NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Program Statistics

October 2019-September 2020



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

Josh Dobson

Commissioner of Labor

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Photocopying and wide dissemination of this report are encouraged.

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NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

The primary activities of the division are as follows:

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

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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 2020, Oct. 1, 2019–Sept. 30, 2020.

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, 2019–September 30, 2020." Averages and percentages were calculated by the Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau, and the graphs and charts were prepared by the Publications Bureau, N.C. Department of Labor.

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

Text Table 1 STATES AND TERRITORIES STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH APPROVED PLANS FOR **OPERATED UNDER** OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH **EXCLUSIVE FEDERAL JURISDICTION** Alaska New Mexico Alabama Montana Arizona North Carolina Arkansas Nebraska Colorado California Oregon New Hampshire Hawaii Puerto Rico Connecticut1 New Jersey¹ New York¹ Indiana South Carolina Delaware District of Columbia Iowa Tennessee North Dakota Kentucky Utah Florida Ohio Maryland Vermont Georgia Oklahoma Michigan Virginia Idaho Pennsylvania Washington Illinois1 Rhode Island Minnesota Nevada Wyoming Kansas South Dakota Louisiana Texas Maine1 Virgin Islands¹ Massachusetts West Virginia Wisconsin Mississippi Missouri NOTE: 1. Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands state plans are public sector only.

October 2019–September 2020

Executive Summary (continued)

Inspections

During fiscal year 2020 (October 2019–September 2020), North Carolina conducted 2,109 inspections, 1,409 more than the average federal jurisdiction and 650 more than the average state program.

Of North Carolina's 2,109 inspections, 1,297 (61 percent) were safety and 812 (39 percent) were health. In the average federal jurisdiction 81 percent were safety and 19 percent were health, while in the average state program 75 percent were safety and 25 were health.

In the inspection type category, North Carolina programmed inspections accounted for 60 percent of inspection activity, compared to 40 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 39 percent in the average state program. Complaint inspections accounted for 17 percent of inspections in North Carolina, 21 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 23 percent in the average state program for fiscal year 2020.

In the inspection by industry group, North Carolina accounted for 13 percent of inspections in manufacturing, compared to 20 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 16 percent in the average state program. However, North Carolina conducted 61 percent of inspections in construction compared to 51 percent in the average federal jurisdiction and 40 percent in the average state program data for fiscal year 2020.

North Carolina conducted 5 percent of inspections in the public sector compared to 12 percent in the average state program for federal fiscal year 2020. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector.

Violations

North Carolina cited 3,982 total violations, a 34 percent decrease from the previous year. The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,296 violations, and the average state program cited 2,995, both with a 22 percent decrease from the previous year.

Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (3.1) than the average federal jurisdiction (2.3) and less than the average state program (3.6). North Carolina cited more serious violations (2,575) in FY 2020 than the average federal jurisdiction (922) and more than the average state program (1,486). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (1,199) in FY 2020 than the average federal jurisdiction (292) and less than the average state program (1,406).

Penalty Assessments

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$6,572,032 in FY 2020, which was higher than the average federal jurisdiction (\$5,909,142) and higher than the average state program (\$4,483,827). North Carolina assessed a total of \$206,825 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2020.

North Carolina's average penalty per violation was lower than the average state program per serious violation (\$1,838 vs. \$2,131), per repeat violation (\$4,734 vs. \$5,532), per nonserious violation (\$245 vs. \$314), and per failure-to-abate-violation (\$9,800 vs. \$11,521). However, North Carolina cited more penalty violations than the average state program per willful violation (\$55,227 vs. \$42,812).

The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$3,868 vs. \$1,838), per repeat violation (\$15,292 vs. \$4,734), per willful violation (\$71,133 vs. \$55,227), per nonserious violation (\$1,401 vs. \$245), and per failure-to-abate-violation (\$25,000 vs. \$9,800).

Litigation

In North Carolina, 7.1 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2020, higher than FY 2019 (5.8). The average federal jurisdiction had 9.6 percent of the inspections with citations contested, while the average state program had 19.0 percent of the inspections with citations contested.

October 2019-September 2020

Executive Summary (continued)

Consultation

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,271 total visits in FY 2020. This was a 25 percent decrease from FY 2019. Of 1,271 traditional visits, 84 percent were initial visits, 10 percent were training/assistance visits, and 6 percent were followup visits. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2020 was 21 percent manufacturing, 38 percent construction, 24 percent other and 17 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 20,621 OSHA-related publications in FY 2020, a 71 percent decrease from FY 2019 with 70,627, and a 54 percent decrease from FY 2018 with 45,188. In 2020, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 8,572 employers and employees.

The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to three new companies and awarded recertification to 27 existing companies in FY 2020. There is currently a total of 151 companies in the Star programs.

Fatalities

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 79 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2020. Of the 79 investigated fatalities in FY 2020, 13 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 21 percent were related to "falls," 28 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 3 percent were related to "electrocutions," and 35 percent were related to "other." There was a total of sixteen COVID-19 related fatality cases (included within the "other" category), which accounted for 20 percent of the "other" cases.

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: Carteret, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Orange, Pitt, Robeson, Wake and Wilkes. The Construction Industry accounted for 1,285 inspections during FY 2020 in North Carolina. Of the 1,285 inspections, 68 percent were safety and 32 percent were health. Incompliance inspections totaled 35 percent of all activity within the industry, and 65 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 1,835 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2020. A total of 740 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

October 2019-September 2020

Text Table 2

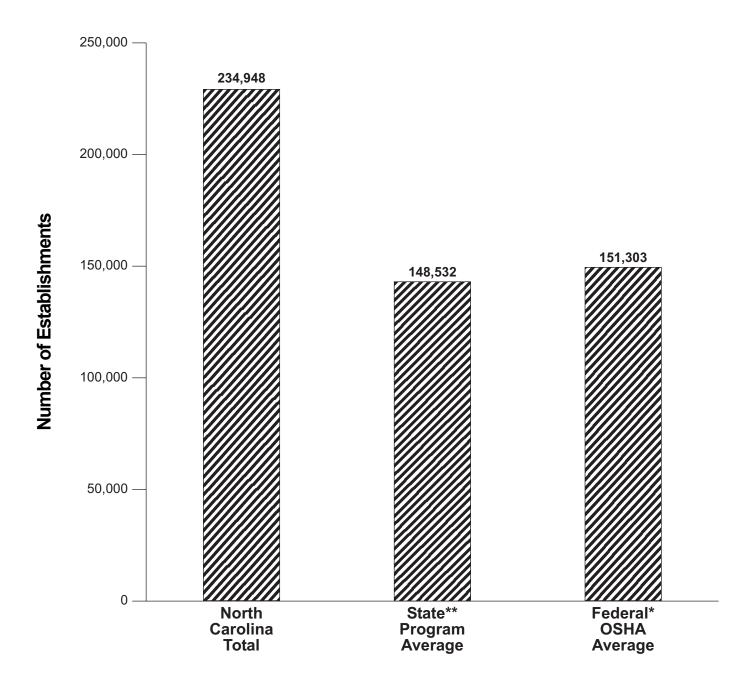
Comparison of Establishments Covered by State and Federally Administered Occupational Safety and Health Programs

Trainingter ea occ	Number of	arcty and ficalliff fo	Number of
State Administered Programs		ts ¹ Federally Administered	Establishments ¹
Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction	3,267,712	Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions ²	4,690,384
Region 1-1 state Vermont	21,019 21,019	Region 1-5 states Connecticut ³	378,211 89,054
Region 2-1 jurisdiction	43,329	Maine ³	41,727
Puerto Rico	43,329	Massachusetts New Hampshire	180,307 38,375
Region 3-2 states	341,876	Rhode Island	28,748
Maryland	139,497		
Virginia	202,379	Region 2-2 states, 1 jurisdiction New Jersey ³	783,362 233,806
Region4-4 states	574,621	New York ³	547,194
Kentucky	91,079	Virgin Islands ³	2,362
North Carolina	234,948	, iigiii isimias	2,5 02
South Carolina	110,325	Region 3-3 states, 1 jurisdiction	388,977
Tennessee	138,269	Delaware District of Columbia	25,771
Region 5-3 states	522,555	Pennsylvania	23,751 303,492
Indiana	148,304	West Virginia	35,963
Michigan	222,656	··· est · ingilia	22,502
Minnesota	151,595	Region 4-4 states	962,279
		Alabama	100,267
Region 6-1 state	43,830	Florida	566,894
New Mexico	43,830	Georgia	235,847
Region 7-1 state	82,894	Mississippi	59,271
Iowa	82,894	Region 5-3 states	714,568
Region 8-2 states	103,596	Illinois ³ Ohio	320,965
Utah Wyoming	82,260 21,336	Wisconsin	251,937 141,666
Region 9-4 states	1,200,296	Region 6-4 states	867,642
Arizona	144,867	Arkansas	66,975
California	954,632	Louisiana	106,359
Hawaii	32,952	Oklahoma	93,561
Nevada	67,845	Texas	600,747
Region 10-3 states	333,696	Region 7-3 states	283,144
Alaska	21,293 118,586	Kansas Missouri	74,559
Oregon Washington	193,817	Nebraska	153,710 54,875
W domington	1,5,017	Region 8-4 states	262,934
		Colorado	172,548
		Montana	38,720
		North Dakota	24,566
		South Dakota	27,100
		Region 92	
		Region 10-1 state	49,267
		Idaho	49,267

- 1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns-United States, 2018 (Private sector only).
- 2. Excludes American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory of Pacific Islands (Region 9).
- 3. Connecticut, Maine, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state-administered occupational safety and health programs for their public sectors.

October 2019-September 2020

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 private sector occupational safety and health programs.





October 2019–September 2020

Definitions of Types of Inspections

I. General Schedule Inspections:

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

II. Unprogrammed Inspections:

A. Accident:

An accident inspection results from the reporting of the following:

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

B. Complaint:

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

C. Referral:

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

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

D. Followup:

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

E. Unprogrammed Related:

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

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

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Inspections Series Highlights

- The number of inspections in North Carolina decreased from 2,928 in FY 2019 to 2,109 in FY 2020, a decrease of 28 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was 1,459 in FY 2020 less than FY 2019 (1,915).
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 700 in FY 2020, less than in FY 2019 (1,079).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,943 in FY 2019 to 1,297 in FY 2020, a decrease of 33 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs had a 27 percent decrease from 1,487 in FY 2019 to 1,088 in FY 2020.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 37 percent decrease from 900 in FY 2019 to 566 in FY 2020.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina decreased from 985 in FY 2019 to 812 in FY 2020, a decrease of 18 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs had a 13 percent decrease from 428 in FY 2019 to 371 in FY 2020.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 25 percent decrease from 179 in FY 2019 to 134 in FY 2020.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2020 for manufacturing was 13 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 16 percent of total inspections for the average state program and 20 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2020 for construction was 61 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 40 percent of total inspections for the average state program and 51 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina conducted 5 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2020, 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 2020 was 48 days for North Carolina, compared to 52 days for the average state program and 57 days for the average federal jurisdiction.

October 2019-September 2020

Inspections, All Types

	FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
Comparison	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	2,444	2,444	2,928	2,928	2,109	2,109
State Program**	41,204	1,873	42,142	1,915	32,099	1,459
Federal OSHA*	32,000	1,032	33,464	1,079	21,691	700

Inspections by Category FY 2020

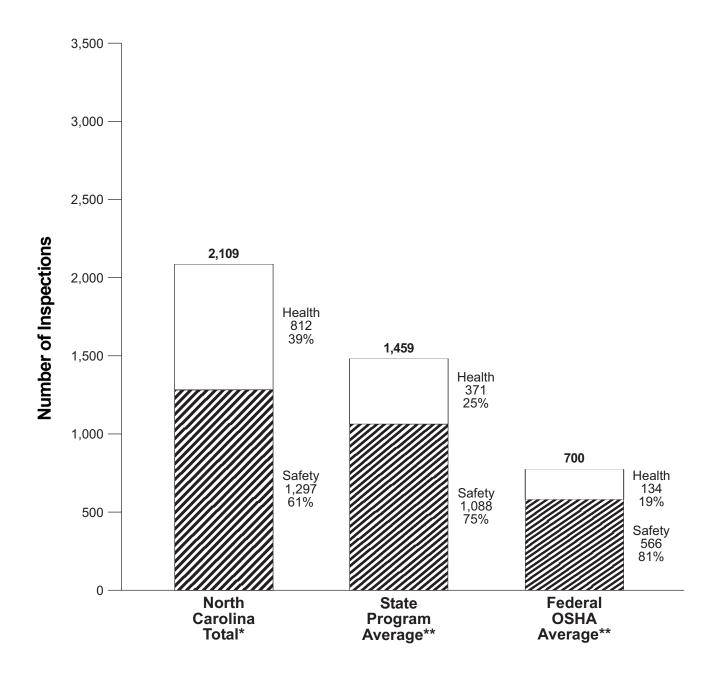
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
North Carolina	1,297	61	812	39
State Program**	1,088	75	371	25
Federal OSHA*	566	81	134	19

^{*} 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.

October 2019–September 2020

Inspections by Category



^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

October 2019-September 2020

Inspections by Type

	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
Comparison	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	73	3	366	17	1,263	60
State Program**	164	11	329	23	574	39
Federal OSHA*	48	7	148	21	282	40

	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
Comparison	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	62	3	181	9	164	8
State Program**	47	3	247	17	98	7
Federal OSHA*	25	4	155	22	42	6

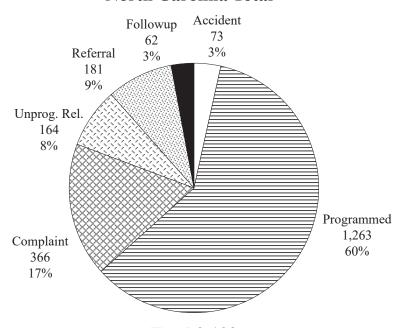
^{*} Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

October 2019–September 2020

Inspections by Type

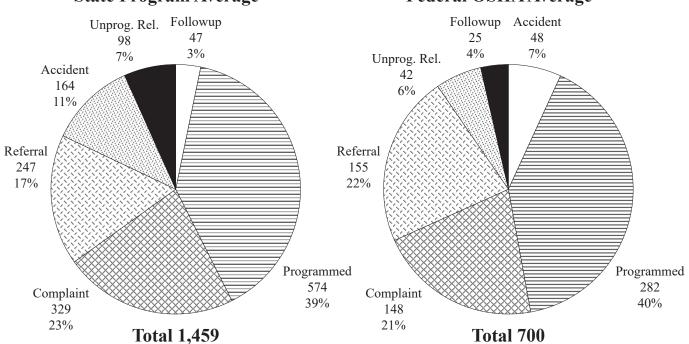
North Carolina Total*



Total 2,109

State Program Average**

Federal OSHA Average**



- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.
- ** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

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Inspections by Industry Type

Comparison	Consti	ruction	Manufacturing		
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
North Carolina	1,285	61	286	13	
State Program**	589	40	225	16	
Federal OSHA*	358	51	141	20	

Comparison	Ot	her	Public Sector***		
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
North Carolina	439	21	99	5	
State Program**	473	32	172	12	
Federal OSHA*	201	29	N/A	N/A	

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

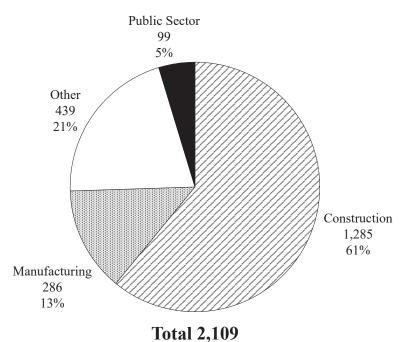
^{**} State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

^{***} Federally administered programs do not cover public sector.

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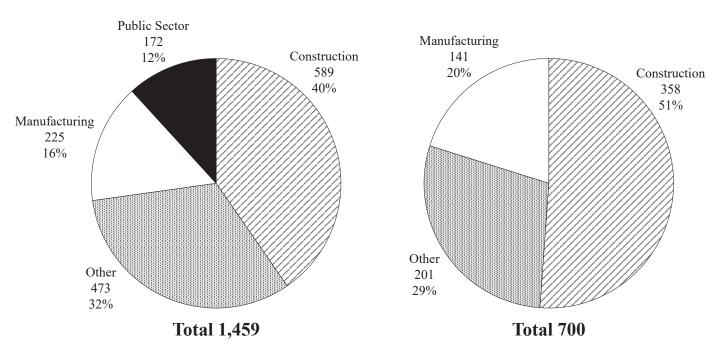
Inspections by Industry Type

North Carolina Total*



State Program Average**

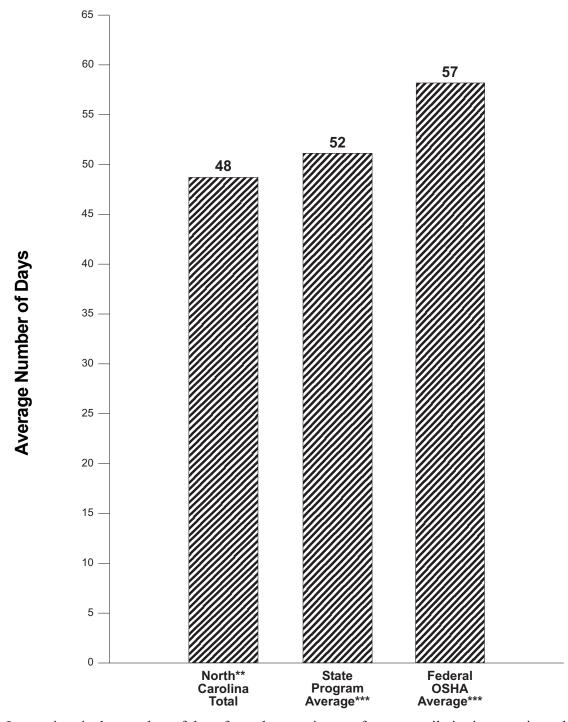
Federal OSHA Average**



- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.
- ** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

October 2019–September 2020

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 1-12-21.
- *** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.



October 2019–September 2020

Definitions of Types of Violations

- 1. WILLFUL—A "willful" violation may exist under the North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Act where the evidence shows that the employer committed an intentional and knowing, as contrasted with inadvertent, violation of the act and the employer is conscious of the fact that what he is doing constitutes a violation of the act; or even though the employer was not consciously violating the act, he was aware that a hazardous condition existed and made no reasonable effort to eliminate the condition. It is not necessary that the violation be committed with malice or an evil intent to be deemed "willful" under the act. It is sufficient that the act was deliberate, voluntary or intentional as distinguished from those that were inadvertent, accidental or ordinarily negligent.
- **2. SERIOUS**—A serious violation exists in a place of employment if there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result from a condition that exists, or from one or more practices, means, methods, operations or processes that have been adopted or are in use at such place of employment, unless the employer did not know and could not, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, know of the presence of the violation. A citation for serious violations may be issued for a group of individual violations which, when taken by themselves, would not be serious, but when considered together would be serious in the sense that in combination they present a substantial probability of injury resulting in death or serious physical harm to employees.
- **3. OTHER-THAN-SERIOUS (NONSERIOUS)**—This type of violation is cited where an accident or occupational illness resulting from violation of a standard would probably not cause death or serious physical harm but would have a direct or immediate relationship to the safety or health of employees. An example of an "other" violation is the lack of guardrails at a height from which a fall would more probably result in only a mild sprain or cut and abrasions, i.e., something less than serious physical harm.
- **4. REPEAT**—A citation for a repeat violation may be issued where upon reinspection a second violation of the previous cited section of a standard, regulation, rule, order or condition violating the General Duty Clause is found and:
 - (a) The citation is issued within three years of the final order of the previous citation; or
 - (b) The citation is issued within three years of the final abatement date of that citation, whichever is later.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: North Carolina Field Operations Manual, Chapter IV, "Violations," and Chapter VI, "Penalties."

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division October 2017–September 2020

Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina decreased 34 percent from 6,025 in FY 2019 to 3,982 in FY 2020.
- The total number of violations cited by the average state program in FY 2020 was 2,995, a 22 percent decrease from FY 2019 (3,828).
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced a 22 percent decrease in the total violations cited, from 1,671 in FY 2019 to 1,296 in FY 2020.
- North Carolina cited 2,575 serious violations in FY 2020, a 27 percent decrease from 3,529 serious violations in FY 2019.
- The number of serious violations cited by the average state program in FY 2020 was 1,486, a 21 percent decrease from 1,886 in FY 2019.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 922 serious violations in FY 2020, a 21 percent decrease from 1,169 serious violations in FY 2019.
- North Carolina cited less nonserious violations (1,199), compared to the average state program with 1,406 nonserious violations and cited more than the average federal jurisdiction with 292 nonserious violations cited in FY 2020.
- Overall, North Carolina cited less violations per inspection (3.1), than the average state program (3.6) and more violations per inspection than the average federal jurisdiction (2.3).
- In FY 2020, North Carolina reclassified 1.4 percent of the violations, compared to 5.5 percent of violations reclassified in the average federal jurisdiction and the 1.6 percent for the average state program.

CHART 8

Violations in Fiscal Years 2018–2020

	FY 2018		FY 2	2019	FY 2020	
Comparison	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	4,731	4,731	6,025	6,025	3,982	3,982
State Program**	84,306	3,832	84,212	3,828	65,880	2,995
Federal OSHA*	51,962	1,676	51,795	1,671	40,186	1,296

^{*} 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.

October 2019-September 2020

Violations by Type

	Serious			Nonserious		
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	2,575	2,575	65	1,199	1,199	30
State Program**	32,686	1,486	50	30,942	1,406	47
Federal OSHA*	28,575	922	71	9,057	292	23

	Repeat			Willful		
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	196	196	5	11	11	0
State Program**	1,925	87	3	149	7	0
Federal OSHA*	2,142	69	5	380	12	1

	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified		
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Program**	166	8	0	12	1	0
Federal OSHA*	32	1	0	0	0	0

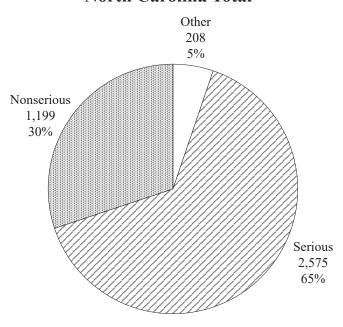
^{*} Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

October 2019-September 2020

Violations by Type

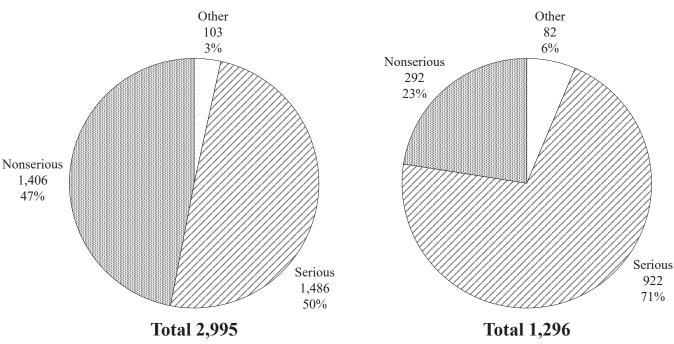
North Carolina Total*



Total 3,982

State Program Average**

Federal OSHA Average**

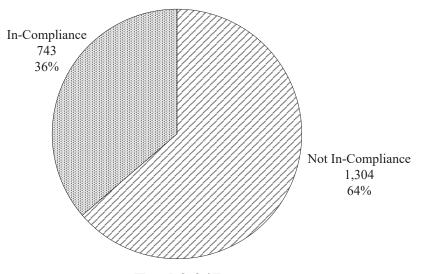


- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.
- ** "Other" violations include repeat, willful, failure-to-abate and unclassified violations.
- *** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

October 2019–September 2020

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

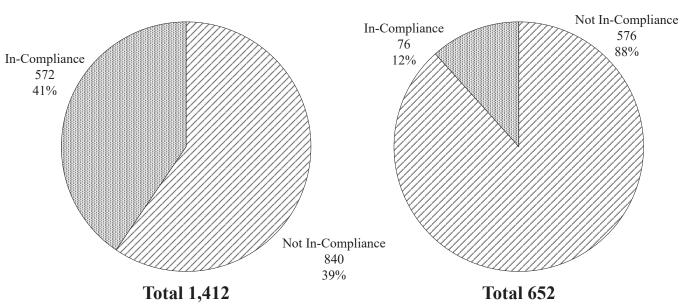
North Carolina Total*



Total 2,047

State Program Average**

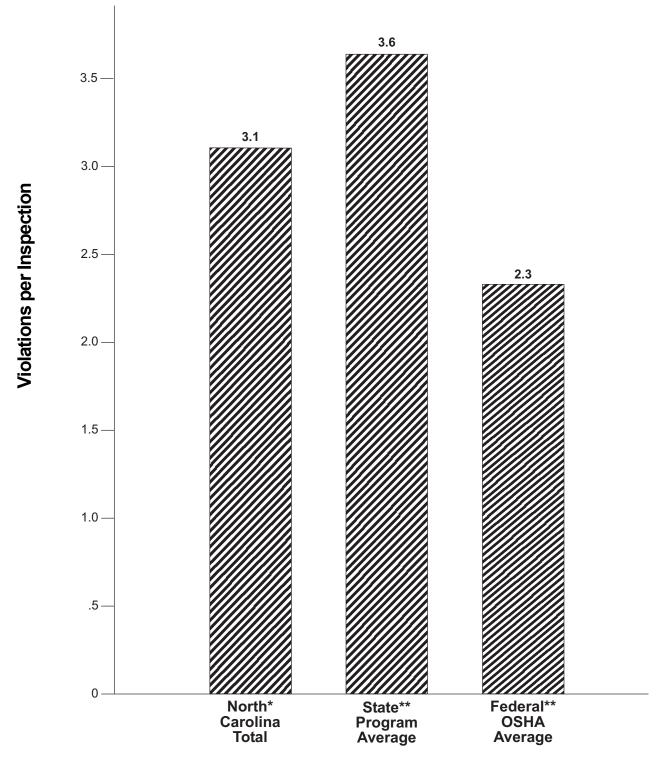
Federal OSHA Average**



- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.
- ** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

October 2019–September 2020

Violations per Inspection

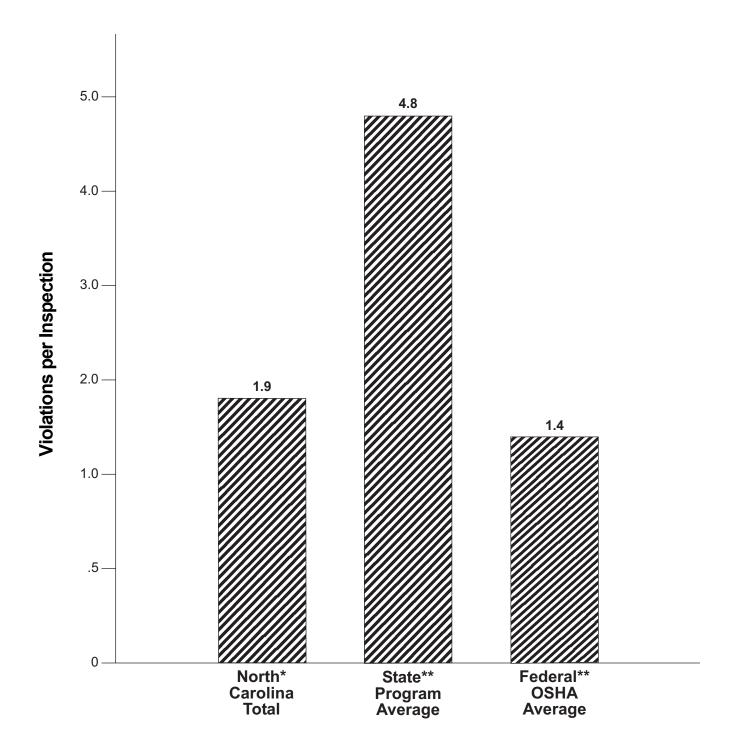


^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

October 2019–September 2020

Violations per Followup Inspection*

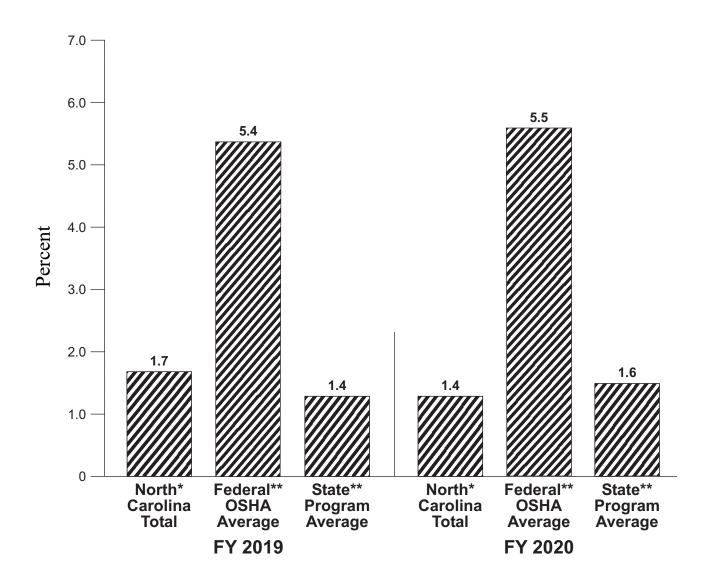


^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

October 2019–September 2020

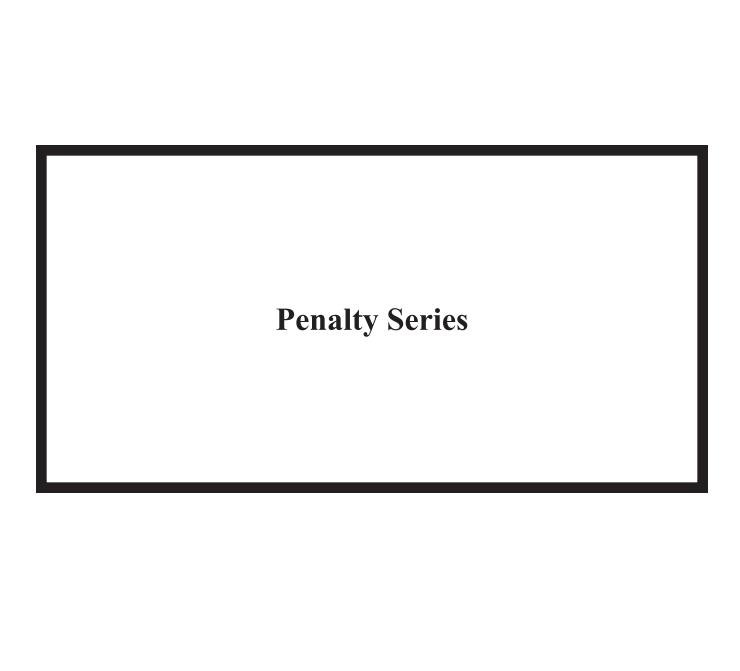
Violations Reclassified



^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "State Indicators Report (SIR)," run 1-12-21.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "State Indicators Report (SIR)," run 1-12-21.





October 2017-September 2020

Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$6,572,032 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2020, compared to a total of \$4,483,827 assessed by the average state program and \$5,909,142 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$1,838 in FY 2020, lower than \$2,131 in the average state program and lower than \$3,868 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$206,825 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2020, a 17 percent decrease from \$248,868 assessed in FY 2019.
- In FY 2020, North Carolina retained 89.8 percent of penalties assessed compared to 65.3 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average federal jurisdiction, and 76.0 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average state program.

CHART 15 Penalty Assessment, All Types

	FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
Comparison	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	\$5,991,619	\$5,991,619	\$8,425,934	\$8,425,934	\$6,572,032	\$6,572,032
State Program**	\$112,503,710	\$5,113,805	\$121,916,115	\$5,541,642	\$98,644,187	\$4,483,827
Federal OSHA*	\$193,616,004	\$6,245,678	\$204,692,056	\$6,602,970	\$183,183,416	\$5,909,142

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

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

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division October 2019–September 2020

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$4,733,378	\$4,733,378	72	\$293,505	\$293,505	5
State Program**	\$69,677,040	\$3,167,138	70	\$9,698,770	\$440,853	10
Federal OSHA*	\$110,557,016	\$3,566,355	60	\$12,680,136	\$409,037	7

	Repeat			Willful		
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$927,849	\$927,849	14	\$607,500	\$607,500	9
State Program**	\$10,588,683	\$481,304	11	\$6,592,975	\$299,681	7
Federal OSHA*	\$32,709,908	1,055,158	18	\$26,461,346	\$853,592	15

	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***		
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$9,800	\$9,800	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Program**	\$2,027,753	\$92,171	2	\$58,966	\$2,680	0
Federal OSHA*	\$775,010	\$25,000	0	\$0	\$0	0

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

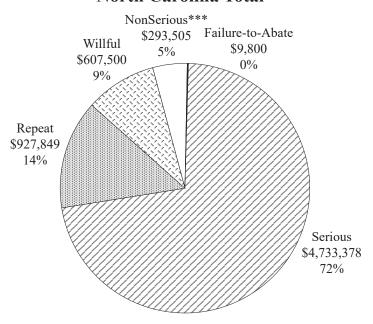
^{**} State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

October 2019–September 2020

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

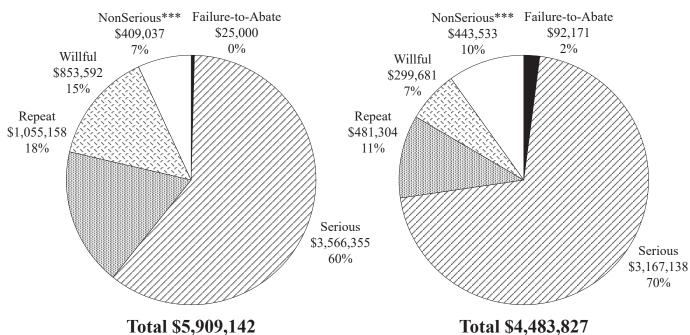
North Carolina Total*



Total \$6,572,032

Federal OSHA Average**

State Program Average**



- * N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.
- ** Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.
- *** Nonserious total also include unclassified penalties.

October 2019-September 2020

Penalty Assessment per Violation

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to- Abate	Unclassified***	
North Carolina	\$1,838	\$245	\$4,734	\$55,227	\$9,800	N/A	
State Program**	\$2,131	\$314	\$5,532	\$42,812	\$11,521	****\$2,680	
Federal OSHA*	\$3,868	\$1,401	\$15,292	\$71,133	\$25,000	\$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.

^{****} Total penalty assessment for "Unclassified" violations for the State Program was based on National data total not by program average.

October 2019-September 2020

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type **Public Sector***

Comparison -	Penalty Assessment (All Types)						
	Total	Average					
North Carolina	\$206,825	\$206,825					
State Program***	\$7,326,392	\$333,018					
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A					

		Serious			Nonserious				
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent			
North Carolina	\$134,506	\$134,506	65	\$15,519	\$15,519	8			
State Program***	\$6,274,442	\$285,202	86	\$632,702	\$28,759	9			
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

		Repeat			Willful				
Comparison	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent			
North Carolina	\$4,300	\$4,300	2	\$52,500	\$52,500	25			
State Program***	\$257,982	\$11,727	3	\$161,266	\$7,330	2			
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

	Fa	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***	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	0		
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

- * Penalties were imposed upon North Carolina state agencies effective July 23, 1992, and local government penalties were imposed effective Jan. 1, 1993.
- ** Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.
- *** State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.
- **** Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements. North Carolina has not adopted this procedure.

October 2019-September 2020

Penalty Assessment per Violation Public Sector*

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful Failure-t Abate		Unclassified****
North Carolina	\$2,205	\$139	\$717	\$52,500	\$0	N/A
State Program***	\$903	\$242	\$3,909	****\$7,330	\$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.

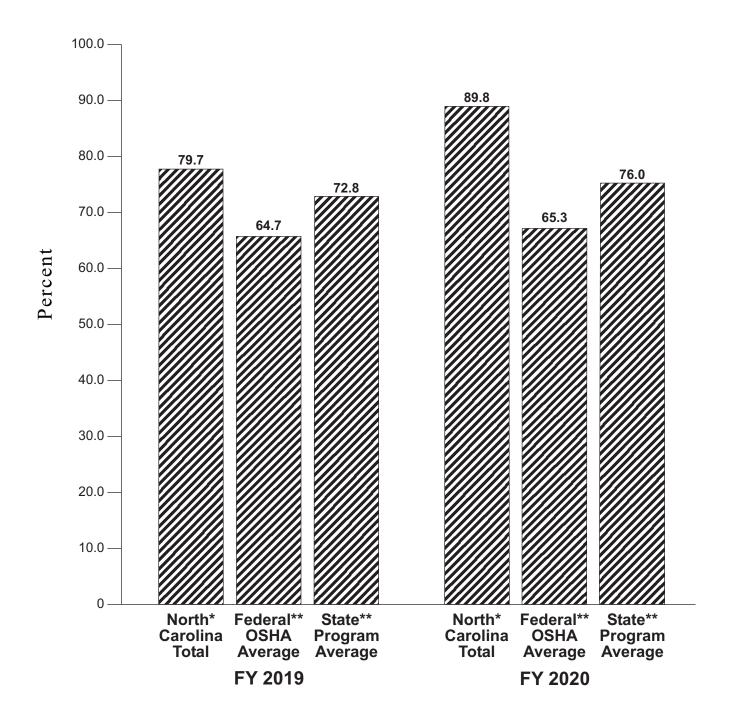
^{***} State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

^{*****} Total penalty assessment for "Willful" violations for the State Program were based on national data total not by program average.

October 2018–September 2020

Penalty Retention



^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "State Indicators Report (SIR)," run 1-12-21.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report", run 1-12-21.



October 2017-September 2020

Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was lower (97) in FY 2020 than in FY 2019 (115). The number of contested cases in FY 2020 for the average state program was 193, and the number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 55.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina was higher in FY 2020 (7.1) than in FY 2019 (5.8).
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average state program was lower in FY 2019 at 17.7 than in FY 2020 at 19.0.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was higher in FY 2020 at 9.6 than in FY 2019 at 7.8.

CHART 22

Contested Cases October 2017-September 2020

		FY 2018	8	FY 2019				
Comparison	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested		
North Carolina	85	85	5.3	115	115	5.8		
State Program**	4,678	213	17.4	4,869	221	17.7		
Federal OSHA*	1,893	61	8.3	1,793	58	7.8		

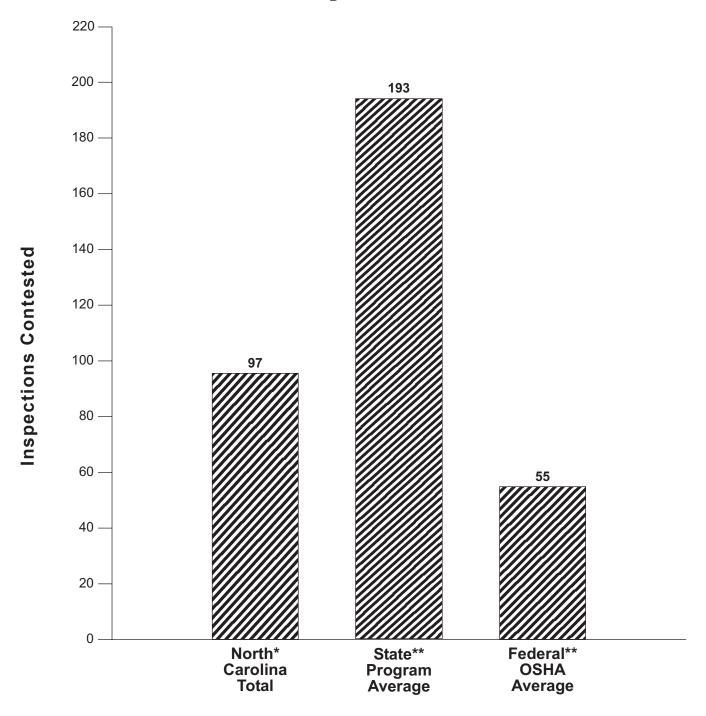
		FY 2020							
Comparison	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested						
North Carolina	97	97	7.1						
State Program**	4,252	193	19.0						
Federal OSHA*	1,716	55	9.6						

^{*} 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.

October 2017–September 2020

Number of Inspections Contested

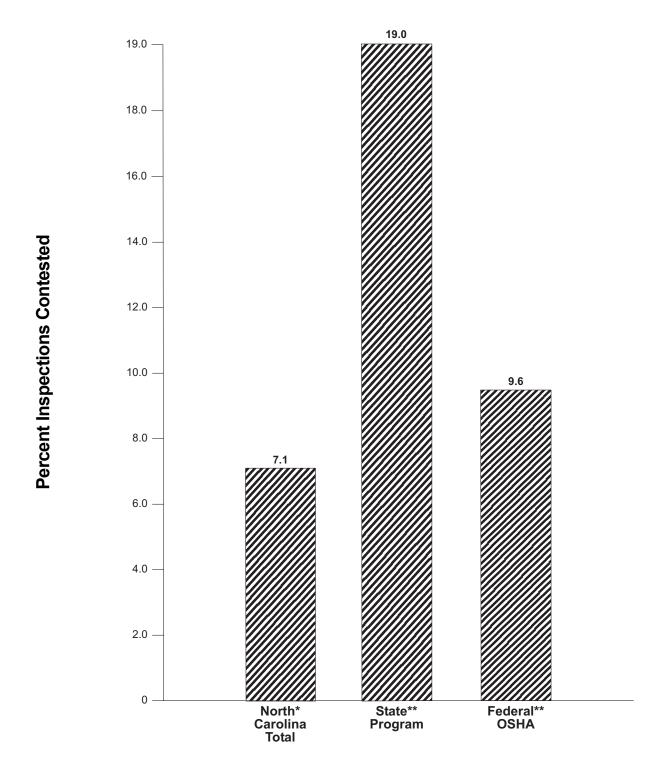


^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

October 2019–September 2020

Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested



^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-12-21.

^{**} Federal OSHA and State Program data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

Occupational Injury and Illness Incident Rates

Calendar Years 2012–2019

Total Case Rates*

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

	20	2012		2013		2014		15
Industry	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.5	3.3	5.7	2.6	5.5	2.6	5.7	2.8
Mining	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.0
Construction	3.7	2.8	3.8	2.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	2.7
Manufacturing	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.3
Transportation	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.1
Wholesale Trade	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.8
Retail Trade	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9
Services	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.0	N/A	4.0	N/A	4.0	N/A	3.9

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
Industry	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.1	2.7	5.0	3.7	5.3	4.1	5.2	3.9
Natural Resources and Mining	1.5	1.5	***3.6	***3.4	***3.7	***3.7	***3.4	***3.6
Construction	3.2	2.2	3.1	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.8	1.6
Manufacturing	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.7
Transportation	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.0
Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.2
Retail Trade	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.4	2.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
Services	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	3.6	N/A	3.8	N/A	3.9	N/A	3.8

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

^{**} U.S. data are from the USDOL Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. 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, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

^{***} 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 2012–2019

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

	20	2012		2013		14	2015	
Industry	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.3	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.3	1.7	3.5	2.2
Mining	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
Construction	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5
Manufacturing	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9
Transportation	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.0
Wholesale Trade	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6
Retail Trade	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3
Services	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.9

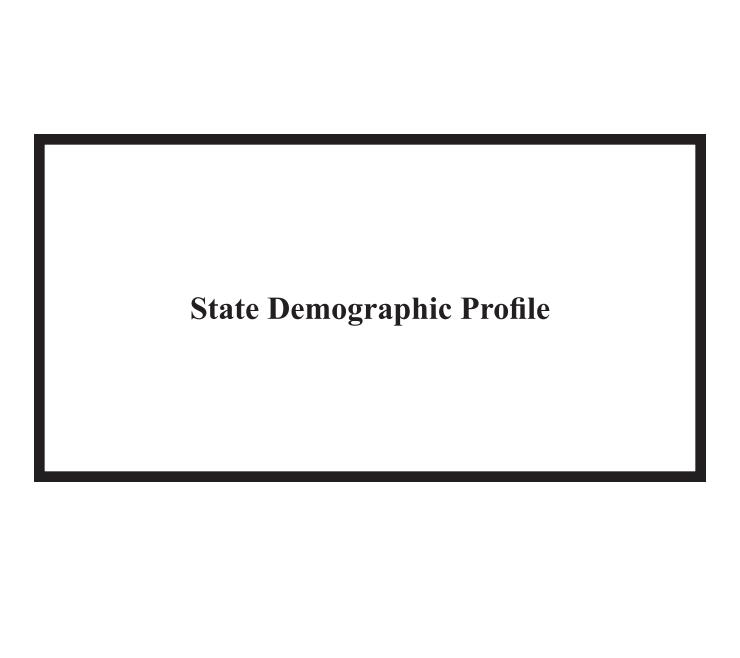
	2016		2017		2018		2019	
Industry	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.6	1.7	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6
Natural Resources and Mining	0.9	0.8	***2.2	***2.3	***2.3	***3.0	***2.1	***2.4
Construction	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.8
Manufacturing	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.5
Transportation	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9
Wholesale Trade	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4
Retail Trade	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3
Services	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	1.7	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.8	N/A	2.0

^{*} DART Case Rates represent those cases that involved one or more days an employee is away from work or limited to restricted work activity due to an occupational injury or illness. The rate is calculated per 100 full-time employees.

^{**} U.S. data are from the USDOL Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. 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, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

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





October 2019–September 2020

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.

October 2019-September 2020

Text Table 4 State Demographic Profile Private Sector

Private Sector	NAICS	SIC	Establishments*	Employees*
Construction	23	15-17	29,277	226,020
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,325	434,448
Transportation	48-49	40-59	8,415	167,320
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	55,699	645,146
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	36,414	322,018
Services	54-81	70-89	150,694	2,014,748
All Other			4,078	45,626
Total Private Sector			294,902	3,855,326

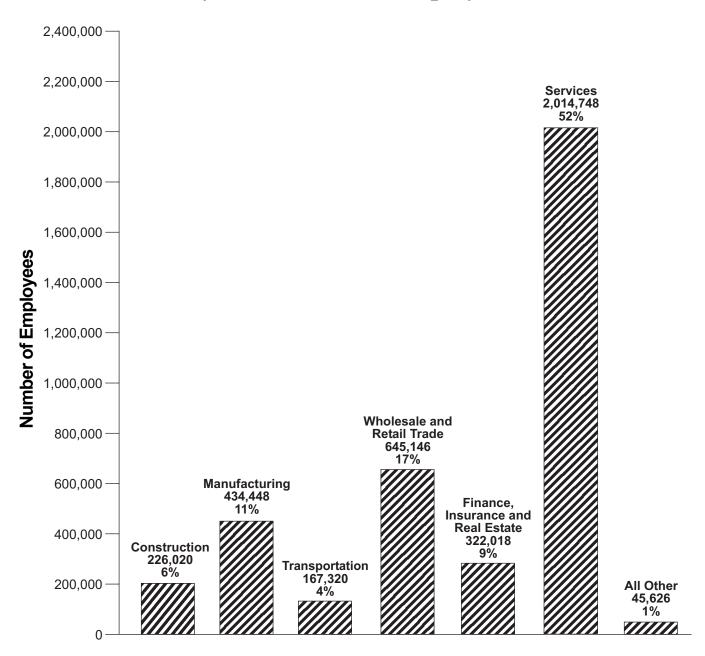
Text Table 5 State Demographic Profile Public Sector

Public Sector	Establishments*	Employees*	
State	1,487	178,145	
Local	4,968	431,273	
Total Public Sector	6,455	609,418	

^{*} Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2020.

October 2019-September 2020

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 2020.

North Carolina Top 25 Most Frequently Cited "Serious" Violations

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division October 2019–September 2020

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)	398	325	82	1	72	0	Fall protection—Residential construction— Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.102(a)(1)	254	223	88	0	31	0	Personal protective equipment—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.1053(b)(1)	132	127	96	0	5	0	Ladders—Use—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.100(a)	114	109	96	0	4	1	Personal protective equipment—Head protection— General requirements
1926.20(b)(2)	113	104	92	0	7	2	General safety and health provisions— Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections by competent person
1926.503(b)(1)	147	85	58	0	4	58	Fall protection—Written certification of training
1926.503(a)(1)	67	63	94	1	2	1	Fall protection—Training program
1926.1053(b)(13)	43	38	88	0	4	1	Ladders—Use—Top step not used as a step
1926.1060(a)	33	33	100	0	0	0	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.652(a)(1)	34	31	91	1	2	0	Excavations—Protection of persons in excavations
1926.1053(b)(4)	37	30	81	0	0	7	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.501(b)(11)	31	29	94	0	2	0	Fall protection—Steep roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(1)	28	26	93	0	2	0	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges— Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.20(b)(1)	26	26	100	0	0	0	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.451(e)(1)	27	25	93	0	2	0	Scaffolds—Access by various means—Scaffold platforms more than 2 feet above or below a point of access
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	24	24	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.501 (b)(10)	24	20	83	1	3	0	Fall protection—Low-slope roofs— Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	20	20	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Aerial lifts—Extensible and articulating boom platforms—Body belts and lanyards worn/used
1926.451(f)(3)	19	19	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Scaffold components—Inspection by competent person
1926.651(j)(2)	19	19	100	0	0	0	Excavations—Protection of employees from falling or rolling materials or equipment
1926.651(c)(2)	18	18	100	0	0	0	Excavations—Means of egress from trench excavations
1926.451(b)(1)	17	17	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Platform construction—Each platform must be fully planked or decked
95.129(01)	15	15	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1926.25(a)	29	14	48	0	1	14	Housekeeping—During construction, debris kept clear of work areas
1910.1200(e)(1)	26	14	54	0	0	12	Hazard communication—Written program

^{*} Data from the OSHA Express database, "Standards Cited Report," run 1-12-21.

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division October 2019—September 2020

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	71	95	0	4	0	Machine guarding—Types of guarding
95.129(01)	50	48	96	2	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	49	45	92	2	2	0	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	31	31	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	33	27	82	0	2	4	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout— Periodic inspection at least annually
1910.147(c)(1)	18	18	100	0	0	0	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout—Energy control program
1910.215(a)(4)	17	17	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.215(b)(9)	17	17	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery— Exposure adjustment
1910.28(b)(1)(i)	17	17	100	0	0	0	Fall Protection—Unprotected sides and edges— Employees protected 4 feet or more above lower level
1910.133(a)(1)	22	16	73	0	2	4	Personal protective equipment—Eye and face protection— General requirements
1910.147(c)(7)(i)(A)	16	16	100	0	0	0	Control of hazardous energy—Lockout/tagout— Authorized employee training on hazard recognition
1910.219(f)(3)	15	15	100	0	0	0	Mechanical power-transmission apparatus— Sprockets and chains
1910.1200(h)(1)	47	14	30	0	1	32	Hazard communication—Information and training
1910.132(d)(1)	19	14	74	0	0	5	Personal protective equipment—Workplace hazard assessment
1910.138(a)	15	14	93	0	0	1	Personal protective equipment—Hand protection—Select and require appropriate hand protection
1910.219(d)(1)	14	14	100	0	0	0	Mechanical power-transmission apparatus—Pulleys— Guarding
1910.242(b)	13	11	85	0	0	2	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and personal protective equipment with pressure reduced to 30 psi
1910.147(c)(7)(i)	12	11	92	0	1	0	Control of hazardous energy—Employee training
1910.151(c)	11	10	91	0	0	1	Medical and first aid—Eyewash and emergency showers—Suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of eyes and body
1910.212(b)	11	10	91	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Anchoring fixed machinery
1910.1200(e)(1)	50	9	18	0	1	40	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.132(a)	10	9	90	0	0	1	Personal protective equipment—General requirements— Provided when necessary
1910.219(c)(2)(i)	10	9	90	0	0	1	Mechanical power-transmission apparatus—Guarding horizontal shafting
1910.1200(g)(8)	31	8	26	0	2	21	Hazard Communication—Safety data sheets—Copies of safety data sheets maintained and readily accessible in each workplace
1910.304 (g)(5)	16	8	50	0	0	8	Electrical—Wiring design and protection—Path to ground is permanent, continuous and effective

^{*} Data from the OSHA Express database, "Standards Cited Report," run 1-12-21.

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division October 2019–September 2020

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
95.129(1)	7	6	86	1	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	3	3	100	0	0	0	Control of hazardous energy— Lockout/tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.212(a)(1)	3	3	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Types of guarding
1910.1200(e)(1)	7	2	29	0	0	5	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.132(d)(1)	3	2	67	0	0	1	Personal protective equipment—Workplace hazard assessment
1910.133(a)(1)	3	2	67	0	0	1	Personal protective equipment—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.1001(j)(3)(i)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Asbestos—Requirement to determine presence, location and quantity
1910.1025(d)(2)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Lead—Initial determination
1910.134(d)(1)(i)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Respiratory protection– Appropriate respirator
1910.134(f)(2)	2	2	100	0	0	0	Respiratory protection—Fit testing

^{*} Data from the OSHA Express database, "Standards Cited Report," run 1-12-21.



October 2017-September 2020

Consultation Series Highlights

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,271 total consultative visits in FY 2020:
 - 836 (66 percent) safety visits and 435 (34 percent) health visits.
 - 1,070 (84 percent) initial visits, 129 (10 percent) training assistance visits and 72 (6 percent) followup visits.
 - 1,056 (83 percent) private sector visits and 215 (17 percent) public sector visits.
 - 264 (21 percent) manufacturing visits, 479 (38 percent) construction visits, 313 (24 percent) other type visits and 215 (17 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 5,335 in FY 2020, lower than in FY 2019 (8,163) and lower than in FY 2018 (7,998).
- Of the identified hazards, 4,819 (90 percent) were serious hazards, 442 (8 percent) were other-thanserious hazards and 74 (2 percent) were regulatory hazards.
- In FY 2020 consultants also conducted 268 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). There are currently 173 SHARP employers (121 general industry, 40 public sector, six construction and six pre-SHARP).

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division October 2017–September 2020

Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Safety	1,044	1,056	836
Health	647	647	435
Total	1,691	1,703	1,271

Total Visits by Type

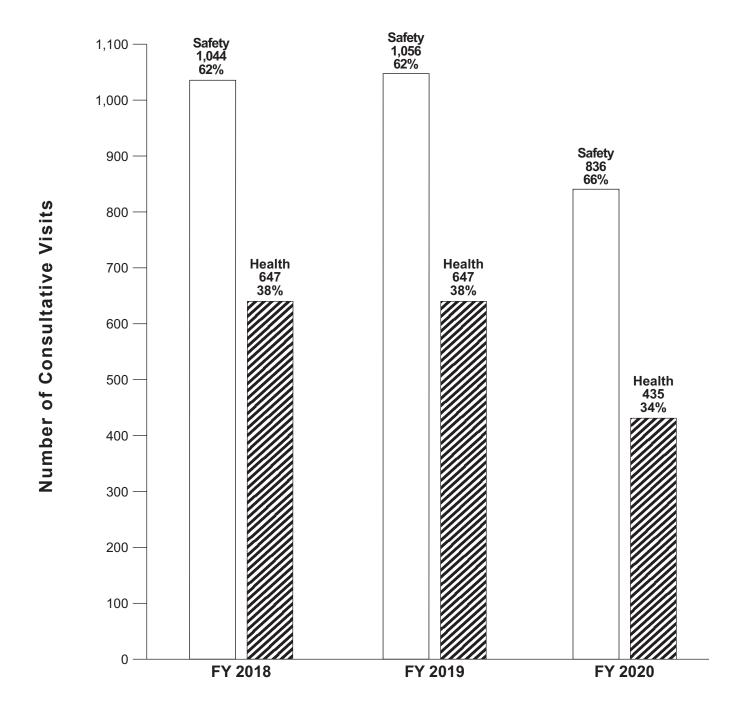
Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Initial	1,421	1,419	1,070
Training and Assistance	152	150	129
Followup	118	134	72
Total	1,691	1,703	1,271

Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Manufacturing	448	410	264
Construction	609	638	479
Other	395	405	313
Public Sector	239	250	215
Total	1,691	1,703	1,271

October 2017–September 2020

Total Visits*

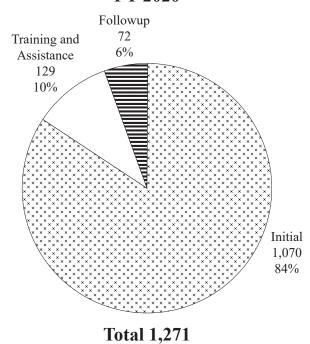


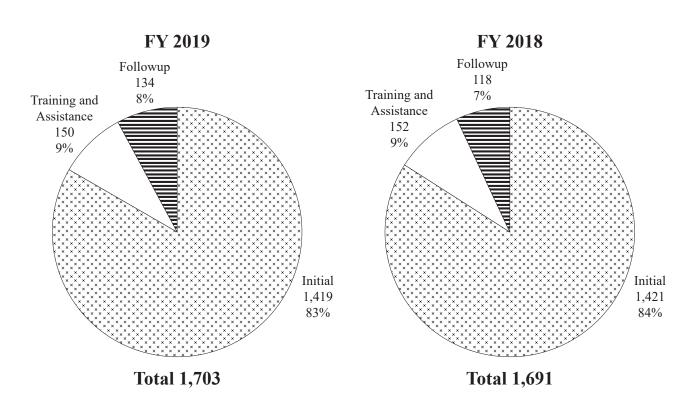
^{*} FY 2020 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-20.

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Total Traditional Visits by Type*





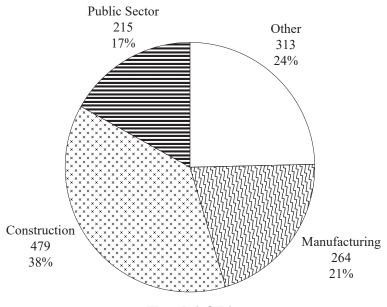


^{*} FY 2020 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-20.

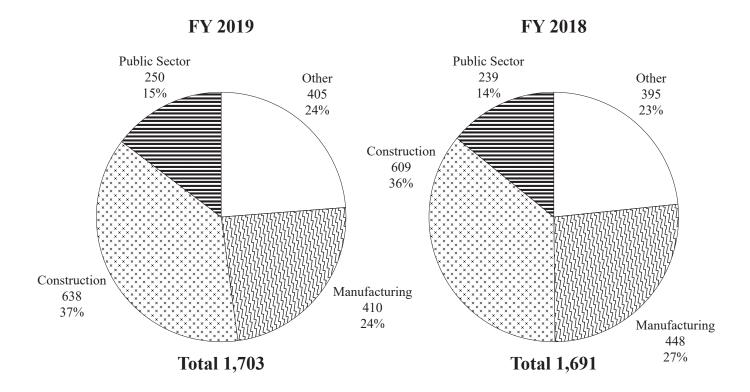
October 2017–September 2020

Total Traditional Visits by Industry*

FY 2020



Total 1,271

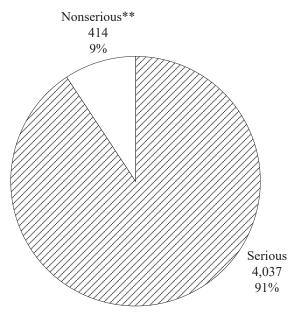


^{*} FY 2020 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-20.

October 2019–September 2020

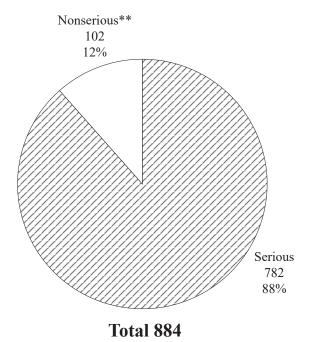
Hazards Abated by Type*

Private Sector



Total 4,451

Public Sector



^{*} FY 2020 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-20.

^{** &}quot;Nonserious" total also include regulatory hazards abated.



Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series

October 2019-September 2020

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights

- In FY 2020, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance (ETTA) Bureau hosted and/or participated in 243 courses and events with a total of 5,635 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 187 webinars, three Spanish outreach events, and five training events using the Labor One mobile training unit. The Consultative Services Bureau trained an additional 2,937 employers/employees, which brought an overall total of 8,572 workers trained. ETTA provided training and support for 41 Speaker's Bureau events, to include exhibiting at four booth events/safety and health fairs.
- Two OSH staff members attained the OSHA Training Institute (OTI) 500 and/or OTI 501 Train-the-Trainer authorization from the OTI at N.C. State University. In addition, four OSH personnel attended the 502/503 refresher courses and were reauthorized as trainers. 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 offered 225 hours of formal training, 271 hours of continuing education and three hours of other job-related training to internal personnel. Courses included OSH 100 (Initial Compliance Course), OSH 125 (Introduction to Health Standards for Industrial Hygienists), OSH 105 (Introduction to Safety Standards for Safety Officers), Technical Writing, CPR/AED, Amputations SEP, OTI #3195 Electrical Standards, OTI #2450 Safety and Health Management Systems, OSH Construction Safety Specialist (OCSS, Concrete and Masonry, OCSS Crane Safety, 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, OCSS Workzone Flagger Safety, Machine Guarding, COVID-19 awareness training, and a variety of individual safety and health webinars.
- Two 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.
- Two OSH personnel attained the Associate Safety Professional (ASP) credential. The ASP is an independent certification awarded by BCSP. This certification denotes that an individual has met academic requirements and has passed the Safety Fundamentals Examination (the first of two examinations leading to the CSP).
- One OSH personnel 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
- 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.
- ETTA graduated eighteen 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.

October 2019-September 2020

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- In collaboration with N.C. State Industry Expansion Solutions and the Safety and Health Council of North Carolina, ETTA graduated two OSH personnel from the Manager of Environmental Safety and Health (MESH), Construction MESH, Public Sector MESH and/or Industrial Hygiene MESH certificate program. Participants receive a certificate after receiving 100 hours of safety and health training.
- Two OSH personnel attained the Occupational Training Institute (OTI) 500 and/or OTI 501 Train the Trainer authorization from the OTI at N.C. State University. In addition, four OSH personnel attended the 502/503 refresher courses and were reauthorized as trainers. 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 3,831 customers via email, fax, telephone, or walk-in. The bureau distributed 20,621 publications in support of the division's outreach and regulatory goals to promote a safe and secure work environment across the state of North Carolina.
- Highlights include the following:
 - Nine hazard alerts were created by ETTA on COVID-19 safety and health guidelines for general industry, construction, agriculture, food processing and retail. Alerts were also developed for Respiratory Protection for Healthcare Workers, Respiratory Protection for Long Term Care, Face Coverings vs. Respirators, and Risk Considerations for Face Coverings.
 - Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on COVID-19 were developed and posted to the Coronavirus safety and health topic page and is available in English and Spanish. They include questions related to personal protective equipment, wage and hour, recordkeeping, and the COVID-19 vaccination. The FAQs are routinely updated as needed.
 - ETTA developed an example COVID-19 Preparedness and Response for Low and Medium Risk Employers Program to assist employers.
 - Revised 12 publications including brochures, quick cards and booklets, industry guides and hazard alerts, covering multiple safety and health topics. This included brochures on Labor One (Mobile Training Unit), Public Sector Surveys and the Top Ten Most Frequently Cited Serious Violations. Industry guides included Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records and/or Training for General Industry, Construction, Marine Terminals and Agriculture.
 - Developed 3 safety and health topic pages for the NCDOL website including pages on the following: Laser Safety, Amputations SEP, and Coronavirus. Additionally, all existing safety and health topic pages were reviewed and edited. Six quick cards were translated into Spanish; Injury Reporting, Hazardous Animals, Lockout/Tagout, Vehicle Safety, Process Safety Management and Portable Ladders. The OSH Division now has 33 quick cards available in English and Spanish.

October 2019–September 2020

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- Distributed a letter announcing the new Amputations SEP and listing resources to assist employers in reducing amputation hazards in the workplace. The letter was mailed to 1,700 employers in target industries located in NC with high amputation rates.
- A letter regarding OSH outreach services and outreach materials were mailed to 55 construction employers whom were cited for 5 or more serious violations.
- The Standards Section answered 3,379 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 1904, 29 CFR 1910, 29 CFR 1915 and 29 CFR 1926), Corrections to the Walking-Working Surfaces, Personal Protective Equipment, and Special Industries standards (29 CFR 1910.23, 29 CFR 1910.25, 29 CFR 1910.27, 29 CFR 1910.29, 29 CFR 1910.140, and 29 CFR 1910.269), the revised rule for Occupational Exposure to Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds in Construction and Shipyard Sectors (29 CFR 1926.1124 and 29 CFR 1915.1024), revisions to the Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134, Appendix A), and two revisions to the rule on Occupational Exposure to Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds in General Industry (29 CFR 1910.1024).
- The Standards Section added 51 documents to the Field Information System (FIS) including updates to the Field Operations Manual (FOM), revised OSH Division policies, and adoption of multiple Federal OSHA Instructions. ETTA, PSIM, Compliance, and/or Legal Affairs work jointly to update and revise FIS documents.
- The NCDOL Library loaned out 498 items (e.g., consensus standards, safety videos) to public and NCDOL patrons, responded to 761 information requests, and 329 reference questions. Served 261 visitors, acquired 241 items for the collection, and cataloged 408 items. Additionally, the Library continued to provide access to streaming safety videos via "The Training Network NOW" subscription and registered 82 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 74th 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 2020, 28 virtual safety award presentations were conducted in lieu of in person safety award banquets. The program distributed 2,737 annual awards (2,251 Gold and 486 Silver) and 96 million-hour awards.
- Three new Star sites were recognized, one Rising Star Site was promoted to Carolina Star status, 27 Star sites were recertified, and 124 Star interventions were conducted. There were 151 companies in the Carolina Star Program at the end of FY 2020.
- Due to COVID-19, the 2020 Annual Carolina Star Safety Conference was canceled. This would have marked the 24th annual conference for the Carolina Star Program.
- Through the Carolina Star Program, an inaugural Building Star Program Best Practice Workshop was held in November of 2019 which had a total of 31 in attendance.
- Through a Special Star Team Member (SSTM) Program, OSH is able to leverage its limited resources by using specially trained Star site employees and independent private sector safety and health professionals for on-site Star evaluations. During FFY 2020, ten new Special Star Team Members were trained during one training event. Currently, there are 92 SSTM's eligible to assist with Star evaluations.
- The program also includes the use of specially trained OSH Star Team Members (OSTM) from the bureau (bureau chief, supervisors, standards officers, and trainers). There are 16 OSTM's eligible to assist with Star evaluations.

October 2019-September 2020

Carolina Star Program

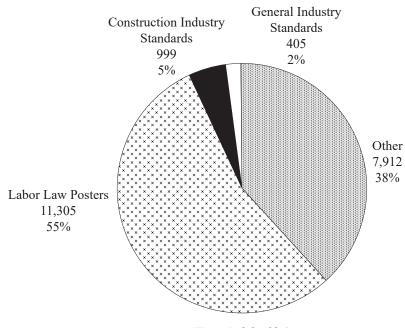
The Carolina Star Program encourages employers and employees in their efforts to reduce hazards, institute new programs and perfect existing programs for providing safe and healthy working conditions. The Carolina Star Program is the state's most prestigious way to provide official recognition of excellent 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 2020 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	Re-Certification
	Date	Date
Choate Construction Co., Raleigh	10/25/2019	
Thermo Fisher Scientific, LLC, Asheville	6/2/2020	
Biogen, Inc., Drug Product Division, Research Triangle Park	7/28/2020	
Cintas Corporation, Location #J77, Castle Hayne	7/28/2020	
ABB Industrial Connections and Solutions, LLC, Mebane		10/25/2019
Corning Optical Communications, LLC, Hickory		10/25/2019
Hyster-Yale Group, Inc., Greenville		10/25/2019
Metal Tech of Murfreesboro, Inc., Cofield		10/25/2019
Celanese - Shelby Facility, Grover		11/22/2019
LeChase Construction Services, Durham		11/22/2019
Mecklenburg County Parks & Recreation - Park Operations Division,		11/22/2019
Charlotte		
Mount Olive Pickle Co., Inc., Mount Olive		11/22/2019
Eaton Corporation, Vehicle Group Transportation Division, Kings		12/28/2019
Mountain		12/28/2019
Cintas Corporation, Location #200, Charlotte		1/30/2020
Facility Logistic Services - Corporate Office/Warehouse,		1/30/2020
Lexington		
Facility Logistic Services - Lexington Mill, Lexington		1/30/2020
Nucor Steel - Hertford County, Cofield		1/30/2020
Caterpillar, Inc., Sanford		2/4/2020
Archer Western Contractors, LLC - Walsh Group, Cary		2/25/2020
Cintas Corporation, Location #205, Durham		2/25/2020
Southern Industrial Constructors - GE Wilmington Site, Wilmington		2/25/2020
Resolute Building Company, Chapel Hill		2/25/2020
Firestone Fabrics & Textiles Company, LLC, Kings Mountain		6/2/2020
Eaton Corporation - Asheville Plant, Arden		6/2/2020
Cataler - North America, Lincolnton		6/2/2020
Energizer Holdings, Inc Plant #1, Asheboro		6/2/2020
The Timken Company, Asheboro Plant, Randleman		7/28/2020
Old Castle Infrastructure, Concord		7/28/2020
Bridgestone America's Tire Operations, Wilson		8/4/2020
Louisiana - Pacific Corporation, Roaring River		9/10/2020
Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC, Creedmoor Facility, Creedmoor		9/24/2020

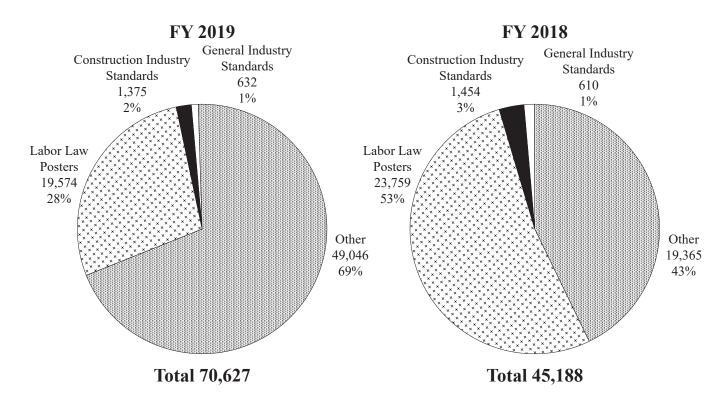
October 2017–September 2020

Distribution of OSH-Related Publications*

FY 2020



Total 20,621



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



October 2017-September 2020

Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 79 fatalities in FY 2020, an increase from the 54 fatalities in FY 2019 and 49 in FY 2018.
- Of the 79 fatalities in FY 2020, 28 percent were related to "struck by"; 21 percent were related to "falls"; 13 percent were related to "crushed by object"; 3 percent were related to "electrocutions"; and 35 percent were related to "other." There was a total of sixteen COVID-19 related fatality cases (included within the "other" category), which accounted for 20 percent of the "other" cases.
- In FY 2020, 33 percent of the fatalities were related to "construction"; 18 percent were related to "manufacturing"; 20 percent were related to "services"; 13 percent were related to "agriculture, forestry, fishing"; 6 percent were related to "government"; 8 percent were related to "transportation and public utilities", and 2 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 79 investigated fatalities in FY 2020, 43 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 32 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 25 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville Area.
- In FY 2020 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 55 percent white, 27 percent Hispanic, 15 percent black, 1 percent Native-American, 1 percent Asian, and 1 percent other.

CHART 36

Fatality Comparison*

Cause of Death	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Totals by Event**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	3	9	10	22
Electrocution	1	1	2	4
Falls	14	14	17	45
Struck by Object	19	19	22	60
Other	12	11	***28	51
Total Fatalities**	49	54	79	182

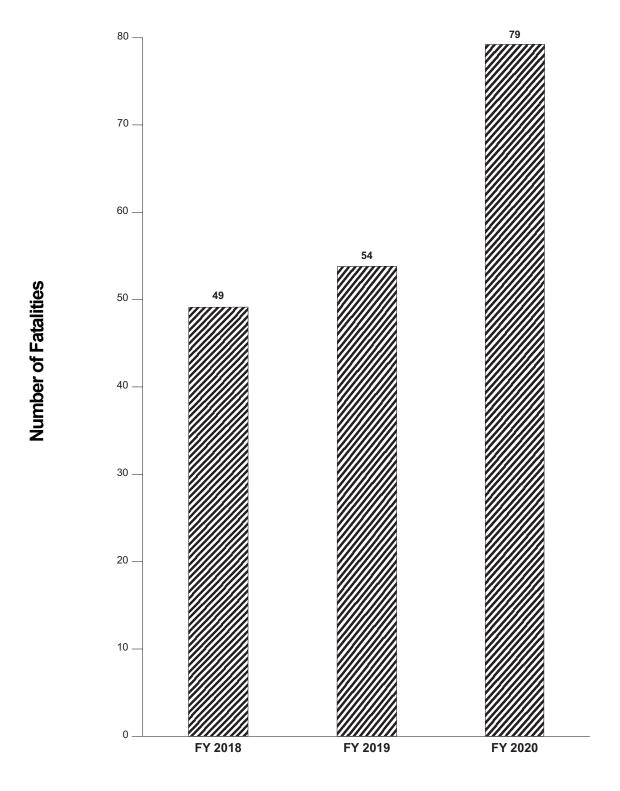
^{*} Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

^{***} FY 2020 other total include "COVID-19" related cases.

October 2017–September 2020

Fatalities

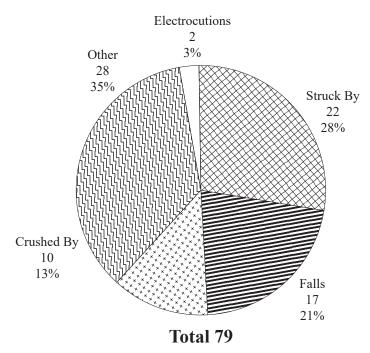


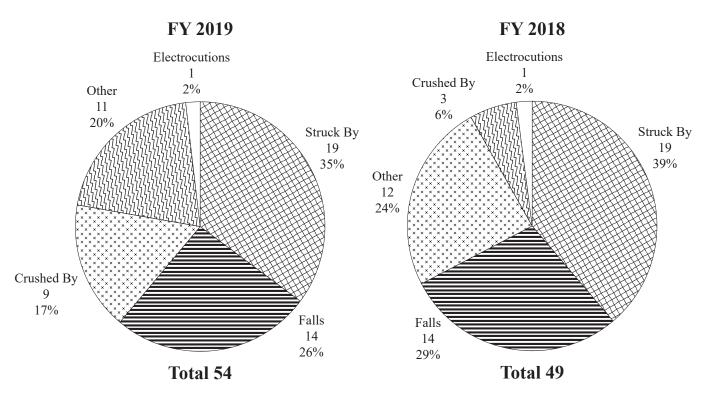
^{*} Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

October 2017–September 2020

Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities*





- * Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.
- ** Other total includes "fire/explosion" and other events including the COVID-19 related cases for FY 2020.
- *** Totals do not include deaths by natural causes and/or non work-related deaths.

October 2019-September 2020

North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office*

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

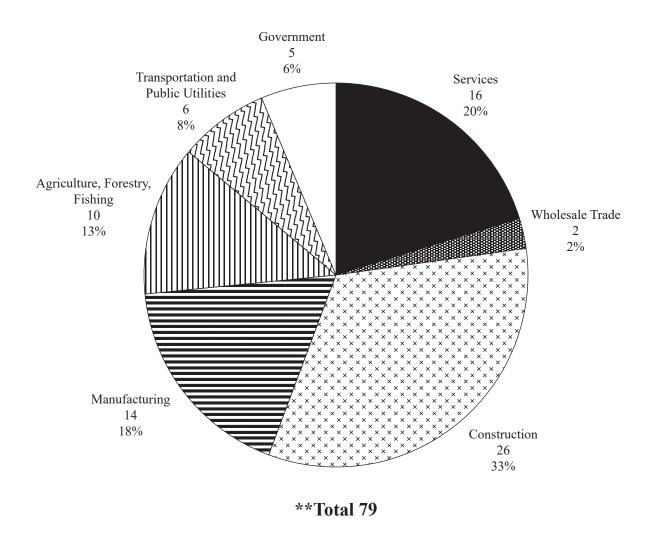
Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/ Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	5	3	2	10
Electrocution	2	0	0	2
Falls	2	10	5	17
Struck by Object	10	4	7	21
Other	6	17	6	29
Totals by Office**	25	34	20	79

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

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

October 2017–September 2020

Fatalities by Industry Type*

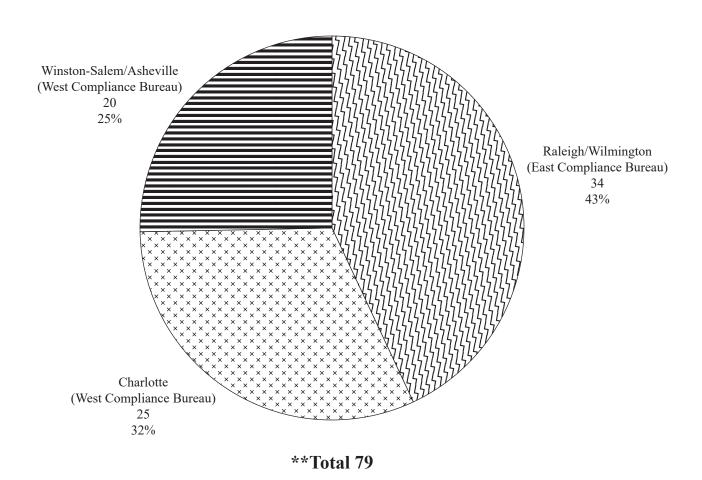


^{*} Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

October 2019–September 2020

Fatalities by Office Location*

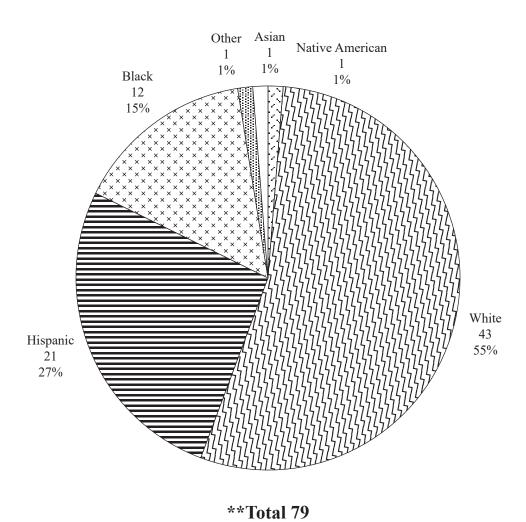


^{*} Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

October 2019–September 2020

Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group*



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

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



October 2019-September 2020

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 6 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 2020:

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

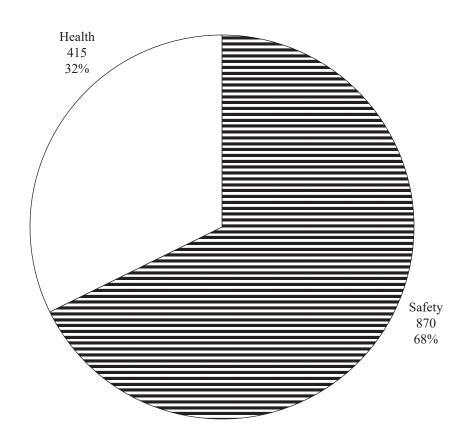
October 2019-September 2020

Construction Series Highlights

- There were 1,285 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2020.
- Of the 1,285 inspections conducted, 870 were safety inspections, which accounted for 68 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 415 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 32 percent of the total for FY 2020.
- 35 percent (447) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 65 percent (838) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2020.
- The construction industry was cited for 1,835 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2020.
- Of the 1,285 inspections conducted, 740 (58 percent) resulted from the Construction Special Emphasis Program counties in FY 2020.
- General building contractors of residential buildings and carpentry contractors accounted for 54 percent (696) of all FY 2020 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

October 2019-September 2020

Construction Inspections by Category*

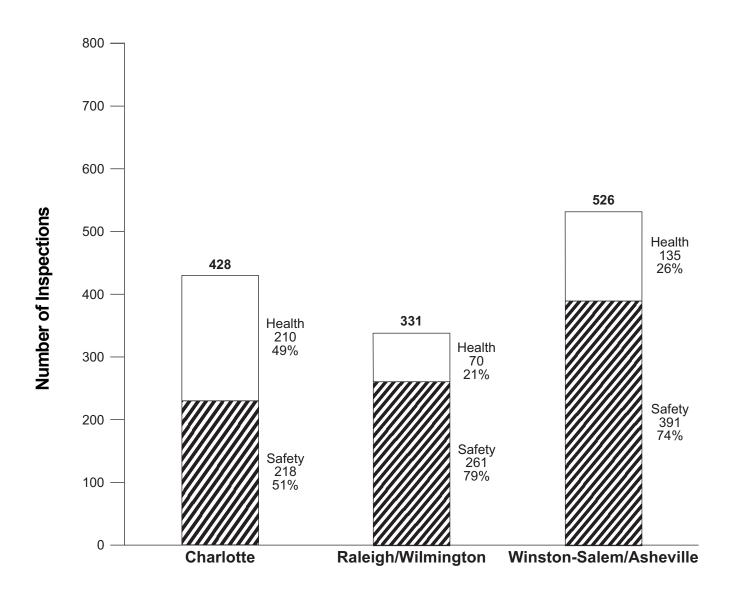


Total 1,285

^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

October 2019–September 2020

Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office*



^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

N.C. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division October 2019—September 2020

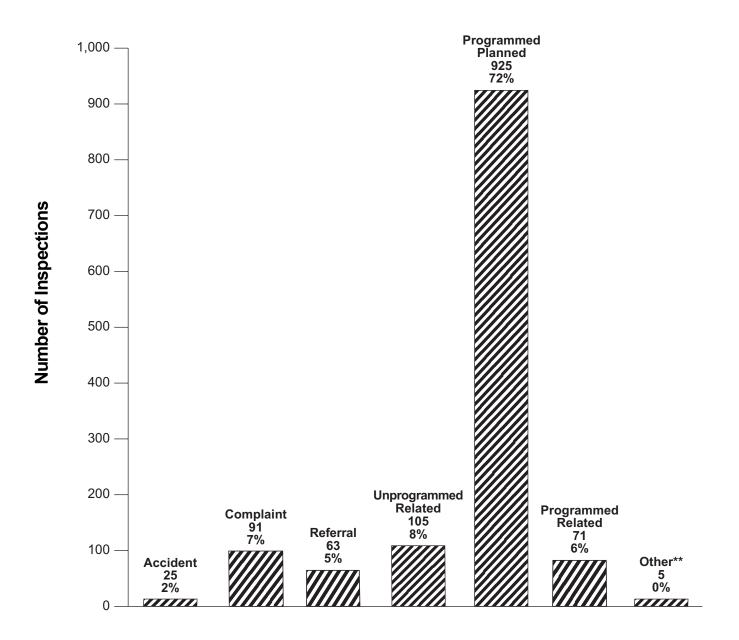
Construction Inspections by Type*

Туре	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	25	2
Complaint	91	7
Referral	63	5
Followup	4	0
Unprogrammed Related	105	8
Programmed Planned	925	72
Programmed Related	71	6
Programmed Other	1	0
Monitoring	0	0
TOTAL	1,285	100

^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

October 2019-September 2020

Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage*



^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

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

October 2019–September 2020

SEP County Construction Inspections by Type*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Carteret	0	1	1	0
Edgecombe	0	0	0	0
Forsyth	2	5	1	0
Guilford	2	7	1	0
Mecklenburg	4	6	7	0
Orange	0	6	2	0
Pitt	0	2	0	0
Robeson	1	0	0	0
Wake	4	12	8	1
Wilkes	0	1	0	0
Total	13	40	20	1

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Carteret	0	0	0	0
Edgecombe	0	0	0	0
Forsyth	6	221	16	1
Guilford	8	112	2	0
Mecklenburg	11	108	16	0
Orange	3	4	0	0
Pitt	0	0	0	0
Robeson	1	0	0	0
Wake	23	122	12	0
Wilkes	0	0	0	0
Total	52	567	46	1

^{*} Special Emphasis N.C. County from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

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

October 2019–September 2020

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

Number of Inspections	SWRVs Cited	SWRV Ratio per Inspection
1,285	1,835	1.4

Construction Inspections by SEP County*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Carteret	2	0	0.0
Edgecombe	0	0	0.0
Forsyth	252	49	0.9
Guilford	132	47	1.1
Mecklenburg	152	38	1.6
Orange	15	47	1.6
Pitt	2	50	0.5
Robeson	2	0	1.5
Wake	182	27	1.6
Wilkes	1	100	0.0
Total Inspections	740	N/A	N/A

^{*} N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-12-21.

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

