

**NORTH CAROLINA
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

Program Statistics

October 2011–September 2012



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

**Cherie Berry
Commissioner of Labor**

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN NORTH CAROLINA

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

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

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

For information concerning occupational safety and health compliance contact:

East Compliance Bureau

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

West Compliance Bureau

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

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

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau

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

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

Consultative Services Bureau

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

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

Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau

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

For information concerning agriculturally related occupational safety and health contact:

Agricultural Safety and Health Bureau

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

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

Acknowledgments

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

Photocopying and wide dissemination of this report are encouraged.

NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

The primary activities of the division are as follows:

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

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**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

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 2012, Oct. 1, 2011–Sept. 30, 2012.

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, 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, 2011–September 30, 2012.” Averages and percentages were calculated by the Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau, and the graphs and charts were prepared by the Publications Bureau, N.C. Department of Labor.

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

Text Table 1

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

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

N.C. Department of Labor
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October 2011–September 2012

Executive Summary (continued)

Inspections

During fiscal year 2012 (October 2011–September 2012), North Carolina conducted 4,236 inspections, 1,903 more than the average state program and 2,915 more than the average federal jurisdiction.

Of North Carolina's 4,236 inspections, 2,644 (62 percent) were safety and 1,592 (38 percent) were health. In the average state program, 77 percent were safety and 23 percent were health, while in the average federal jurisdiction 82 percent were safety and 18 percent were health.

In the inspection type category, North Carolina programmed inspections accounted for 53 percent of inspection activity, compared to 56 percent in the average state program and 56 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. Complaint inspections accounted for 21 percent of inspections in North Carolina, 18 percent in the average state program, and 23 percent in the average federal jurisdiction.

In the inspection by industry group, North Carolina accounted for 18 percent of inspections in manufacturing, compared to 15 percent in the average state program and 20 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. However, North Carolina conducted 43 percent of inspections in construction compared to 40 percent in the average state program and 55 percent in the average federal jurisdiction.

North Carolina conducted 5 percent of inspections in the public sector compared to 16 percent of inspections in the public sector for the average state program. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector.

Violations

North Carolina cited 9,510 total violations, a 2 percent decrease from the previous year. The average state program cited 4,980 violations, a 3 percent decrease, and the average federal jurisdiction cited 2,540 violations, a 4 percent decrease. Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (2.3), than the average state program (2.1), and more than the average federal jurisdiction (1.9). North Carolina cited more serious violations (4,875) in FY 2012 than the average state program (2,284) and more than the average federal jurisdiction (1,842). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (4,452) in FY 2012 than the average state program (2,587) and more than the average federal jurisdiction (583).

Penalty Assessments

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$5,706,166 in FY 2012, which was higher than the average state program (\$3,217,832), and higher than the average federal jurisdiction (\$5,441,011). North Carolina assessed a total of \$243,795 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2012.

North Carolina's average penalty per violation was higher than the average state program per willful violation (\$44,333 vs. \$34,728) and per repeat violation (\$2,647 vs. \$2,409). However, it was lower per serious violation (\$963 vs. \$966), per nonserious violation (\$58 vs. \$138) and per failure-to-abate violation (\$4,300 vs. \$9,679). The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$2,154 vs. \$963), per repeat violation (\$7,227 vs. \$2,647), per failure-to-abate violation (\$8,575 vs. \$4,300) and per nonserious violation (\$435 vs. \$58). However, it was lower per willful violation (\$34,694 vs. \$44,333).

Litigation

In North Carolina, 5.3 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2012, higher than FY 2011 (4.6). The average state program had 15.5 percent of the inspections with citations contested, while the average federal jurisdiction had 11.4 percent of the inspections with citations contested.

N.C. Department of Labor
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Executive Summary (continued)

Consultation

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,242 total visits in FY 2012. This was a 3 percent decrease from FY 2011. Of 1,242 traditional visits, 85 percent were initial visits, 8 percent were training/assistance visits and 7 percent were followup visits. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2012 was 31 percent manufacturing, 20 percent construction, 32 percent other, and 17 percent public sector visits.

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

Education, Training and Technical Assistance

The Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau outreach training calendar and newsletter was emailed to more than 73,000 employers/employees during FY 2012. The bureau also distributed 66,913 OSHA-related publications in FY 2012, a 28 percent increase from FY 2011 with 48,120, and a 19 percent increase from FY 2010 with 53,960. In 2012, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 9,735 employers and employees. The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to 14 new companies and awarded recertification to 37 existing companies in FY 2012. There are currently a total of 145 companies in the Star programs.

Fatalities

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 36 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2012. Of the 36 investigated fatalities in FY 2012, 14 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 28 percent were related to "falls," 36 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 11 percent were related to "electrocutions," and 11 percent were related to "other."

Construction Inspections Emphasis

The Occupational Safety and Health Division established a construction special emphasis program (SEP) to decrease fatalities in the construction industry (SIC 15-17 and NAICS 23). The North Carolina counties included in the program are: Cleveland, Dare, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Iredell, Mecklenburg and Wake. The Construction Industry Special Emphasis Program accounted for 1,835 inspections during FY 2012 in North Carolina. Of the 1,835 inspections, 81 percent were safety and 19 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 39 percent of all activity within the SEP, and 61 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 2,138 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2012. A total of 1,078 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

Text Table 2

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

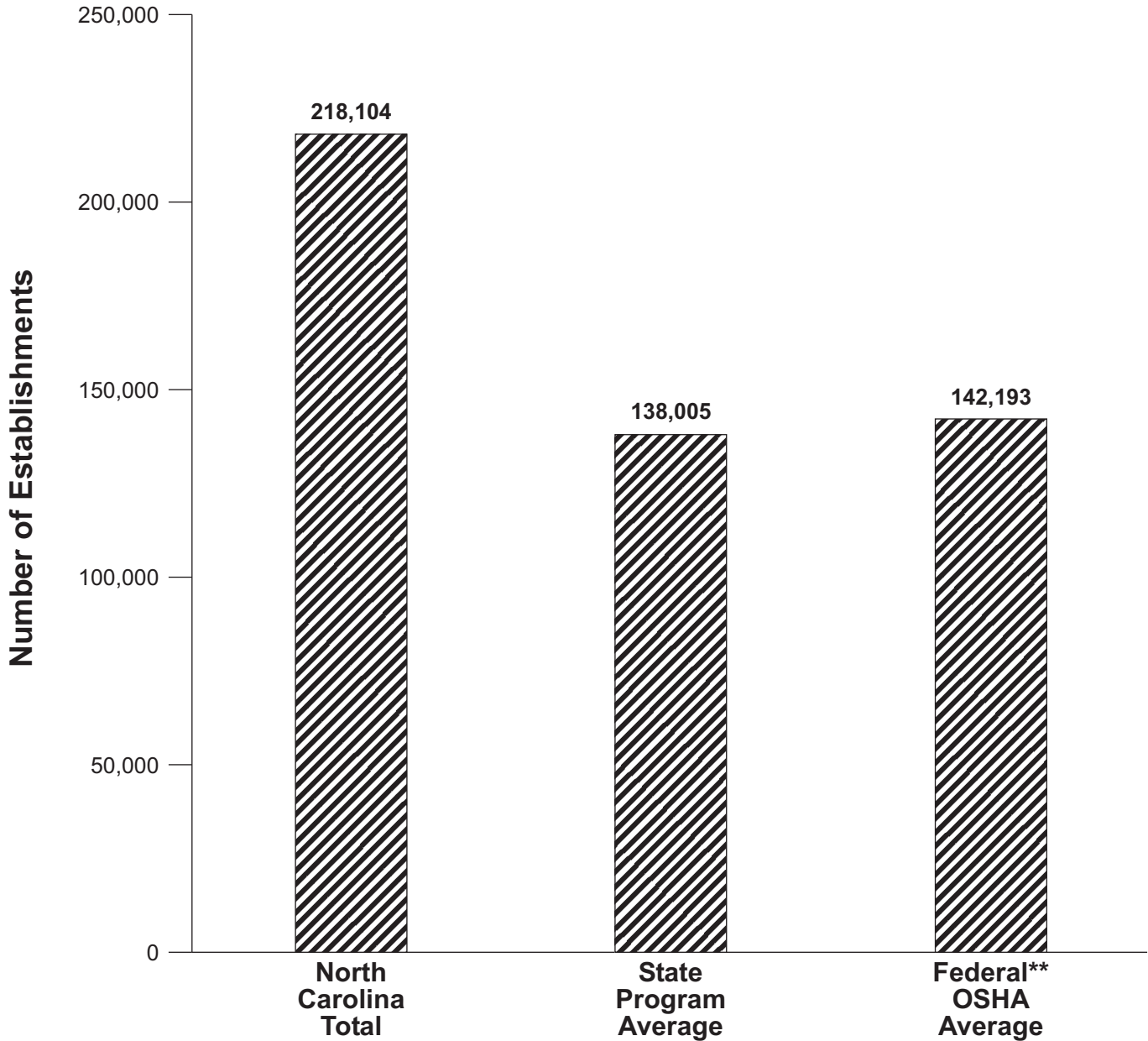
State Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹	Federally Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹
Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction	3,036,108	Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions²	4,407,985
Region 1—1 state	21,451	Region 1—5 states	365,568
Vermont	21,451	Connecticut ³	89,234
Region 2—1 jurisdiction	44,693	Maine	40,571
Puerto Rico	44,693	Massachusetts	169,790
Region 3—2 states	327,621	New Hampshire	37,452
Maryland	134,579	Rhode Island	28,521
Virginia	193,042	Region 2—2 states, 1 jurisdiction	751,213
Region 4—4 states	542,502	New Jersey ³	228,937
Kentucky	90,771	New York ³	519,504
North Carolina	218,104	Virgin Islands ³	2,772
South Carolina	102,045	Region 3—3 states, 1 jurisdiction	381,491
Tennessee	131,582	Delaware	24,290
Region 5—3 states	509,602	District of Columbia	21,502
Indiana	145,019	Pennsylvania	297,023
Michigan	219,119	West Virginia	38,676
Minnesota	145,464	Region 4—4 states	866,800
Region 6—1 state	44,221	Alabama	99,251
New Mexico	44,221	Florida	491,150
Region 7—1 state	80,801	Georgia	217,099
Iowa	80,801	Mississippi	59,300
Region 8—2 states	89,051	Region 5—3 states	707,216
Utah	68,820	Illinois ³	314,171
Wyoming	20,231	Ohio	253,491
Region 9—4 states	1,072,870	Wisconsin	139,554
Arizona	131,849	Region 6—4 states	780,719
California	849,875	Arkansas	65,158
Hawaii	31,939	Louisiana	103,365
Nevada	59,207	Oklahoma	90,050
Region 10—3 states	303,296	Texas	522,146
Alaska	19,985	Region 7—3 states	276,090
Oregon	107,397	Kansas	74,301
Washington	175,914	Missouri	149,903
		Nebraska	51,886
		Region 8—4 states	235,438
		Colorado	151,973
		Montana	36,011
		North Dakota	21,832
		South Dakota	25,622
		Region 9²	
		Region 10—1 state	43,450
		Idaho	43,450

1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns—United States, 2010 (Private sector only).

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

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

Text Table 3 Comparison of Number of Establishments



**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

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Inspection Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

Definitions of Types of Inspections

I. General Schedule Inspections:

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

II. Unprogrammed Inspections:

A. Accident:

An accident inspection results from the reporting of the following:

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

B. Complaint:

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

C. Referral:

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

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

D. Followup:

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

E. Unprogrammed Related:

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

Inspections Series Highlights

- The number of inspections in North Carolina decreased from 4,276 in FY 2011 to 4,236 in FY 2012, a decrease of 1 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was 2,333, less than FY 2011 (2,380).
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 1,321, more than FY 2011 (1,166).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina decreased from 2,790 in FY 2011 to 2,644 in FY 2012, a decrease of 6 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs decreased from 1,859 in FY 2011 to 1,787 in FY 2012, a decrease of 4 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 12 percent increase from 958 in FY 2011 to 1,083 in FY 2012.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina increased from 1,486 in FY 2011 to 1,592 in FY 2012, an increase of 7 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs increased from 521 in FY 2011 to 546 in FY 2012, an increase of 5 percent.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 13 percent increase from 208 in FY 2011 to 238 in FY 2012.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2012 for manufacturing was 18 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 15 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 2012 for construction was 43 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 40 percent of total inspections for the average state program, and 55 percent of the total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina conducted 5 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2012, compared to 16 percent of 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 2012 was 25 days for North Carolina, 39 days for the average state program, and 41 for the average federal jurisdiction.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

Inspections, All Types

Comparison	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	4,500	4,500	4,276	4,276	4,236	4,236
State Program**	57,457	2,611	52,369	2,380	51,327	2,333
Federal OSHA*	41,058	1,324	36,147	1,166	40,961	1,321

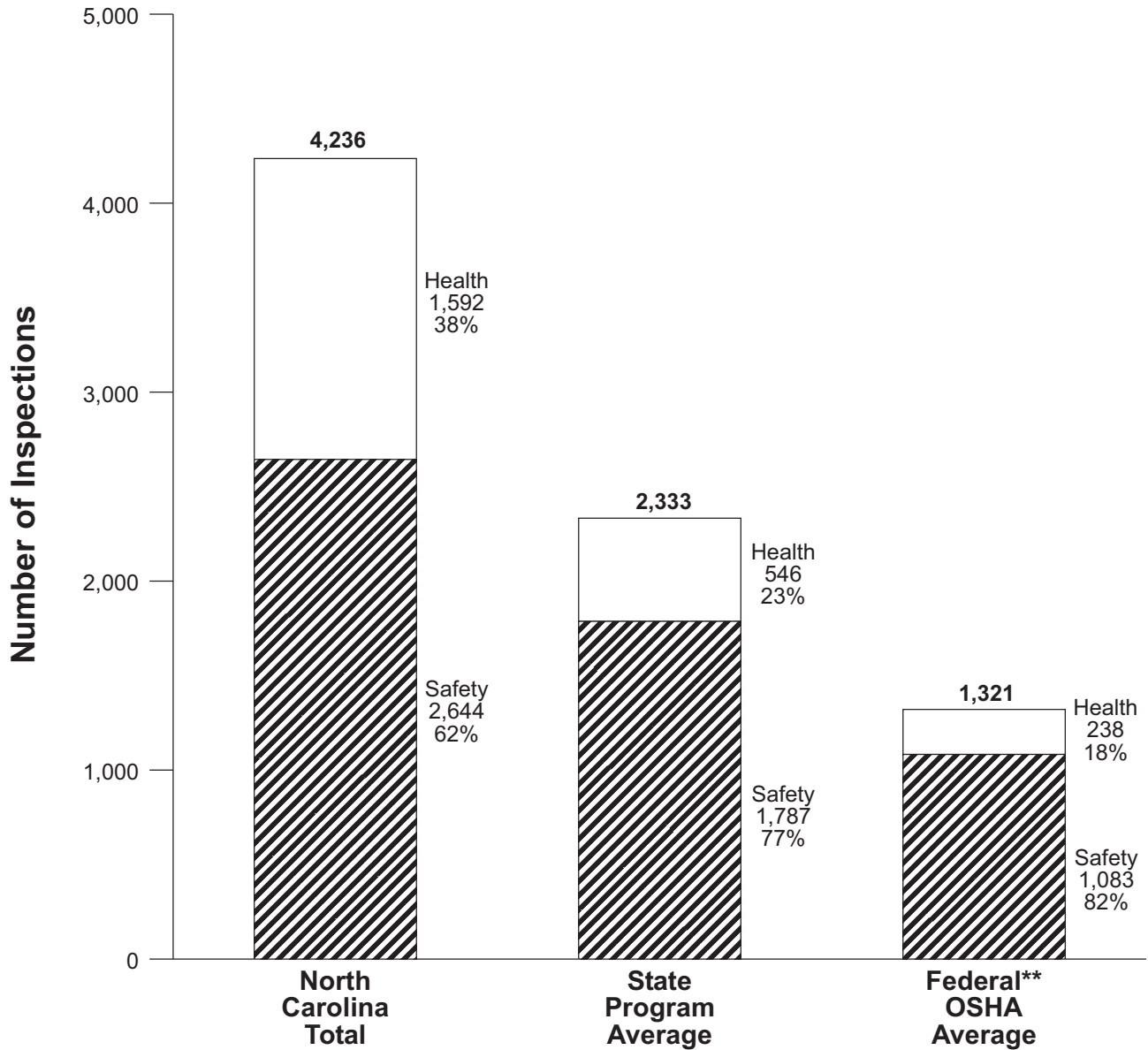
Inspections by Category FY 2012

Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
North Carolina	2,644	62	1,592	38
State Program**	1,787	77	546	23
Federal OSHA*	1,083	82	238	18

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

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

Inspections by Category*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-13.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

Inspections by Type

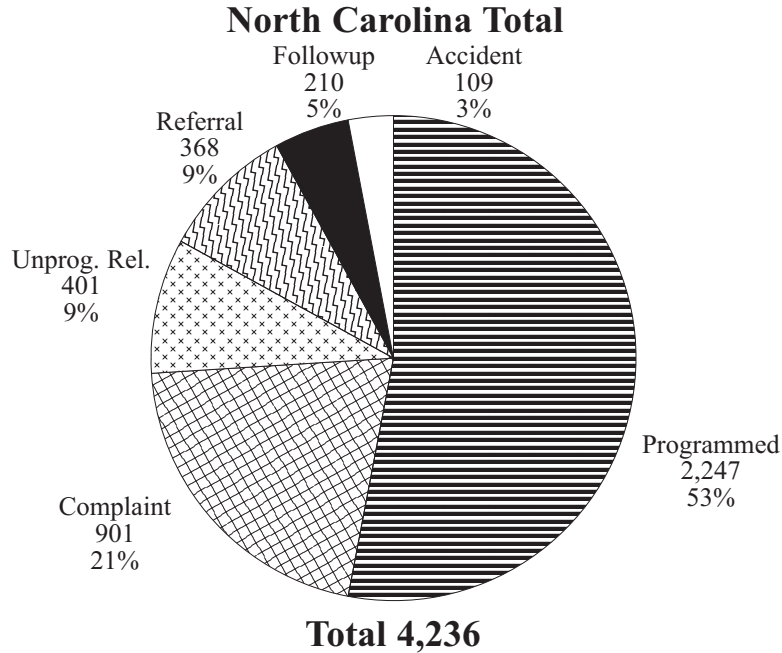
Comparison	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	109	3	901	21	2,247	53
State Program**	132	5	421	18	1,296	56
Federal OSHA*	29	2	309	23	744	56

Comparison	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	210	5	368	9	401	9
State Program**	114	5	250	11	120	5
Federal OSHA*	36	3	157	12	46	4

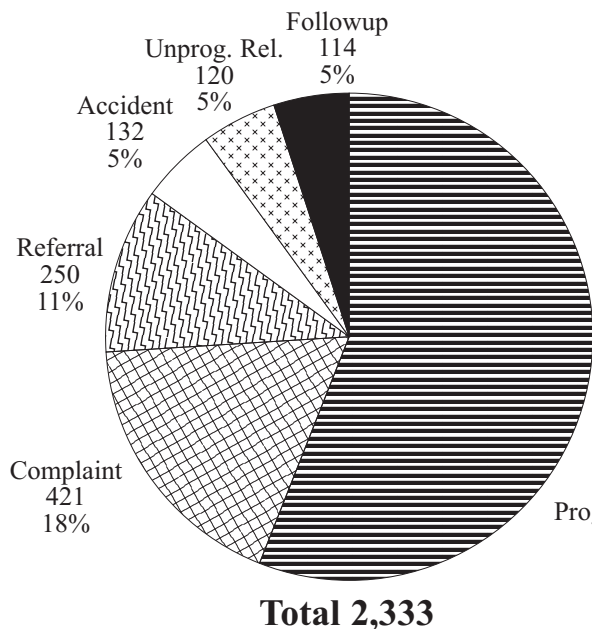
*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

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

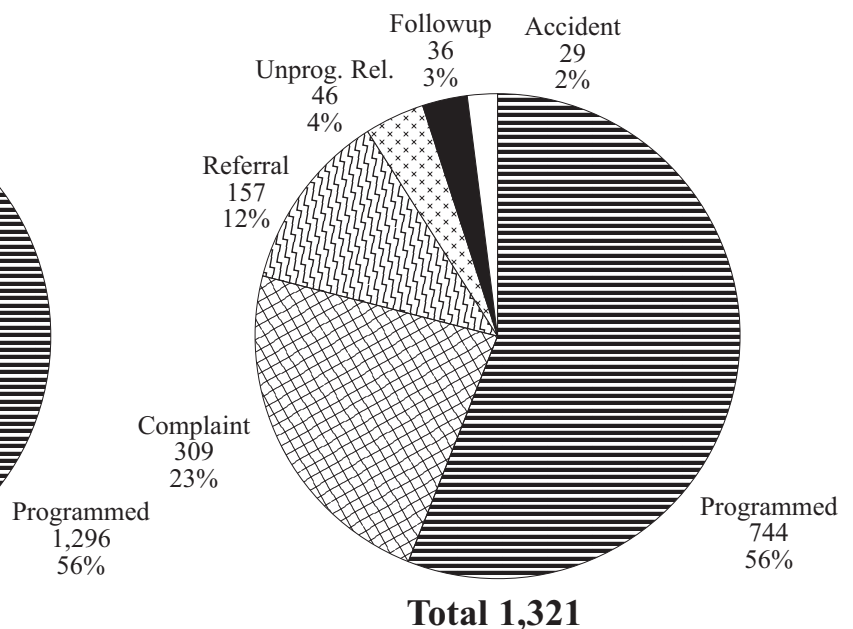
Inspections by Type*



State Program Average



Federal OSHA Average**



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-13.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
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Inspections by Industry Type

Comparison	Construction		Manufacturing	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,835	43	768	18
State Program**	945	40	359	15
Federal OSHA*	726	55	271	20

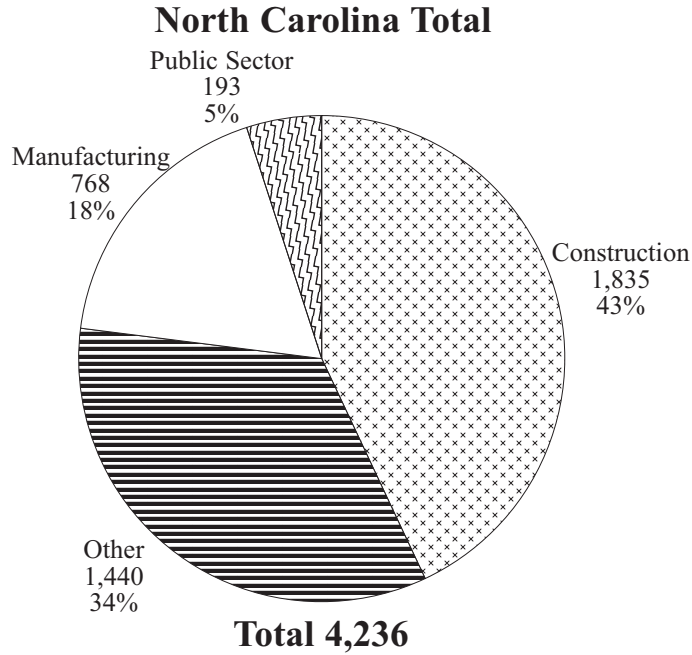
Comparison	Other		Public Sector***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,440	34	193	5
State Program**	667	29	362	16
Federal OSHA*	324	25	N/A	N/A

*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. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

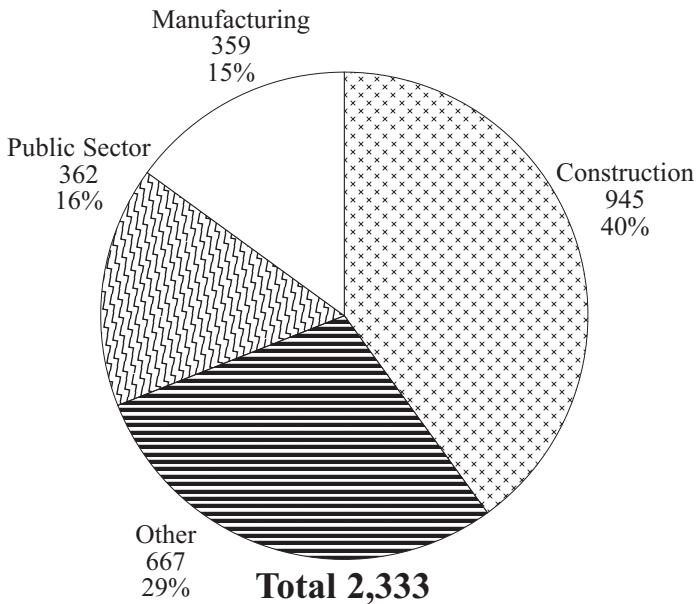
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

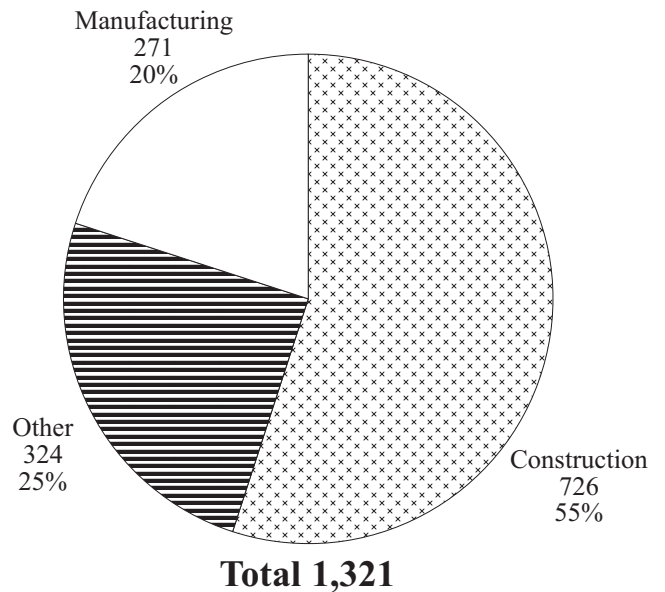
Inspections by Industry Type*



State Program Average



Federal OSHA Average**

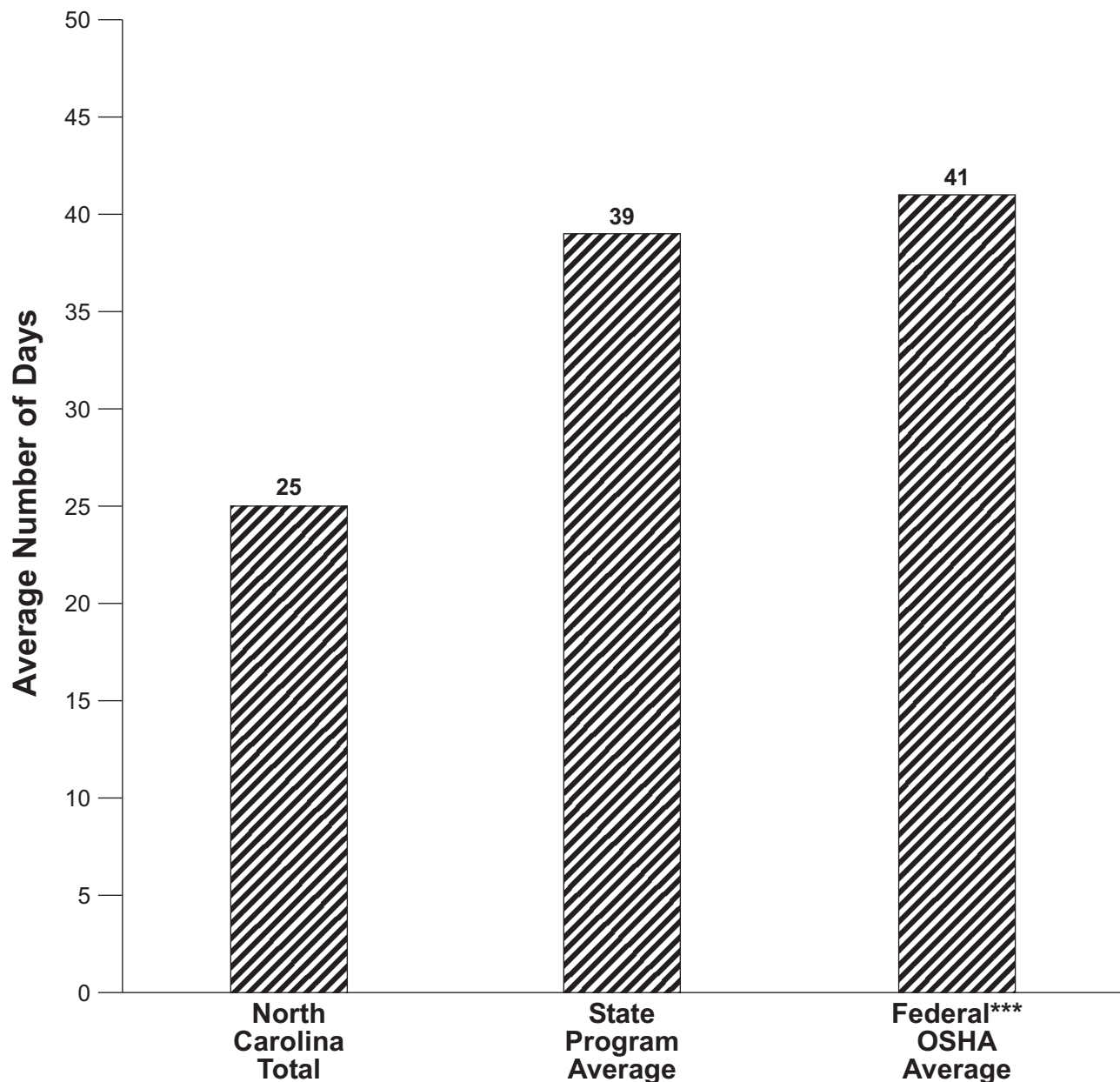


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-13.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

Average Lapse Time for All Inspections***



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-13.

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

***Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

Violation Series

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

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 2009–September 2012**

Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina decreased 2 percent from 9,742 in FY 2011 to 9,510 in FY 2012.
- The total number of violations cited in FY 2012 by the average state program was 4,980, a 3 percent decrease from FY 2011 (5,148).
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced a 4 percent decrease in the total violations cited, from 2,638 in FY 2011 to 2,540 in FY 2012.
- North Carolina cited 4,875 serious violations in FY 2012, a 3 percent increase from 4,728 serious violations in FY 2011.
- The average state program cited 2,284 serious violations in FY 2012, a 1 percent increase from FY 2011 with 2,260.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,842 serious violations in FY 2012, a 4 percent decrease from 1,918 serious violations in FY 2011.
- North Carolina continues to cite more nonserious violations (4,452), compared to the average state program with 2,587 nonserious violations and the average federal jurisdiction with 583 nonserious violations cited in FY 2012.
- Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (2.3) than the average state program (2.1) and more violations per inspection than the average federal jurisdiction (1.9).
- In FY 2012, North Carolina reclassified 1.1 percent of the violations, compared to 4.9 percent of violations reclassified in the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 8

Violations in Fiscal Years 2010–2012

Comparison	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	10,387	10,387	9,742	9,742	9,510	9,510
State Program**	120,231	5,465	113,251	5,148	109,554	4,980
Federal OSHA*	96,447	3,111	81,796	2,638	78,727	2,540

*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. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

**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 2011–September 2012**

Violations by Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	4,875	4,875	51	4,452	4,452	47
State Program**	50,233	2,284	46	56,912	2,587	52
Federal OSHA*	57,112	1,842	72	18,058	583	23

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	165	165	2	6	6	0
State Program**	1,896	86	2	194	9	0
Federal OSHA*	3,034	98	4	423	14	1

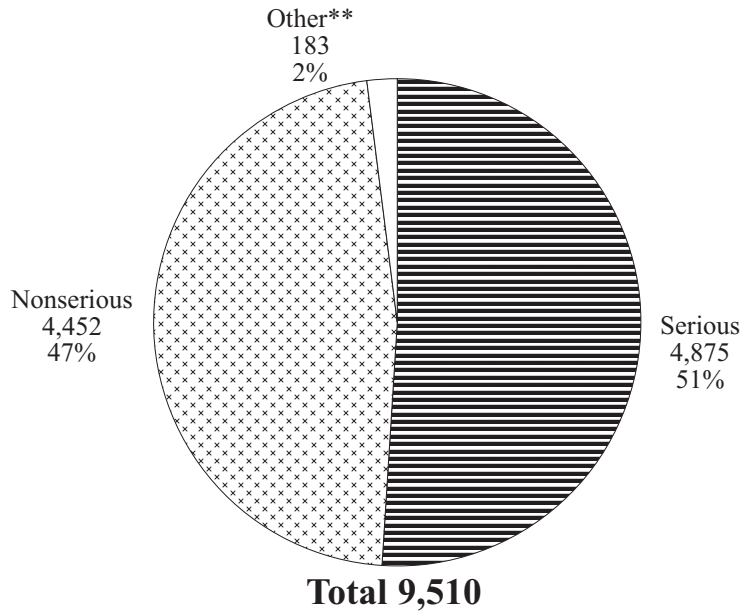
Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	12	12	0	0	0	0
State Program**	308	14	0	11	0	0
Federal OSHA*	100	3	0	0	0	0

*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

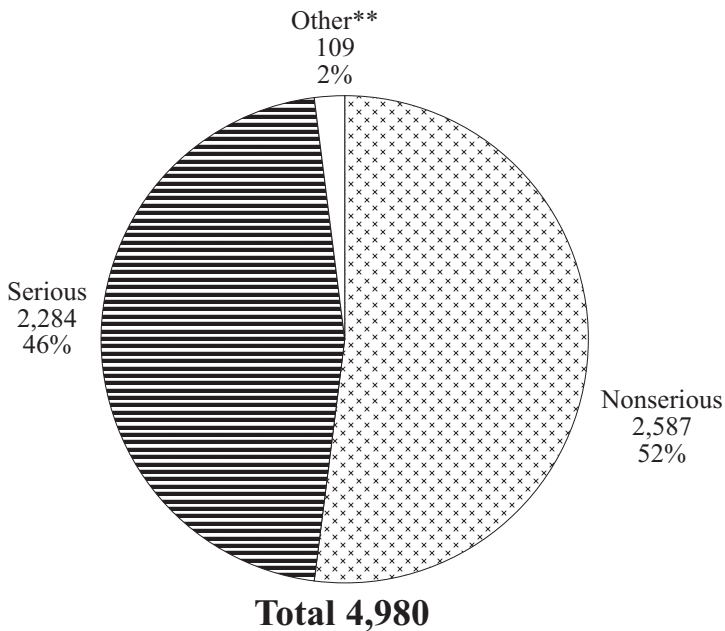
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

Violations by Type*

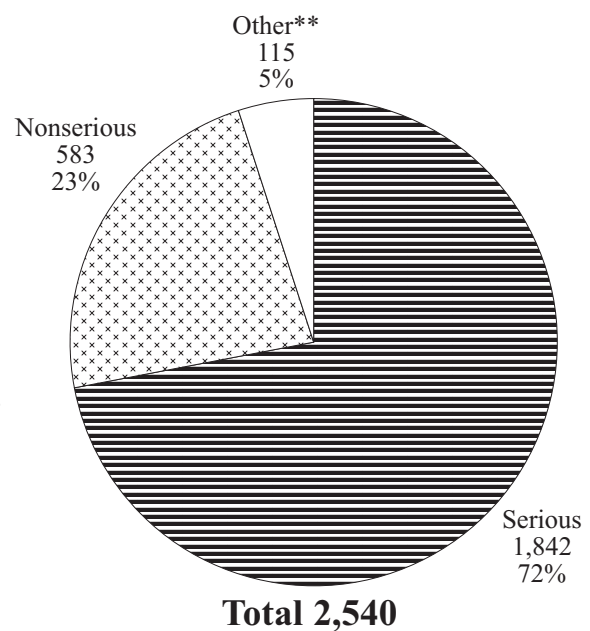
North Carolina Total



State Program Average



Federal OSHA Average***



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-13.

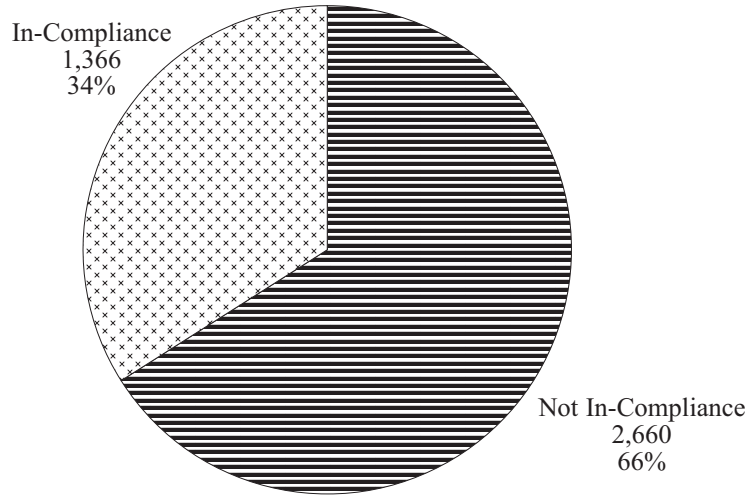
**"Other" violations include repeat, willful, failure-to-abate and unclassified violations.

***Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

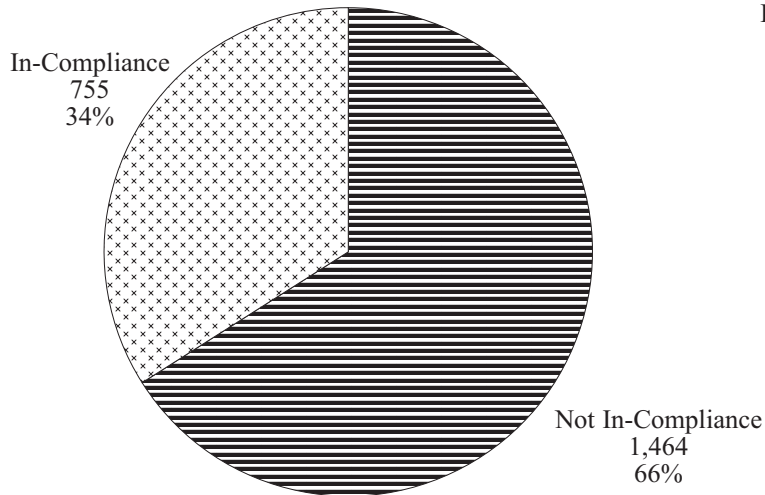
**Inspections In-Compliance or With Citations Issued*
(Excluding Followup Inspections)**

North Carolina Total



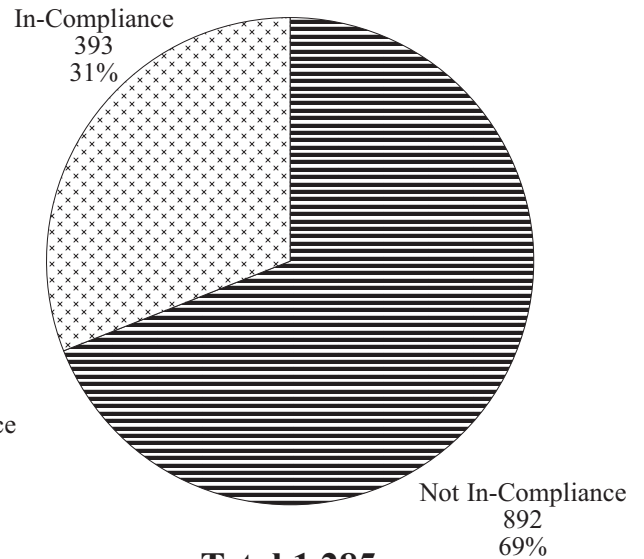
Total 4,026

State Program Average



Total 2,219

Federal OSHA Average**

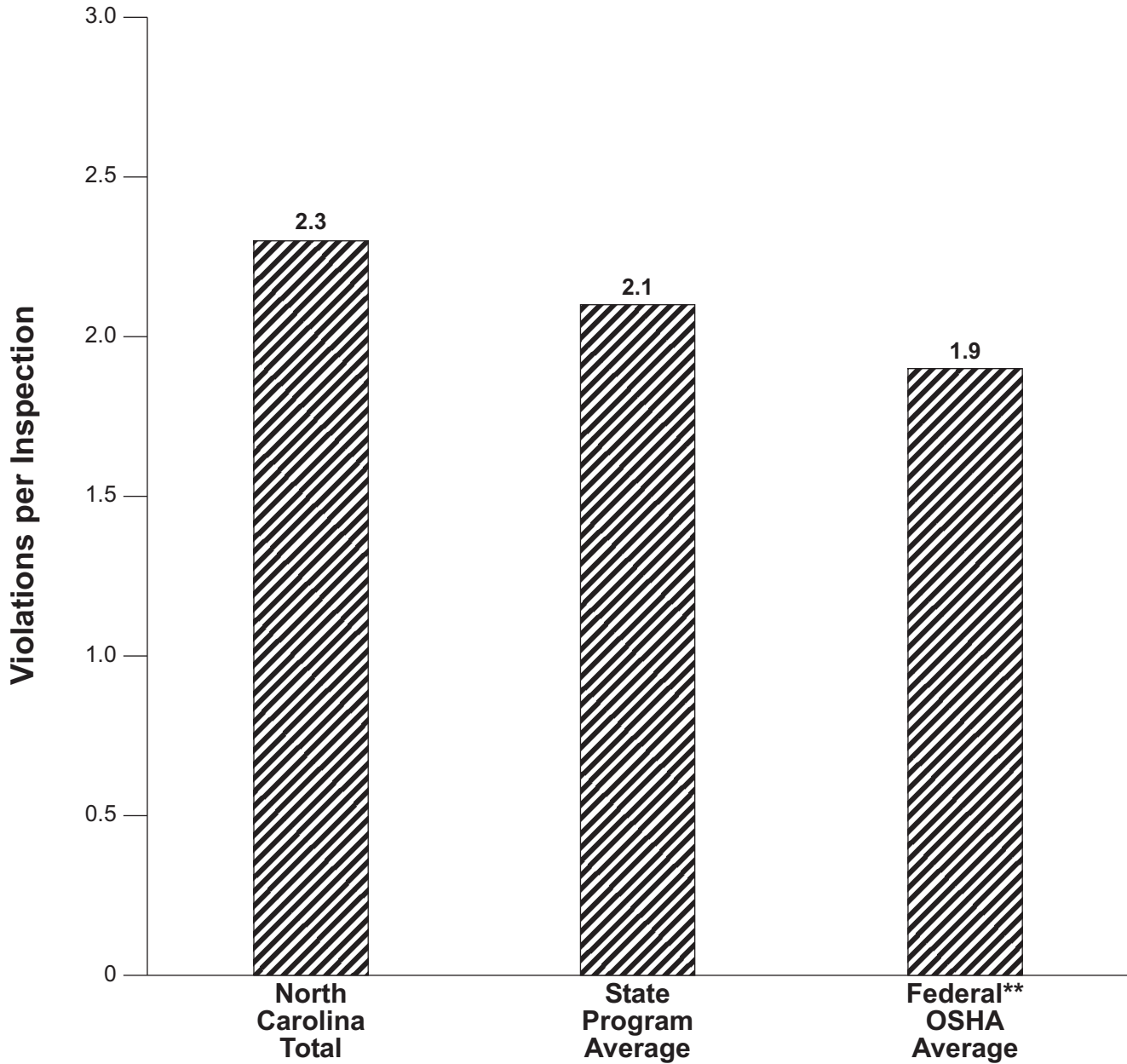


Total 1,285

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-13.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

Violations per Inspection* (Excluding Followup Inspections)

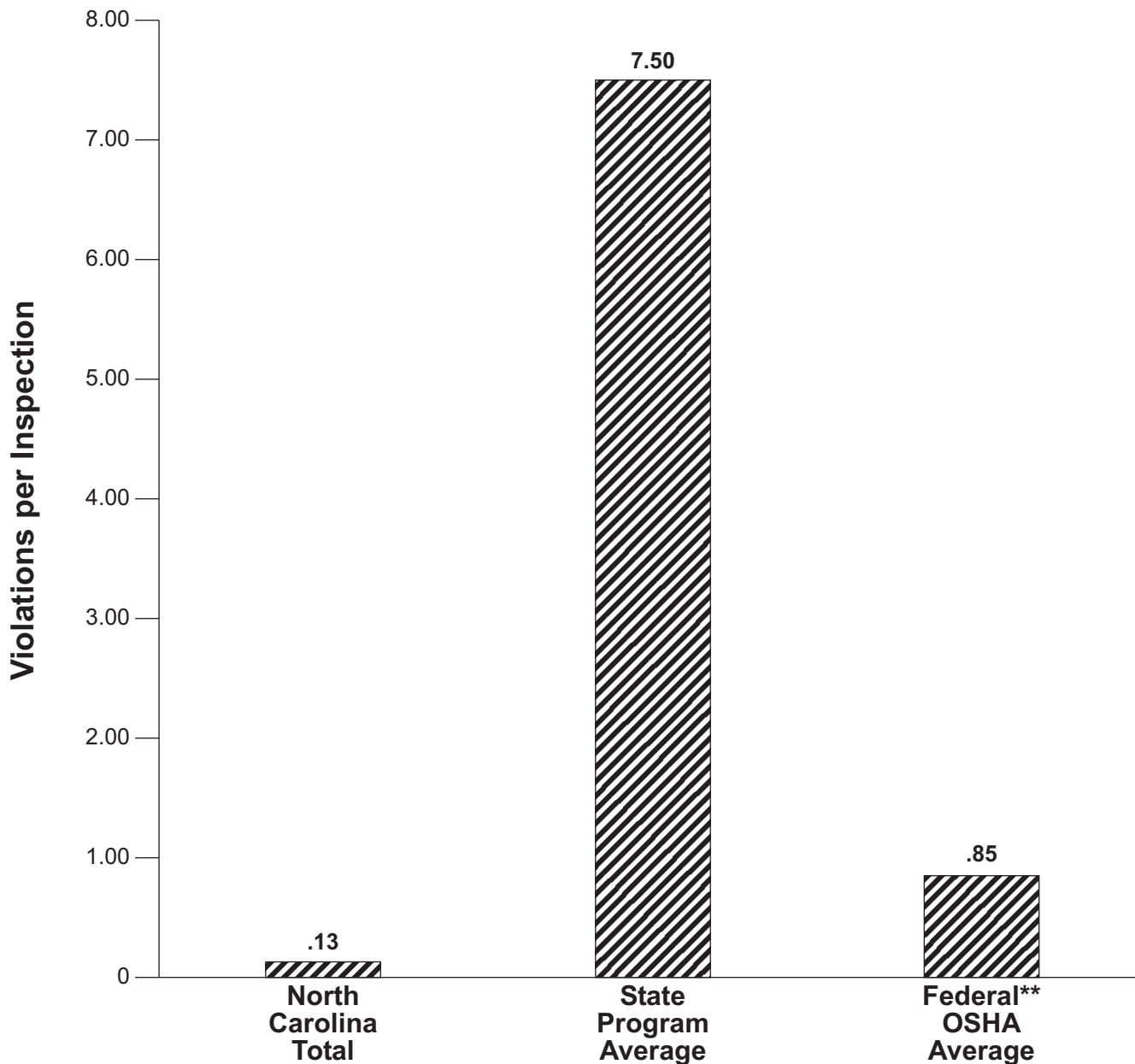


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-13.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

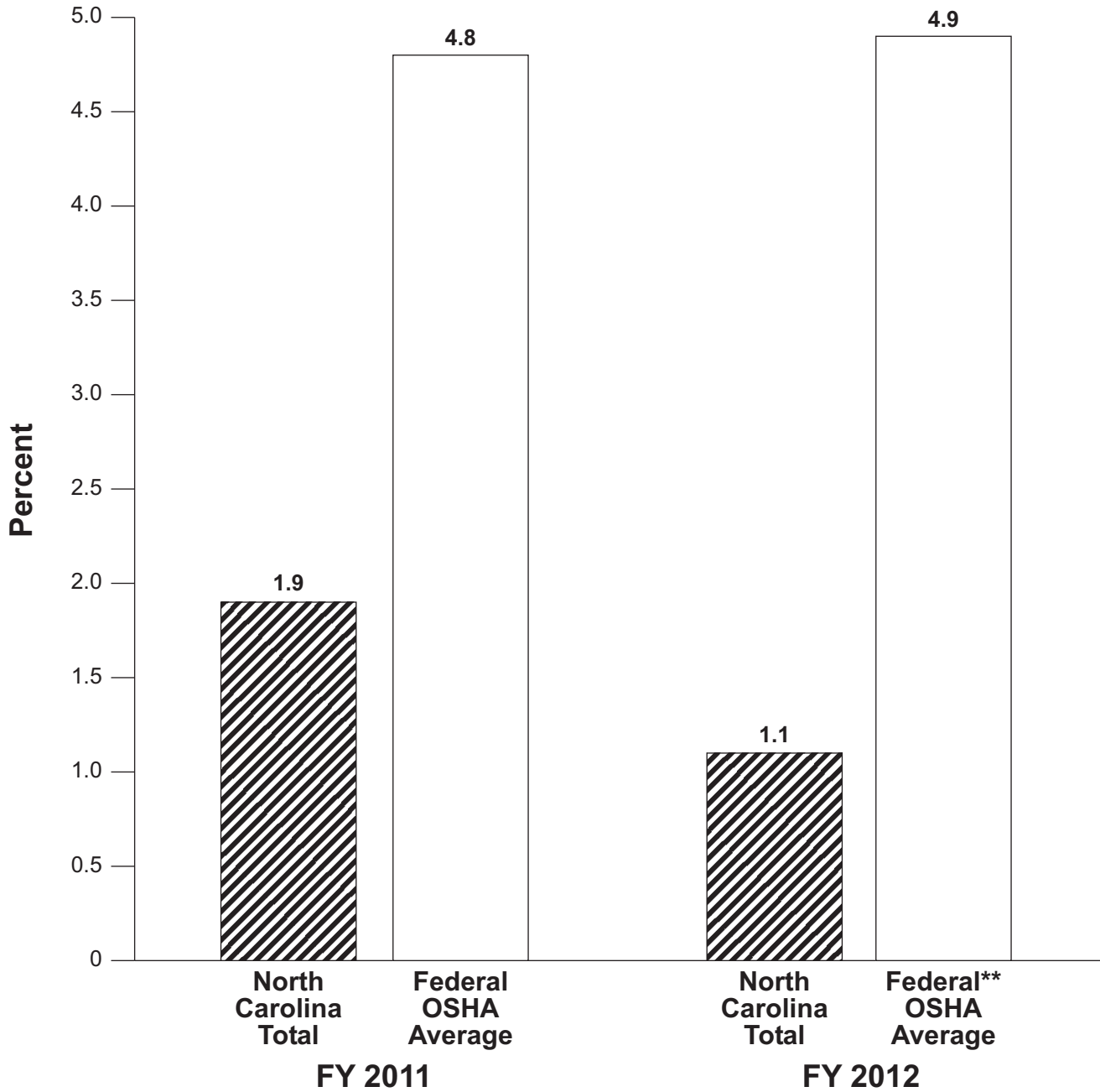
Violations per Followup Inspection*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-13.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

Violations Reclassified*



*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), 10-16-12.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

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Penalty Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012**

Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$5,706,166 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2012, compared to a total of \$3,217,832 assessed by the average state program and \$5,441,011 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$963 in FY 2012, lower than \$966 in the average state program and lower than \$2,154 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$243,795 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2012, a 6 percent decrease from \$259,119 assessed in FY 2011.
- In FY 2012, North Carolina retained 72.6 percent of penalties assessed compared to 59.1 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 15

Penalty Assessment, All Types

Comparison	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	\$ 5,850,453	\$5,850,453	\$ 6,417,852	\$6,417,852	\$ 5,706,166	\$5,706,166
State Program**	\$ 69,690,141	\$3,167,734	\$ 72,689,585	\$3,304,072	\$ 70,792,293	\$3,217,832
Federal OSHA*	\$179,981,532	\$5,805,856	\$177,699,613	\$5,732,246	\$168,671,343	\$5,441,011

*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. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

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

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 4,692,168	\$4,692,168	82	\$ 259,573	\$259,573	4
State Program**	\$ 48,528,725	\$2,205,851	69	\$7,825,838	\$355,720	11
Federal OSHA*	\$122,996,613	\$3,967,633	73	\$7,863,119	\$253,649	5

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 436,825	\$436,825	8	\$ 266,000	\$266,000	5
State Program**	\$ 4,557,353	\$207,152	6	\$ 6,876,140	\$312,552	10
Federal OSHA*	\$21,956,754	\$708,282	13	\$15,057,350	\$485,721	9

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 51,600	\$ 51,600	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program**	\$2,981,186	\$135,509	4	\$ 23,051	\$ 1,048	0
Federal OSHA*	\$ 797,507	\$ 25,726	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0

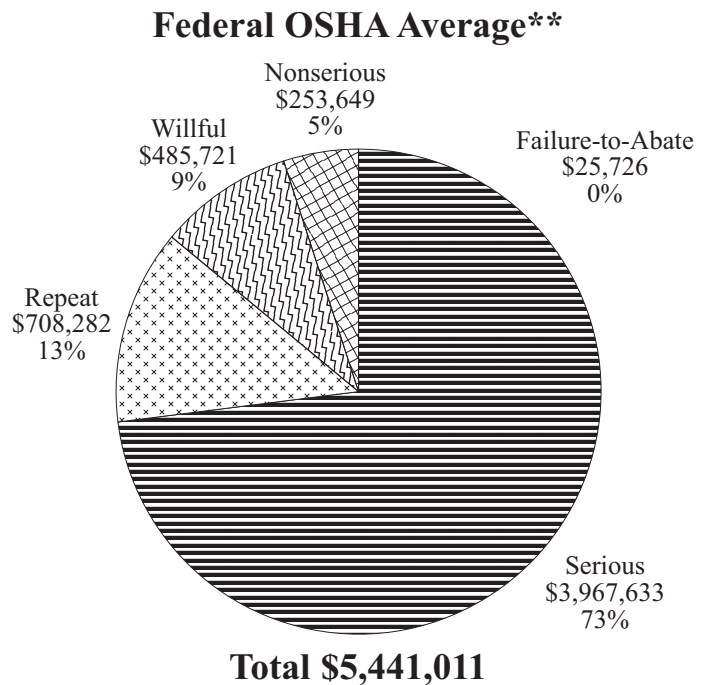
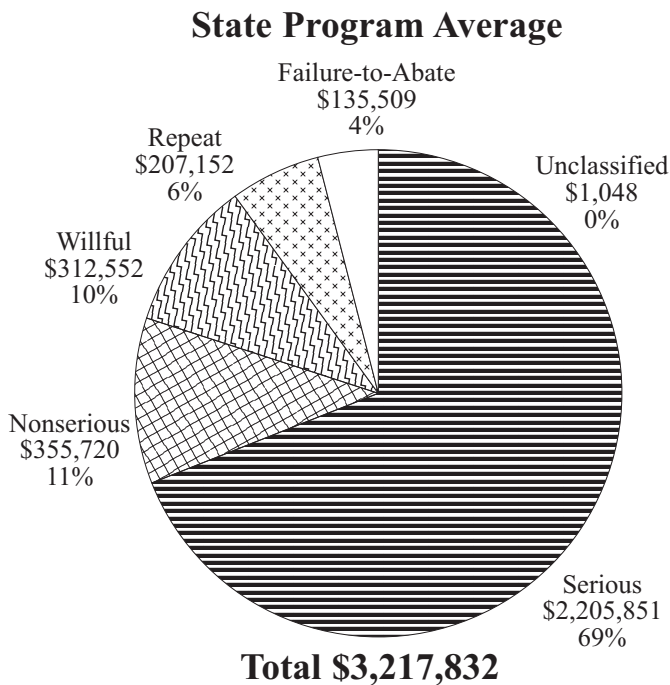
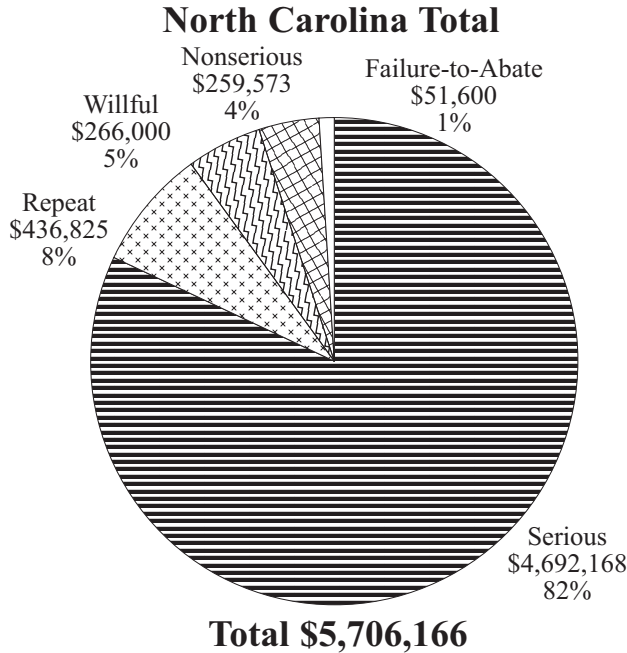
*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-10-13.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

CHART 18

Penalty Assessment per Violation

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to-Abate	Unclassified***
North Carolina	\$ 963	\$ 58	\$2,647	\$44,333	\$ 4,300	\$ 0
State Program**	\$ 966	\$138	\$2,409	\$34,728	\$ 9,679	\$ 2,096
Federal OSHA*	\$2,154	\$435	\$7,227	\$34,694	\$ 8,575	\$ 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. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

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**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type Public Sector*

Comparison	Penalty Assessment (All Types)	
	Total	Average
North Carolina	\$ 243,795	\$243,795
State Program***	\$3,346,809	\$152,128
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 229,700	\$229,700	94	\$ 13,915	\$13,915	6
State Program***	\$2,238,273	\$101,740	67	\$469,260	\$21,330	14
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 180	\$ 180	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program***	\$313,990	\$14,272	9	\$223,000	\$10,136	7
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified****		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 0	\$ 0	0	\$0	\$0	0
State Program***	\$ 102,286	\$ 4,650	3	\$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. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

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

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

Penalty Assessment per Violation Public Sector*

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to-Abate	Unclassified****
North Carolina	\$1,492	\$56	\$ 180	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0
State Program***	\$ 199	\$78	\$1,353	\$24,272	\$ 2,045	\$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. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

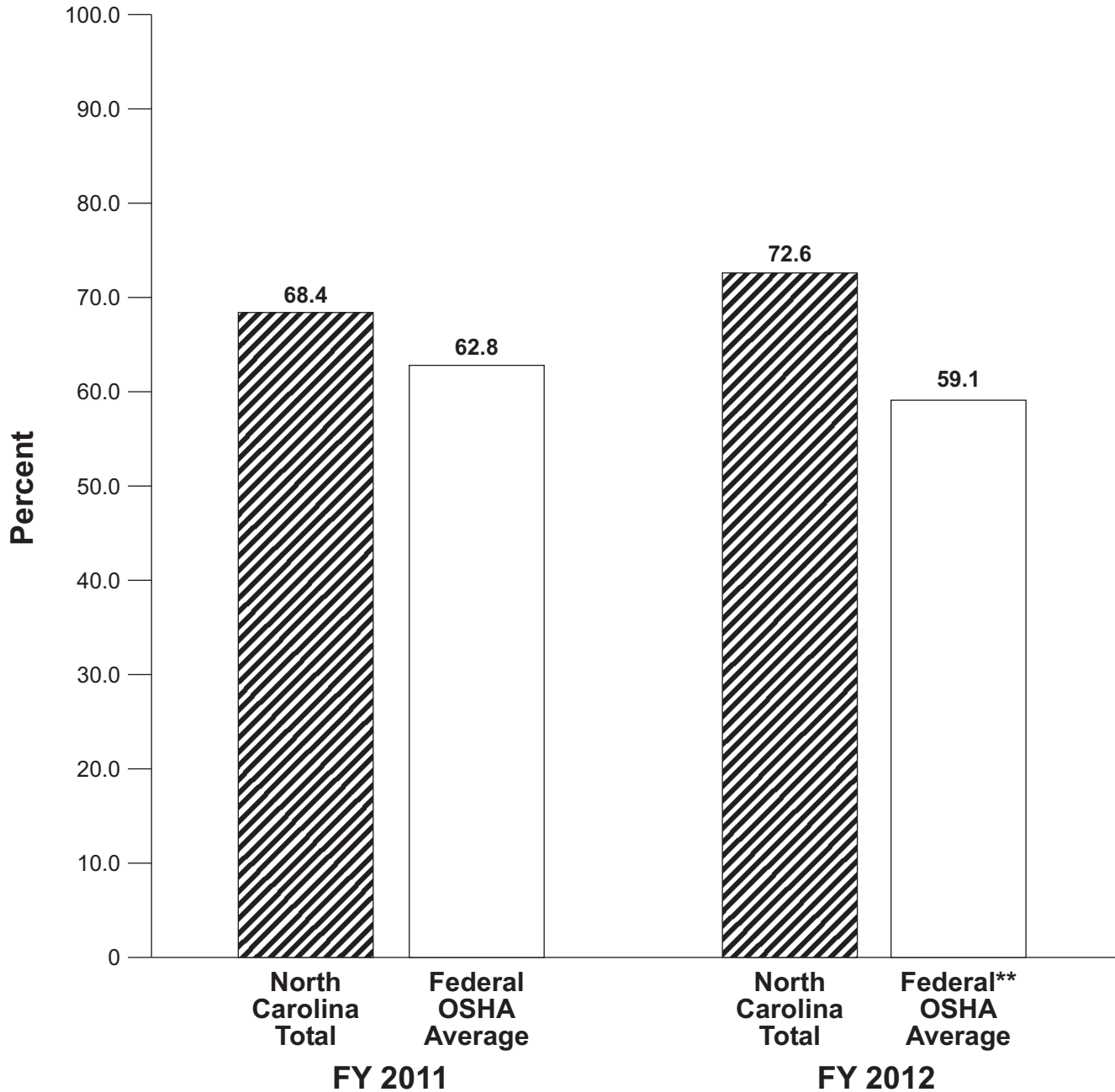
***State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

CHART 21

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2012

Penalty Retention*



*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), run 10-16-12.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

Litigation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012**

Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina remained the same in FY 2012 and FY 2011 (141). The number of contested cases in the average state program was 227, and the number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 276.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina remained at 5.3 percent from FY 2011 and FY 2012.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average state program increased from 14.9 percent in FY 2011 to 15.5 percent in FY 2012.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was higher in FY 2012 at 11.4 than in FY 2011 at 10.9.

CHART 22

Contested Cases October 2009–September 2012

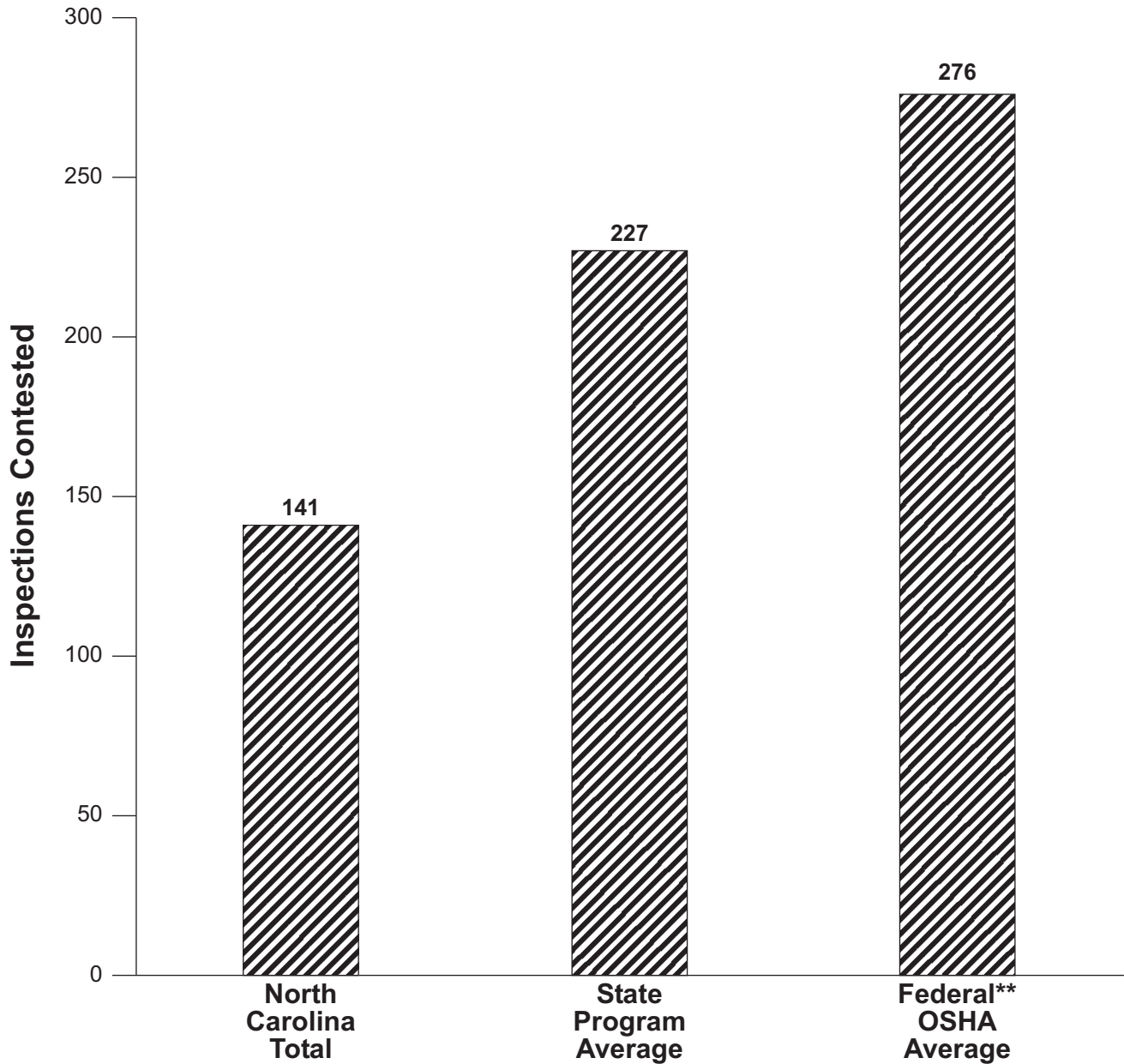
Comparison	FY 2010			FY 2011		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	138	138	4.6	141	141	5.3
State Program**	5,163	235	14.5	4,933	224	14.9
Federal OSHA*	2,475	80	8.1	3,028	98	10.9

Comparison	FY 2012		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	141	141	5.3
State Program**	4,991	227	15.5
Federal OSHA*	3,145	276	11.4

*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs. Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

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

Number of Inspections Contested*

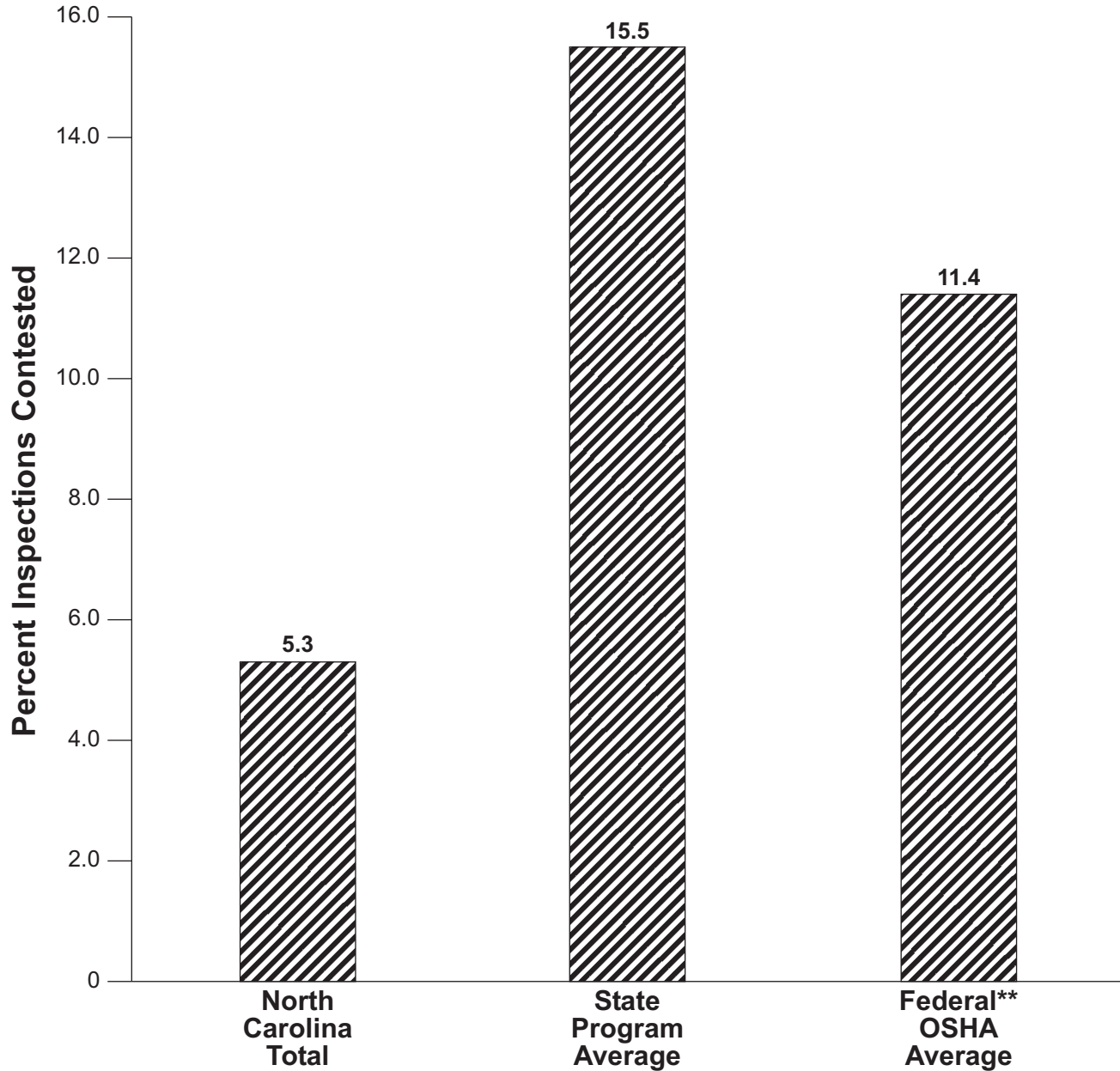


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-13.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-10-13.

**Federal OSHA data provided by U.S. Department of Labor.

**Occupational Injury and Illness
Incident Rates**

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Calendar Years 2004–2011**

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

Industry	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.4	6.7	6.1	7.6	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.4
Mining	3.8	2.5	3.6	2.7	3.5	2.3	3.1	2.1
Construction	6.4	4.4	6.3	4.6	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.0
Manufacturing	6.6	5.3	6.3	5.1	6.0	5.1	5.6	4.4
Transportation	5.5	4.8	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.1
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.0
Retail Trade	5.3	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6
Services	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.4
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.9	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.3

Industry	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.3	4.5	5.3	6.1	4.8	2.9	5.5	3.2
Mining	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7
Construction	4.7	3.7	4.3	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.8
Manufacturing	5.0	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.7	4.4	3.7
Transportation	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.6
Wholesale Trade	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4
Retail Trade	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	.08	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.7
Services	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.9
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.5	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.3

*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*, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. 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, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Lost Workday Case Rates* by Industry A Comparison Between North Carolina and the United States**

Industry	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.5	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.1
Mining	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.2
Construction	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.4
Manufacturing	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.4
Transportation	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.3
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.7
Retail Trade	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0
Services	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.1	N/A	1.9

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

*Lost Workday 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*, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. 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, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

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State Demographic Profile

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

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 5 percent by the end of FY 2013. Goal Two is to reduce the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses by 15 percent by the end of FY 2013.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

Text Table 4
State Demographic Profile
Private Sector

Private Sector	NAICS	SIC	Establishments*	Employees*
Construction	23	15-17	25,989	173,176
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,361	439,312
Transportation	48-49	40-59	6,870	126,501
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	55,052	627,334
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	29,007	267,733
Services	54-81	70-89	124,916	2,002,862
All Other			3,669	45,909
Total Private Sector			255,894	3,682,827

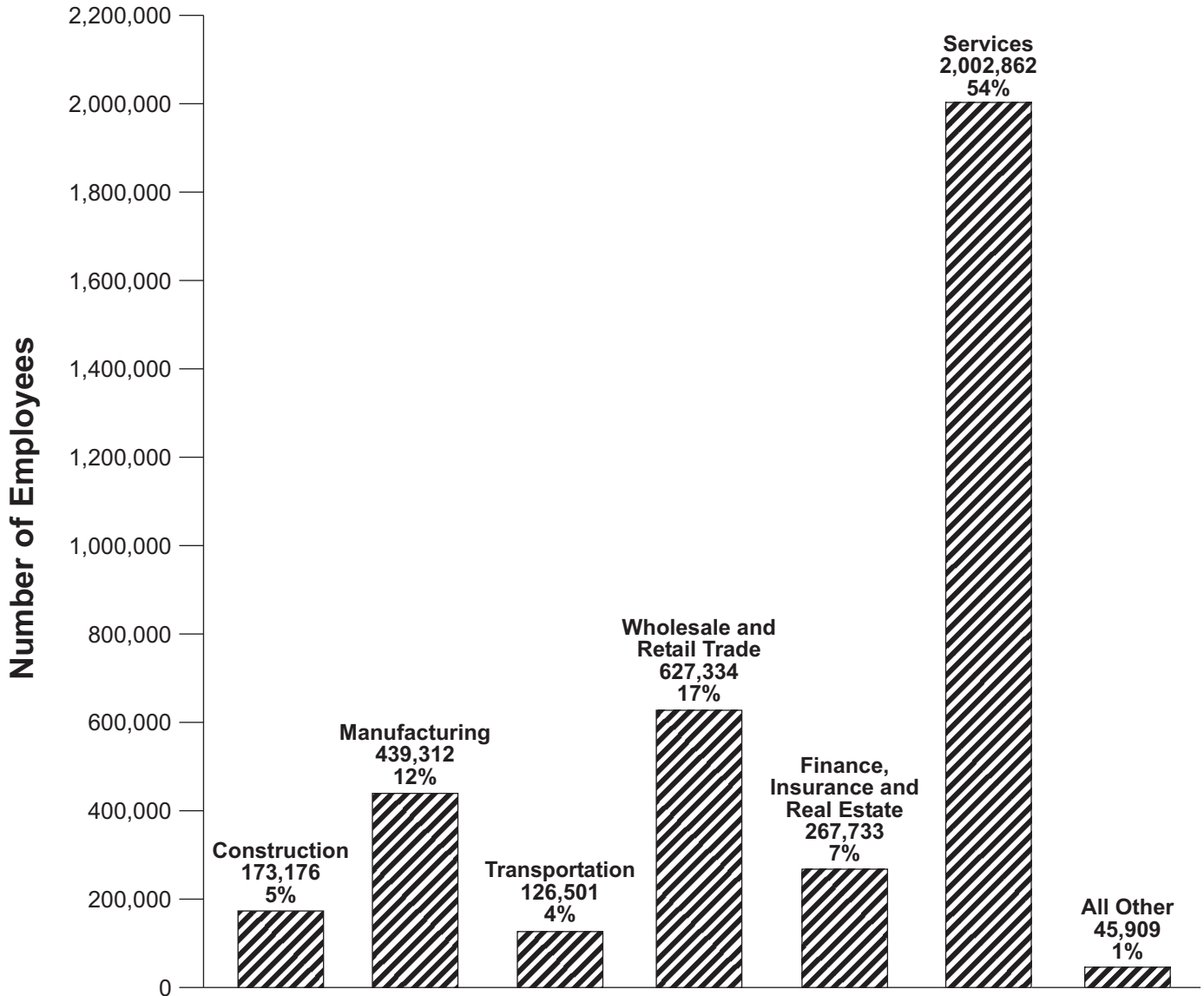
Text Table 5
State Demographic Profile
Public Sector

Public Sector	Establishments*	Employees*
State	1,734	180,748
Local	4,464	436,702
Total Public Sector	6,198	617,450

*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2012.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

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 2012.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2011–September 2012

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)	350	324	93	1	24	1	Fall protection—Residential construction—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.20(b)(2)	254	210	83	0	14	30	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections
1926.1053(b)(1)	201	189	94	0	8	4	Ladders—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.102(a)(1)	191	173	91	0	8	10	PPE—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.503(a)(1)	141	130	92	0	6	5	Fall protection—Training program
1926.100(a)	114	110	96	0	1	3	PPE—Head protection—General requirements
1926.501(b)(11)	100	95	95	0	4	1	Fall protection—Steep roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(1)	93	84	90	1	4	4	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(10)	60	52	87	0	5	3	Fall protection—Low slope roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.451(e)(1)	54	47	87	0	5	2	Scaffolds—Access by various means
1926.28(a)	41	41	100	0	0	0	Personal protective equipment—Using equipment to reduce hazards
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	41	40	98	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.451(g)(4)(i)	43	39	91	0	4	0	Scaffolds—Guardrail systems—Installed on open sides and ends of platforms
1926.20(b)(1)	40	39	98	0	0	1	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.1053(b)(4)	44	38	86	0	0	6	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.1060(a)	39	37	95	0	0	2	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	38	35	92	0	0	3	Scaffolds—Aerial lifts—Extensible and articulating boom platforms—Body belts and lanyards worn/used
1926.501(b)(14)	36	35	97	0	1	0	Fall protection—Wall openings—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.1053(b)(13)	36	35	97	0	0	1	Ladders—Use—Top step used as a step
1926.501(c)	40	31	78	0	8	1	Fall protection—Protection from falling objects—Erect toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems to prevent objects from falling from higher levels
NCGS 95-129(1)	31	30	97	0	1	0	General Duty Clause
1926.21(b)(2)	34	29	85	0	0	5	Safety training and education—Instruction to avoid unsafe conditions
1926.503(b)(1)	67	27	40	0	0	40	Fall protection—Certification of training
1926.503(a)(2)	26	25	96	0	0	1	Fall protection—Training—Each employee trained by competent person
1926.502(a)(2)	22	22	100	0	0	0	Fall protection—System criteria and practices—General/employers

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-10-13.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2011–September 2012

CHART 28

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

Standard Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Serious Percent	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
1910.212(a)(1)	128	122	95	0	1	5	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.215(b)(9)	121	99	82	0	2	20	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.151(c)	111	97	87	0	0	14	Medical and first aid—Eyewash and emergency showers
1910.1200(e)(1)	279	89	32	0	3	187	Hazard communication—Written program
NCGS 95-129(1)	89	87	98	0	1	1	General Duty Clause
1910.215(a)(4)	88	76	86	0	1	11	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.133(a)(1)	73	68	93	0	1	4	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.1200(h)(1)	154	64	42	0	0	90	Hazard communication—Training
1910.132(a)	68	61	90	0	0	7	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.23(c)(1)	68	58	85	0	1	9	Walking and working surfaces—Protect open sided floors, platforms and runways
1910.304(g)(5)	96	56	58	0	0	40	Electrical—Grounding—Path to ground
1910.132(d)(1)	85	48	56	0	0	37	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment
1910.305(b)(1)(ii)	110	47	43	0	3	60	Electrical cabinets, boxes and fittings—Unused openings effectively closed
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	67	45	67	0	2	20	Lockout/Tagout—Periodic inspection
1910.132(d)(2)	206	43	21	0	3	160	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment—Written certification
1910.212(b)	70	42	60	0	0	28	Machine guarding—Fixed Machinery—Anchored to prevent moving/walking
1910.242(b)	63	40	63	0	0	23	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and PPE with pressure reduced to less than 30 psi
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	41	38	93	0	0	3	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.134(e)(1)	64	33	52	0	2	29	Personal Protective Equipment—Respiratory protection—Medical evaluation
1910.101(b)	54	33	61	0	0	21	Compressed gases—In-plant handling, storage, and utilization in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1-1965
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	34	33	97	1	0	0	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.138(a)	39	32	82	0	2	5	General requirements—Proper selection and use of appropriate hand protection when employees' hands are exposed to hazards
1910.1200(g)(8)	89	31	35	0	1	57	Safety Data Sheets—Safety data sheets maintained and readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s)
1910.147(c)(1)	34	30	88	0	0	4	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control program
1910.22(a)(1)	49	28	57	0	0	21	Housekeeping—All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, and service rooms shall be kept clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-10-13.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

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

Standard Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Serious Percent	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
1910.215(b)(9)	14	13	93	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.212(a)(1)	11	11	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.215(a)(4)	11	11	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.212(b)	7	6	86	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Fixed machinery—Anchored to prevent moving/walking
1910.305(b)(1)(ii)	12	5	42	0	0	7	Conductors entering cabinets, boxes, or fittings protected from abrasion, and openings effectively closed
1910.304(g)(5)	8	5	63	0	0	3	Electrical—Grounding—Path to ground
1910.305(g)(2)(iii)	8	5	63	0	0	3	Electrical—Flexible cords and cables—Strain relief
1910.242(b)	5	4	80	0	0	1	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and PPE with pressure reduced to 30 psi
NCGS 95-129(1)	4	4	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.132(a)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-10-13.

Consultation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012**

Consultation Series Highlights

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,242 total consultative visits in FY 2012:
 - 765 (62 percent) safety visits and 477 (38 percent) health visits.
 - 1,060 (85 percent) initial visits, 98 (8 percent) training assistance visits and 84 (7 percent) followup visits.
 - 1,033 (83 percent) private sector visits and 209 (17 percent) public sector visits.
 - 389 (31 percent) manufacturing visits, 251 (20 percent) construction visits, 393 (32 percent) other type visits and 209 (17 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 6,493 in FY 2012, lower than in FY 2011 (6,783) and in FY 2010 (6,895).
- Of the identified hazards, 5,395 (83%) were serious hazards and 1,098 (17%) were other-than-serious hazards.
- In FY 2012 consultants also conducted 328 safety and health interventions, which included speeches, training programs, program assistance, interpretations, conference/seminars, outreach and other interventions.
- The bureau continues to reach small employers and encourage participation in the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP). In FY 2012 the bureau recognized 61 SHARP General Industry worksites. The New SHARP Public Sector program recognized 4 New SHARP Public Sector locations. There are currently 116 SHARP-related worksites.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012**

Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Safety	797	775	765
Health	416	498	477
Total	1,213	1,273	1,242

Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Initial	1,047	1,091	1,060
Training and Assistance	79	102	98
Followup	87	80	84
Total	1,213	1,273	1,242

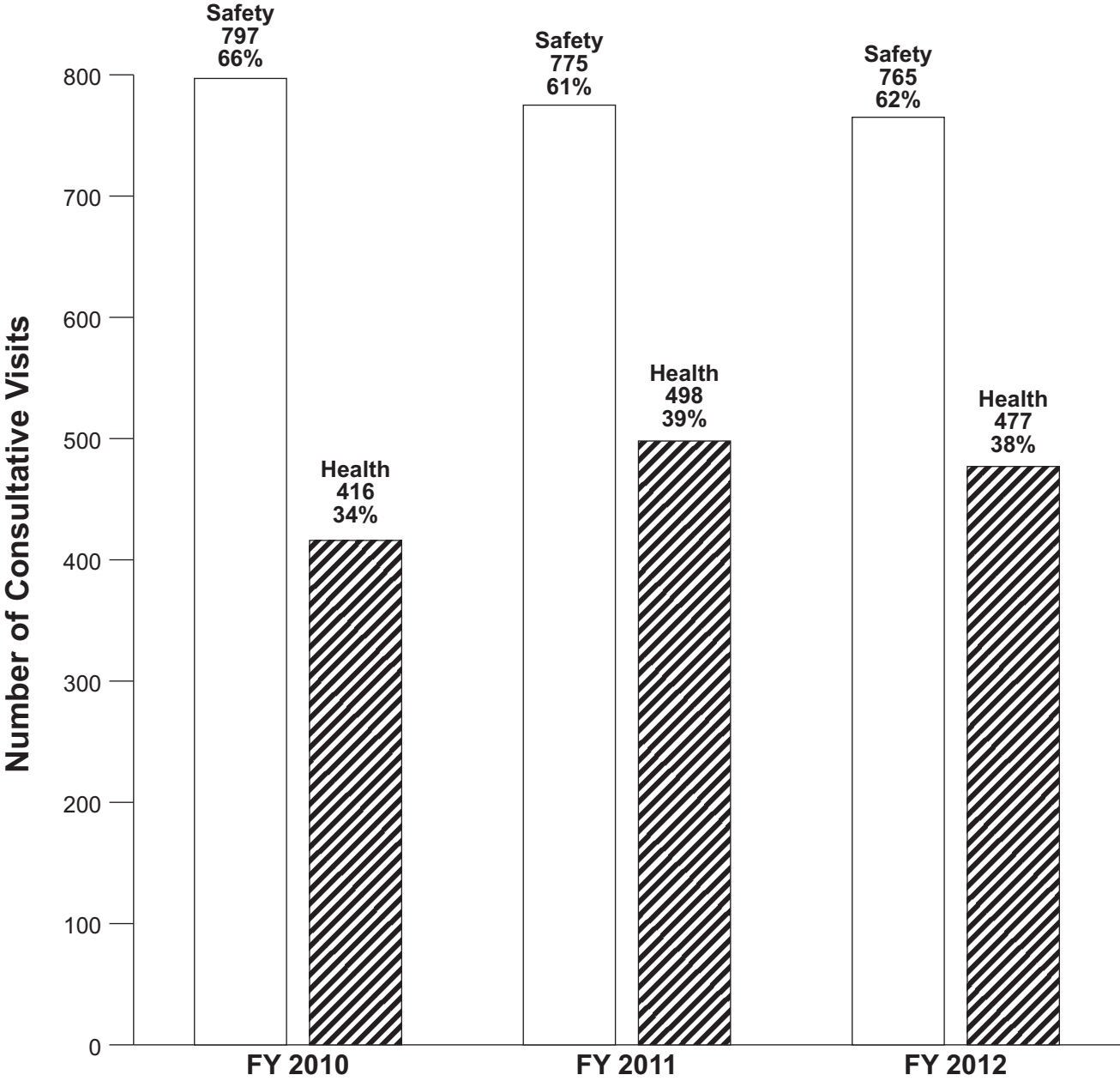
Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Manufacturing	393	365	389
Construction	254	191	251
Other	341	506	393
Public Sector	225	211	209
Total	1,213	1,273	1,242

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012

CHART 31

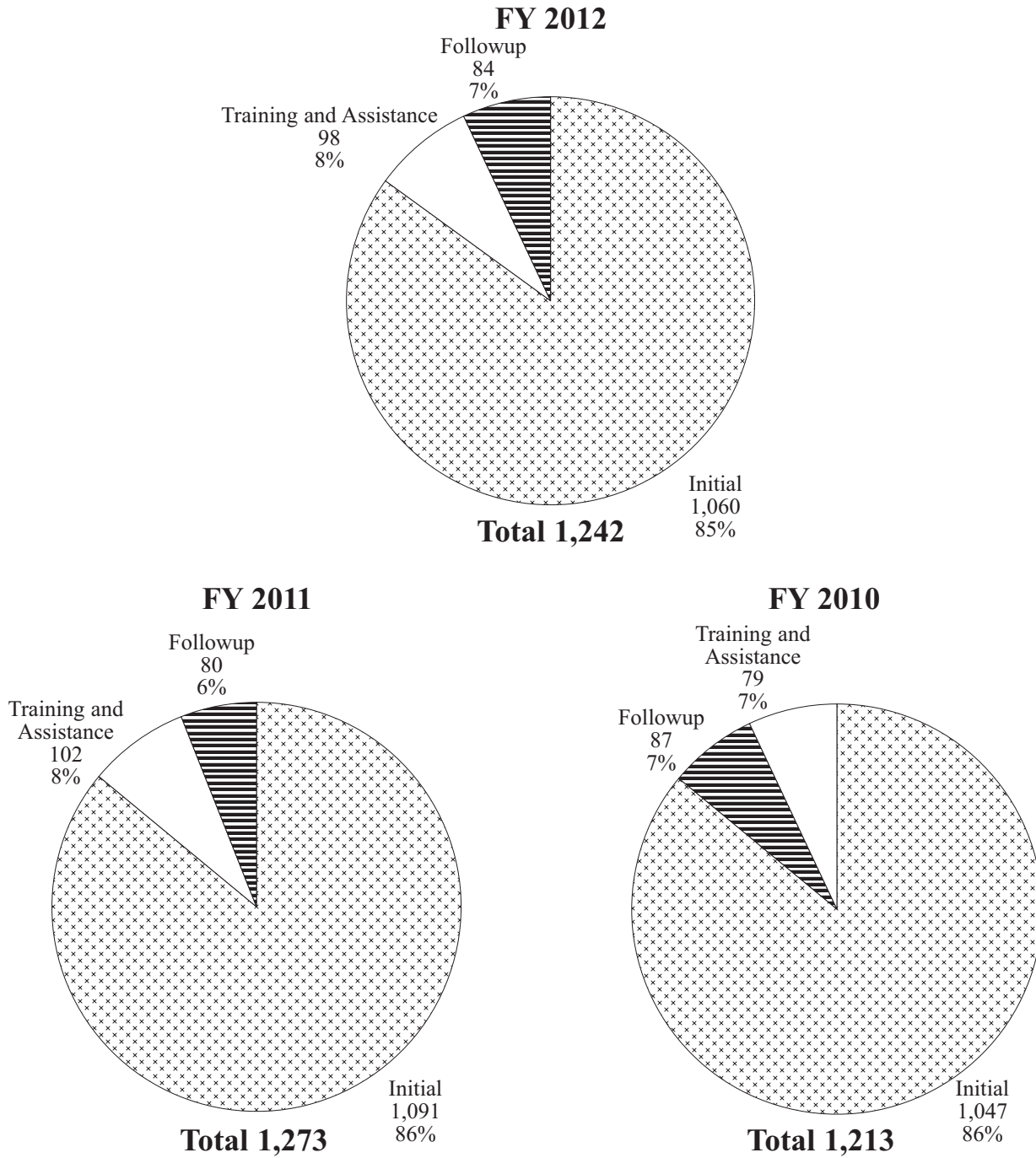
Total Visits*



*FY 2012 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-12.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012

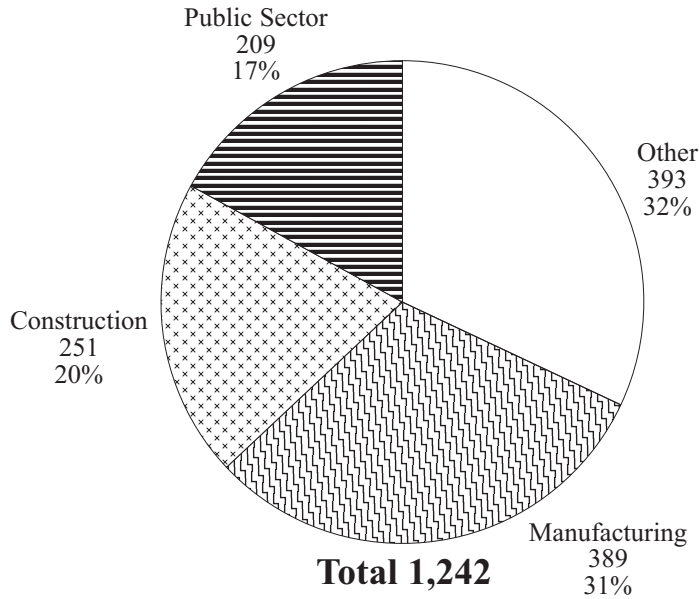
Total Traditional Visits by Type*



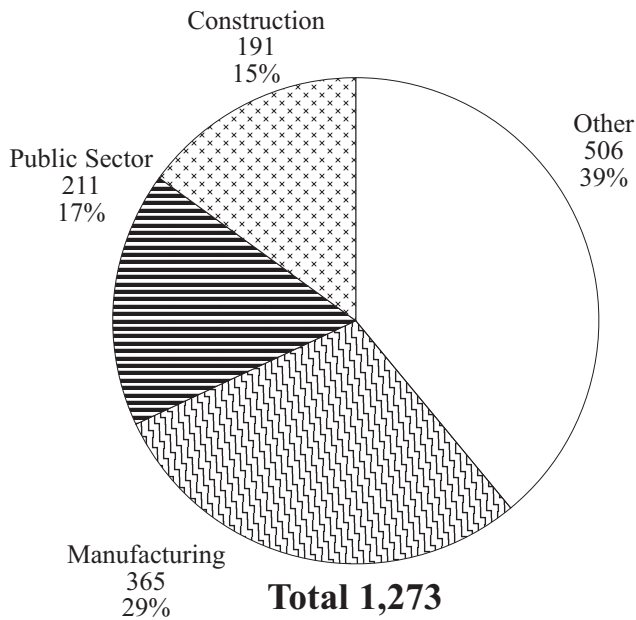
*FY 2012 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-12.

Total Traditional Visits by Industry*

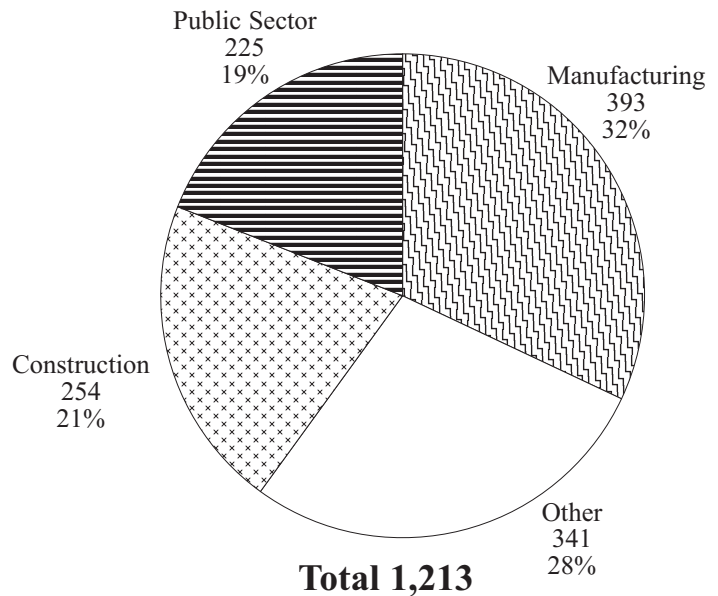
FY 2012



FY 2011



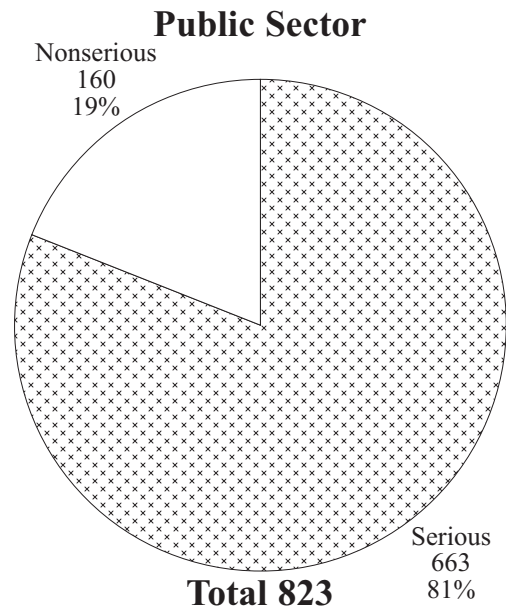
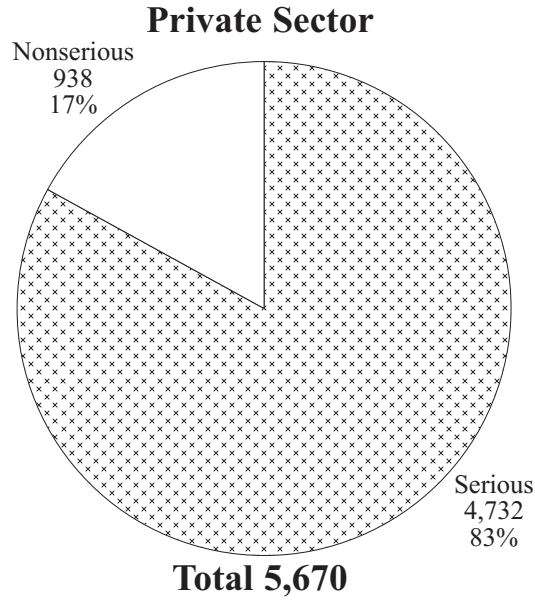
FY 2010



*FY 2012 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-12.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
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Hazards by Type*



*FY 2012 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-12.

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**Education, Training and
Technical Assistance Series**

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights

- Education, Training and Technical Assistance (ETTA) bureau offers a wide variety of safety and health training and outreach services to employers and employees across the state of North Carolina. These services include a speakers bureau, free training, technical support and outreach support for safety and health schools, conferences, and workshops. Training is offered on demand, as well as through a regularly scheduled training series that can be accessed through the online calendar. In addition to traditional leader-led instruction, ETTA offers a webinar series as well. Training is offered at employers' worksites, the Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSH) field offices, and select community colleges throughout the state. All training presentations are available to the public and can be downloaded from the N.C. Department of Labor website. To keep the public informed of upcoming courses, ETTA sent out over 12,000 newsletter emails during the fiscal year.
- In FY 2012, ETTA hosted and/or participated in 250 courses and events with a total of 6,486 personnel trained. These included six 10-hour and two 30-hour general industry awareness courses and seven 10-hour and two 30-hour construction industry awareness courses. Nearly 100 percent of students who attended the courses found them to be useful in the workplace. In addition to the larger courses, ETTA offered 94 90-minute webinars. ETTA staff also provided and exhibited at 15 safety and health fairs, industrial conferences and workshops. In addition to ETTA training numbers, the Consultative Services Bureau and Compliance Bureaus trained another 3,249 employers/employees, for a total of 9,735 workers trained for FY 2012.
- ETTA offered the second 500 and 501 Train the Trainer courses to the citizens of North Carolina in August and September 2012. Through the program, individuals who complete a one-week trainer course are authorized to teach OSH 10-hour and 30-hour courses in construction or general industry. Through the Train the Trainer Program, OSH authorized trainers conducted three construction industry 30-hour awareness courses, 12 construction 10-hour awareness courses and two general industry 10-hour awareness courses and trained 171 students.
- ETTA, with the help of other OSH bureaus, designed, developed and delivered a new Accident Investigation course for internal personnel. The course included two days of classroom training with an emphasis on inspections and case studies. In addition, CSHOs had access to over 275 hours of formal training and 297 hours of continuing education classes.
- ETTA started a new initiative to redesign all internal training courses, offering a portion of each course on-line. This will improve training efficiency, maximize classroom hands-on activities and allow CSHOs to begin core course training immediately upon hire. Completion of the first newly redesigned course is expected in fall 2013.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 66th 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. The Silver Award went to employer sites with a lost workday rate at least 50 percent below the state average. Thirty safety award banquets were held—with a total of 3,384 in attendance. There were a total of 3,068 annual safety awards applications, of those 2,778 qualified for awards: 2,230 Gold Awards, 471 Silver Awards. A total of 77 Million-Hour Safety Awards were distributed in FY 2012.
- In FY 2012, the recognition programs also enjoyed another year of growth and success. Fourteen new Star sites were recognized and 37 Star sites were recertified.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- ETTA and the East Compliance Bureau manage the OSH Partnership and Alliance Program. The purpose of the program is to foster relationships with industry that will leverage OSH resources and decrease the number of injuries and illnesses in the state. Partnerships are usually developed in conjunction with high-visibility construction projects. The success of a partnership is measured, in part, by a reduction in injury and illness rates. On-site verification is a component of measuring progress toward established goals. Partnerships can be terminated if progress is not made. Ongoing partnerships in 2012 include Barnhill Contracting Co./Balfour Beatty (Wake County Justice Center), Flatiron Construction Corp./Lane Construction Corp. (Yadkin River Bridge Project) and Raleigh-Durham Road Builders (Western Wake Freeway). An alliance is a program enabling organizations committed to safety and health to work with the OSH Division to prevent injuries, illnesses and fatalities in the workplace. Alliances typically focus on specialized industry outreach and training. In FY 2012, one new alliance was signed with the North Carolina Home Builders' Association (NCHBA). This alliance, which focuses on residential builders, was established to support the Construction Special Emphasis Program (SEP) and compliment the already existing Carolinas AGC alliance. Current alliances include Carolinas AGC, Forestry Mutual Insurance Co., Lamar Advertising Co., N.C. Forestry Association, N.C. Home Builders Association, N.C. State University/Industrial Extension Service, National Utility Contractors Association of the Carolinas, and the Safety and Health Council of North Carolina.
- ETTA developed two new industry guides for general industry and construction programmatic guidance highlighted when the standards require training, documentation, inspections and other action by the employer. They also developed an industry guide for public safety diving detailing best practices for public safety divers. The bureau also developed industry guides that are focused on safety and health program management for each of the six special emphasis programs and one for general industry. The bureau continues to expand the new health hazard series with an industry guide on silica in development.
- ETTA wrote or updated state specific inspection guidance for heat-related illness, long term care, public sector surveys, construction activities (focused and SEP), and residential construction fall protection.
- ETTA's Standards Section answered 4,594 inquiries for standards interpretation by phone or written correspondence for employers and employees across the state.
- The Standards Section adopted final rules verbatim including direct final rules for acetylene, rigging, corrections and technical amendments, bloodborne pathogens, and hazard communication. Directives reviewed and adopted included process safety, longshoring and marine terminal tool shed directive.
- The Standards Section wrote three hazard alerts for employers and employees in North Carolina. The hair products, fire fighter and heat alerts were all distributed to stakeholders and covered industries.
- The publications sales desk served 15,247 customers via telephone and walk-in. The bureau distributed 66,913 publications in support of the division's outreach and regulatory goals of the division. The bureau continued to expand the number and type of publications offered to employers.
- The library circulated 2,802 safety videos (including 320 renewals), received 2,180 requests, and responded to 477 reference questions in FY 2012. Additionally, the library acquired labor-related publications, standards, and safety videos. As part of a reorganization, the library joined ETTA in January 2012.

**N.C. Department of Labor
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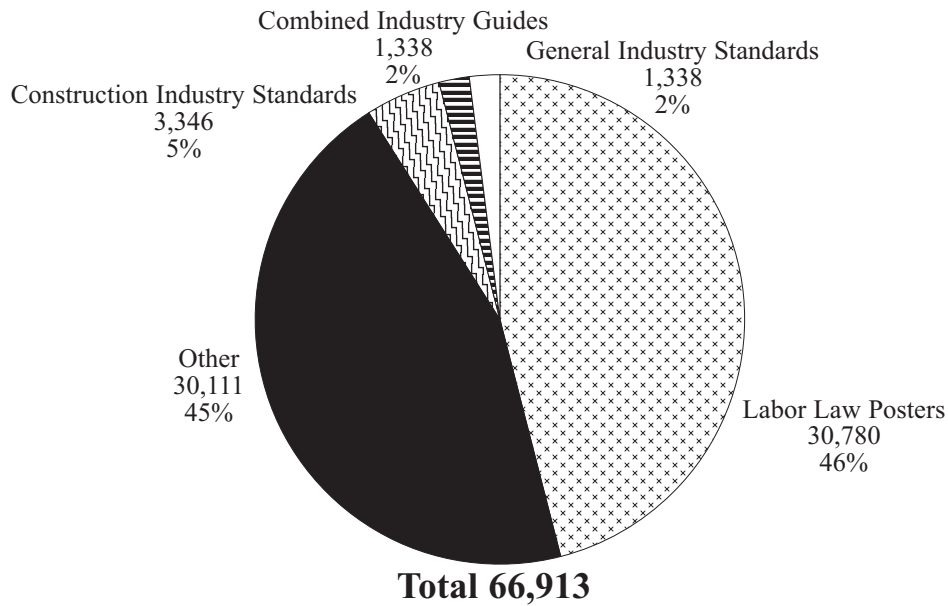
Carolina Star Program

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 2012 the following companies were awarded the Carolina Star, Rising Star, Building Star, or Public Sector Star status or were recertified.

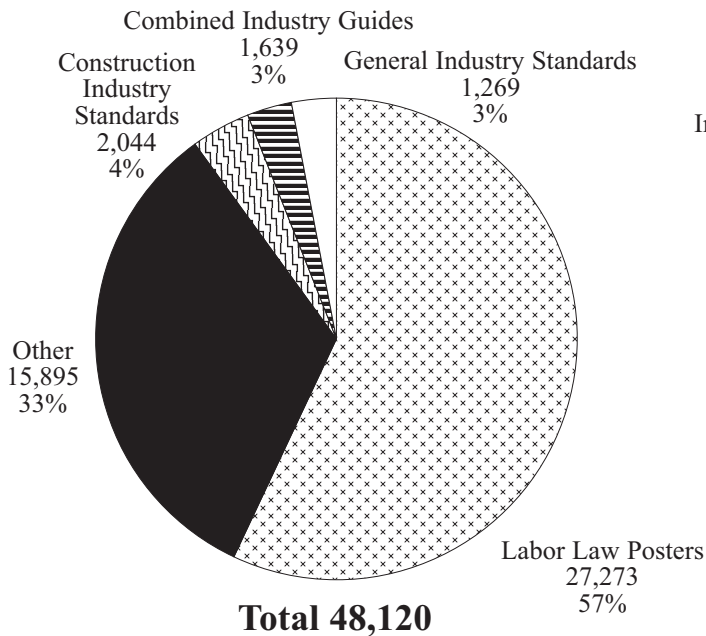
Star Site Name and Location	Site Approval Date	Recertification Date
Eaton Corp.—Vehicle Group, Transmission Division—Kings Mountain (Promotion)	02/29/2012	
Cintas Corporation—Charlotte (Promotion)	02/29/2012	
Elementis Chromium, L.P.—Castle Hayne		03/13/2012
Glen Raven Technical Fabrics—Burnsville		03/13/2012
General Electric Hitachi Nuclear Energy Americas LLC—Wilmington		03/06/2012
UTC Fire & Security—Lincolnton (Promotion)	03/22/2012	
Mannington Laminate Floors—High Point	03/22/2012	
NuStar Energy—Wilmington	05/24/2012	
KBR Building Group—Charlotte	05/24/2012	
Regulator Marine Inc.—Edenton		05/24/2012
Mundy Maintenance and Services Inc—Invista/Fortron Site—Wilmington		05/24/2012
Security Forces Inc.-Invista Site—Wilmington		05/24/2012
Mount Olive Pickle Co. Inc.—Mount Olive		05/24/2012
Glen Raven Technical Fabrics—Finishing Facility—Glen Raven		05/24/2012
City of Mount Airy—Mount Airy		05/24/2012
Facility Logistic Services—Hendersonville	07/31/2012	
RockTenn—Conover Folding Facility—Conover	07/31/2012	
Triad Roofing Company Inc.—Winston-Salem	07/31/2012	
Davidson County—Integrated Solid Waste Management—Thomasville		07/31/2012
General Electric Company—Durham Engine Facility—RTP		07/31/2012
Hendrick Construction Inc.—Charlotte		07/31/2012
Kimberly-Clark Corporation—Berkeley Mills—Hendersonville		07/31/2012
N.C. Dept. of Agriculture & Cons. Svcs.—Standards Div.—Raleigh		07/31/2012
Performance Fibers Operations Inc.—Salisbury		07/31/2012
Samet Corporation—Greensboro		07/31/2012
Shaw Constructors Inc.—Charlotte		08/29/2012
NAES—Roanoke Valley Energy Facility—Weldon		08/29/2012
Jelliff Corporation—LGM Division—Maiden		08/29/2012
International Paper Company—Snow Hill Chip Mill—Snow Hill		08/29/2012
Butterball LLC—Mount Olive		08/29/2012
Berry Plastics Corporation—Ahoskie		08/31/2012
Balfour Beatty Construction—Raleigh	08/29/2012	
Mundy Maintenance and Services LLC—Elementis—Castle Hayne		08/31/2012
Monteith Construction Corporation—Charlotte		08/31/2012
EnviroVac Holdings LLC—PCS Aurora—Aurora	08/31/2012	
G4S Secure Solutions, USA—Wilmington		09/07/2012
International Paper Company—Ridgeway Chip Mill—Norlina		09/07/2012
Biogen Idec, US Limited Partnership d/b/a Biogen Idec—RTP	09/17/2012	
Cintas Corporation #230—Statesville	09/17/2012	
Monsanto Company—RTP	09/17/2012	
Glen Raven Custom Fabrics, Plant 1—Glen Raven		09/17/2012
Metal Tech of Murfreesboro—Murfreesboro		09/17/2012
The Sherwin-Williams Company—Howard Street Facility—Greensboro		09/17/2012
Progress Energy—Energy Information Center—Garner		09/17/2012
The Sherwin-Williams Company—Stage Coach Trail Facility—Greensboro		09/17/2012
Person County General Services Department		09/17/2012
PotashCorp—Aurora Division—Aurora		09/21/2012
Bimbo Bakeries, USA Inc.—Gastonia		09/21/2012
3A Composites USA Inc.—Statesville		09/28/2012
Apex Tool Group Inc.—Apex		09/28/2012
West Fraser Inc.—Armour Lumber Mill—Riegelwood		09/28/2012

Distribution of OSH-Related Publications*

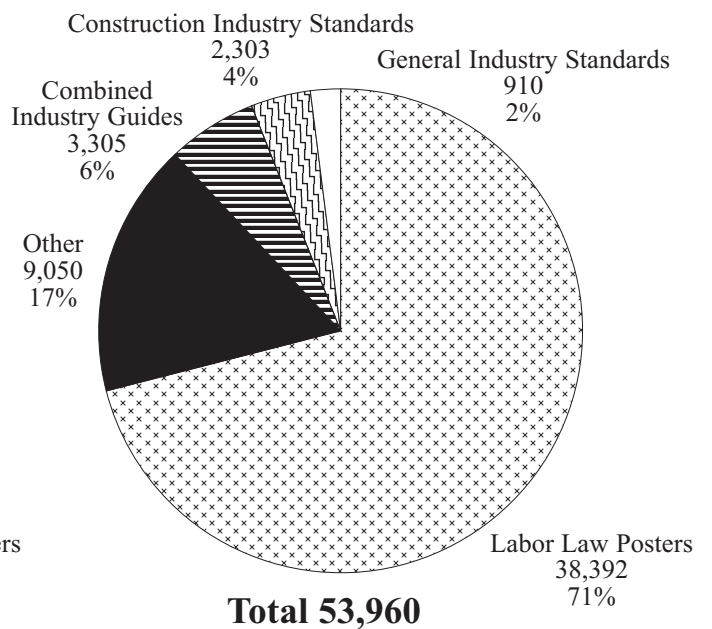
FY 2012



FY 2011



FY 2010



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

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Fatality Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012**

Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 36 fatalities in FY 2012, a decrease from the 54 fatalities in FY 2011 and 44 in FY 2010.
- Of the 36 fatalities in FY 2012, 36 percent were related to “struck by”; 28 percent were related to “falls”; 14 percent were related to “crushed by object”; 11 percent were related to “electrocutions”; and 11 percent were related to “other.”
- In FY 2012, 28 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 14 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 14 percent were related to “services”; 19 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 3 percent were related to “government”; 11 percent were related to “wholesale trade”; and 11 percent were related to “transportation and public utilities.”
- The N.C. Department of Labor’s OSH Division consists of three major reporting districts (Raleigh/Wilmington Area, Charlotte Area and Winston-Salem/Asheville Area).
- Of the 36 investigated fatalities in FY 2012, 56 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 22 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 22 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville Area.
- In FY 2012 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 67 percent white, 28 percent Hispanic, and 5 percent black.

CHART 36

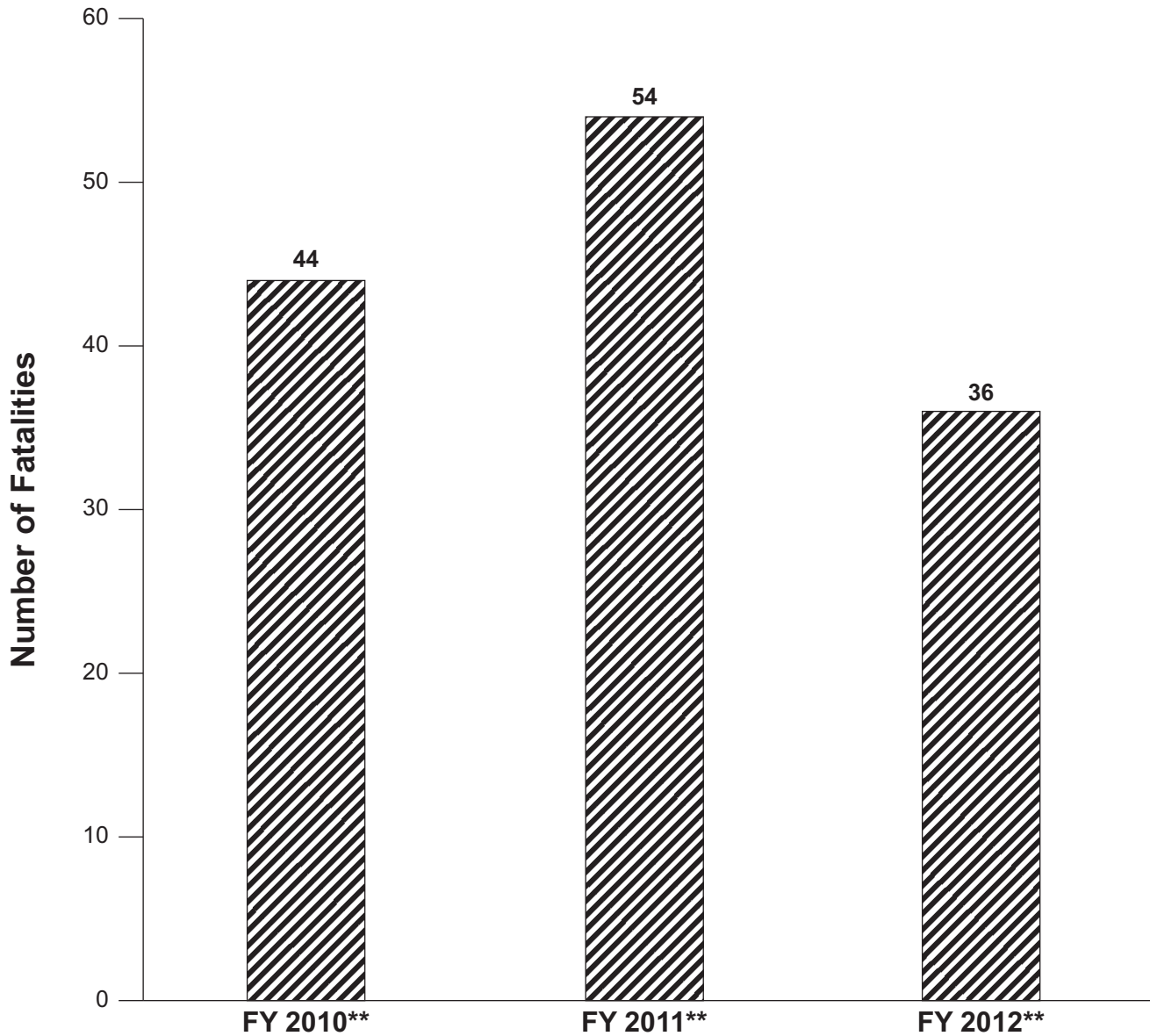
Fatality Comparison*

Cause of Death	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Totals by Event**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	6	8	5	19
Electrocution	5	2	4	11
Explosion/Fire	0	2	0	2
Falls	16	13	10	39
Struck by Object	12	19	13	44
Other	5	10	4	19
Total Fatalities**	44	54	36	134

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

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

Fatalities Investigated*



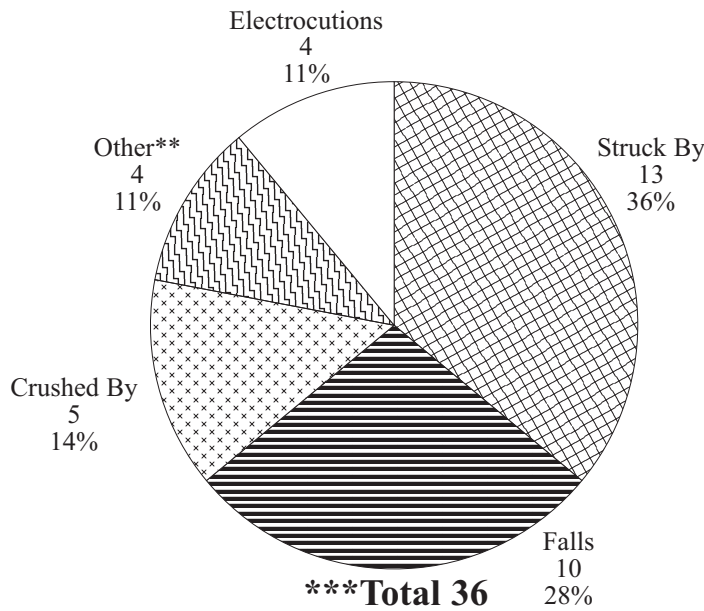
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

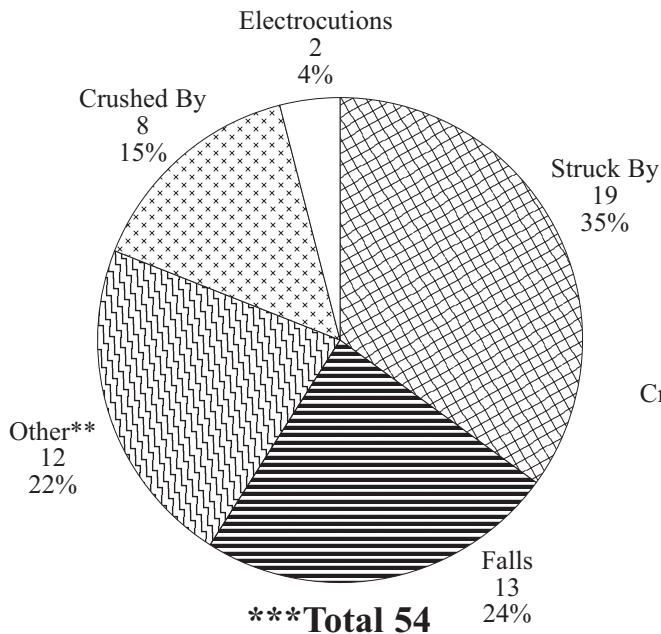
N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012

Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities*

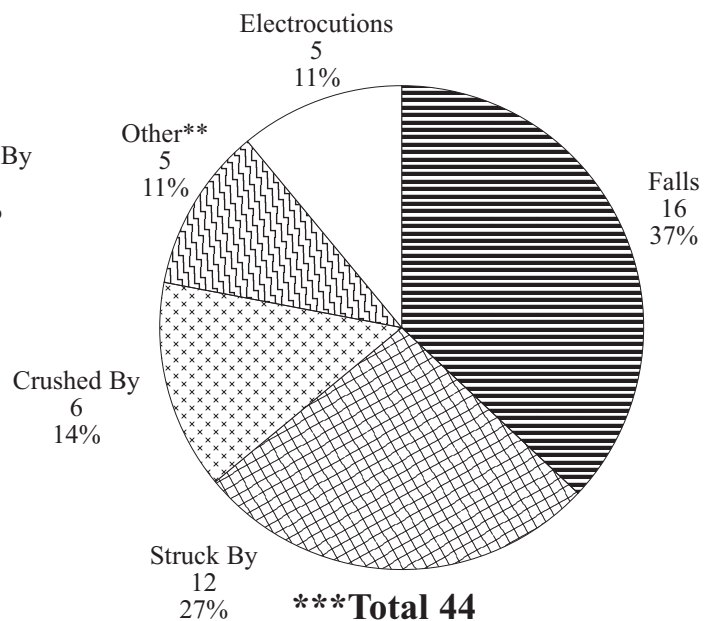
FY 2012



FY 2011



FY 2010



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

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

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2009–September 2012

CHART 39

North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office*

FY 2010

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	3	3	0	6
Electrocution	2	1	2	5
Explosion/Fire	0	0	0	0
Falls	4	8	4	16
Struck by Object	4	5	3	12
Other	1	1	3	5
Totals by Office**	14	18	12	44

FY 2011

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	2	6	0	8
Electrocution	0	2	0	2
Explosion/Fire	0	2	0	2
Falls	6	4	3	13
Struck by Object	6	10	3	19
Other	1	6	3	10
Totals by Office**	15	30	9	54

FY 2012

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	0	2	3	5
Electrocution	0	3	1	4
Explosion/Fire	0	0	0	0
Falls	4	5	1	10
Struck by Object	3	7	3	13
Other	1	3	0	4
Totals by Office**	8	20	8	36

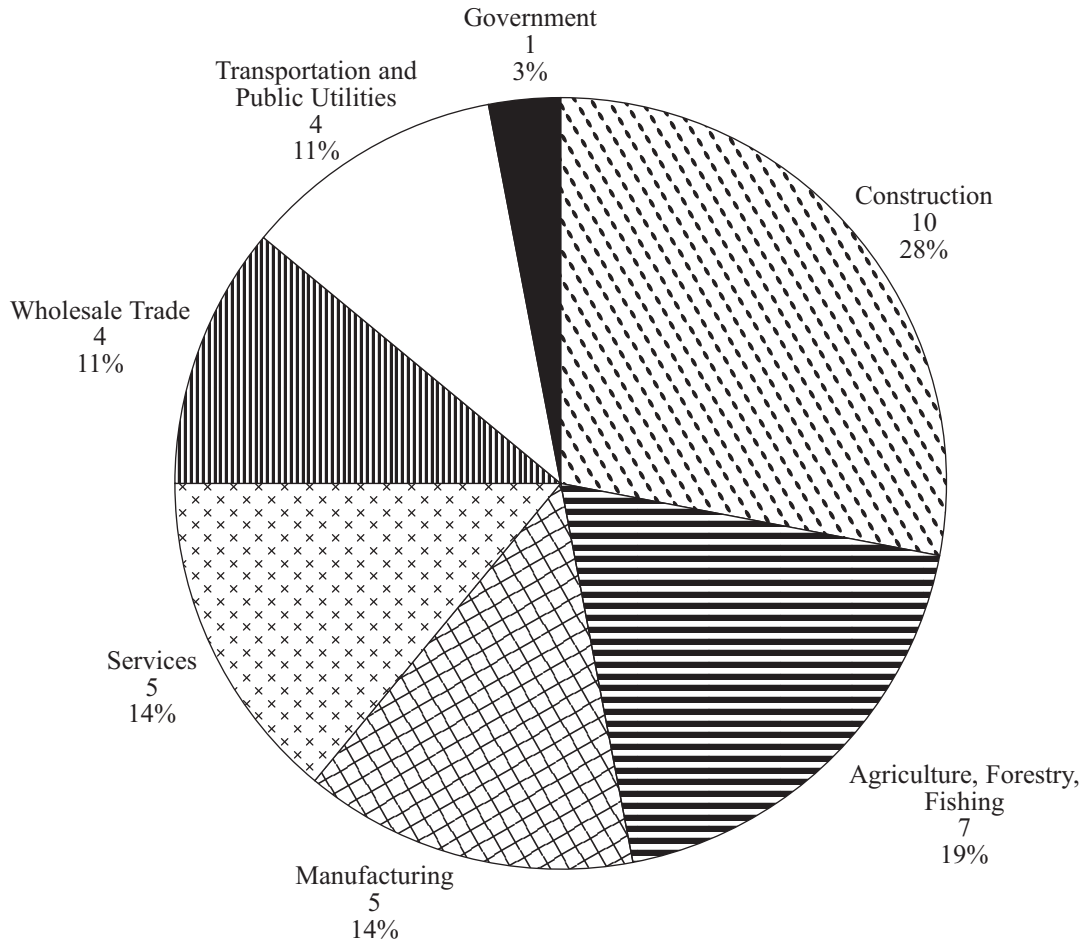
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

Fatalities by Industry Type*

FY 2012



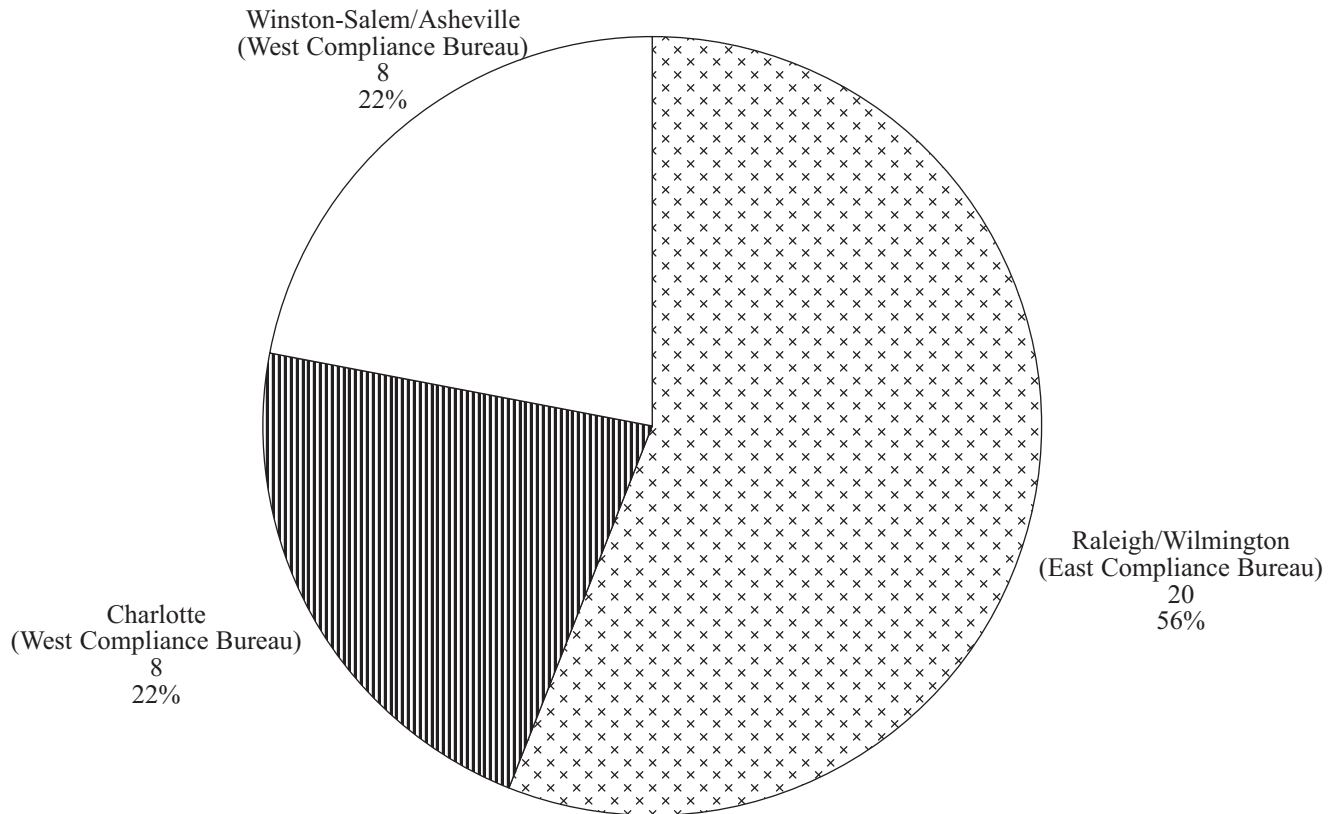
****Total 36**

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

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

Fatalities by Office Location*

FY 2012



****Total 36**

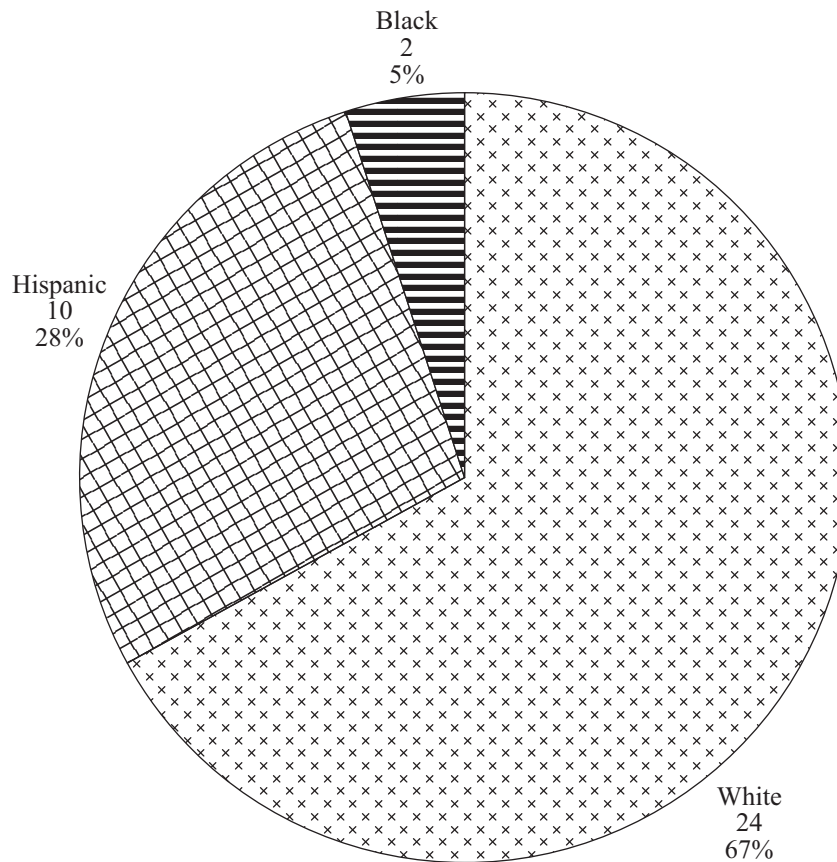
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group*

FY 2012



****Total 36**

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

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

Construction Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

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 28 percent of workplace fatalities statewide and only 5 percent of the workforce in North Carolina. SEPs are implemented as a strategy for reducing occupational fatalities. A county is included in this SEP if it has experienced more than one construction-related fatality during a fiscal year. If so, the county will come under this emphasis program of compliance, consultation and/or education and training from the OSH Division.

The following counties constituted the SEP for FY 2012:

- Cleveland
- Dare
- Durham
- Forsyth
- Franklin
- Iredell
- Mecklenburg
- Wake

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

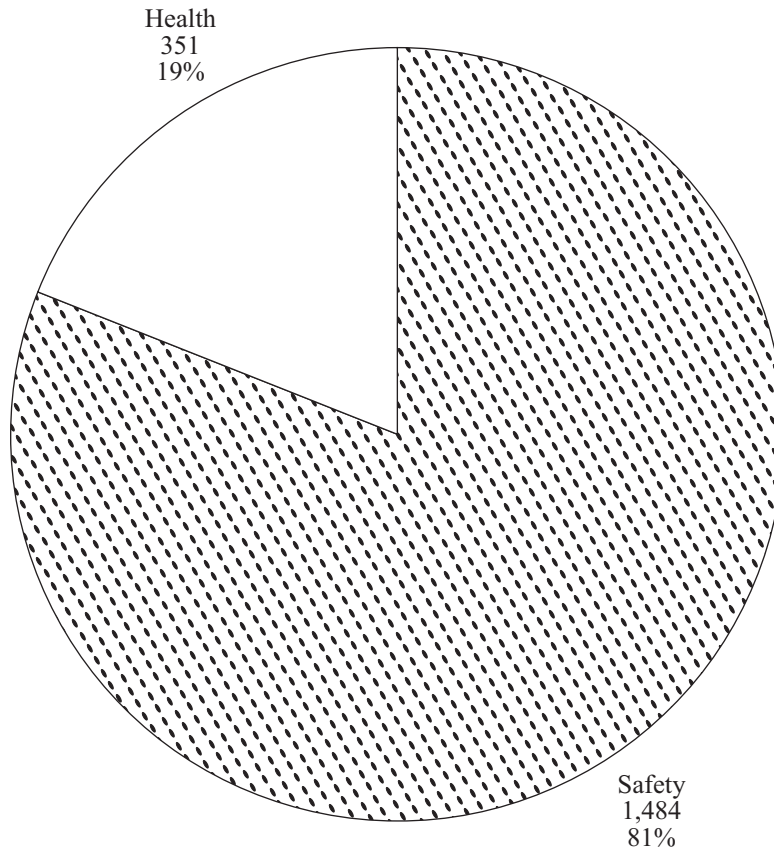
Construction Series Highlights

- There were 1,835 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2012.
- Of the 1,835 inspections conducted, 1,484 were safety inspections, which accounted for 81 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 351 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 19 percent of the total for FY 2012.
- 39 percent (711) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 61 percent (1,124) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2012.
- The construction industry was cited for 2,138 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2012.
- Of the 1,835 inspections conducted, 1,078 resulted from the Construction Special Emphasis Program in FY 2012.
- General building contractors of residential buildings and carpentry contractors accounted for 40 percent of all FY 2012 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012

Construction Inspections by Category*

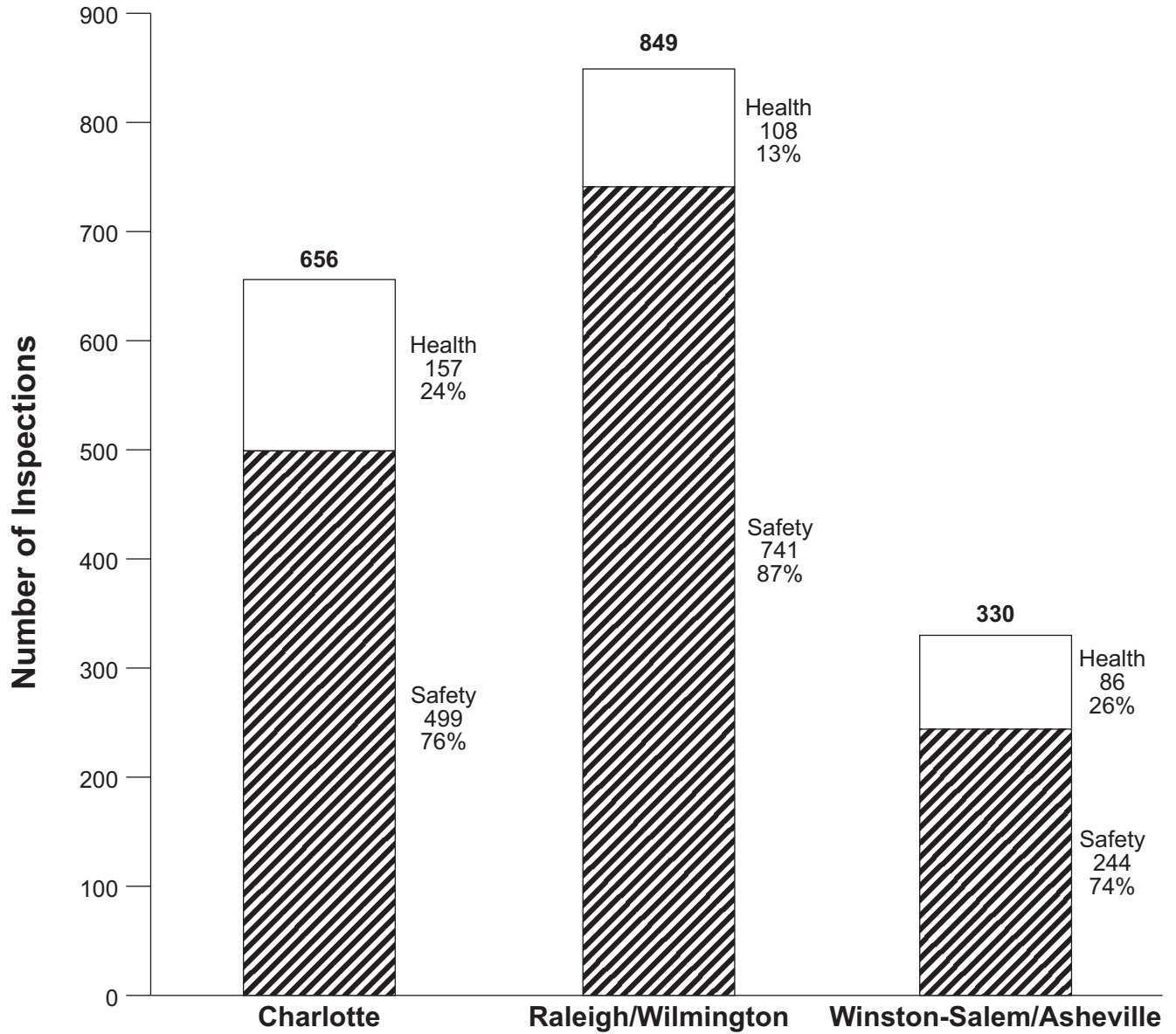
FY 2012



Total 1,835

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-10-13.

Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-10-13.

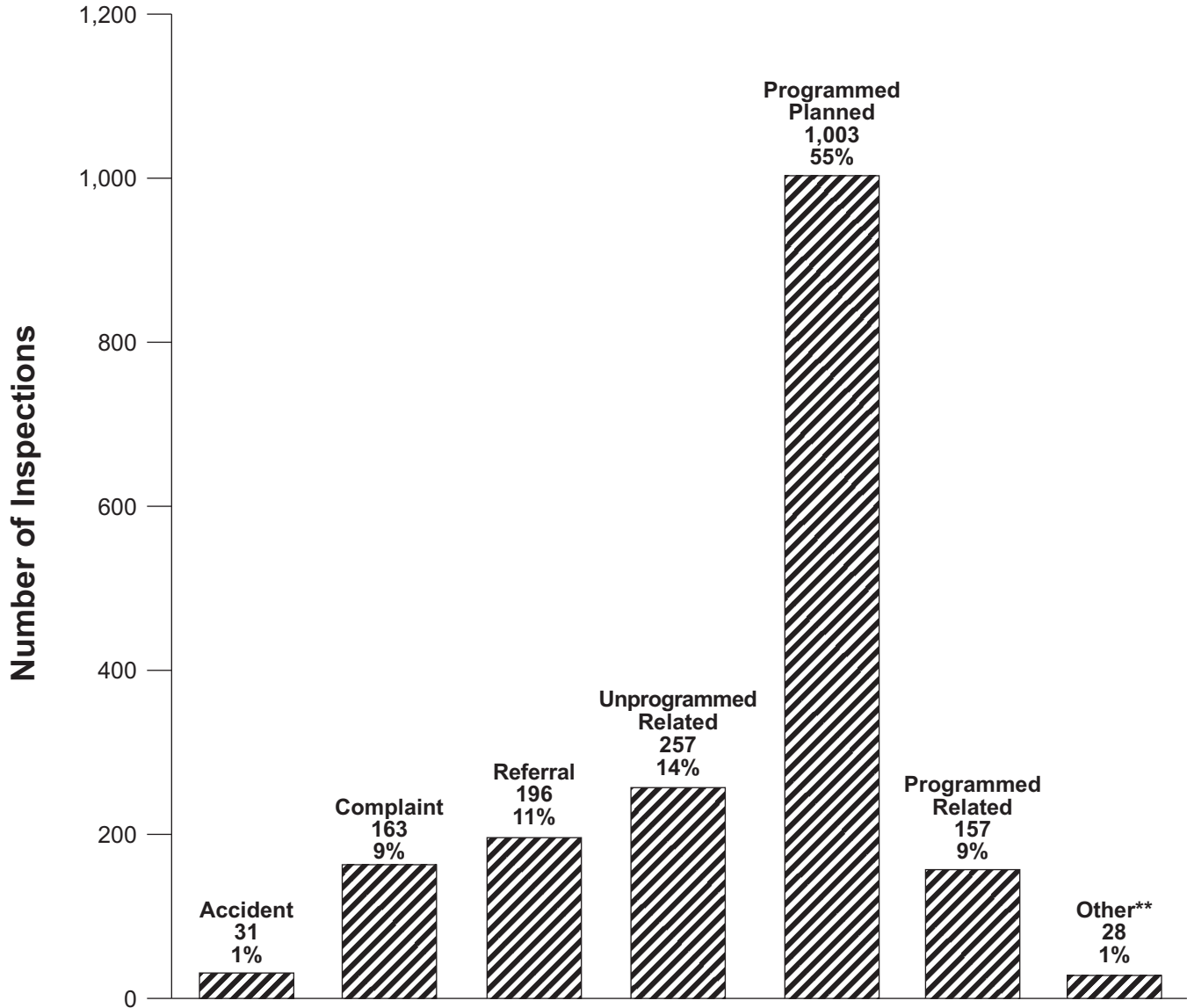
**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

Construction Inspections by Type*

Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	31	1
Complaint	163	9
Referral	196	11
Followup	27	1
Unprogrammed Related	257	14
Programmed Planned	1,003	55
Programmed Related	157	9
Programmed Other	1	0
Monitoring	0	0
TOTAL	1,835	100

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-10-13.

Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-10-13.

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

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2012**

SEP County Construction Inspections by Type*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Cleveland	1	3	0	0
Dare	0	0	4	0
Durham	0	7	3	0
Forsyth	1	3	1	1
Franklin	0	1	4	0
Iredell	1	11	1	0
Mecklenburg	6	36	8	10
Wake	4	11	15	3
Total	13	72	36	14

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Cleveland	0	14	9	1
Dare	0	16	0	0
Durham	7	40	22	0
Forsyth	6	73	0	0
Franklin	1	5	3	0
Iredell	8	54	0	0
Mecklenburg	23	291	12	0
Wake	17	268	73	0
Total	62	761	119	1

*Special Emphasis County data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-10-13.

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

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

Number of Inspections	SWRVs Cited	SWRV Ratio per Inspection
1,835	2,138	1.2

Construction Inspections by SEP County*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Cleveland	28	82	0.3
Dare	20	20	1.1
Durham	79	53	1.0
Forsyth	85	42	1.2
Franklin	14	50	1.9
Iredell	75	23	1.6
Mecklenburg	386	40	1.2
Wake	391	40	1.0
Total Inspections	1,078	N/A	N/A

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-10-13.

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

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