NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Program Statistics

October 2018–September 2019



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

> Cherie Berry Commissioner of Labor

NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Program Statistics

October 2018–September 2019



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

> Cherie Berry Commissioner of Labor

SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN NORTH CAROLINA

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Cherie Berry Commissioner of Labor

1101 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1101 Telephone: 919-707-7766

Kevin Beauregard

Deputy Commissioner for Occupational Safety and Health 1101 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1101 Telephone: 919-707-7800

For information concerning occupational safety and health compliance contact:

East Compliance Bureau

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

West Compliance Bureau

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

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

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau

• •

Wanda Lagoe, Bureau Chief Occupational Safety and Health Division N.C. Department of Labor 1101 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1101 Telephone: 919-707-7876

Scott Mabry

Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Occupational Safety and Health 1101 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1101 Telephone: 919-707-7802

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

Consultative Services Bureau Kevin O'Barr, Bureau Chief Occupational Safety and Health Division N.C. Department of Labor 1101 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1101 Telephone: 919-707-7846

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

Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau Anne P. Weaver, Bureau Chief Occupational Safety and Health Division N.C. Department of Labor 1101 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1101 Telephone: 919-707-7838

For information concerning agriculturally related occupational safety and health contact:

Agricultural Safety and Health Bureau Beth Rodman, Bureau Chief Occupational Safety and Health Division N.C. Department of Labor 1101 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1101 Telephone: 919-707-7820

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

Acknowledgments

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

Photocopying and wide dissemination of this report are encouraged.

Printed 8/20

NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

The primary activities of the division are as follows:

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Char No.	rt Page
Exec	cutive Summary 1
Stati	stical Reference—Establishments
Insp	ection Series
	ections by Category
-	Statistical Reference—Inspections All
_	Types Fiscal Years 2017–2019 10
2.	Inspections by Category11
-	ections by Type
3.	1 2
4.	Type12Inspections by Type13
	ections by Industry Type Statistical Reference—Inspections by
5.	Industry Type
6.	Inspections by Industry Type
0. 7.	Average Lapse Time for All Inspections 16
Viol	ation Series
Viol	ations by Type
	Statistical Reference—Violations in
	Fiscal Years 2017–2019 19
9.	Statistical Reference—Violations by
	Туре 20
10.	Violations by Type
Viol	ations per Inspection
11.	Inspections In-Compliance
	Violations per Inspection23
	Violations per Followup Inspection
14.	Violations Reclassified25
	llty Series
15.	Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment
	in Fiscal Years 2017–2019
16.	Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment
17	by Violation Type
1/.	Penalty Assessment by Violation Type 30
18.	Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment
10	per Violation
19.	by Violation Type (Public Sector Only) 32
20	Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment
20.	per Violation (Public Sector Only)
21.	Penalty Retention
	ation Series
-	Statistical Reference—Contested Cases
	and Percentages Fiscal Years 2017–201936
23.	Number of Inspections Contested
	Percent of Inspections With Citations
	Contested

Chart	
No.	

No. Page
Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates 25. Total Case Rates by Industry40 26. Lost Workday Case Rates by Industry41
N.C. State Demographic Profile
 N.C. Top 25 Most Frequently Cited "Serious" 27. Top 25 Most Frequently Cited "Serious" Violations Construction Standards, Fiscal Year 2019
Fiscal Year 201950
Consultation Series
 30. Statistical Reference—Total Visits by Category, Type and Industry Type
Fiscal Years 2017–2019
34. Hazards Abated by Type
Education, Training and Technical Assistance
Series 35. Distribution of OSH-Related Publications64
Fatality Series
 36. Fatalities Investigated by Event in Fiscal Years 2017–2019
42. Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group FY 2019 .72
Construction Series43. Inspections by Category FY 2019

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

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 2019, Oct. 1, 2018–Sept. 30, 2019.

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, 2018–September 30, 2019." 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.

WITH APPF	ND TERRITORIES ROVED PLANS FOR L SAFETY AND HEALTH	STATES AND T OPERATE EXCLUSIVE FEDER	D UNDER
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	

Executive Summary (continued)

Inspections

During fiscal year 2019 (October 2018–September 2019), North Carolina conducted 2,928 inspections, 1,849 more than the average federal jurisdiction and 1,013 more than the average state program.

Of North Carolina's 2,928 inspections, 1,943 (66 percent) were safety and 985 (34 percent) were health. In the average federal jurisdiction 83 percent were safety and 17 percent were health, while in the average state program 78 percent were safety and 22 were health.

In the inspection type category, North Carolina programmed inspections accounted for 57 percent of inspection activity, compared to 44 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 45 percent in the average state program. Complaint inspections accounted for 20 percent of inspections in North Carolina, 22 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 22 percent in the average state program for fiscal year 2019.

In the inspection by industry group, North Carolina accounted for 14 percent of inspections in manufacturing, compared to 21 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 16 percent in the average state program. However, North Carolina conducted 58 percent of inspections in construction compared to 52 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 42 percent in the average state program data for fiscal year 2019.

North Carolina conducted 6 percent of inspections in the public sector compared to 12 percent in the average state program for federal fiscal year 2019. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector.

Violations

North Carolina cited 6,025 total violations, a 21 percent increase from the previous year. The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,671 violations, and the average state program cited 3,828, both with less than a 1 percent decrease.

Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (3.2) than the average federal jurisdiction (2.3) and more than the average state program (3.1). North Carolina cited more serious violations (3,529) in FY 2019 than the average federal jurisdiction (1,169) and more than the average state program (1,886). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (2,266) in FY 2019 than the average federal jurisdiction (409) and more than the average state program (1,809).

Penalty Assessments

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$8,245,934 in FY 2019, which was higher than the average federal jurisdiction (\$6,602,970) and higher than the average state program (\$5,541,642). North Carolina assessed a total of \$248,868 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2019.

North Carolina's average penalty per violation was lower than the average state program per serious violation (\$1,694 vs. \$2,008), per repeat violation (\$4,339 vs. \$5,259), per nonserious violation (\$202 vs. \$278), and per failure-to-abate-violation (\$0 vs. \$5,177). However, North Carolina cited more penalty violations than the average state program per willful violation (\$51,548 vs. \$51,082).

The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$3,679 vs. \$1,694), per repeat violation (\$14,049 vs. \$4,339), per willful violation (\$55,509 vs. \$51,548), per nonserious violation (\$1,200 vs. \$202), and per failure-to-abate- violation (\$17,565 vs. \$0).

Litigation

In North Carolina, 5.8 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2019, higher than FY 2018 (5.3). The average federal jurisdiction had 7.8 percent of the inspections with citations contested, while the average state program had 17.7 percent of the inspections with citations contested.

Executive Summary (continued)

Consultation

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,703 total visits in FY 2019. This was a 1 percent increase from FY 2018. Of 1,703 traditional visits, 83 percent were initial visits, 9 percent were training/assistance visits, and 8 percent were followup visits. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2019 was 24 percent manufacturing, 37 percent construction, 24 percent other and 15 percent public sector visits.

The consultation program continues to participate in a Region IV 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 70,627 OSHA-related publications in FY 2019, a 36 percent increase from FY 2018 with 45,188, and a 37 percent increase from FY 2017 with 44,400. In 2019, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 7,176 employers and employees.

The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to seven new companies and awarded recertification to 28 existing companies in FY 2019. 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 54 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2019. Of the 54 investigated fatalities in FY 2019, 17 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 26 percent were related to "falls," 35 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 2 percent were related to "electrocutions," and 20 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, Mecklenburg, Orange, Pitt, Robeson, Wake and Wilkes. The Construction Industry accounted for 1,681 inspections during FY 2019 in North Carolina. Of the 1,681 inspections, 75 percent were safety and 25 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 30 percent of all activity within the industry, and 70 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 2,648 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2019. A total of 1,078 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

Text Table 2

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

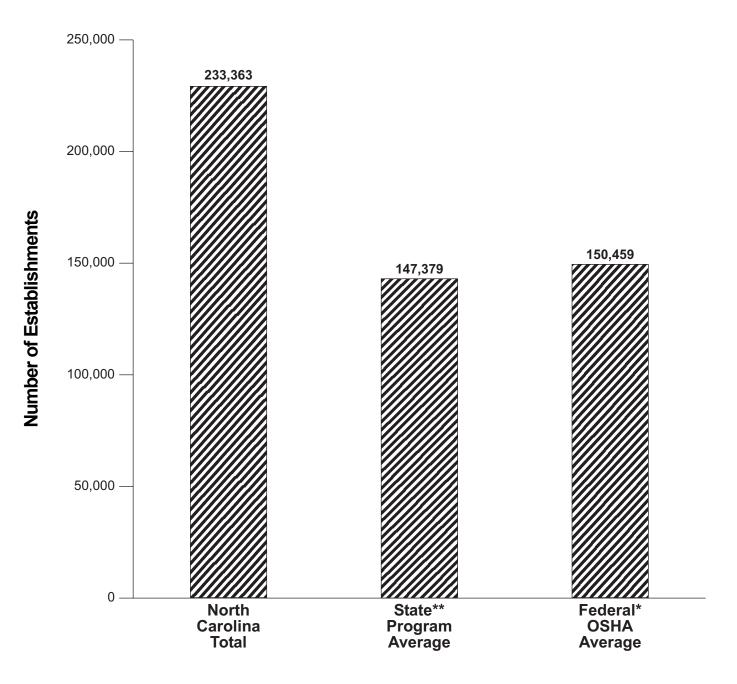
State Administered Programs	Number of Establishments'	Federally Administered	Number of Establishments'
Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction	3,242,337	Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions'	4,664,232
Region 1-1 state Vermont	21,158 21,158	Region 1-5 states Connecticut'	378,178 89,574
Region 2-1 jurisdiction	43,688	Maine	41,622
Puerto Rico	43,688	Massachusetts New Hampshire	179,828 38,371
Region 3-2 states	341,339	Rhode Island	28,783
Maryland	139,446		,
Virginia	201,893	Region 2-2 states, 1 jurisdiction New Jersey'	783,458 233,907
Region4-4 states	571,760	New York ³	547,034
Kentucky	91,241	Virgin Islands'	2,517
North Carolina	233,363	· iigiii islands	2,517
South Carolina	109,238	Region 3-3 states, 1 jurisdiction	388,331
Tennessee	137,918	Delaware	25,452
	,	District of Columbia	23,585
Region 5-3 states Indiana Michigan	522,746 148,377 222,553	Pennsylvania West Virginia	302,772 36,522
Minnesota	151,816	Region 4-4 states	950,521
	151,010	Alabama	100,419
Region 6-1 state	44,039	Florida	557,308
New Mexico	44,039	Georgia	233,500
Region 7-1 state	82,685	Mississippi	59,294
Iowa	82,685	Region 5-3 states	716,272
Region 8-2 states	101,328	Illinois'	321,135
Utah	80,180	Ohio	253,001
Wyoming	21,148	Wisconsin	142,136
Region 9-4 states Arizona California Hawaii Nevada	1,183,913 143,306 941,377 32,800 66,430	Region 6-4 states Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Tcxas	859,736 66,786 106,599 93,674 592,677
Region 10-3 states Alaska Oregon Washington	329,681 21,279 117,357 191,045	Region 7-3 states Kansas Missouri Nebraska	280,433 74,597 150,882 54,954
		Region 8-4 states Colorado Montana North Dakota South Dakota Region 9 ²	259,729 169,842 38,192 24,596 27,099
		Region 10-1 state Idaho	47,574 47,574

1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns-United States, 2017 (Private sector only).

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

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

Text Table 3 Comparison of Number of Establishments



- * Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.
- ** State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Inspection Series

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 work-place. 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.

Inspections Series Highlights

- The number of inspections in North Carolina increased from 2,444 in FY 2018 to 2,928 in FY 2019, an increase of 17 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was 1,915 in FY 2019 more than FY 2018 (1,873).
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 1,079 in FY 2019, more than in FY 2018 (1,032).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina increased from 1,473 in FY 2018 to 1,943 in FY 2019, an increase of 24 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs had a 3 percent increase from 1,446 in FY 2018 to 1,487 in FY 2019.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 5 percent increase from 853 in FY 2018 to 900 in FY 2019.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina increased from 971 in FY 2018 to 985 in FY 2019, an increase of 1 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs had less than 1 percent increase from 427 in FY 2018 to 428 in FY 2019.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions remained the same during FY 2018 and FY19 with a total of 179.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2019 for manufacturing was 14 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 16 percent of total inspections for the average state program and 21 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2019 for construction was 58 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 42 percent of total inspections for the average state program and 52 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina conducted 6 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2019, compared to 12 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 2019 was 38 days for North Carolina, compared to 51 days for the average state program and for the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 1

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division October 2018–September 2019

Inspections, All Types

	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019	
Comparison	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	2,721	2,721	2,444	2,444	2,928	2,928
State Program**	43,802	1,991	41,204	1,873	42,142	1,915
Federal OSHA*	32,437	1,046	32,000	1,032	33,464	1,079

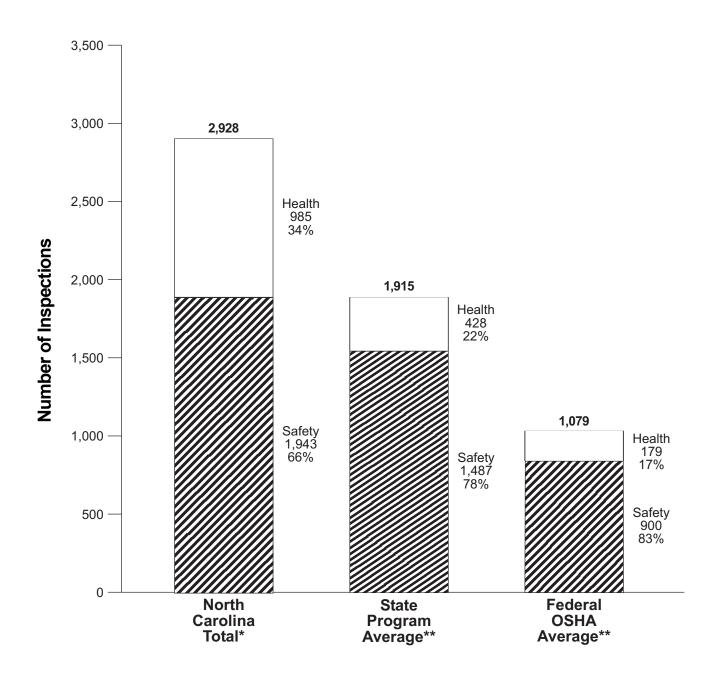
Inspections by Category FY 2019

Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
North Carolina	1,943	66	985	34
State Program**	1,487	78	428	22
Federal OSHA*	900	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 1-10-20.

** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Inspections by Type

Comparison	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	54	2	587	20	1,665	57
State Program**	166	9	422	22	857	45
Federal OSHA*	30	3	239	22	480	44

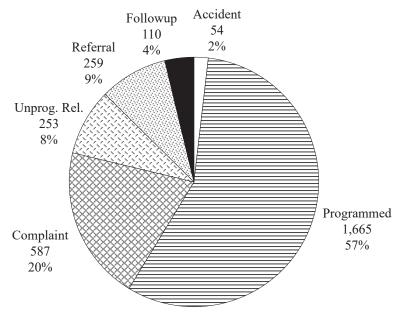
	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
Comparison	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	110	4	259	9	253	8
State Program**	69	3	264	14	137	7
Federal OSHA*	51	5	217	20	62	6

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

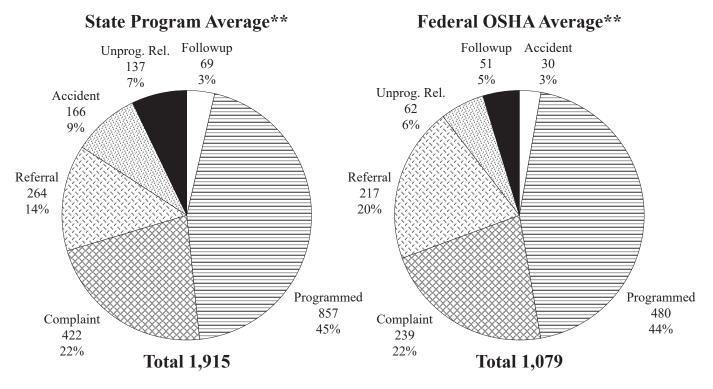
^{**} State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

Inspections by Type

North Carolina Total*



Total 2,928



* N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-20.

** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Comparison	Constr	ruction	Manufacturing		
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
North Carolina	1,681	58	406	14	
State Program**	802	42	316	16	
Federal OSHA*	565	52	227	21	

Inspections by Industry Type

Comparison	Ot	her	Public Sector***		
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
North Carolina	655	22	186	6	
State Program**	566	30	231	12	
Federal OSHA*	287	27	N/A	N/A	

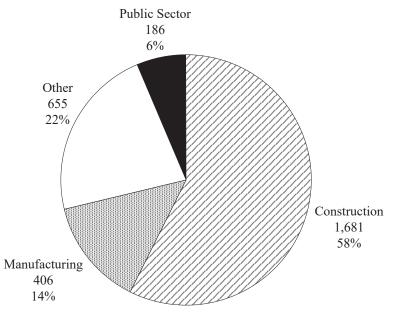
* Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

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

Inspections by Industry Type

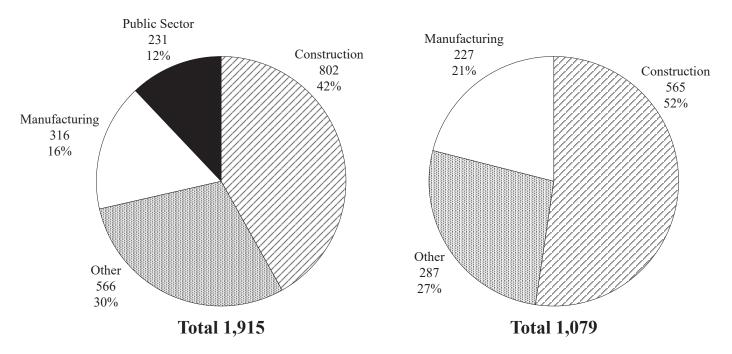
North Carolina Total*





State Program Average**

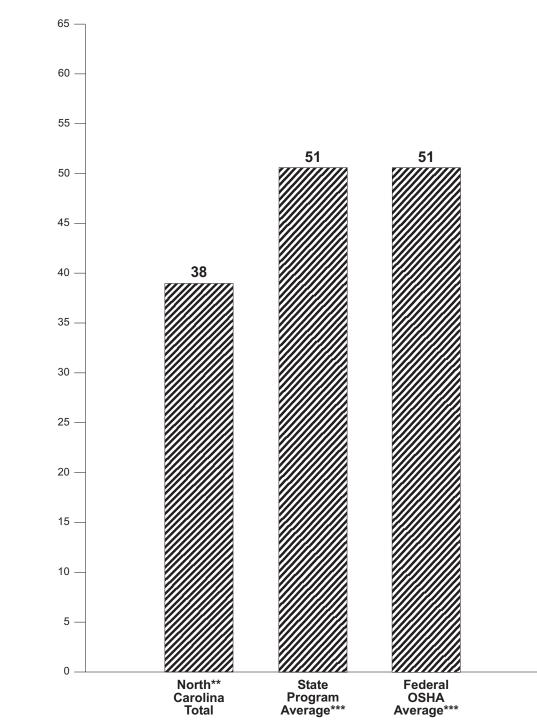
Federal OSHA Average**



- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-20.
- ** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Average Number of Days

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division October 2018–September 2019



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 1-10-20.
- *** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Violation Series

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 repeatserious 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."

Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina increased 21 percent from 4,731 in FY 2018 to 6,025 in FY 2019.
- The total number of violations cited by the average state program in FY 2019 was 3,828, less than 1 percent decrease from FY 2018 (3,832).
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced less than 1 percent decrease in the total violations cited, from 1,676 in FY 2018 to 1,671 in FY 2019.
- North Carolina cited 3,529 serious violations in FY 2019, a 23 percent increase from 2,708 serious violations in FY 2018.
- The number of serious violations cited by the average state program in FY 2019 was 1,886, a 1 percent decrease from 1,903 in FY 2018.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,169 serious violations in FY 2019, a 1 percent decrease from 1,175 serious violations in FY 2018.
- North Carolina continues to cite more nonserious violations (2,266), compared to the average state program with 1,809 nonserious violations and the average federal jurisdiction with 409 nonserious violations cited in FY 2019.
- Overall, North Carolina cited slightly more violations per inspection (3.2), than the average state program (3.1) and more violations per inspection than the average federal jurisdiction (2.3).
- In FY 2019, North Carolina reclassified 1.7 percent of the violations, compared to 5.4 percent of violations reclassified in the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 8

	FY 2017		FY 2	2018	FY 2019	
Comparison	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	5,248	5,248	4,731	4,731	6,025	6,025
State Program**	88,155	4,007	84,306	3,832	84,212	3,828
Federal OSHA*	52,268	1,686	51,962	1,676	51,795	1,671

Violations in Fiscal Years 2017–2019

* 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

	Serious			Nonserious			
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent	
North Carolina	3,529	3,529	59	2,266	2.266	38	
State Program**	41,489	1,886	49	39,791	1,809	47	
Federal OSHA*	36,237	1,169	70	12,666	409	24	

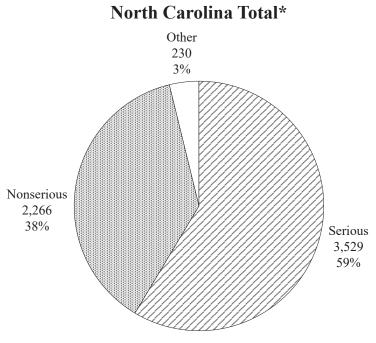
	Repeat			Willful		
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	209	209	3	21	21	0
State Program**	2,415	110	3	264	12	1
Federal OSHA*	2,457	79	5	359	12	1

	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified			
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent	
North Carolina	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
State Program**	224	10	0	29	1	0	
Federal OSHA*	75	2	0	1	0	0	

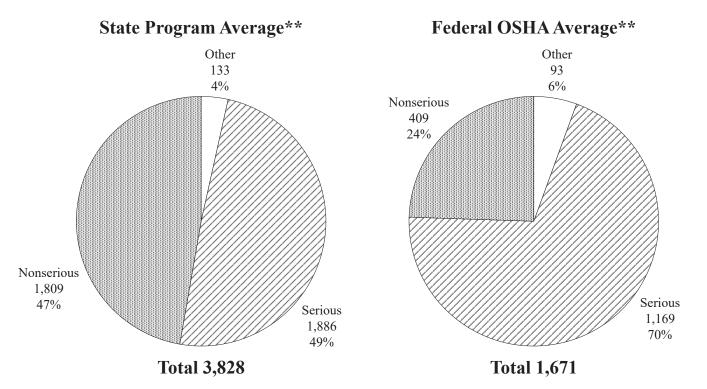
^{*} Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

Violations by Type

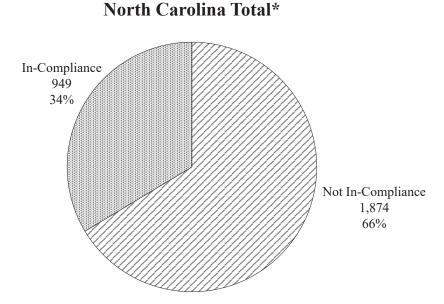


Total 6,025

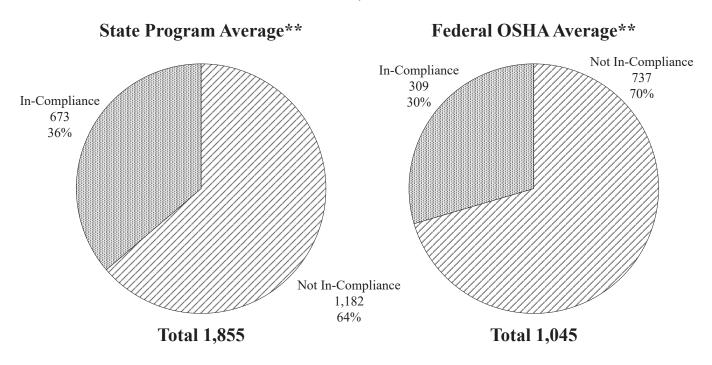


- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-20.
- ** "Other" violations include repeat, willful, failure-to-abate and unclassified violations.
 *** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

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

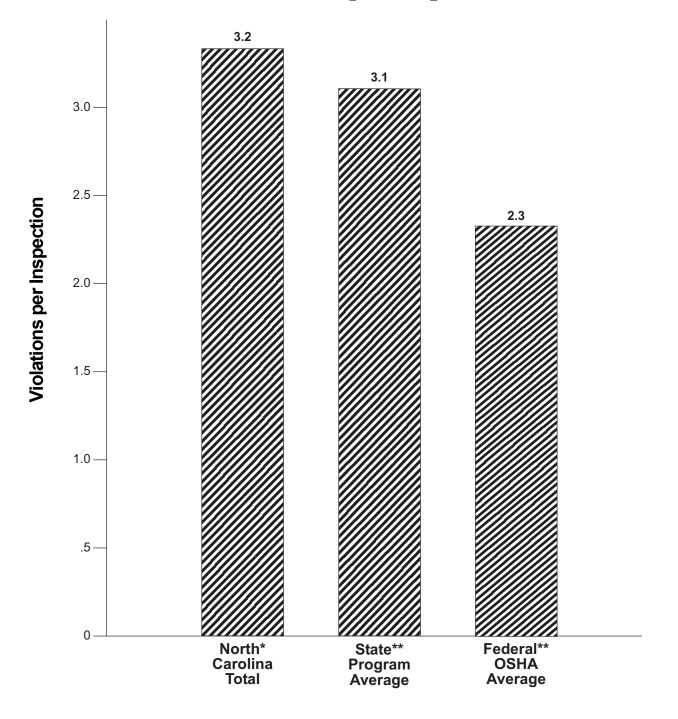






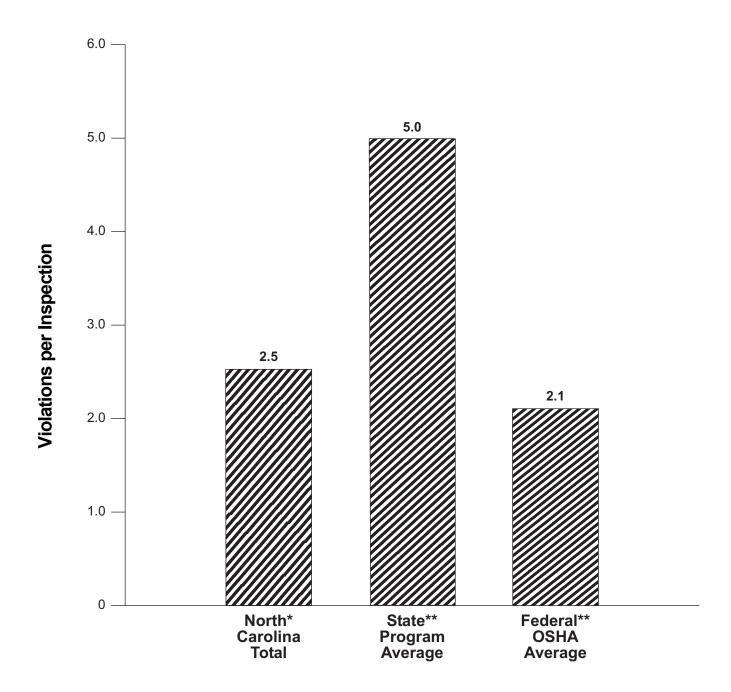
- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-20.
- ** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Violations per Inspection



^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-20.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

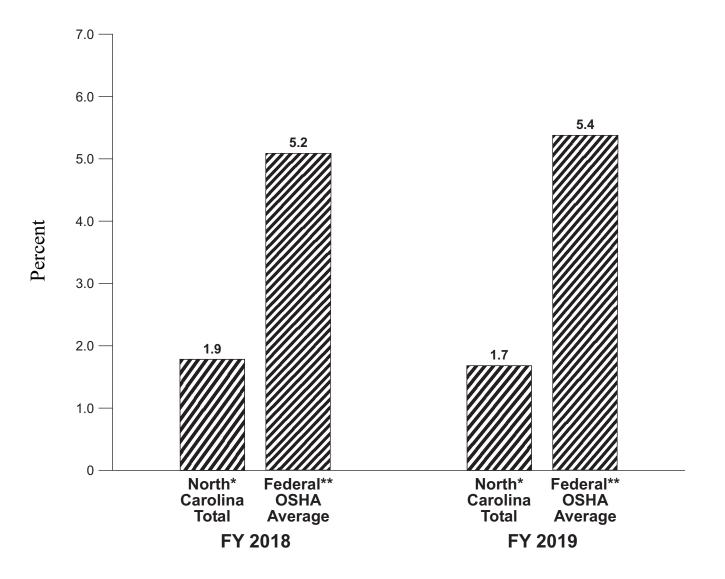


Violations per Followup Inspection*

* N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-20.

** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Violations Reclassified



^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "State Indicators Report (SIR)," run 1-10-20.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "State Indicators Report (SIR)," run 1-10-20.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Penalty Series

Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$8,425,934 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2019, compared to a total of \$5,541,642 assessed by the average state program and \$6,602,970 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$1,694 in FY 2019, lower than \$2,008 in the average state program and lower than \$3,679 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$248,868 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2019, a 1 percent increase from \$246,510 assessed in FY 2018.
- In FY 2019, North Carolina retained 79.7 percent of penalties assessed compared to 64.7 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 15

	FY 2	017	FY 2018 FY 2		2019	
Comparison	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	\$5,462,121	\$5,462,121	\$5,991,619	\$5,991,619	8,425,934	8,425,934
State Program**	\$110,917,915	\$5,041,723	\$112,503,710	\$5,113,805	121,916,115	5,541,642
Federal OSHA*	\$192,463,003	\$6,208,484	\$193,616,004	\$6,245,678	204,692,056	6,602,970

Penalty Assessment, All Types

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

^{*} 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.

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

	Serious			Nonserious		
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	5,978,636	5,978,636	71	457,938	457,938	5
State Program**	83,335,028	3,787,956	68	11,069,500	503,159	9
Federal OSHA*	133,333,970	4,301,096	65	15,213,946	490,772	7

	Repeat			Willful		
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	906,860	906,860	11	1,082,500	1,082,500	13
State Program**	12,726,072	578,458	11	13,485,551	612,980	11
Federal OSHA*	34,405,682	1,109,861	17	20,649,468	666,112	10

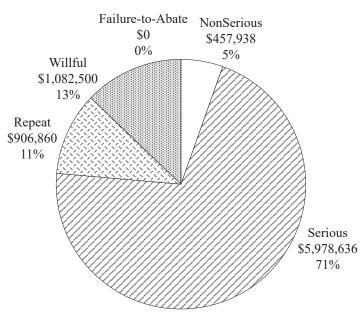
	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***			
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent	
North Carolina	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
State Program**	1,138,903	51,768	1	161,061	7,321	0	
Federal OSHA*	1,088,990	35,129	1	0	0	0	

* 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.

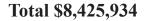
** State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

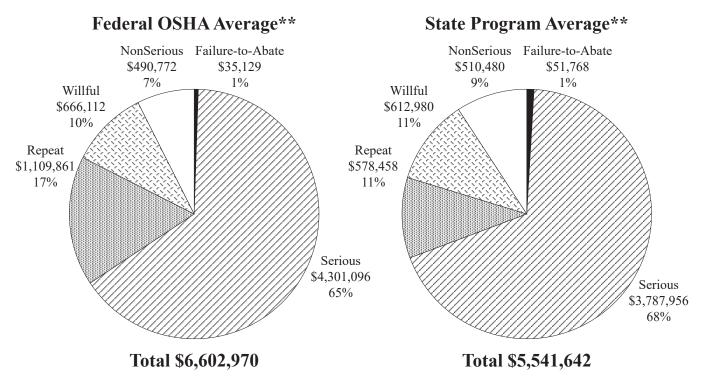
*** Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements. North Carolina has not adopted this procedure.

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type



North Carolina Total*





- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-20.
- ** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.
- *** Nonserious total also include unclassified penalties.

Penalty Assessment per Violation

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to- Abate	Unclassified***
North Carolina	1,694	202	4,339	51,548	\$0	N/A
State Program**	2,008	278	5,259	51,082	5,177	7,321
Federal OSHA*	3,679	1,200	14,049	55,509	17,565	****1,037

- * 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 "Unclassified" violations for the Federal OSHA was based on National data total not by program average.

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type Public Sector*

	Penalty Assessn	nent (All Types)
Comparison	Total	Average
North Carolina	248,868	248,868
State Program***	8,711,914	395,996
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A

		Serious		Nonserious			
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent	
North Carolina	221,053	221,053	89	22,290	22,290	9	
State Program***	7,205,500	327,523	83	852,215	38,737	10	
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

		Repeat	1		Willful	
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	5,525	5,525	2	0	0	0
State Program***	400,095	18,186	4	176,004	8,000	2
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Fai	ilure-to-Aba	te	Unclassified****			
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent	
North Carolina	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
State Program***	78,100	3,550	1	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.

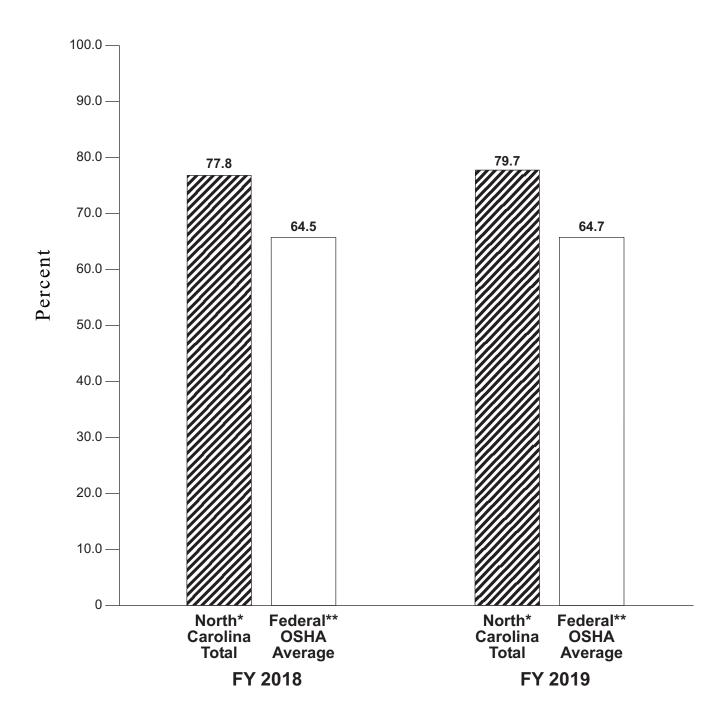
**** Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements. North Carolina has not adopted this procedure.

Penalty Assessment per Violation Public Sector*

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to- Abate	Unclassified****
North Carolina	\$1,906	\$82	\$691	\$0	\$0	N/A
State Program***	\$876	\$229	\$3,637	****\$44,001	\$1,183	****\$1,250
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 and Unclassified " violations for the State Program were based on national data total not by program average.





* N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "State Indicators Report (SIR)," run 1-10-20.

^{**} Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report", run 1-10-20.

Litigation Series

Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was higher (115) in FY 2019 than in FY 2018 (85). The number of contested cases in FY 2019 for the average state program was 221, and the number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 58.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina was higher in FY 2019 (5.8) than in FY 2018 (5.3).
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average state program was lower in FY 2018 at 17.4 than in FY 2019 at 17.7.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was lower in FY 2019 at 7.8 than in FY 2018 at 8.3.

CHART 22

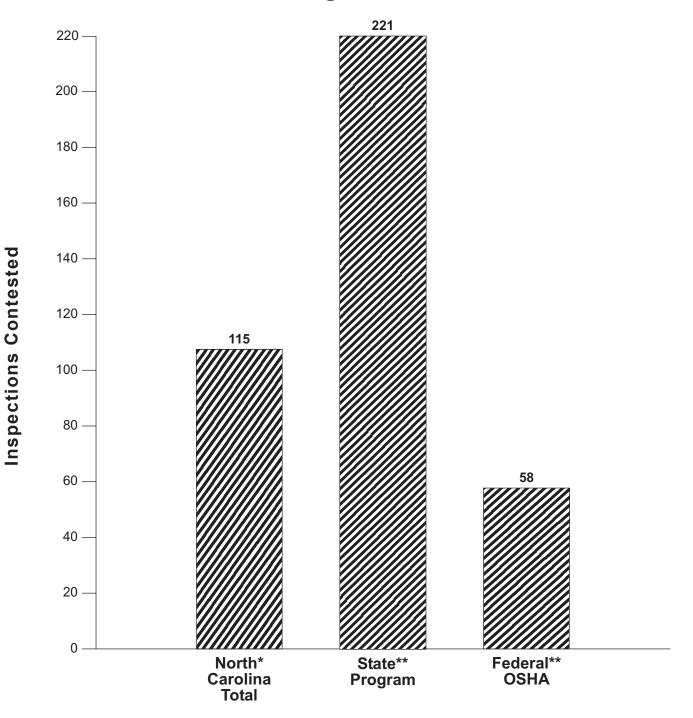
Contested Cases October 2016–September 2019

		FY 201'	7		FY 2018			
Comparison	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested		
North Carolina	83	83	4.9	85	85	5.3		
State Program**	4,377	199	15.4	4,678	213	17.4		
Federal OSHA*	1,911	62	8.4	1,893	61	8.3		

	FY 2019						
Comparison	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested				
North Carolina	115	115	5.8				
State Program**	4,869	221	17.7				
Federal OSHA*	1,793	58	7.8				

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

^{*} 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.



Number of Inspections Contested

* N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-20.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

18.0 -17.7 16.0 -14.0 Percent Inspections Contested 12.0 10.0 8.0 7.8 6.0 5.8 4.0 2.0 0 State** North* Federal** Carolina Program **OSHA** Total

Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested

- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-10-20.
- ** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Occupational Injury and Illness Incident Rates

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division Calendar Years 2011–2018

Total Case Rates*

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

	20	11	20	12	20	13	20	14
Industry	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.5	3.2	5.5	3.3	5.7	2.6	5.5	2.6
Mining	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.6
Construction	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.8	2.6	3.6	3.3
Manufacturing	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3
Transportation	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.1
Wholesale Trade	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.3
Retail Trade	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7
Services	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.5
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.0	N/A	4.0	N/A	4.0
	20	15	20	16	20	17	20	10
	20	13	20	10	20	17	20	18
Industry	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	20 U.S.	18 N.C.
Industry Private Sector								
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	U.S. 3.0	N.C. 2.6	U.S. 2.9	N.C. 2.5	U.S. 2.8 5.0	N.C. 2.3	U.S. 2.8	N.C. 2.4
Private Sector Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	U.S. 3.0 5.7	N.C. 2.6 2.8	U.S. 2.9 6.1	N.C. 2.5 2.7	U.S. 2.8 5.0	N.C. 2.3 3.7	U.S. 2.8 5.3	N.C. 2.4 4.1
Private Sector Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Natural Resources and Mining	U.S. 3.0 5.7 1.4	N.C. 2.6 2.8 2.0	U.S. 2.9 6.1 1.5	N.C. 2.5 2.7 1.5	U.S. 2.8 5.0 ***3.6	N.C. 2.3 3.7 ***3.4	U.S. 2.8 5.3 ***3.7	N.C. 2.4 4.1 ***3.7
Private Sector Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Natural Resources and Mining Construction	U.S. 3.0 5.7 1.4 3.5	N.C. 2.6 2.8 2.0 2.7	U.S. 2.9 6.1 1.5 3.2	N.C. 2.5 2.7 1.5 2.2	U.S. 2.8 5.0 ***3.6 3.1	N.C. 2.3 3.7 ***3.4 1.8	U.S. 2.8 5.3 ***3.7 3.0	N.C. 2.4 4.1 ***3.7 2.5
Private Sector Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Natural Resources and Mining Construction Manufacturing	U.S. 3.0 5.7 1.4 3.5 3.8	N.C. 2.6 2.8 2.0 2.7 3.3	U.S. 2.9 6.1 1.5 3.2 3.6	N.C. 2.5 2.7 1.5 2.2 2.9	U.S. 2.8 5.0 ***3.6 3.1 3.5	N.C. 2.3 3.7 ***3.4 1.8 2.9	U.S. 2.8 5.3 ***3.7 3.0 3.4	N.C. 2.4 4.1 ***3.7 2.5 2.8
Private SectorAgriculture, Forestry and FishingNatural Resources and MiningConstructionManufacturingTransportation	U.S. 3.0 5.7 1.4 3.5 3.8 3.6	N.C. 2.6 2.8 2.0 2.7 3.3 3.1	U.S. 2.9 6.1 1.5 3.2 3.6 3.4	N.C. 2.5 2.7 1.5 2.2 2.9 3.1	U.S. 2.8 5.0 ***3.6 3.1 3.5 3.4	N.C. 2.3 3.7 ***3.4 1.8 2.9 3.1	U.S. 2.8 5.3 ***3.7 3.0 3.4 3.5	N.C. 2.4 4.1 ***3.7 2.5 2.8 3.1
Private SectorAgriculture, Forestry and FishingNatural Resources and MiningConstructionManufacturingTransportationWholesale Trade	U.S. 3.0 5.7 1.4 3.5 3.8 3.6 3.1	N.C. 2.6 2.8 2.0 2.7 3.3 3.1 2.8	U.S. 2.9 6.1 1.5 3.2 3.6 3.4 2.8	N.C. 2.5 2.7 1.5 2.2 2.9 3.1 2.6	U.S. 2.8 5.0 ***3.6 3.1 3.5 3.4 2.8	N.C. 2.3 3.7 ***3.4 1.8 2.9 3.1 2.2	U.S. 2.8 5.3 ***3.7 3.0 3.4 3.5 2.9	N.C. 2.4 4.1 ***3.7 2.5 2.8 3.1 3.3
Private SectorAgriculture, Forestry and FishingNatural Resources and MiningConstructionManufacturingTransportationWholesale TradeRetail Trade	U.S. 3.0 5.7 1.4 3.5 3.8 3.6 3.1 3.5	N.C. 2.6 2.8 2.0 2.7 3.3 3.1 2.8 3.0	U.S. 2.9 6.1 1.5 3.2 3.6 3.4 2.8 3.3	N.C. 2.5 2.7 1.5 2.2 2.9 3.1 2.6 2.8	U.S. 2.8 5.0 ***3.6 3.1 3.5 3.4 2.8 3.3	N.C. 2.3 3.7 ***3.4 1.8 2.9 3.1 2.2 3.0	U.S. 2.8 5.3 ***3.7 3.0 3.4 3.5 2.9 3.5	N.C. 2.4 4.1 ***3.7 2.5 2.8 3.1 3.3 2.6

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

** U.S. data are from the USDOL Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. 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, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

*** As of 2017, the data for the "Mining" industry also include "Oil and Gas extraction and related support activities."

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division Calendar Years 2011–2018

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

	20	11	20	12	20	13	20	14
Industry	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.2	2.2	3.3	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.3	1.7
Mining	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1
Construction	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.8
Manufacturing	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9
Transportation	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
Wholesale Trade	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5
Retail Trade	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2
Services	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.8
	20	15	20	16	20	17	20	18
Industry	20 U.S.	15 N.C.	20 U.S.	16 N.C.	20 U.S.	17 N.C.	20 U.S.	18 N.C.
Industry Private Sector								•
•	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	U.S. 1.6	N.C. 1.4	U.S. 1.6	N.C. 1.3	U.S. 1.5	N.C. 1.3 2.5	U.S. 1.6	N.C. 1.6
Private Sector Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	U.S. 1.6 3.5	N.C. 1.4 2.2	U.S. 1.6 3.6	N.C. 1.3 1.7	U.S. 1.5 3.0	N.C. 1.3 2.5	U.S. 1.6 3.3	N.C. 1.6 3.3
Private Sector Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Natural Resources and Mining	U.S. 1.6 3.5 0.9	N.C. 1.4 2.2 0.9	U.S. 1.6 3.6 0.9	N.C. 1.3 1.7 0.8	U.S. 1.5 3.0 ***2.2	N.C. 1.3 2.5 ***2.3	U.S. 1.6 3.3 ***2.3	N.C. 1.6 3.3 ***3.0
Private Sector Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Natural Resources and Mining Construction	U.S. 1.6 3.5 0.9 2.0	N.C. 1.4 2.2 0.9 1.5	U.S. 1.6 3.6 0.9 1.9	N.C. 1.3 1.7 0.8 1.5	U.S. 1.5 3.0 ***2.2 1.8	N.C. 1.3 2.5 ***2.3 1.1	U.S. 1.6 3.3 ***2.3 1.8	N.C. 1.6 3.3 ***3.0 1.6
Private Sector Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Natural Resources and Mining Construction Manufacturing	U.S. 1.6 3.5 0.9 2.0 2.2	N.C. 1.4 2.2 0.9 1.5 1.9	U.S. 1.6 3.6 0.9 1.9 2.1	N.C. 1.3 1.7 0.8 1.5 1.7	U.S. 1.5 3.0 ***2.2 1.8 2.0	N.C. 1.3 2.5 ***2.3 1.1 1.8	U.S. 1.6 3.3 ***2.3 1.8 2.0	N.C. 1.6 3.3 ***3.0 1.6 1.6
Private SectorAgriculture, Forestry and FishingNatural Resources and MiningConstructionManufacturingTransportation	U.S. 1.6 3.5 0.9 2.0 2.2 2.2	N.C. 1.4 2.2 0.9 1.5 1.9 2.0	U.S. 1.6 3.6 0.9 1.9 2.1 2.2	N.C. 1.3 1.7 0.8 1.5 1.7 2.1	U.S. 1.5 3.0 ***2.2 1.8 2.0 2.2	N.C. 1.3 2.5 ***2.3 1.1 1.8 2.1	U.S. 1.6 3.3 ***2.3 1.8 2.0 2.3	N.C. 1.6 3.3 ***3.0 1.6 1.6 2.0
Private SectorAgriculture, Forestry and FishingNatural Resources and MiningConstructionManufacturingTransportationWholesale Trade	U.S. 1.6 3.5 0.9 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0	N.C. 1.4 2.2 0.9 1.5 1.9 2.0 1.6	U.S. 1.6 3.6 0.9 1.9 2.1 2.2 1.8	N.C. 1.3 1.7 0.8 1.5 1.7 2.1 1.6	U.S. 1.5 3.0 ***2.2 1.8 2.0 2.2 1.8	N.C. 1.3 2.5 ***2.3 1.1 1.8 2.1 1.5	U.S. 1.6 3.3 ***2.3 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.9	N.C. 1.6 3.3 ***3.0 1.6 1.6 2.0 2.0
Private SectorAgriculture, Forestry and FishingNatural Resources and MiningConstructionManufacturingTransportationWholesale TradeRetail Trade	U.S. 1.6 3.5 0.9 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0 2.0	N.C. 1.4 2.2 0.9 1.5 1.9 2.0 1.6 1.8	U.S. 1.6 3.6 0.9 1.9 2.1 2.2 1.8 2.0	N.C. 1.3 1.7 0.8 1.5 1.7 2.1 1.6 1.8	U.S. 1.5 3.0 ***2.2 1.8 2.0 2.2 1.8 1.9	N.C. 1.3 2.5 ***2.3 1.1 1.8 2.1 1.5 1.8	U.S. 1.6 3.3 ***2.3 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.9 2.1	N.C. 1.6 3.3 ***3.0 1.6 1.6 2.0 2.0 1.6

* 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.

*** As of 2017, the data for the "Mining" industry also include "Oil and Gas extraction and related support activities."

^{**} U.S. data are from the USDOL Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. 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, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

State Demographic Profile

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 2023. Goal Two is to reduce the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses by 5 percent by the end of FY 2023.

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.

Text Table 4 State Demographic Profile Private Sector

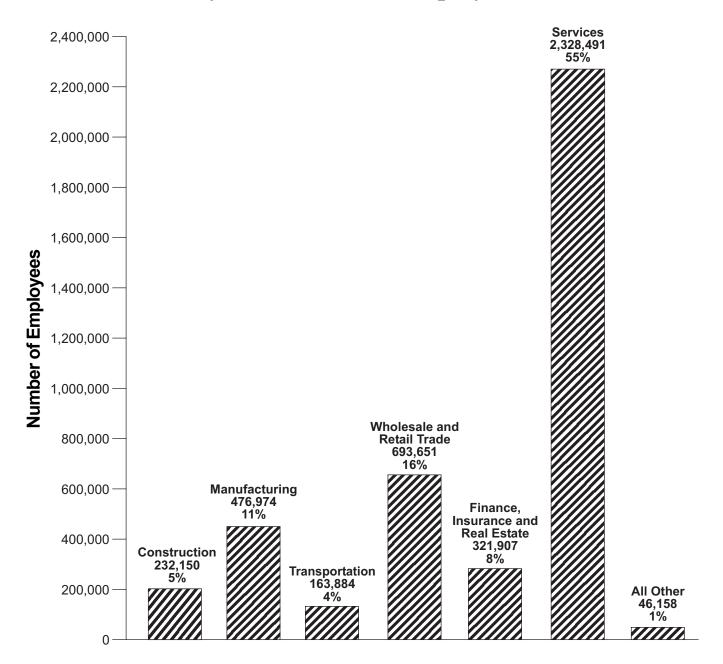
Private Sector	NAICS	SIC	Establishments*	Employees*
Construction	23	15-17	27,751	232,150
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,225	476,974
Transportation	48-49	40-59	8,093	163,884
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	54,780	693,651
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	34,209	321,907
Services	54-81	70-89	143,166	2,328,491
All Other			3,951	46,158
Total Private Sector			282,175	4,263,215

Text Table 5 State Demographic Profile Public Sector

Public Sector	Establishments*	Employees*
State	1,438	184,438
Local	4,922	455,051
Total Public Sector	6,360	639,489

^{*} Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2019.

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 2019.

North Carolina Top 25 Most Frequently Cited "Serious" Violations

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)	538	480	89	5	53	0	Fall protection—Residential construction—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.102(a)(1)	285	268	94	2	13	2	Personal protective equipment—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.20(b)(2)	242	212	88	2	12	16	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections by competent person
1926.1053(b)(1)	203	198	98	0	5	0	Ladders—Use—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.100(a)	179	171	96	0	6	2	Personal protective equipment—Head protection— General requirements
1926.503(b)(1)	198	111	56	0	8	79	Fall protection—Written certification of training
1926.503(a)(1)	107	103	96	0	3	1	Fall protection—Training program
1926.20(b)(1)	57	55	96	0	2	0	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.451(e)(1)	56	55	98	0	0	1	Scaffolds—Access by various means—Scaffold platforms more than 2 feet above or below a point of access
1926.1060(a)	51	49	96	0	1	1	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.1053(b)(4)	57	47	82	0	2	8	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	41	38	93	0	3	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.501(b)(1)	40	38	95	0	2	0	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges— Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1910.1200(e)(1)	63	34	54	0	0	29	Hazard communication-Written program
1926.1053(b)(13)	35	33	94	0	0	2	Ladders—Use—Top step not used as a step
1926.452(j)(2)	35	33	94	0	2	0	Scaffolds—Pump jack scaffolds—Securing poles to structure by rigid triangular bracing or equivalent at bottom, top and other points as necessary
1926.451(f)(3)	34	33	97	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Scaffold components—Inspection by competent person
1926.451(g)(1)	36	32	89	0	4	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected 10 feet or more above lower level
1926.300(c)	32	32	100	0	0	0	Tools—Hand and power—Personal protective equipment provided and maintained when necessary
1926.451(c)(2)	28	27	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)	27	27	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Guardrail systems—Installed on open sides and ends of platforms
1926.652(a)(1)	30	26	87	1	3	0	Excavations—Protection of persons in excavations
95.129(01)	24	24	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.1200(g)(1)	38	23	61	0	0	15	Hazard communication—Employer must maintain safety data sheets at the workplace
1926.451(b)(1)	25	23	92	0	1	1	Scaffolds—Platform construction—Each platform must be fully planked or decked

* Data from the OSHA Express database, "Standards Cited Report," run 1-10-20.

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	
1910.212(a)(1)	75	73	97	1	1	0	Machine guarding—General requirements	
95.129(01)	70	69	99	0	1	0	General Duty Clause	
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	55	49	89	3	2	1	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout—Energy control procedures	
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	45	37	82	0	0	8	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout— Periodic inspection at least annually	
1910.133(a)(1)	44	37	84	0	1	6	Personal protective equipment—Eye and face protection—General requirements	
1910.1200(e)(1)	118	33	28	0	1	84	Hazard communication—Written program	
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	35	32	91	3	0	0	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding	
1910.1200(h)(1)	120	31	26	0	3	86	Hazard communication—Information and training	
1910.147(c)(7)(i)(A)	31	29	94	0	1	1	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout— Authorized employee training on hazard recognition	
1910.178(I)(1)(i)	27	27	100	0	0	0	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training	
1910.132(d)(1)	38	25	66	0	0	13	Personal protective equipment—Workplace hazard assessment	
1910.215(b)(9)	25	23	92	0	1	1	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery— Exposure adjustment	
1910.28(b)(1)(i)	25	23	92	0	1	1	Fall Protection—Unprotected sides and edges— Employees protected 4 feet or more above lower level	
1910.132(a)	24	22	92	0	1	1	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary	
1910.138(a)	20	20	100	0	0	0	Personal protective equipment—Hand protection— Select and require appropriate hand protection	
1910.147(c)(1)	20	19	95	0	1	0	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout—Energy control program	
1910.178(l)(4)(iii)	29	18	62	0	0	11	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training— Evaluation of operator performance at least once every three years	
1910.178(q)(7)	30	17	57	0	1	12	Powered industrial trucks—Maintenance—Examined before placed in service	
1910.242(b)	22	16	73	0	1	5	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and personal protective equipment with pressure reduced to 30 psi	
1910.215(a)(4)	16	15	94	0	1	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests	
1910.212(b)	20	14	70	0	0	6	Machine guarding—Anchoring fixed machinery	
1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)	17	13	76	0	2	2	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure control plan— Reviewed and updated annually	
1910.132(d)(2)	101	12	12	0	1	88	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment— Employer verification of hazard assessment by written certification	
1910.1200(g)(8)	74	12	16	0	3	59	Hazard Communication—Safety data sheets—Copies of safety data sheets maintained and readily accessible in each workplace	
1910.1200(g)(1)	49	12	24	0	2	35	Hazard communication—Employer must maintain safety data sheets at the workplace	

* Data from the OSHA Express database, "Standards Cited Report," run 1-10-20.

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	
1910.212(a)(1)	6	6	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—General requirements	
1910.215(b)(9)	6	6	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery— Exposure adjustment	
1910.305(b)(2)(i)	5	5	100	0	0	0	Electrical—Covers and canopies—Covers identified for the purpose	
95.129(01)	5	5	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause	
1910.303(b)(7)(i)	6	4	67	0	0	2	Electrical—Unused openings	
1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Bloodborne pathogens—Exposure control plan— Reviewed and updated annually	
1910.1030(g)(2)(ii)(B)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Bloodborne pathogens—Annual training	
1910.132(a)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary	
1910.22(a)(1)	7	3	43	0	1	3	Housekeeping—All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, service rooms, and walking-working surfaces shall be kept clean, orderly and in a sanitary condition	
1910.212(b)	6	3	50	0	0	3	Machine guarding—Anchoring fixed machinery	

^{*} Data from the OSHA Express database, "Standards Cited Report," run 1-10-20.

Consultation Series

Consultation Series Highlights

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,703 total consultative visits in FY 2019:
 - 1,056 (62 percent) safety visits and 647 (38 percent) health visits.
 - 1,419 (83 percent) initial visits, 150 (9 percent) training assistance visits and 134 (8 percent) followup visits.
 - 1,453 (85 percent) private sector visits and 250 (15 percent) public sector visits.
 - 410 (24 percent) manufacturing visits, 638 (37 percent) construction visits, 405 (24 percent) other type visits and 250 (15 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 8,163 in FY 2019, higher than in FY 2018 (7,998) and lower than in FY 2017 (9,048).
- Of the identified hazards, 7,582 (93 percent) were serious hazards, 482 (6 percent) were other-than-serious hazards and 99 (1 percent) were regulatory hazards.
- In FY 2019 consultants also conducted 269 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 2019 the bureau renewed or accepted 73 employers into the SHARP program. There are currently 191 SHARP employers (132 general industry, 47 public sector and 6 construction, and 6 pre-SHARP).

Total Visits by Category

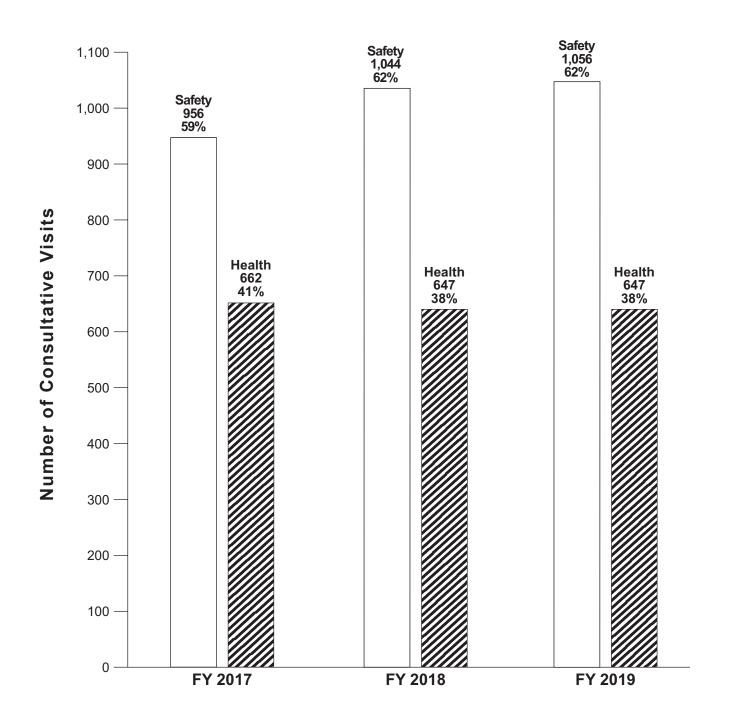
Category	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Safety	956	1,044	1,056
Health	662	647	647
Total	1,618	1,691	1,703

Total Visits by Type

Туре	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Initial	1,349	1,421	1,419
Training and Assistance	149	152	150
Followup	120	118	134
Total	1,618	1,691	1,703

Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Manufacturing	433	448	410
Construction	512	609	638
Other	440	395	405
Public Sector	233	239	250
Total	1,618	1,691	1,703

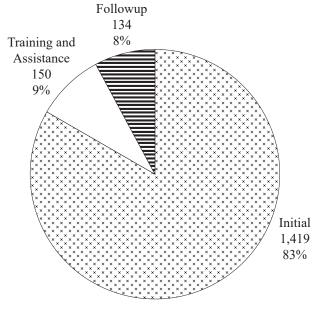


Total Visits*

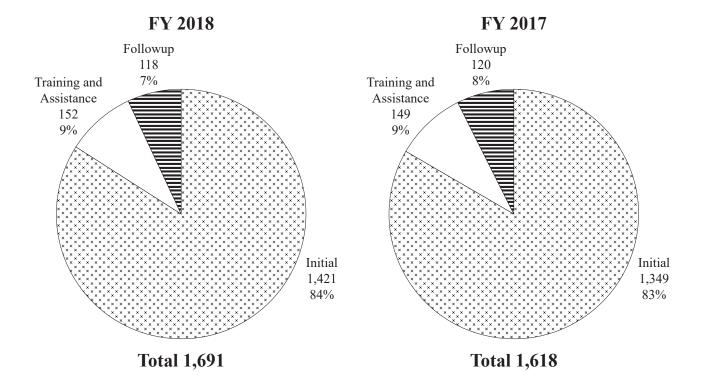
* FY 2019 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-19.

Total Traditional Visits by Type*





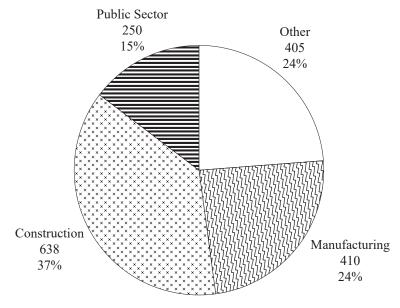




* FY 2019 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-19.

Total Traditional Visits by Industry*

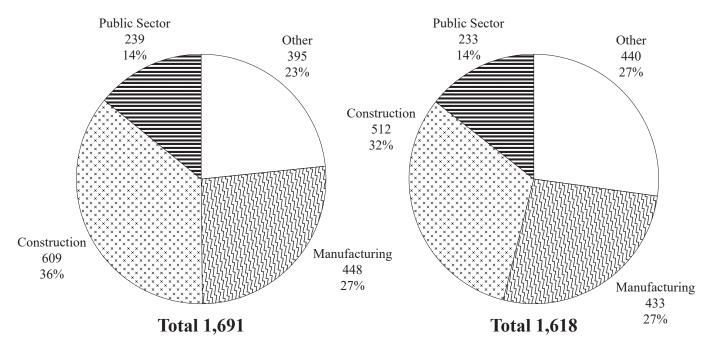
FY 2019



Total 1,703

FY 2018

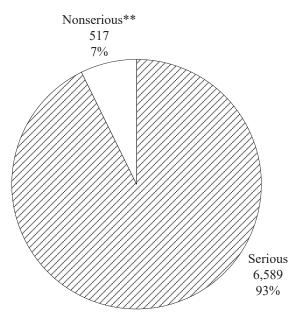
FY 2017



* FY 2019 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-19.

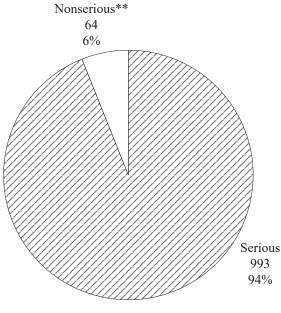
Hazards Abated by Type*

Private Sector



Total 7,106

Public Sector



Total 1,057

* FY 2019 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-19. ** "Nonserious" total also include regulatory hazards abated. [THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights

- In FY 2019, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance (ETTA) Bureau hosted and/or participated in 210 courses and events with a total of 7,176 personnel trained. These included five 10-hour and two 30-hour general industry awareness courses, and seven 10-hour and two 30-hour construction industry awareness courses. In addition, ETTA conducted 84 webinars, two Spanish outreach events, two Long Term Care workshops and 12 training events using the Labor One mobile training unit. The Consultative Services Bureau trained an additional 4,107 employers/employees, which brought an overall total of 11,283 workers trained. ETTA provided training and support for 102 Speaker's Bureau events, to include exhibiting at 25 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 2019, state-authorized trainers trained an additional 228 employers/employees in North Carolina. This program leverages the ETTA Training Section by providing more safety and health trainers throughout the state.

ETTA offered 217 hours of formal training, 272 hours of continuing education and 43 hours of other jobrelated 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), Technical Writing, OSH 123/131 - Accident Investigation/Interviewing Techniques, CPR/AED, Amputations SEP, OTI #3195 - Electrical Standards, OTI #2450 - Safety and Health Management Systems, OSH Construction Safety Specialist (OCSS) Confined Spaces in Construction, OCSS Scaffolds (OTI #3080), Health Hazards in Construction, Excavation and Trenching, 8-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, Fall Protection, Long Term Care, Lockout-Tagout, Machine Guarding, and a variety of individual safety and health webinars.

- 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.
- Five 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).
- Three OSH personnel attained the Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) designation. The CIH is a safety and/or health professional who has met education and experience requirements, has demonstrated by examination the knowledge that applies to the professional practice of industrial hygiene, continues to meet recertification requirements established by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH), and is authorized by ABIH to use the CIH designation
- Three 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.
- One OSH personnel obtained the Occupational Hygiene and Safety Technician (OHST) credential. The OHST is awarded by the BCSP to safety and health professionals that perform occupational hygiene and safety activities on a full-time basis and have met experience requirements and passed the OHST examination.

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- ETTA graduated twenty-four 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 seven 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.
- One 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 the following: Carolinas Associated General Contractors (CAGC), Lamar Advertising Co., Mexican Consulate, N.C. State – Industry Expansion Solutions, National Utility Contractors Association of the Carolinas (NUCA), the Safety and Health Council of North Carolina, and the North Carolina Association of Local Governmental Employee Safety Officials (NCALGESO).
- ETTA Publications Sales Desk served 4,531 customers via email, fax, telephone, or walk-in. The bureau distributed 70,627 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:
 - Revised 29 publications including brochures, quick cards and booklets, covering multiple safety and health topics. In addition, ETTA developed a new quick card covering the requirements under 29 CFR 1910.134 Appendix D - Information for Employees Using Respirators When not Required Under Standard.
 - Developed 13 safety and health topic pages for the NCDOL website including pages on the following: hand and power tools, benzene, carbon monoxide, amputations, zoonotic diseases, overhead and gantry cranes, organic solvents, material handling and storage, excavations and trenching, acids and bases, abrasive blasting, concrete and masonry, and boat manufacturing.
 - Contributed to the designs of three billboards located on prominent highways in NC. The billboards advertised the Fall Stand Down, the Grain Safety Stand Up, and Safe + Sound Week.

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- A letter regarding OSH outreach services and outreach materials were mailed to 46 construction employers whom were cited for 5 or more serious violations.
- The Standards Section answered 3,159 inquiries for standards interpretation by phone or written correspondence for employers and employees across the state. Final rules adopted in NC included Technical Amendments (29 CFR 1910.119 and 29 CFR 1910.184), the revised rule for Cranes and Derricks in Construction: Operator Qualification (29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC), revisions to Electronic Submission of Employer Identification Number and Injury and Illness Records to OSHA (29 CFR 1904.41), and two revisions to the rule on Beryllium (29 CFR 1910.1024). Fifty documents were added to the Field Information System including updates to the Field Operations Manual, new OSH Division policies, and adoption of multiple Federal OSHA Instructions.
- The NCDOL Library loaned out 886 items (e.g., consensus standards, safety videos) to public and NCDOL patrons, responded to 1,063 information requests, served 476 visitors, and acquired 230 items for the collection. Additionally, the Library continued to provide access to streaming safety videos via "The Training Network NOW" subscription and registered 129 new users. The librarian alerted staff to webinars and articles, referred patrons to online resources, and assisted NCDOL OSH employees in their preparation for professional certification examinations via books and software access.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 73rd 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 2019, 33 safety award banquets were held with a total of 4,193 in attendance. The program distributed 3,116 annual awards (2,629 Gold and 487 Silver) and 84 million-hour awards.
- Seven new Star sites were recognized, one Rising Star Site was promoted to Carolina Star status, 28 Star sites were recertified, and 166 Star interventions were conducted. There were 153 companies in the Carolina Star Program at the end of FY 2019.

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division

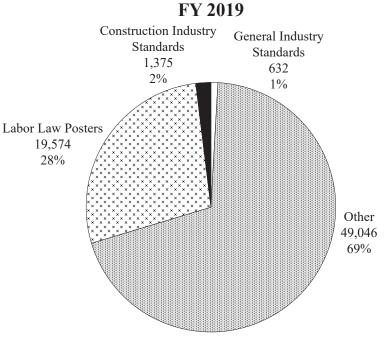
October 2018–September 2019

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 2019 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
TE Connectivity – Burgess Road – Greensboro		10/13/2018
TE Connectivity – Pegg Road – Greensboro		10/13/2018
Skanska USA Building – Durham		10/23/2018
Danis Construction Company – Raleigh		1/29/2019
International Paper Company – Fiber Supply East Region – Raleigh		1/29/2019
JPS Composite Materials – Statesville		1/29/2019
Mooresville Fire and Rescue – Mooresville		1/29/2019
Roanoke Electric Cooperative – Aulander		1/29/2019
Stanley Engineered Fastening – Stanfield		1/29/2019
Emerson Automation Solutions – Black Mountain		1/31/2019
RGD Project Management, Inc. – Cary	1/31/2019	
Turner Construction Company – Charlotte		1/31/2019
Zapata Group, Inc. – Charlotte		1/31/2019
Edgecombe Genco, LLC. Battleboro (Withdrew)		2/11/2019
NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services – Agronomic		2/11/2019
Services Division – Raleigh		
Cintas Corporate – Location #249 – Charlotte – (Promotion/Recert)	3/26/2019	3/26/2019
Acme Smoked Fish – NC – Wilmington	3/26/2019	
Balfour Beatty Infrastructure – Wilmington		4/2/2019
OPW Retail Fueling – Smithfield		4/2/2019
Sonoco Recycling, Inc. – Durham		4/27/2019
The Sherwin Williams Co. – Charlotte		5/28/2019
Boise Cascade Co. – Roxboro		7/9/2019
General Electric – Aviation – Wilmington		7/9/2019
Hospira, a Pfizer Co. – Rocky Mount		7/9/2019
G4S Secure Solutions, USA at GE – Wilmington		7/30/2019
City of Charlotte Aviation Department – Division of Facilities – Charlotte	8/16/2019	
Cintas Corporation – Location #45 – Greensboro		8/19/2019
Crowder Construction Co. – Charlotte		8/23/2019
Berry Global, Inc. – Mooresville		8/24/2019
BHS Home Appliances Corporation – New Bern	9/8/2019	
Clean Harbors Environmental Services, LLC – Hickory		9/10/2019
Sonoco Recycling – New Hanover County – Wilmington	9/10/2019	
Sonoco Recycling – Onslow County – Wilmington	9/10/2019	
Pfizer – Sanford		9/19/2019

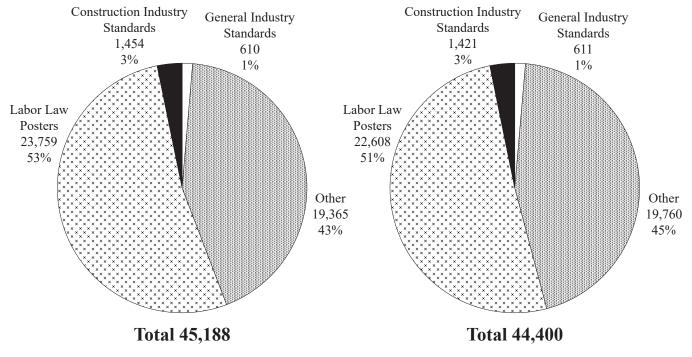
Distribution of OSH-Related Publications*



Total 70,627



FY 2017



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

Fatality Series

Fatality Series Highlights

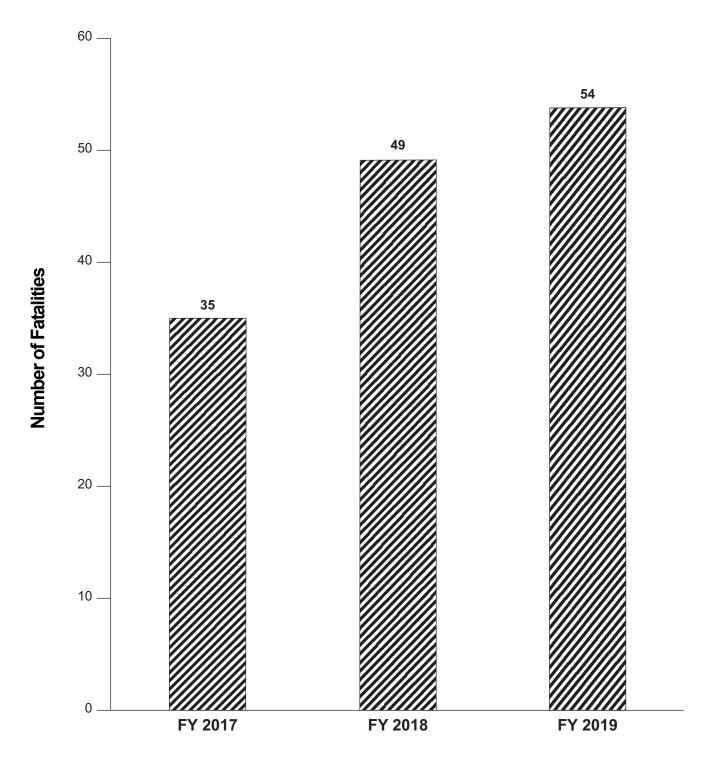
- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 54 fatalities in FY 2019, an increase from the 49 fatalities in FY 2018 and 35 in FY 2017.
- Of the 54 fatalities in FY 2019, 35 percent were related to "struck by"; 26 percent were related to "falls"; 17 percent were related to "crushed by object"; 2 percent were related to "electrocutions"; and 20 percent were related to "other."
- In FY 2019, 33 percent of the fatalities were related to "construction"; 17 percent were related to "manufacturing"; 11 percent were related to "services"; 9 percent were related to "agriculture, forestry, fishing"; 6 percent were related to "government"; 13 percent were related to "transportation and public utilities", 7 percent were related to "retail trade" and 4 percent were related to "wholesale trade".
- 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 54 investigated fatalities in FY 2019, 48 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 22 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 30 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville Area.
- In FY 2019 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 57 percent white, 22 percent Hispanic, 17 percent black, 2 percent Native-American and 2 percent Asian.

Cause of Death	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Totals by Event**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	5	3	9	17
Electrocution	3	1	1	5
Falls	11	14	14	39
Struck by Object	12	19	19	50
Other	4	12	11	27
Total Fatalities**	35	49	54	138

Fatality Comparison*

CHART 36

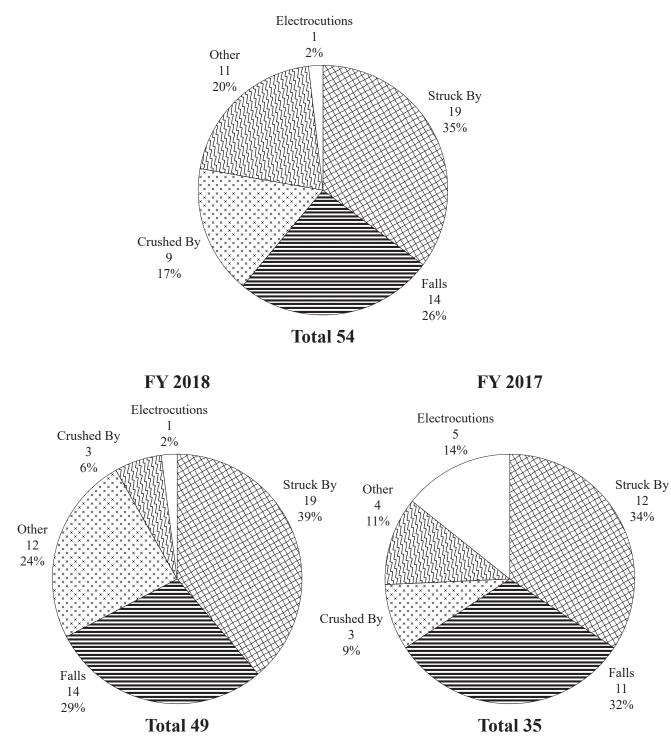
^{*} Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.



Fatalities

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

Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities* FY 2019



- * 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.

North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office*

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

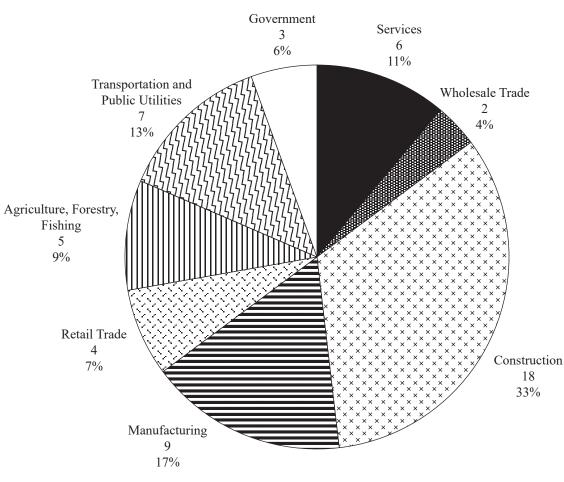
FY 2019

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/ Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	5	2	2	9
Electrocution	0	1	0	1
Falls	2	6	6	14
Struck by Object	2	10	7	19
Other	3	7	1	11
Totals by Office**	12	26	16	54

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

Fatalities by Industry Type*

FY 2019

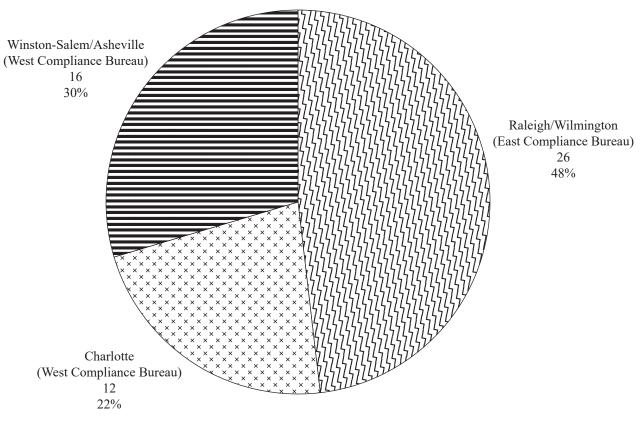


**Total 54

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

Fatalities by Office Location*

FY 2019

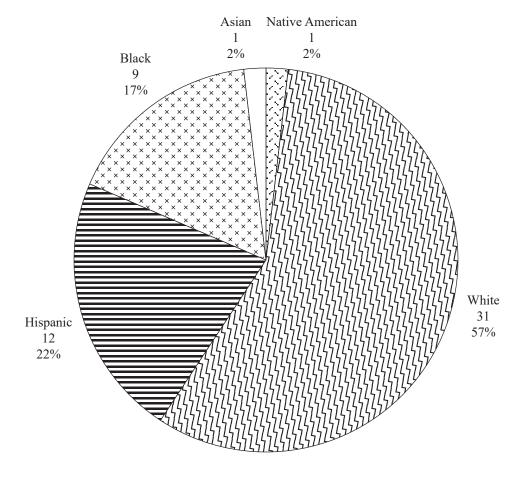


**Total 54

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

Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group*

FY 2019



**Total 54

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

Construction Series

Definition of the Construction Special Emphasis Program

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

The following counties constituted the SEP for FY 2019:

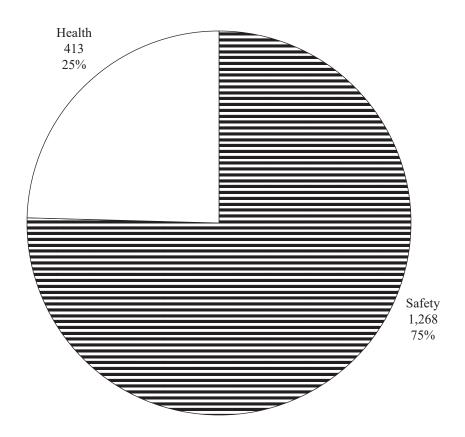
- Forsyth
- Guilford
- Mecklenburg
- Orange
- Pitt
- Robeson
- Wake
- Wilkes

Construction Series Highlights

- There were 1,681 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2019.
- Of the 1,681 inspections conducted, 1,268 were safety inspections, which accounted for 75 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 413 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 25 percent of the total for FY 2019.
- 30 percent (496) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 70 percent (1,185) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2019.
- The construction industry was cited for 2,648 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2019.
- Of the 1,681 inspections conducted, 1,078 (64 percent) resulted from the Construction Special Emphasis Program counties in FY 2019.
- General building contractors of residential buildings and carpentry contractors accounted for 52 percent (866) of all FY 2019 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

Construction Inspections by Category*

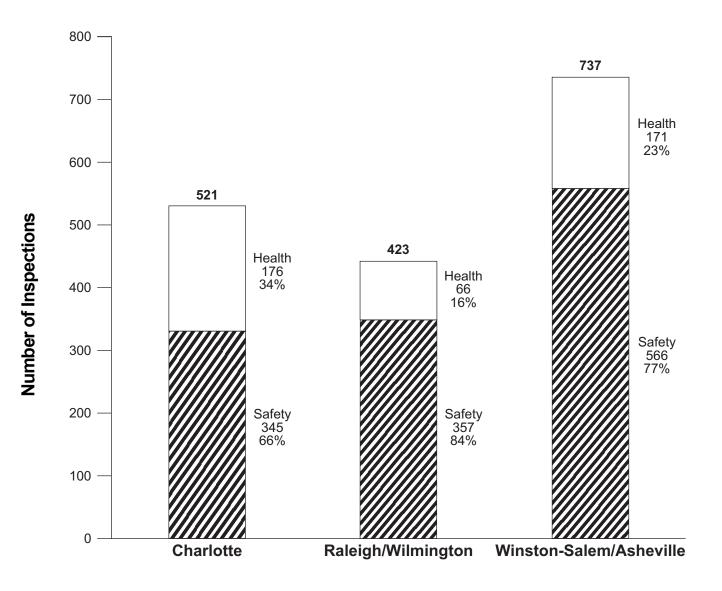
FY 2019



Total 1,681

^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office*



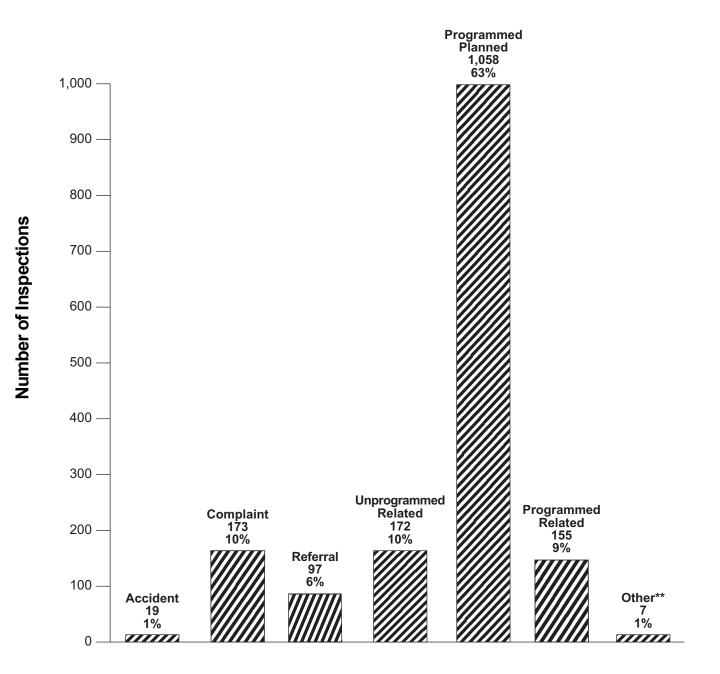
^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Construction Inspections by Type*

Туре	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	19	1
Complaint	173	10
Referral	97	6
Followup	7	1
Unprogrammed Related	172	10
Programmed Planned	1,058	63
Programmed Related	155	9
Programmed Other	0	0
Monitoring	0	0
TOTAL	1,681	100

* N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage*



^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

^{**} Other total includes "programmed other," "followup" and "monitoring" construction inspections.

SEP County Construction Inspections by Type*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Forsyth	0	13	4	1
Guilford	3	17	2	0
Mecklenburg	3	16	4	1
Orange	0	3	2	0
Pitt	0	4	1	0
Robeson	0	1	2	0
Wake	2	38	7	1
Wilkes	0	0	1	0
Total	8	92	23	3

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Forsyth	14	302	42	0
Guilford	9	114	38	0
Mecklenburg	20	191	39	0
Orange	3	5	0	0
Pitt	0	2	1	0
Robeson	1	0	0	0
Wake	26	125	17	0
Wilkes	0	3	0	0
Total	73	742	137	0

* Special Emphasis N.C. County from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

^{** &}quot;Programmed other" total also includes "monitoring" inspections.

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

Number of	SWRVs	SWRV Ratio	
Inspections	Cited	per Inspection	
1,681	2,648	1.6	

Construction Inspections by SEP County*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Forsyth	376	41	1.0
Guilford	183	35	1.2
Mecklenburg	274	26	1.8
Orange	13	15	1.3
Pitt	8	25	1.5
Robeson	4	50	1.0
Wake	216	20	1.7
Wilkes	4	25	3.8
Total Inspections	1,078	N/A	N/A

^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-10-20.

^{**} Serious, willful and repeat violations (SWRV).

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]