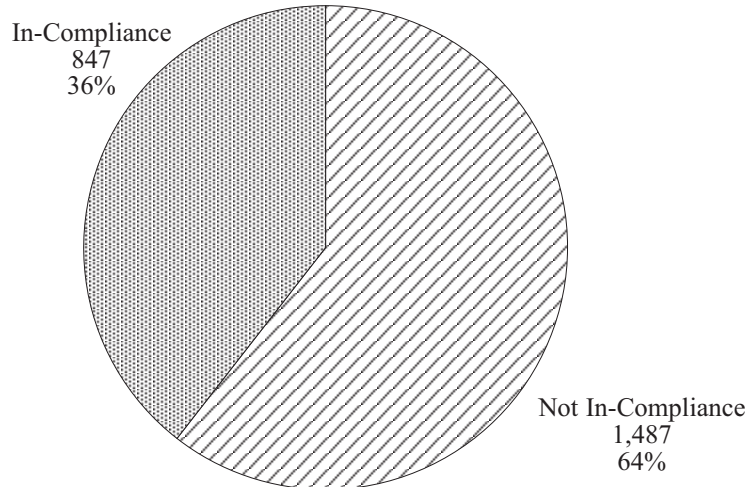
**“Other” violations include repeat, willful, failure-to-abate and unclassified violations.

***Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018

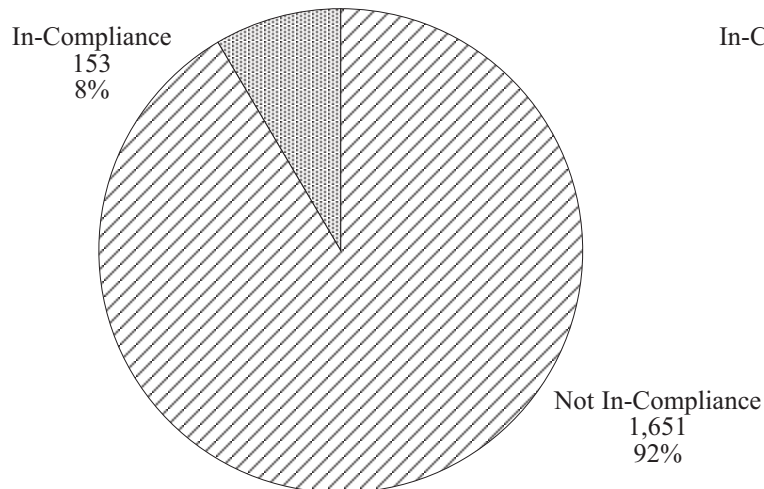
Inspections In-Compliance or With Citations Issued (Excluding Followup Inspections)

North Carolina Total*



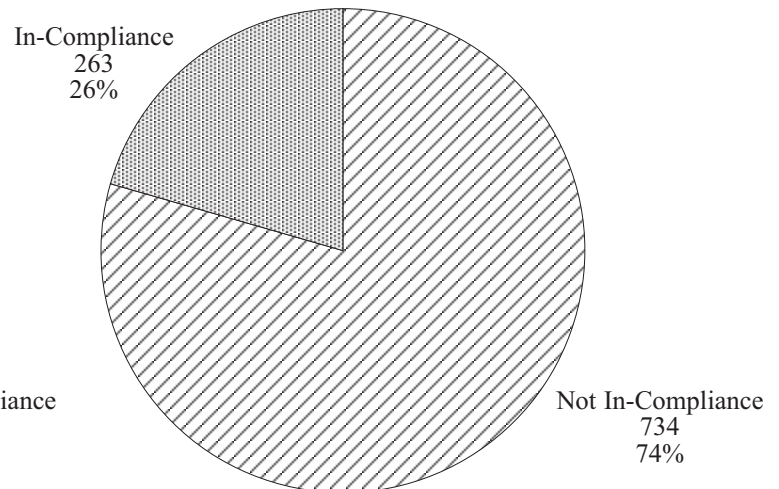
Total 2,334

State Program Average**



Total 1,804

Federal OSHA Average**

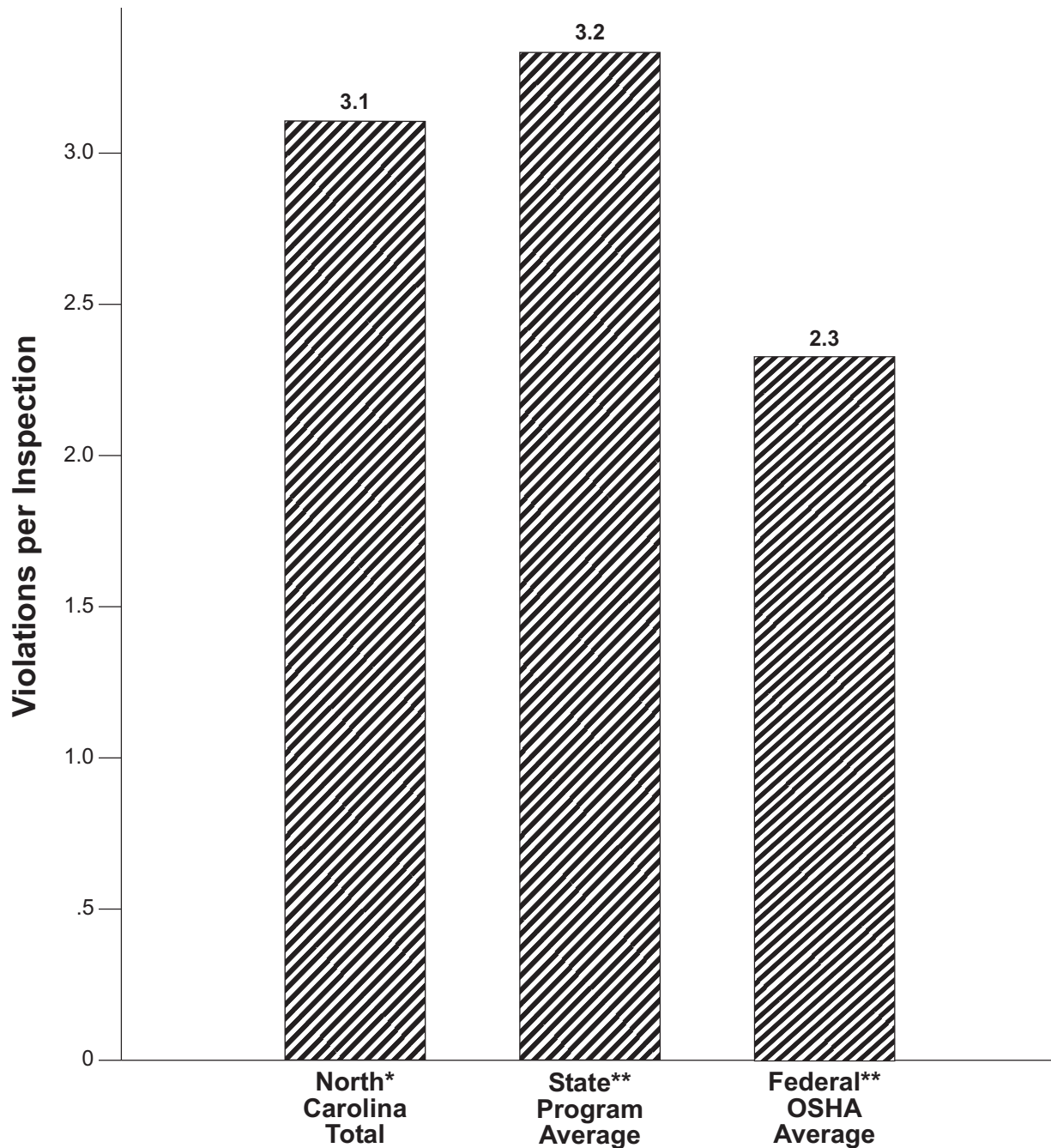


Total 997

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-19.

Violations per Inspection

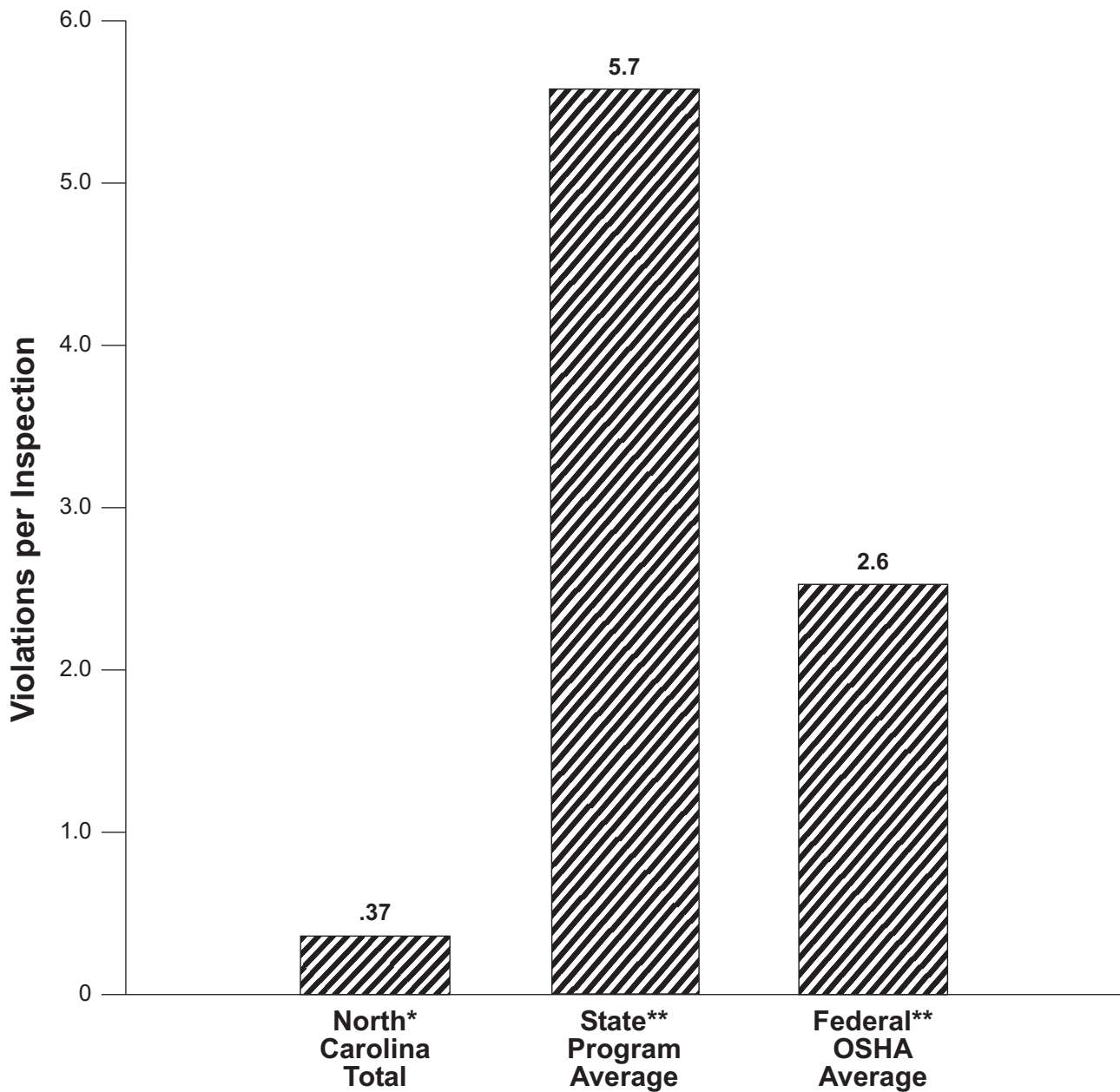


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018

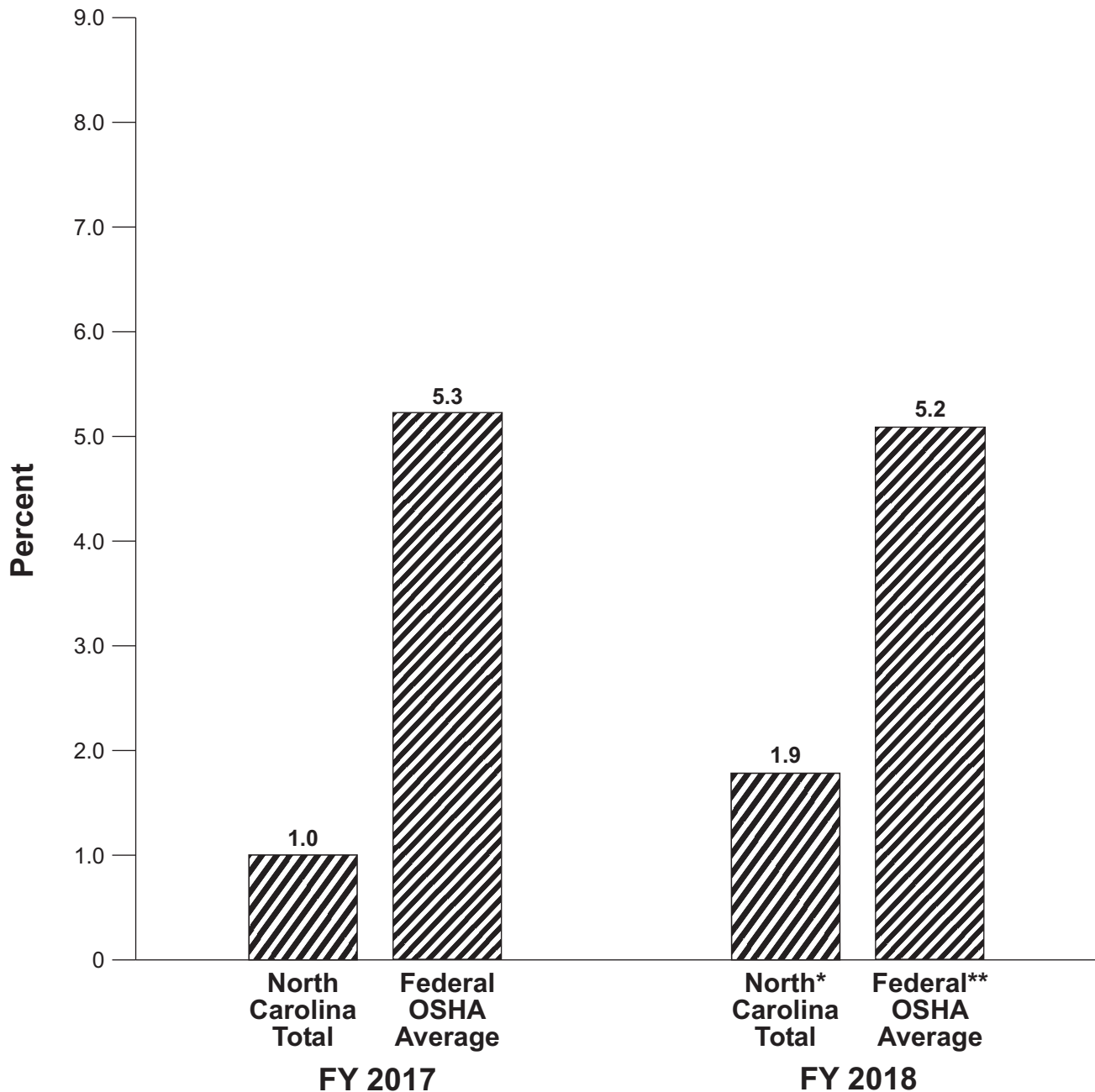
Violations per Followup Inspection*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

Violations Reclassified



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “State Indicators Report (SIR),” run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “State Indicators Report (SIR),” run 1-10-19.

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Penalty Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2015–September 2018**

Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$5,991,619 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2018, compared to a total of \$5,113,805 assessed by the average state program and \$6,245,678 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$1,790 in FY 2018, lower than \$1,949 in the average state program and lower than \$3,535 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$246,510 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2018, a 1 percent decrease from \$248,925 assessed in FY 2017.
- In FY 2018, North Carolina retained 77.8 percent of penalties assessed compared to 64.5 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 15

Penalty Assessment, All Types

Comparison	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	\$ 5,052,106	\$5,052,106	\$ 5,462,121	\$5,462,121	\$ 5,991,619	\$5,991,619
State Program**	\$101,222,884	\$4,601,040	\$110,917,915	\$5,041,723	\$112,503,710	\$5,113,805
Federal OSHA*	\$160,258,098	\$5,169,616	\$192,463,003	\$6,208,484	\$193,616,004	\$6,245,678

*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 2017–September 2018**

CHART 16

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 4,848,604	\$4,848,604	81	\$ 410,545	\$410,545	7
State Program**	\$81,615,549	\$3,709,798	73	\$11,633,161	\$528,780	10
Federal OSHA*	\$128,749,556	\$4,153,211	66	\$13,256,214	\$427,620	7

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 511,070	\$511,070	8	\$ 221,400	\$221,400	4
State Program**	\$10,781,806	\$490,082	10	\$ 5,876,465	\$267,112	5
Federal OSHA*	\$29,159,177	\$940,619	15	\$20,889,087	\$673,842	11

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Program**	\$2,513,743	\$114,261	2	\$82,986	\$3,772	0
Federal OSHA*	\$1,561,970	\$50,386	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.

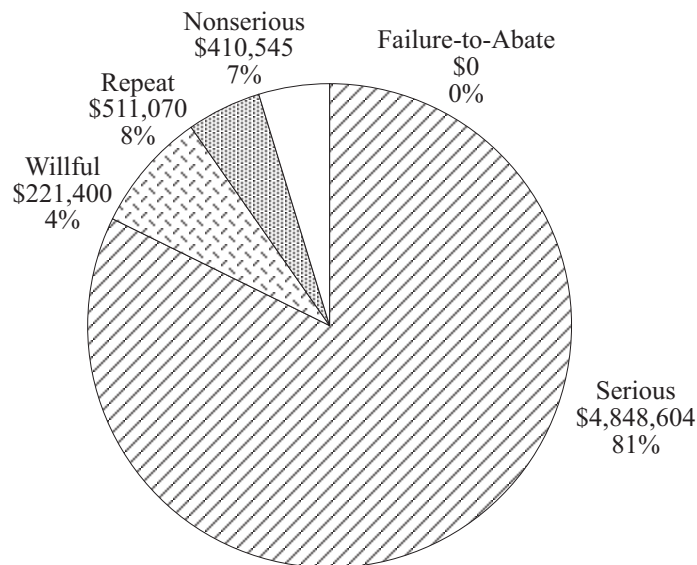
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

***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 2017–September 2018**

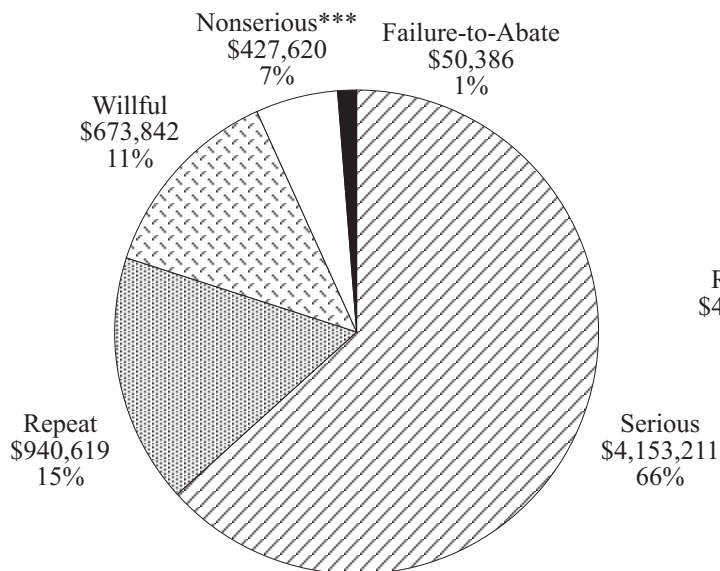
Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

North Carolina Total*



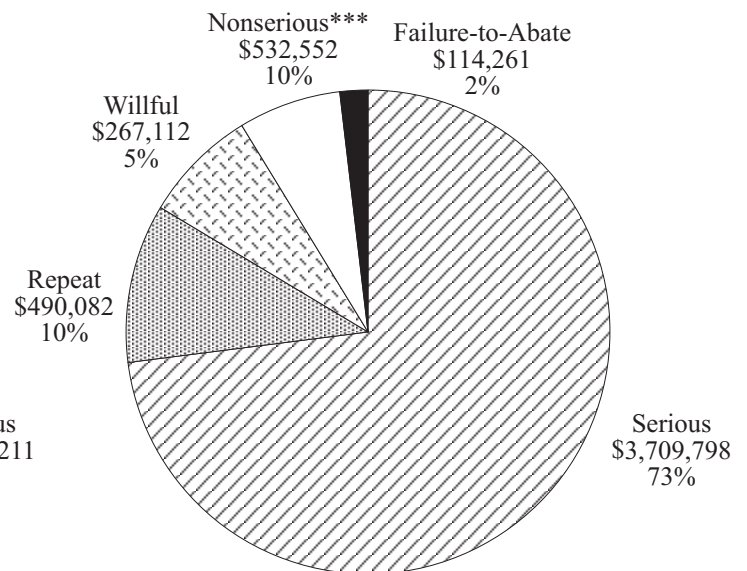
Total \$5,991,619

Federal OSHA Average**



Total \$6,245,678

State Program Average**



Total \$5,113,805

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-19.

***Nonserious total also include unclassified penalties.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

CHART 18

Penalty Assessment per Violation

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to- Abate	Unclassified***
North Carolina	\$ 1,790	\$217	\$4,089	\$27,675	\$0	\$ 0
State Program**	\$1,949	\$291	\$4,950	\$38,159	\$16,323	\$3,772
Federal OSHA*	\$3,535	\$1,056	\$11,333	\$61,258	\$25,193	\$ 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 2017–September 2018**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type Public Sector*

Comparison	Penalty Assessment (All Types)	
	Total	Average
North Carolina	\$ 246,510	\$246,510
State Program***	\$9,065,321	\$412,060
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 220,344	\$220,344	90	\$ 25,566	\$ 25,566	10
State Program***	\$7,577,464	\$344,430	83	\$1,143,281	\$51,967	13
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	\$ 600	\$ 600	0	\$0	\$0	0
State Program***	\$327,974	\$14,908	4	\$16,102	\$732	0
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	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Program***	\$500	\$23	0	0	0	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	\$1,883	\$109	\$150	\$0	\$0	N/A
State Program***	\$ 803	\$299	\$4,969	*****\$2,013	\$23	\$
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.

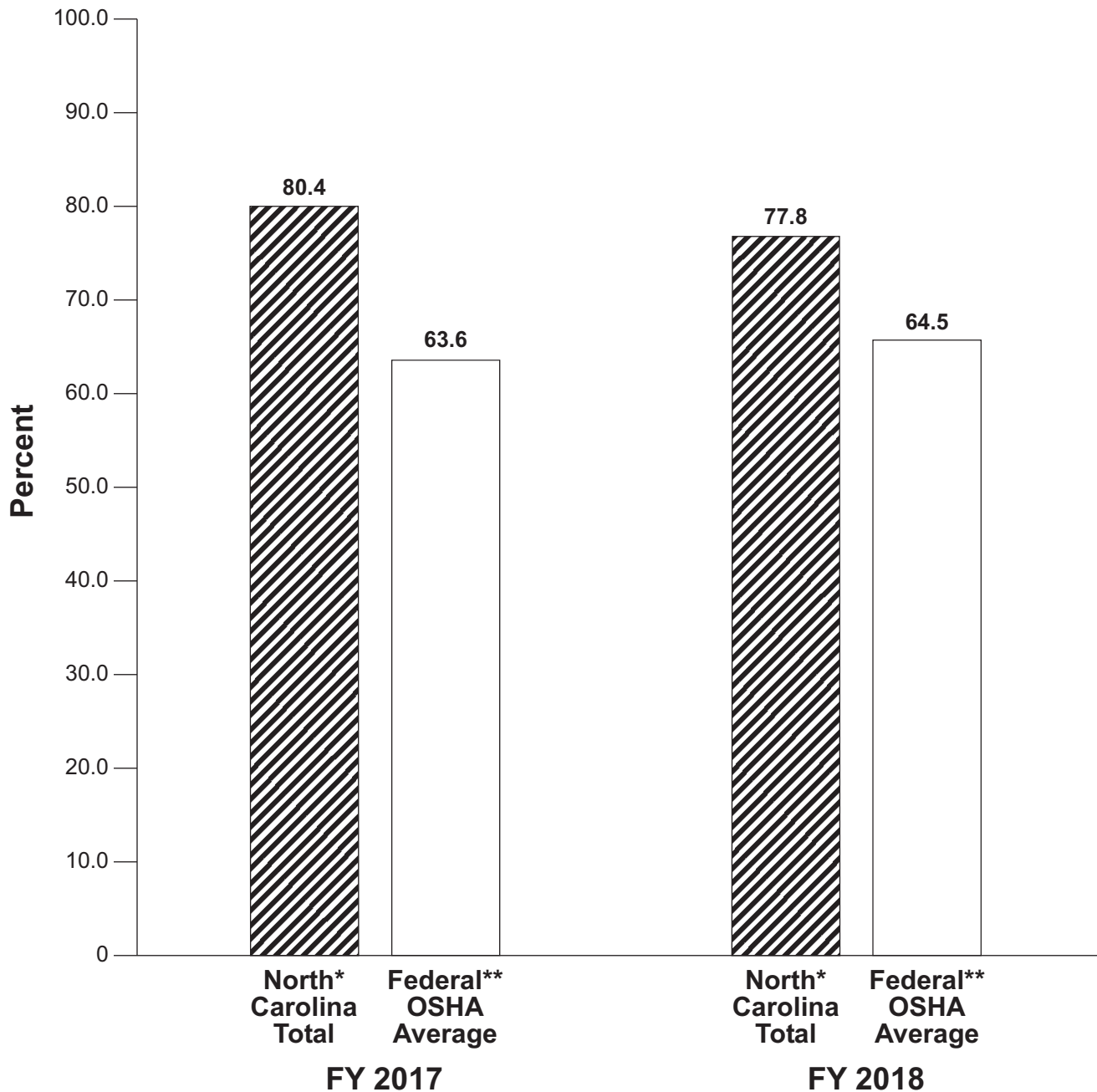
****Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements. North Carolina has not adopted this procedure.

*****Total penalty assessment for “Willful” violation for the State Program was based on national data total not by program average.

CHART 21

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2016–September 2018**

Penalty Retention



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “State Indicators Report (SIR)” report, run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMB) Report”, run 1-10-19.

Litigation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2015–September 2018**

Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was higher (85) in FY 2018 than in FY 2017 (83). The number of contested cases in FY 2018 for the average state program was 213, and the number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 61.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina was higher in FY 2018 (5.3) 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 2018 at 17.4.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was slightly lower in FY 2018 at 8.3 than in FY 2017 at 8.4.

CHART 22

Contested Cases October 2015–September 2018

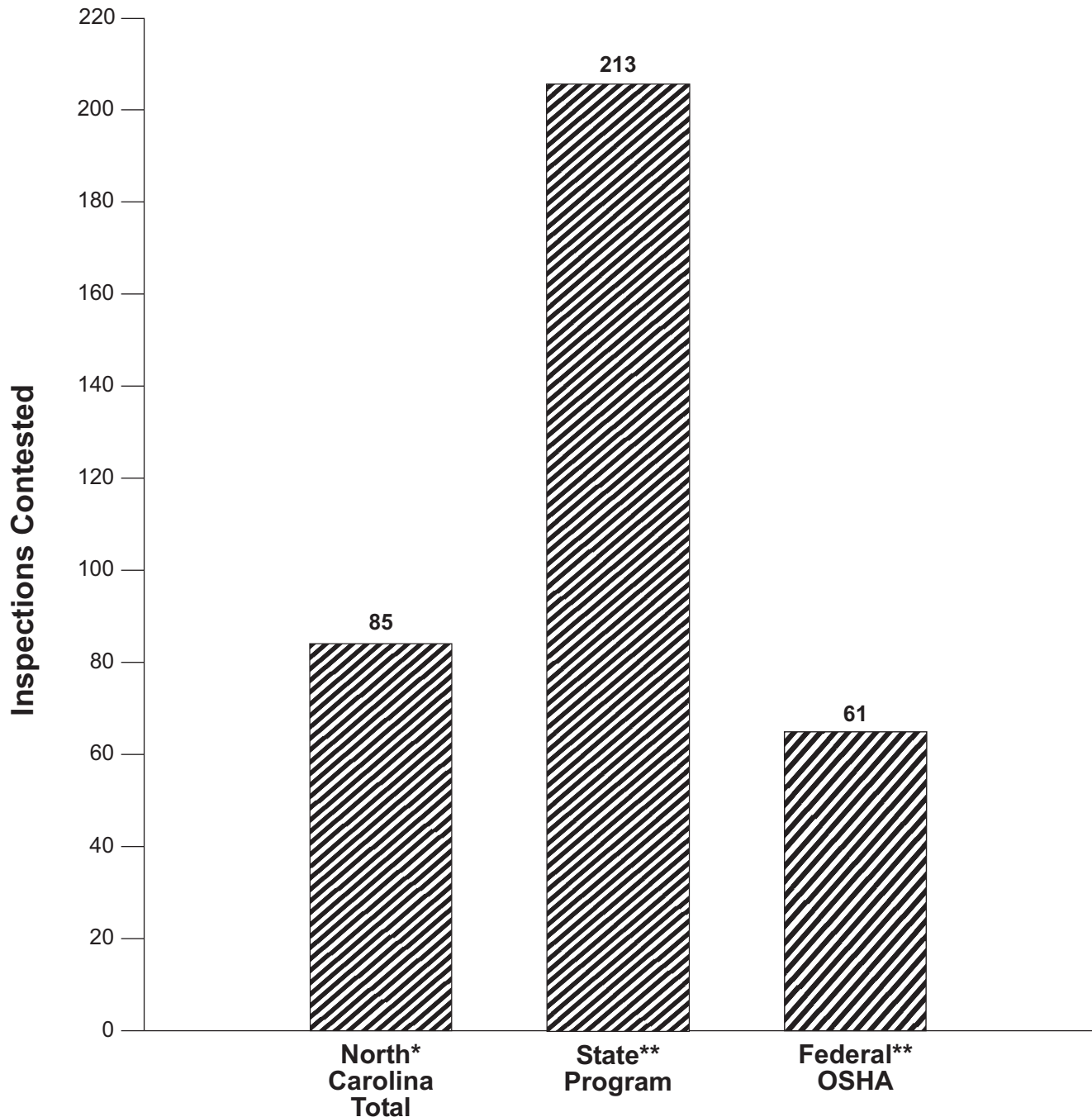
Comparison	FY 2016			FY 2017		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	109	109	7.1	83	83	4.9
State Program**	4,431	201	15.9	4,377	199	15.4
Federal OSHA*	2,005	65	8.2	1,911	62	8.4

Comparison	FY 2018		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	85	85	5.3
State Program**	4,678	213	17.4
Federal OSHA*	1,893	61	8.3

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

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

Number of Inspections Contested

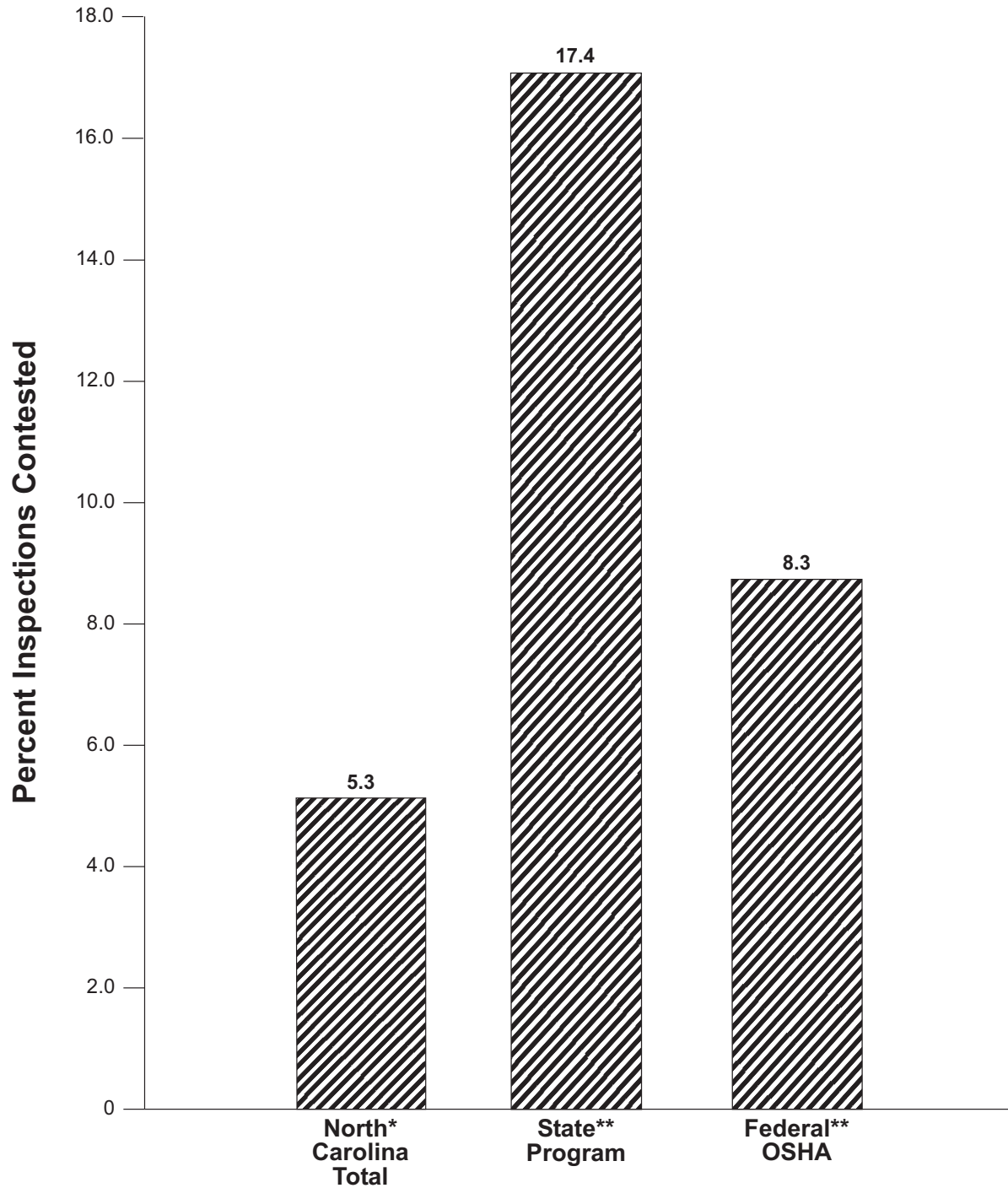


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018

Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-19.

**Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-19.

Occupational Injury and Illness Incident Rates

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Calendar Years 2010–2017**

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

Industry	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.8	2.9	5.5	3.2	5.5	3.3	5.7	2.6
Mining	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.2
Construction	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.8	2.6
Manufacturing	4.4	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3
Transportation	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1
Wholesale Trade	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.6
Retail Trade	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1
Services	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.5	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.0	N/A	4.0

Industry	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.5	2.6	5.7	2.8	6.1	2.7	5.0	3.7
Natural Resources and Mining	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	***3.6	***3.4
Construction	3.6	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.1	1.8
Manufacturing	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.9
Transportation	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.1
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.2
Retail Trade	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7
Services	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.2
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	5.0	N/A	3.9	N/A	3.6	N/A	3.8

* 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*, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. 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, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

*** In 2017, the data for the "Mining" industry also included "Oil and Gas extraction and related support activities."

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Calendar Years 2010–2017

CHART 26

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

Industry	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.7	1.7	3.2	2.2	3.3	2.2	3.4	1.9
Mining	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8
Construction	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.5
Manufacturing	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.8
Transportation	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Services	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.8

Industry	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.3	1.7	3.5	2.2	3.6	1.7	3.0	2.5
Natural Resources and Mining	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	***2.2	***2.3
Construction	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.1
Manufacturing	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8
Transportation	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
Wholesale Trade	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5
Retail Trade	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Services	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.7	N/A	1.8

* 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*, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. 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, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

*** In 2017, the data for the "Mining" industry also included "Oil and Gas extraction and related support activities."

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State Demographic Profile

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

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 2017–September 2018**

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

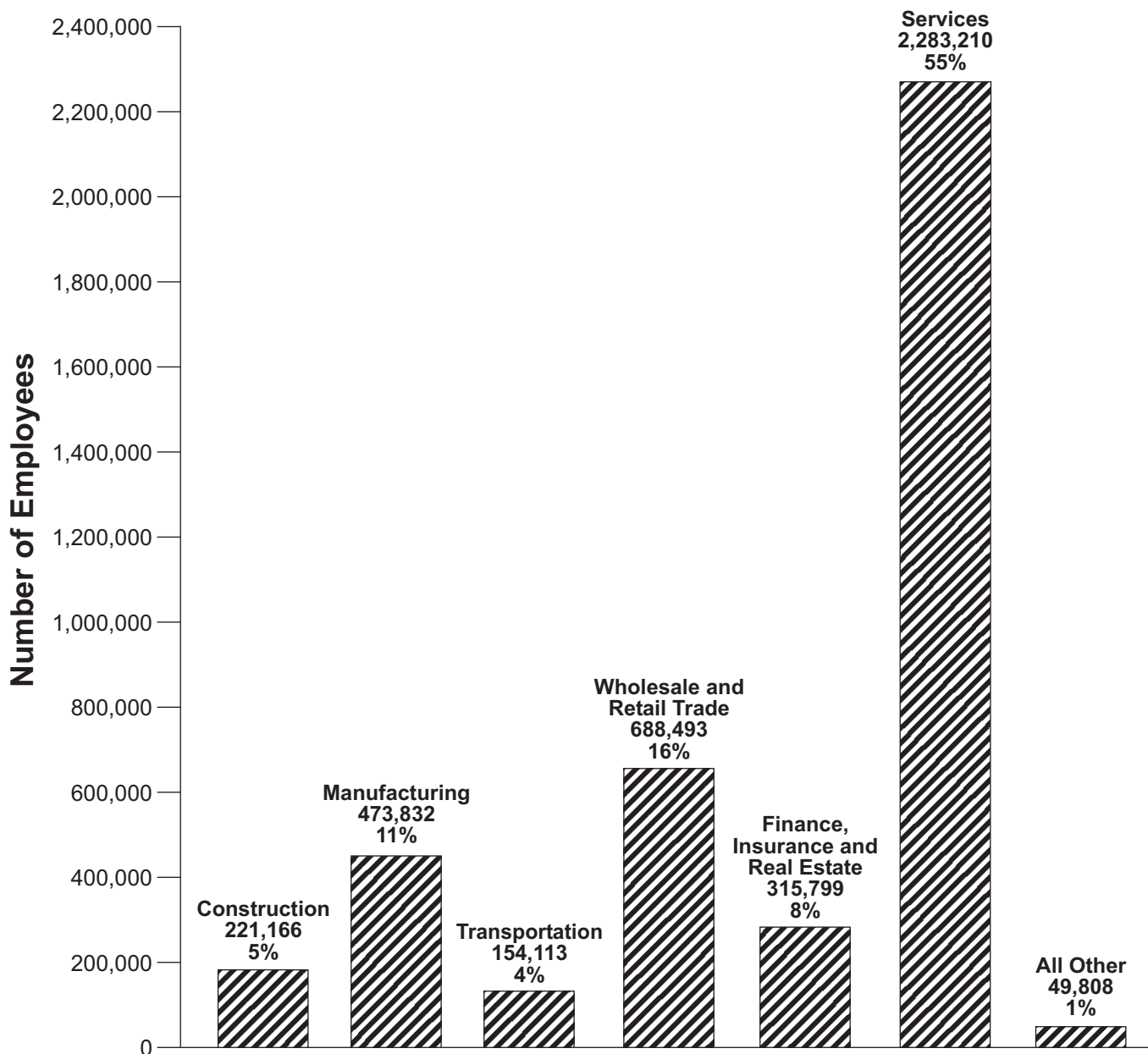
Private Sector	NAICS	SIC	Establishments*	Employees*
Construction	23	15-17	26,786	221,166
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,221	473,832
Transportation	48-49	40-59	7,770	154,113
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	54,636	688,493
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	33,301	315,799
Services	54-81	70-89	139,622	2,283,210
All Other			3,945	49,808
Total Private Sector			276,281	4,186,421

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

Public Sector	Establishments*	Employees*
State	1,483	183,165
Local	4,989	455,969
Total Public Sector	6,472	639,134

*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security,
N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2018.

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 2018.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2017–September 2018

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)	360	331	92	2	27	0	Fall protection—Residential construction—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.102(a)(1)	204	195	96	0	6	3	Personal protective equipment—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.20(b)(2)	173	158	91	0	8	7	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections by competent person
1926.1053(b)(1)	130	125	96	0	5	0	Ladders—Use—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.100(a)	99	91	92	0	5	3	Personal protective equipment—Head protection—General requirements
1926.503(a)(1)	84	83	99	0	1	0	Fall protection—Training program
1926.20(b)(1)	59	57	97	0	2	0	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.503(b)(1)	125	51	41	0	2	72	Fall protection—Written certification of training
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	42	42	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.1053(b)(4)	46	40	87	0	1	5	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.452(j)(2)	29	28	97	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Pump jack scaffolds—Securing poles to structure by rigid triangular bracing or equivalent at bottom, top and other points as necessary
1926.1060(a)	34	27	79	0	0	7	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.501(b)(1)	26	26	100	0	0	0	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.451(c)(2)	24	23	96	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Criteria for supported scaffolds—Poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights shall bear on base plates and mud sills or other adequate firm foundation
1926.451(g)(4)(i)	23	21	91	0	2	0	Scaffolds—Guardrail systems—Installed on open sides and ends of platforms
NCGS 95.129(1)	21	21	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1926.451(g)(1)	22	20	91	0	2	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected 10 feet or more above lower level
1926.21(b)(2)	21	19	90	0	2	0	Safety training and education—Employer responsibility—Instruction in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions
1926.501(b)(10)	21	19	90	0	2	0	Fall protection—Low-slope roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(11)	19	19	100	0	0	0	Fall protection—Steep roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.25(a)	41	17	41	0	1	23	Housekeeping—During construction, debris kept clear of work areas
1926.501(b)(14)	18	17	94	0	1	0	Fall protection—Wall openings—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.1053(b)(13)	17	17	100	0	0	0	Ladders—Use—Top step not used as a step
1926.1053(b)(5)(i)	15	15	100	0	0	0	Ladders—Use—Non-self-supporting ladders shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance from the top to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-quarter of the working length of the ladder
1926.451(b)(5)(ii)	15	15	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Scaffold platform construction—Each platform greater than 10 feet in length shall not extend over its support more than 18 inches

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-10-19.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018

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)	88	86	98	2	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.212(a)(1)	56	55	98	0	1	0	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	49	47	96	1	1	0	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.1200(h)(1)	110	33	30	0	4	73	Hazard communication—Information and training
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	32	32	100	0	0	0	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout—Periodic inspection at least annually
1910.1200(e)(1)	129	30	23	0	0	99	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.133(a)(1)	32	28	88	0	1	3	Personal protective equipment—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.215(b)(9)	25	25	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.215(a)(4)	24	23	96	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.178(l)(1)(i)	25	22	88	0	1	2	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training
1910.147(c)(7)(i)(A)	23	22	96	1	0	0	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout—Authorized employee training on hazard recognition
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	23	22	96	1	0	0	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.28(b)(1)(i)	23	22	96	0	0	1	Fall Protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 4 feet or more above lower level
1910.132(a)	24	19	79	0	0	5	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.178(q)(7)	25	16	64	0	0	9	Powered industrial trucks—Maintenance—Examined before placed in service
1910.178(l)(4)(iii)	23	16	70	0	0	7	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training—Evaluation of operator performance at least once every three years
1910.132(d)(1)	21	16	76	0	1	4	Personal protective equipment—Workplace hazard assessment
1910.242(b)	19	16	84	0	1	2	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and personal protective equipment with pressure reduced to 30 psi
1910.212(b)	15	15	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Anchoring fixed machinery
1910.1200(g)(1)	52	14	27	0	0	38	Hazard communication—Employer must maintain safety data sheets at the workplace
1910.22(a)(1)	30	14	47	0	1	15	Housekeeping—All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, service rooms, and walking-working surfaces shall be kept clean, orderly and in a sanitary condition
1910.303(g)(2)(i)	21	14	68	0	0	7	Electrical—Live parts 50 volts or more shall be guarded
1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)	19	14	74	0	0	5	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure control plan—Reviewed and updated annually
1910.178(l)(2)(ii)	15	14	93	0	0	1	Powered industrial trucks—Training, formal and practical operation
1910.147(c)(1)	14	14	100	0	0	0	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout—Energy control program

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-10-19.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2017–September 2018

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)	12	12	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.215(b)(9)	11	11	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.215(a)(4)	9	9	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.212(a)(1)	7	7	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)	7	5	71	0	0	2	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure control plan—Reviewed and updated annually
1910.212(b)	5	4	80	0	1	0	Machine guarding—Anchoring fixed machinery
1910.132(a)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.135(a)(1)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Personal protective equipment—Head protection—General requirements
1910.253(b)(4)(iii)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Welding and cutting—Oxygen cylinders shall be separated from fuel-gas cylinders
1910.28(b)(1)(i)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Fall Protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 4 feet or more above lower level

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-10-19.

Consultation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2015–September 2018**

Consultation Series Highlights

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,691 total consultative visits in FY 2018:
 - 1,044 (62 percent) safety visits and 647 (38 percent) health visits.
 - 1,421 (84 percent) initial visits, 152 (9 percent) training assistance visits and 118 (7 percent) followup visits.
 - 1,452 (86 percent) private sector visits and 239 (14 percent) public sector visits.
 - 448 (27 percent) manufacturing visits, 609 (36 percent) construction visits, 395 (23 percent) other type visits and 239 (14 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 7,998 in FY 2018, lower than in FY 2017 (9,048) and higher than in FY 2016 (7,529).
- Of the identified hazards, 7,475 (93 percent) were serious hazards, 406 (5 percent) were other-than-serious hazards and 117 (2 percent) were regulatory hazards.
- In FY 2018 consultants also conducted 327 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 2018 the bureau renewed or accepted 73 employers into the SHARP program. There are currently 204 SHARP employers (154 general industry, 44 public sector and 6 construction).

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2015–September 2018**

CHART 30

Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Safety	838	956	1,044
Health	561	662	647
Total	1,399	1,618	1,691

Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Initial	1,180	1,349	1,421
Training and Assistance	123	149	152
Followup	96	120	118
Total	1,399	1,618	1,691

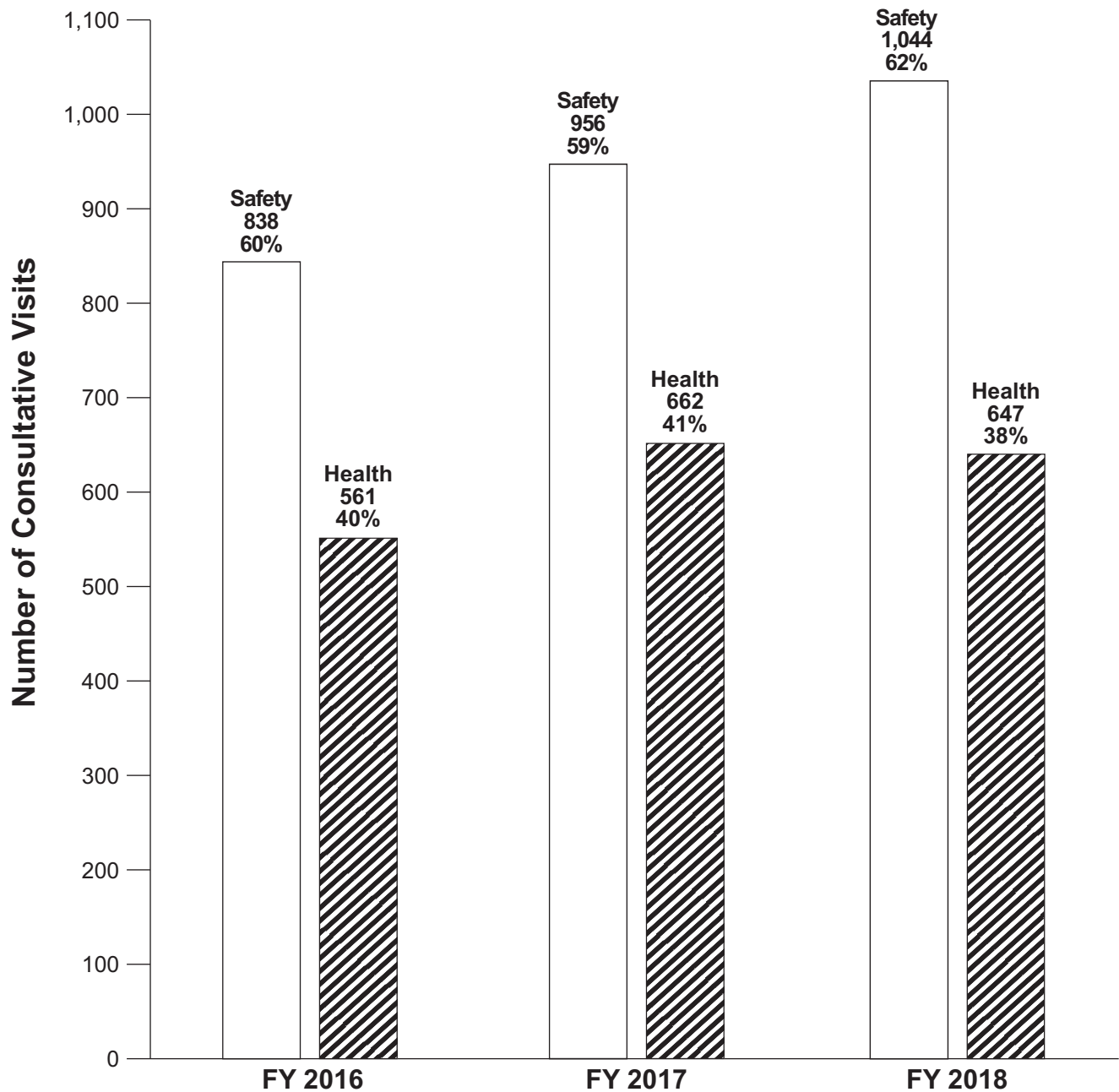
Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Manufacturing	412	433	448
Construction	402	512	609
Other	374	440	395
Public Sector	211	233	239
Total	1,399	1,618	1,691

CHART 31

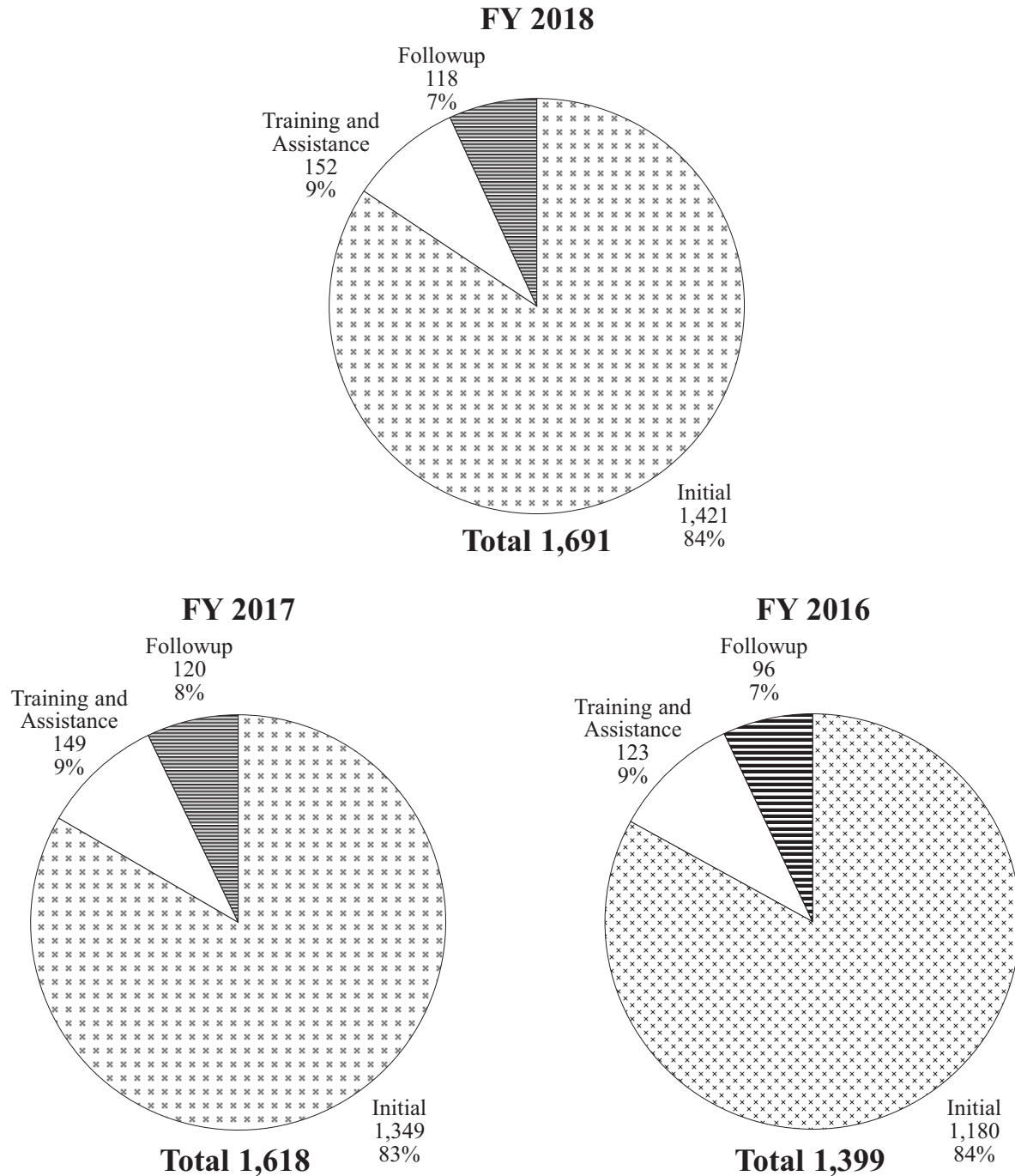
**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2015–September 2018**

Total Visits*



*FY 2018 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-18.

Total Traditional Visits by Type*

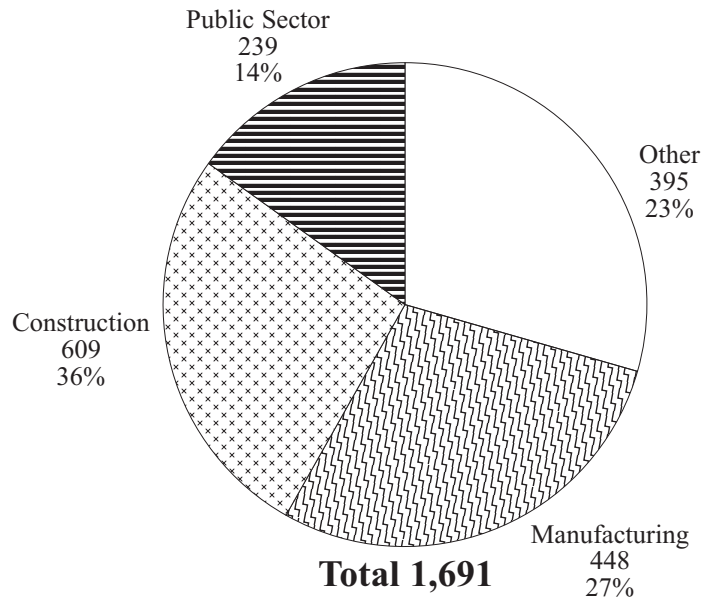


*FY 2018 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-18.

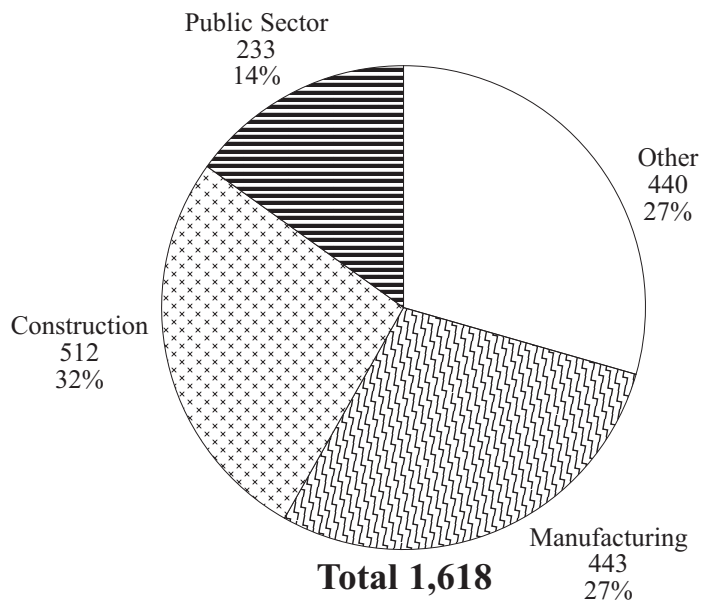
**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2015–September 2018**

Total Traditional Visits by Industry*

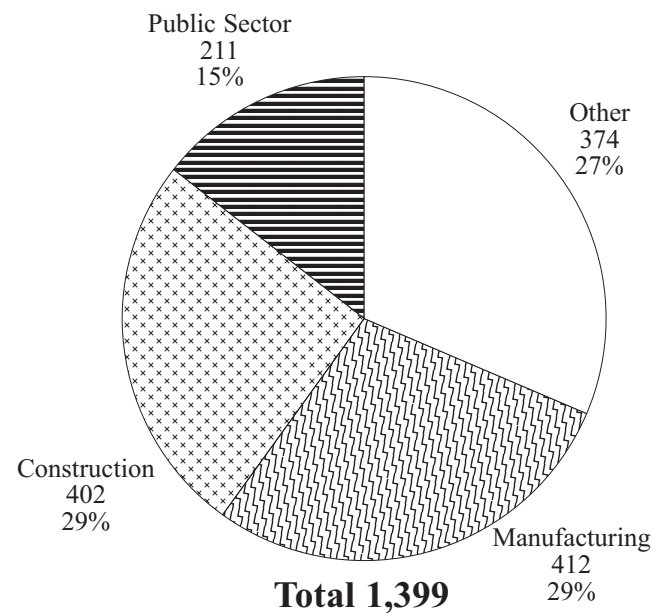
FY 2018



FY 2017

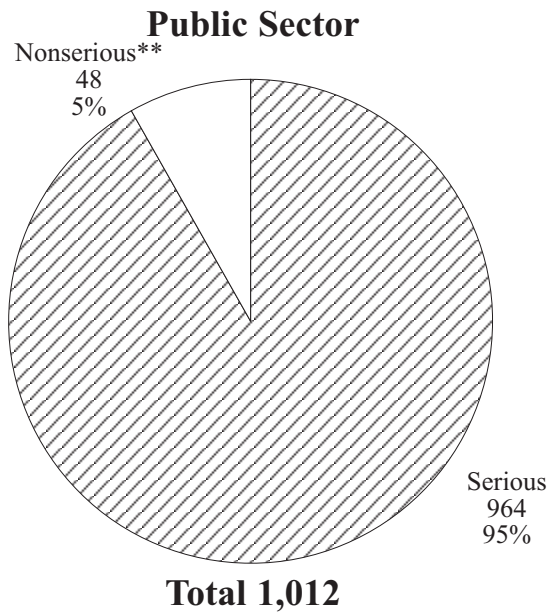
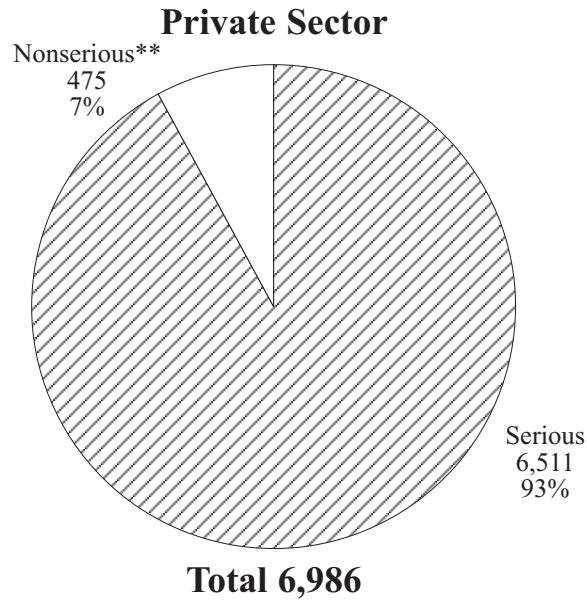


FY 2016



*FY 2018 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-18.

Hazards Abated by Type*



*FY 2018 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-18.

**“Nonserious” total also include regulatory hazards abated.

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**Education, Training and
Technical Assistance Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights

- In FY 2018, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance (ETTA) Bureau hosted and/or participated in 226 courses and events with a total of 6,536 personnel trained. These included four 10-hour and two 30-hour general industry awareness courses, and five 10-hour and one 30-hour construction industry awareness courses. In addition, ETTA conducted 60 webinars, 4 Spanish outreach events, two Long Term Care workshops and 15 training events using the Labor One mobile training unit. The Consultative Services Bureau trained an additional 5,093 employers/employees, which brought an overall total of 11,629 workers trained. ETTA provided training and support for 135 Speaker's Bureau events, to include exhibiting at 21 safety and health fairs.
- In addition to regular outreach training services, ETTA offered the NC 500, NC 501, NC 502 and NC 503 Train-the-Trainer courses. Authorized trainers must take an initial course and complete a refresher course every four years. During FY 2018, state-authorized trainers trained an additional 323 employers/employees in North Carolina. This program leverages the ETTA Training Section by providing more safety and health trainers throughout the state.
- ETTA offered 198 hours of formal training, 164 hours of continuing education and 35 hours of other job-related training to internal personnel. Courses included OSH 100 (Initial Compliance Course), OSH 125 (Introduction to Health Standards for Industrial Hygienists), OSH 105 (Introduction to Safety Standards for Safety Officers), Bed Bugs, Conducting Effective Interviews, CPR/AED, Excavation and Trenching, Fall Protection, Grain Bin Safety, Heat Stress, Health Hazards in Construction, Hemp Production, Lockout-Tagout, Machine Guarding, Silica in Construction, Steel Erection, Technical Writing and a variety of individual safety and health webinars.
- Two OSH personnel attained the Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) credential. 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 credential.
- Five OSH personnel attained the Certified Safety Professional (CSP) credential. 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 credential.
- Eight OSH personnel attained the Associate Safety Professional (ASP) credential. 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 personnel obtained the Construction Health and Safety Technician (CHST) credential. The CHST is awarded by the BCSP to construction safety and health professionals that have met experience requirements and passed the CHST examination.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- ETTA graduated ten 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, materials 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 59 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.
- Two 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 Alliances 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 North Carolina.
 - The North Carolina Association of Local Governmental Employee Safety Officials (NCALGESO) was being pursued as a new alliance in FY 2018. NCALGESO specifically focuses on the safety and health of public sector employees.
- ETTA Publications Sales Desk served 4,695 customers via email, fax, telephone, or walk-in. The bureau distributed 45,188 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.
- Highlights include the following:
 - Nine publications and example programs were translated to Spanish.
 - Eighty-two new or revised safety and health topics were added to the newly designed NCDOL website.
 - A tool designed to help employers determine which OSHA standards apply to their workplaces was added to the website. It addresses the recordkeeping standards, general industry standards, construction standards, agricultural standards along with the state-specific standards.
- A letter regarding OSH outreach services and outreach materials were mailed to 39 construction employers whom were cited for 5 or more serious violations.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- The following publications were revised:
 - **Brochures:**
 - o *Carolina Star Program*
 - o *Top Ten Most Frequently Cited Serious Violations in 2017*
 - **Booklet:**
 - o *Toolbox Reviews: Construction Topics*
 - **Hazard Alert:**
 - o *Forklifts and Materials Handling*
 - **Example Programs:**
 - o *Hazard Communication for Construction*
 - o *Confined Spaces for General Industry*
 - o *Confined Spaces for Construction*
 - o *Confined Spaces Entry Permit (three versions)*
 - o *Self-Inspection Checklists (long and short versions for General Industry and Construction)*
 - o *Fall Protection Certification of Training*
- The Standards Section answered 3,638 inquiries for standards interpretation by phone or written correspondence for employers and employees across the state. The OSH Division adopted the revised OSHA rule for Cranes and Derricks in Construction: Operator Certification Extension (29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC). Thirty-three 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 checked out 1,062 items (mostly safety videos and consensus standards), responded to 1,613 information requests from external and internal patrons, and served 391 visitors. Additionally, the librarian continued to provide access to streaming safety videos via The Training Network NOW subscription. The librarian alerted staff to webinars and articles, referred patrons to online resources, and assisted NCDOL OSH employees in their investigations.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 72nd 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. In FY 2018, 31 safety award banquets were held with a total of 4,315 in attendance. The program distributed 3,219 annual awards (2,696 Gold and 523 Silver) and 104 million-hour awards.
- Nineteen new Star sites were recognized, one Rising Star Site was promoted to Carolina Star status, 34 Star sites were recertified, and 157 Star interventions were conducted. There were 153 companies in the Carolina Star Program at the end of FY 2018.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2017–September 2018**

Carolina Star Program

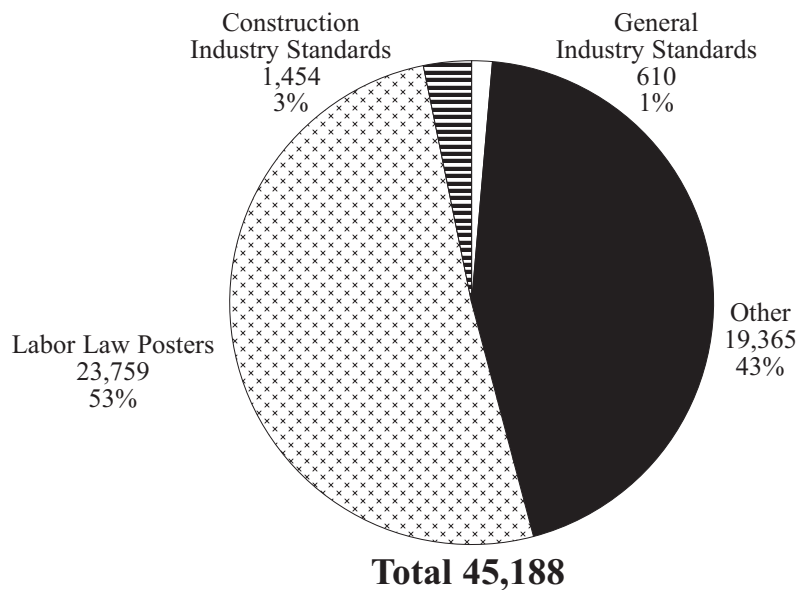
The Carolina Star Program encourages employers and employees in their efforts to reduce hazards, institute new programs and perfect existing programs for providing safe and healthy working conditions. The Carolina Star Program is the state's most prestigious way to provide official recognition of excellent 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 2018 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
The Timken Company – Asheboro Plant – Randleman	10/12/2017	
City of Mount Airy – Mount Airy		11/16/2017
3A Composites USA, Inc. – Statesville		11/16/2017
Berry Global, Inc. – Ahoskie		11/16/2017
Choate Construction Company – Charlotte	11/17/2017	
General Electric Hitachi Nuclear Energy Americas, LLC – Wilmington		11/16/2017
Jelliff Corporation – LGM Division – Maiden		11/16/2017
Metal Tech of Murfreesboro – Murfreesboro		11/16/2017
Metcon, Inc. – Pembroke		11/16/2017
Person County General Services Department – Roxboro		11/16/2017
Regulator Marine, Inc. – Edenton		11/16/2017
The Sherwin-Williams Company – Stage Coach Trail – Greensboro		11/16/2017
Samet Corporation – Greensboro		12/01/2017
Marathon Petroleum Company – Selma Buffalo Light Production Terminal – Selma	12/13/2017	
Marathon Petroleum Company – Selma Oak Light Product Terminal – Selma	12/13/2017	
City of Burlington – Fire Department – Burlington		12/20/2017
NC Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services – Raleigh Standards Division – Laboratory Section		12/20/2017
Veolia Environmental Services Technical Solutions – Mooresville		01/09/2018
Monteith Construction Corporation – Wilmington		02/06/2018
Cube Hydro Carolinas, LLC – Yadkin Generation – Badin		02/06/2018
Davidson County Integrated Solid Waste Dept. – Lexington		02/06/2018
Glen Raven Custom Fabrics, LLC – Burlington		02/07/2018
Sonoco Recycling, Inc. – Winston-Salem		02/07/2018
Veolia Environmental Services – Technical Solutions – Creedmoor	02/07/2018	
The Timken Company – Asheboro Plant – Randleman – (Promotion)	03/22/2018	
Duplin County Health Department – Kenansville	04/18/2018	
Duke Energy Progress – Garner		04/18/2018
Apex Tool Group, LLC – Apex		04/18/2018
Kelloggs Company – Cary		04/18/2018
West Fraser, Inc. – Riegelwood		04/18/2018
CFE, Inc. – Apex		05/31/2018
Elementis Chromium, Inc. – Castle Hayne		05/31/2018
Mundy Maintenance and Services, LLC – Castle Hayne		05/31/2018
Cintas Corporation – Location #249 – Charlotte	06/28/2018	
Cintas Corporation – Location #J77 – Castle Hayne	06/28/2018	
Coats North America – Marion		06/26/2018
Rodgers Builders, Inc. – Charlotte		06/20/2018
Weekley Homes, LLC – Cary		06/20/2018
Nutrien – Aurora		07/10/2018
City of Charlotte Aviation – CLT Airport Business Office – Charlotte	07/18/2018	
DSM Dyneema, LLC – Greenville	07/18/2018	
Glen Raven, Inc. – Norlina Facility – Norlina		07/18/2018
Holder Construction Company – Charlotte	07/18/2018	
SELEE Corporation – Hendersonville	07/18/2018	
City of Charlotte – Aviation Department – Div. of Development and Operations – Charlotte	07/24/2018	
Greenwood, Inc. – GE Aviation – Durham	07/30/2018	
Cintas Corporation – Location #410 – Greenville	08/13/2018	
Cintas Corporation – Location #223 – Asheville	08/29/2018	
Monsanto Company – Mount Olive	09/26/2018	
Robins and Morton – Charlotte	09/26/2018	
The Timken Company – Shiloh Plant – Rutherfordton		09/27/2018
Total Safety – Wilmington		09/26/2018
Town of Hillsborough – Hillsborough	09/26/2018	
Water and Sewer Authority of Cabarrus County – Concord		09/27/2018

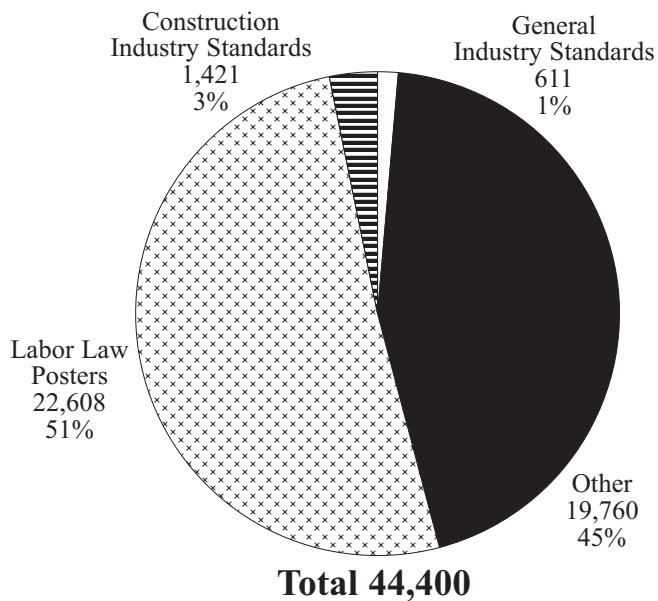
**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2015–September 2018**

Distribution of OSH-Related Publications*

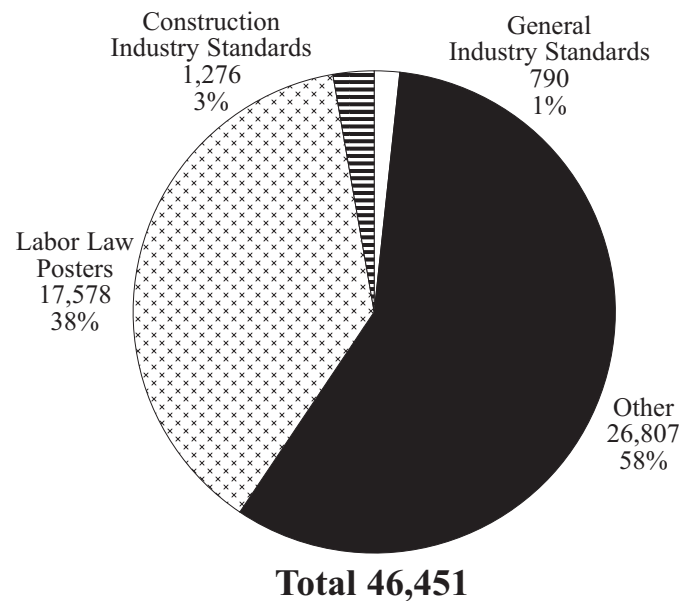
FY 2018



FY 2017



FY 2016



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

Fatality Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2015–September 2018**

Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 49 fatalities in FY 2018, an increase from the 35 fatalities in FY 2017 and 48 in FY 2016.
- Of the 49 fatalities in FY 2018, 39 percent were related to “struck by”; 29 percent were related to “falls”; 6 percent were related to “crushed by object”; 2 percent were related to “electrocutions”; and 24 percent were related to “other.”
- In FY 2018, 49 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 15 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 6 percent were related to “services”; 12 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 8 percent were related to “government”; 2 percent were related to “finance, insurance and real estate” and 8 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 49 investigated fatalities in FY 2018, 47 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 20 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 33 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville Area.
- In FY 2018 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 53 percent white, 23 percent Hispanic, 18 percent black, 2 percent native american and 4 percent other.

CHART 36

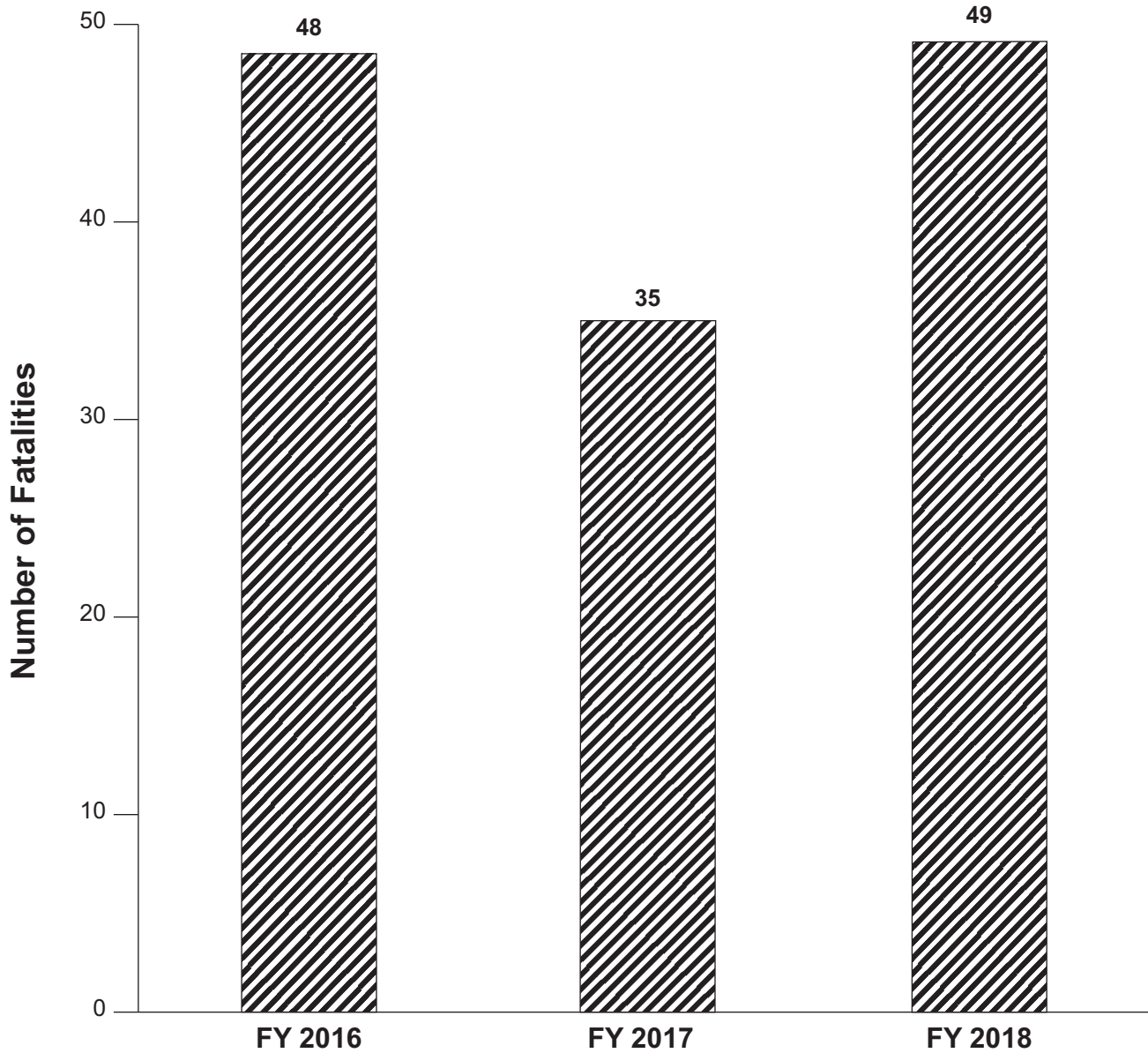
Fatality Comparison*

Cause of Death	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Totals by Event**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	6	5	3	14
Electrocution	4	3	1	8
Falls	14	11	14	39
Struck by Object	17	12	19	48
Other	7	4	12	23
Total Fatalities**	48	35	49	132

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

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

Fatalities



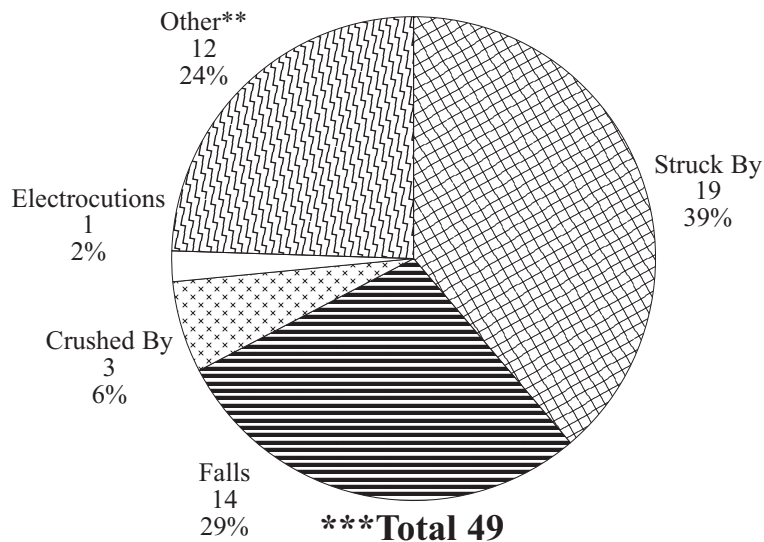
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

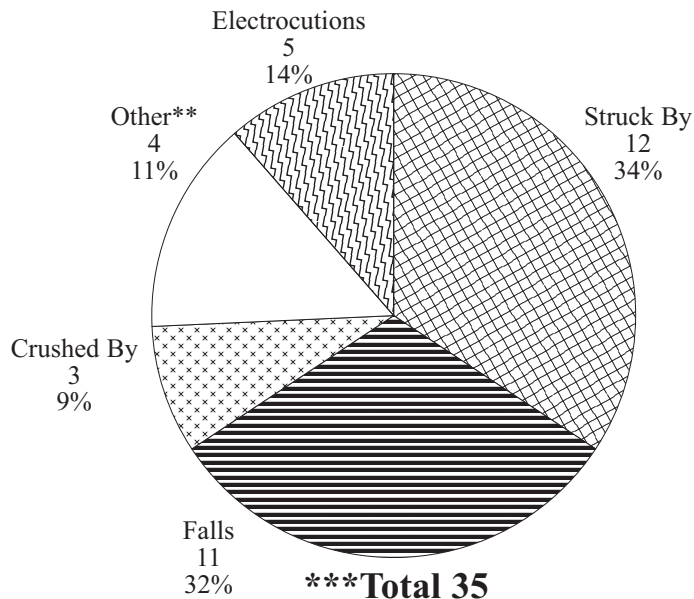
**N.C. Department of Labor
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Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities*

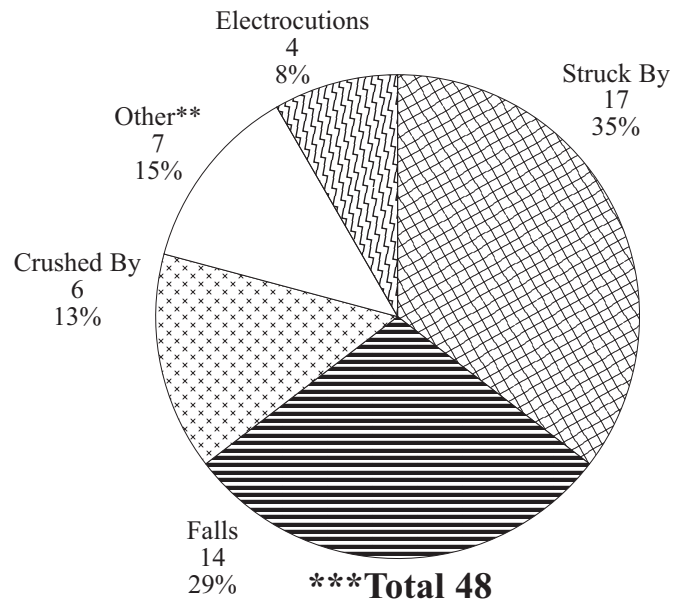
FY 2018



FY 2017



FY 2016



*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 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

FY 2018

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	1	1	1	3
Electrocution	0	0	1	1
Falls	3	7	4	14
Struck by Object	5	7	7	19
Other	1	8	3	12
Totals by Office**	10	23	16	49

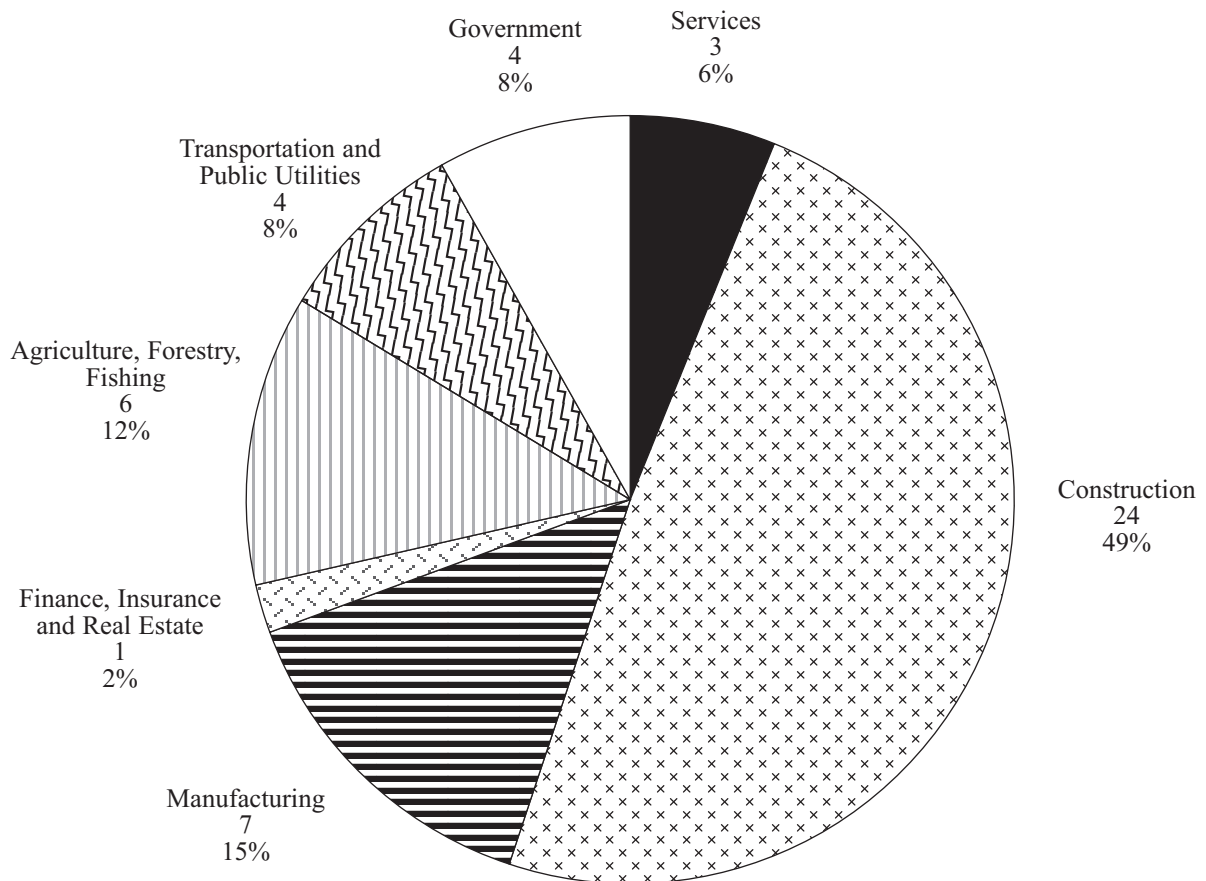
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

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Fatalities by Industry Type*

FY 2018



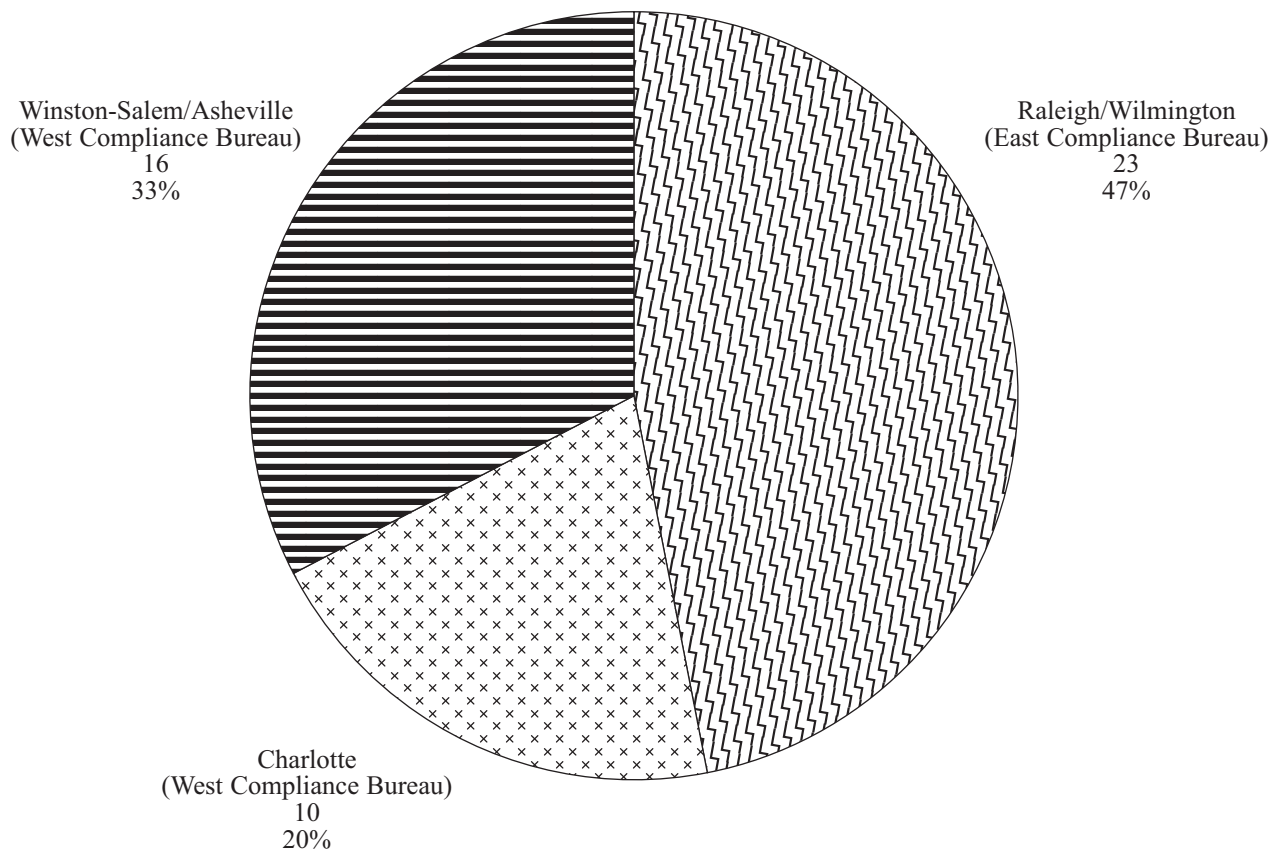
****Total 49**

*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 2018



****Total 49**

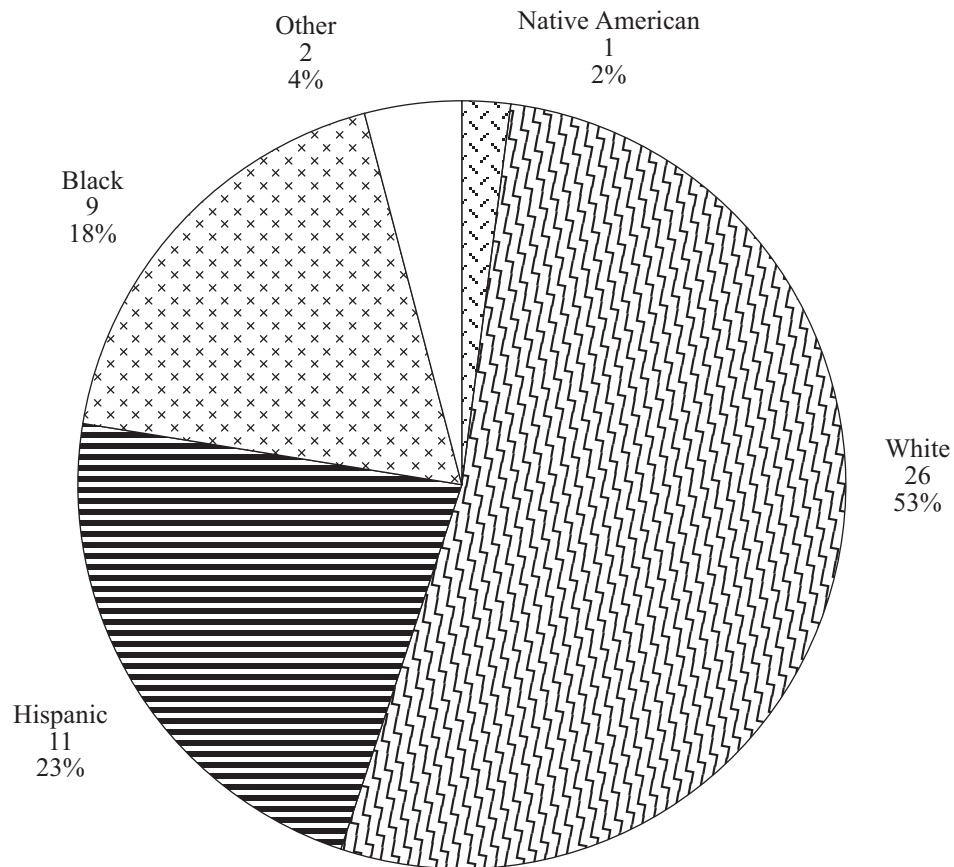
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

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Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group*

FY 2018



****Total 49**

*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 50 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 2018:

- Forsyth
- Guilford
- Iredell
- Mecklenburg
- Robeson
- Wake
- Wilkes

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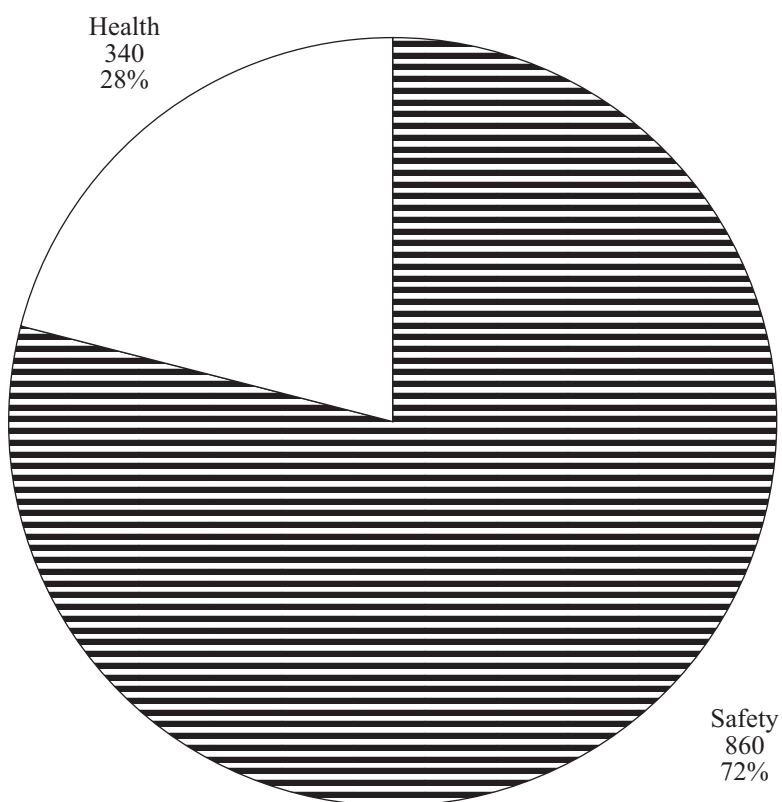
Construction Series Highlights

- There were 1,200 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2018.
- Of the 1,200 inspections conducted, 860 were safety inspections, which accounted for 72 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 340 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 28 percent of the total for FY 2018.
- 33 percent (401) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 67 percent (799) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2018.
- The construction industry was cited for 1,672 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2018.
- Of the 1,200 inspections conducted, 682 (57 percent) resulted from the Construction Special Emphasis Program counties in FY 2018.
- General building contractors of residential buildings and carpentry contractors accounted for 45 percent (537) of all FY 2018 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

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Construction Inspections by Category*

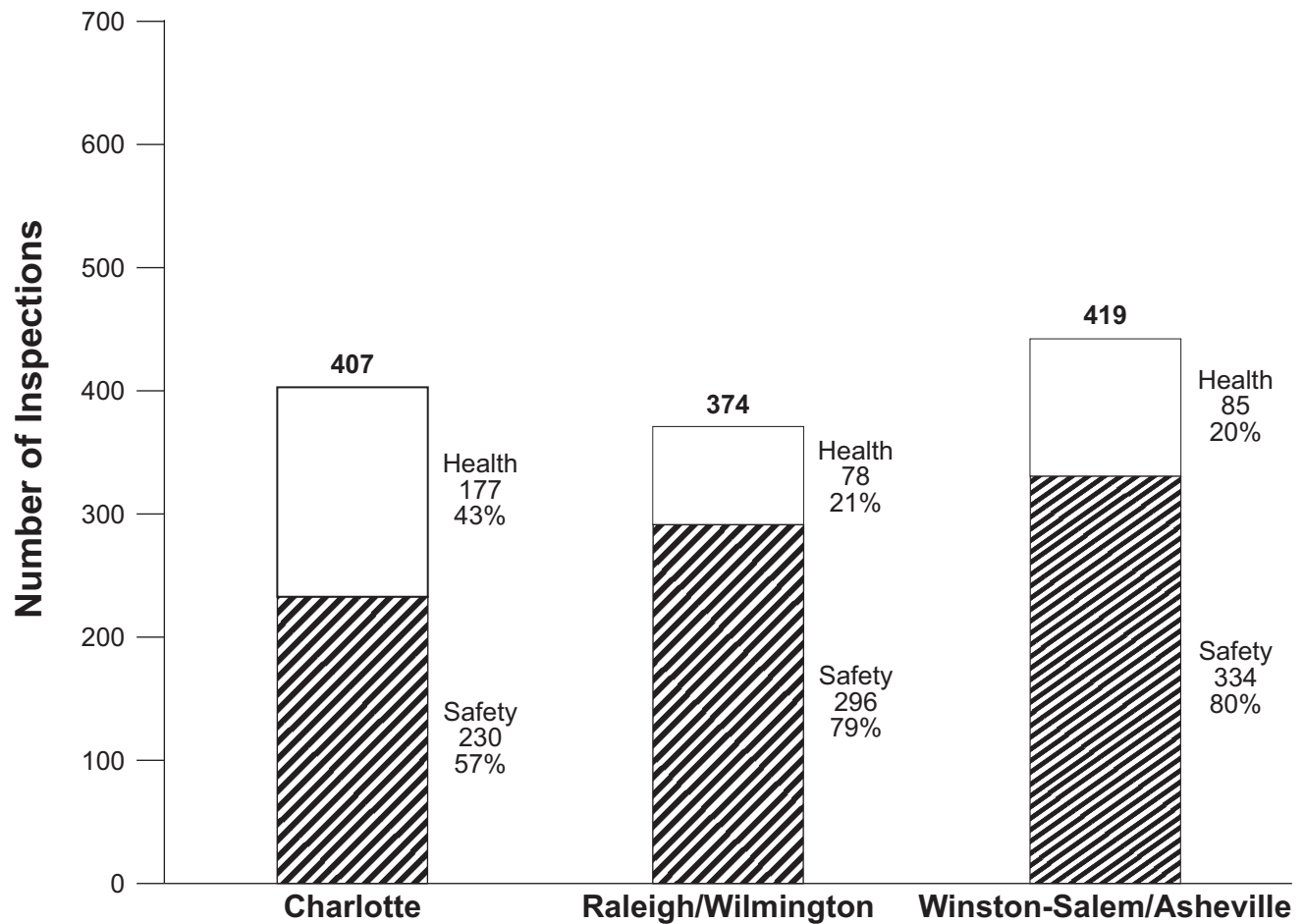
FY 2018



Total 1,200

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

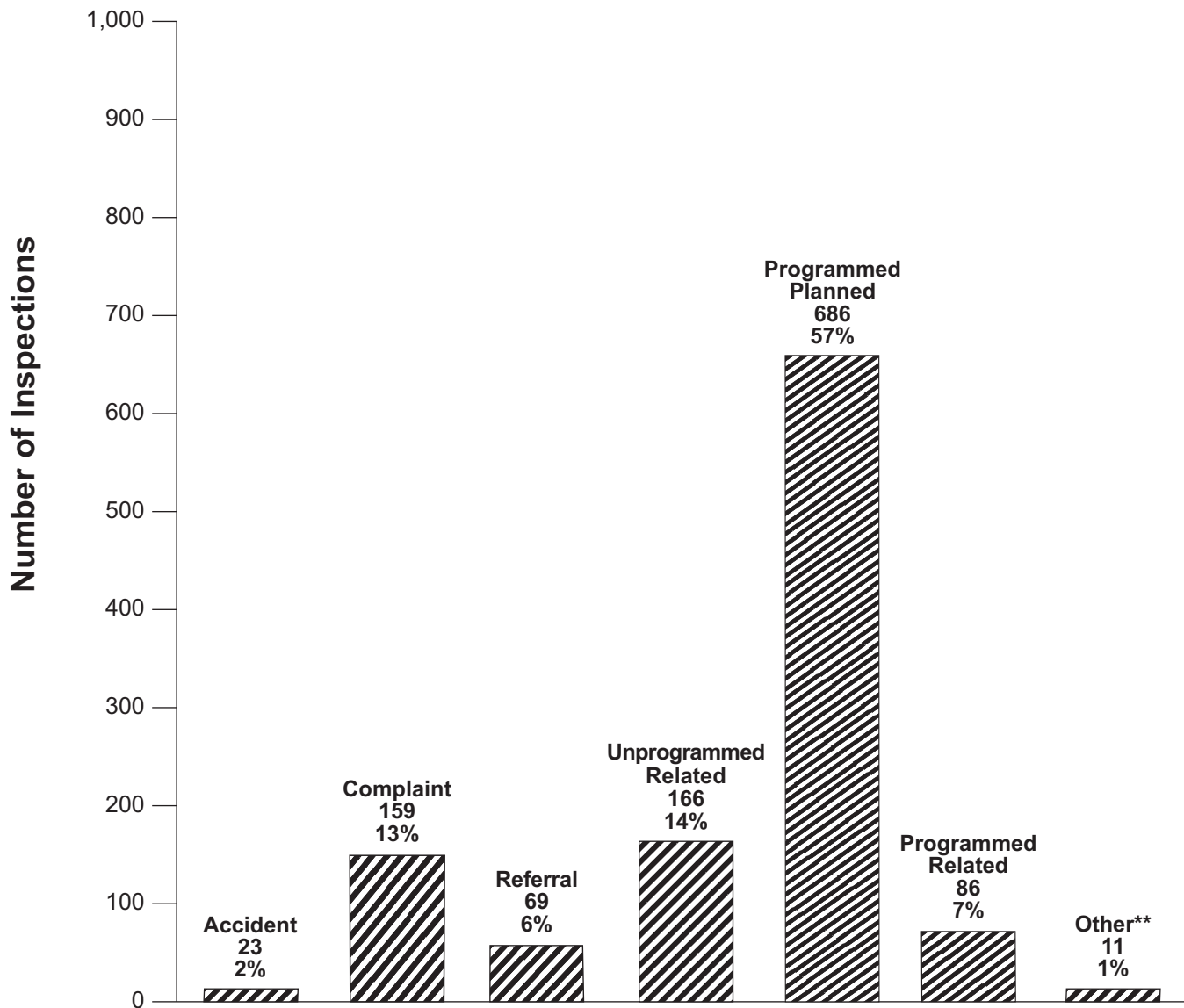
**N.C. Department of Labor
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October 2017–September 2018**

Construction Inspections by Type*

Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	23	2
Complaint	159	13
Referral	69	6
Followup	11	1
Unprogrammed Related	166	14
Programmed Planned	686	57
Programmed Related	86	7
Programmed Other	0	0
Monitoring	0	0
TOTAL	1,200	100

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

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

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
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SEP County Construction Inspections by Type*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Forsyth	1	2	2	3
Guilford	1	11	1	0
Iredell	0	3	0	0
Mecklenburg	2	12	14	1
Robeson	0	1	0	0
Wake	2	30	3	1
Wilkes	1	0	0	0
Total	7	59	20	5

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Forsyth	5	162	7	0
Guilford	18	31	36	0
Iredell	0	13	2	0
Mecklenburg	31	158	23	0
Robeson	1	0	0	0
Wake	5	91	6	0
Wilkes	0	2	0	0
Total	60	457	74	0

*Special Emphasis N.C. County from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

**“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
1,200	1,672	1.4

Construction Inspections by SEP County*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Forsyth	182	42	1.0
Guilford	98	33	1.3
Iredell	18	33	1.7
Mecklenburg	241	32	1.5
Robeson	2	0	2.5
Wake	138	25	1.5
Wilkes	3	33	1.7
Total Inspections	682	N/A	N/A

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-10-19.

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

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