

**NORTH CAROLINA
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

Program Statistics

October 2012–September 2013



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

**Cherie Berry
Commissioner of Labor**

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Acknowledgments

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

Photocopying and wide dissemination of this report are encouraged.

NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

The primary activities of the division are as follows:

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Chart No.</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Chart No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Executive Summary	1	Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates	
Statistical Reference—Establishments	4	25. Total Case Rates by Industry	40
Inspection Series		26. Lost Workday Case Rates by Industry.....	41
Inspections by Category		N.C. State Demographic Profile	43
1. Statistical Reference—Inspections All Types Fiscal Years 2011–2013	10	N.C. Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious”	
2. Inspections by Category	11	27. Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious” Violations Construction Standards, Fiscal Year 2013	48
Inspections by Type		28. Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious” Violations General Industry Standards, Fiscal Year 2013	49
3. Statistical Reference—Inspections by Type.....	12	29. Top 10 Most Frequently Cited “Serious” Violations Public Sector, Fiscal Year 2013	50
4. Inspections by Type	13	Consultation Series	
Inspections by Industry Type		30. Statistical Reference—Total Visits by Category, Type and Industry Type	53
5. Statistical Reference—Inspections by Industry Type	14	31. Total Visits in Fiscal Years 2011–2013	54
6. Inspections by Industry Type	15	32. Total Visits by Type in Fiscal Years 2011–2013	55
7. Average Lapse Time for All Inspections ...	16	33. Total Visits by Industry in Fiscal Years 2011–2013	56
Violation Series		34. Hazards Abated by Type.....	57
Violations by Type		Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series	
8. Statistical Reference—Violations in Fiscal Years 2011–2013	19	35. Distribution of OSH-Related Publications....	64
9. Statistical Reference—Violations by Type.....	20	Fatality Series	
10. Violations by Type	21	36. Fatalities Investigated by Event in Fiscal Years 2011–2013	66
Violations per Inspection		37. Total Fatalities Investigated in Fiscal Years 2011–2013	67
11. Inspections In-Compliance	22	38. Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities in Fiscal Years 2011–2013.....	68
12. Violations per Inspection	23	39. N.C. Fatal Events by District Office Fiscal Years 2011–2013	69
13. Violations per Followup Inspection.....	24	40. Fatalities by Industry Type	70
14. Violations Reclassified.....	25	41. Fatalities by Office Location FY 2013	71
Penalty Series		42. Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group FY 2013...72	
15. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment in Fiscal Years 2011–2013	28	Construction Series	
16. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment by Violation Type.....	29	43. Inspections by Category FY 2013	76
17. Penalty Assessment by Violation Type	30	44. Inspections by Field Office FY 2013	77
18. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment per Violation	31	45. Inspections by Type FY 2013	78
19. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment by Violation Type (Public Sector Only)	32	46. Inspections by Type and Percentage FY 2013	79
20. Statistical Reference—Penalty Assessment per Violation (Public Sector Only).....	33	47. SEP Inspections by Type FY 2013.....	80
21. Penalty Retention.....	34	48. Ratio for SWRV Inspections FY 2013	81
Litigation Series			
22. Statistical Reference—Contested Cases and Percentages Fiscal Years 2011–2013 ...	36		
23. Number of Inspections Contested.....	37		
24. Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested.....	38		

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**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

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 2013, Oct. 1, 2012–Sept. 30, 2013.

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, 2013.” 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
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Executive Summary (continued)

Inspections

During fiscal year 2013 (October 2012–September 2013), North Carolina conducted 4,267 inspections, 1,967 more than the average state program and 3,002 more than the average federal jurisdiction.

Of North Carolina's 4,267 inspections, 2,645 (62 percent) were safety and 1,622 (38 percent) were health. In the average state program, 76 percent were safety and 24 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 55 percent in the average state program and 57 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. Complaint inspections accounted for 23 percent of inspections in North Carolina, 18 percent in the average state program, and 24 percent in the average federal jurisdiction.

In the inspection by industry group, North Carolina accounted for 17 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 45 percent of inspections in construction compared to 41 percent in the average state program and 52 percent in the average federal jurisdiction.

North Carolina conducted 4 percent of inspections in the public sector compared to 14 percent of inspections in the public sector for the average state program. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector.

Violations

North Carolina cited 9,111 total violations, a 4 percent decrease from the previous year. The average state program cited 4,772 violations, a 4 percent decrease, and the average federal jurisdiction cited 2,511 violations, a 1 percent decrease. Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (2.1), than the average state program (2.0), and more than the average federal jurisdiction (1.9). North Carolina cited more serious violations (4,661) in FY 2013 than the average state program (2,283) and more than the average federal jurisdiction (1,869). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (4,195) in FY 2013 than the average state program (2,360) and more than the average federal jurisdiction (529).

Penalty Assessments

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$6,166,608 in FY 2013, which was higher than the average state program (\$3,353,093), and higher than the average federal jurisdiction (\$4,768,944). North Carolina assessed a total of \$258,813 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2013.

North Carolina's average penalty per violation was higher than the average state program per repeat violation (\$2,517 vs. \$2,424). However, it was lower per willful violation (\$31,909 vs. \$38,379), per serious violation (\$996 vs. \$1,016), per nonserious violation (\$64 vs. \$154) and per failure-to-abate violation (\$1,176 vs. \$4,807). The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$1,878 vs. \$996), per repeat violation (\$6,136 vs. \$2,517), per failure-to-abate violation (\$8,203 vs. \$1,176), per nonserious violation (\$430 vs. \$64), and per willful violation (\$39,356 vs. \$31,909).

Litigation

In North Carolina, 4.6 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2013, lower than FY 2012 (5.3). The average state program had 15.6 percent of the inspections with citations contested, while the average federal jurisdiction had 5.9 percent of the inspections with citations contested.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

Executive Summary (continued)

Consultation

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,462 total visits in FY 2013. This was a 15 percent increase from FY 2012. Of 1,462 traditional visits, 84 percent were initial visits, 7 percent were training/assistance visits, and 9 percent were followup visits. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2013 was 28 percent manufacturing, 22 percent construction, 32 percent other, and 18 percent public sector visits.

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

Education, Training and Technical Assistance

The Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau distributed 57,236 OSHA-related publications in FY 2013, a 17 percent decrease from FY 2012 with 66,913, and a 16 percent increase from FY 2011 with 48,120. In 2013, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 10,485 employers and employees. The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to 12 new companies and awarded recertification to 39 existing companies in FY 2013. There are currently a total of 152 companies in the Star programs.

Fatalities

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 33 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2013. Of the 33 investigated fatalities in FY 2013, 15 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 24 percent were related to "falls," 46 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, and 15 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 Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Iredell, Mecklenburg and Wake. The Construction Industry Special Emphasis Program accounted for 1,907 inspections during FY 2013 in North Carolina. Of the 1,907 inspections, 82 percent were safety and 18 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 41 percent of all activity within the SEP, and 59 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 2,153 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2013. A total of 1,209 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Text Table 2

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

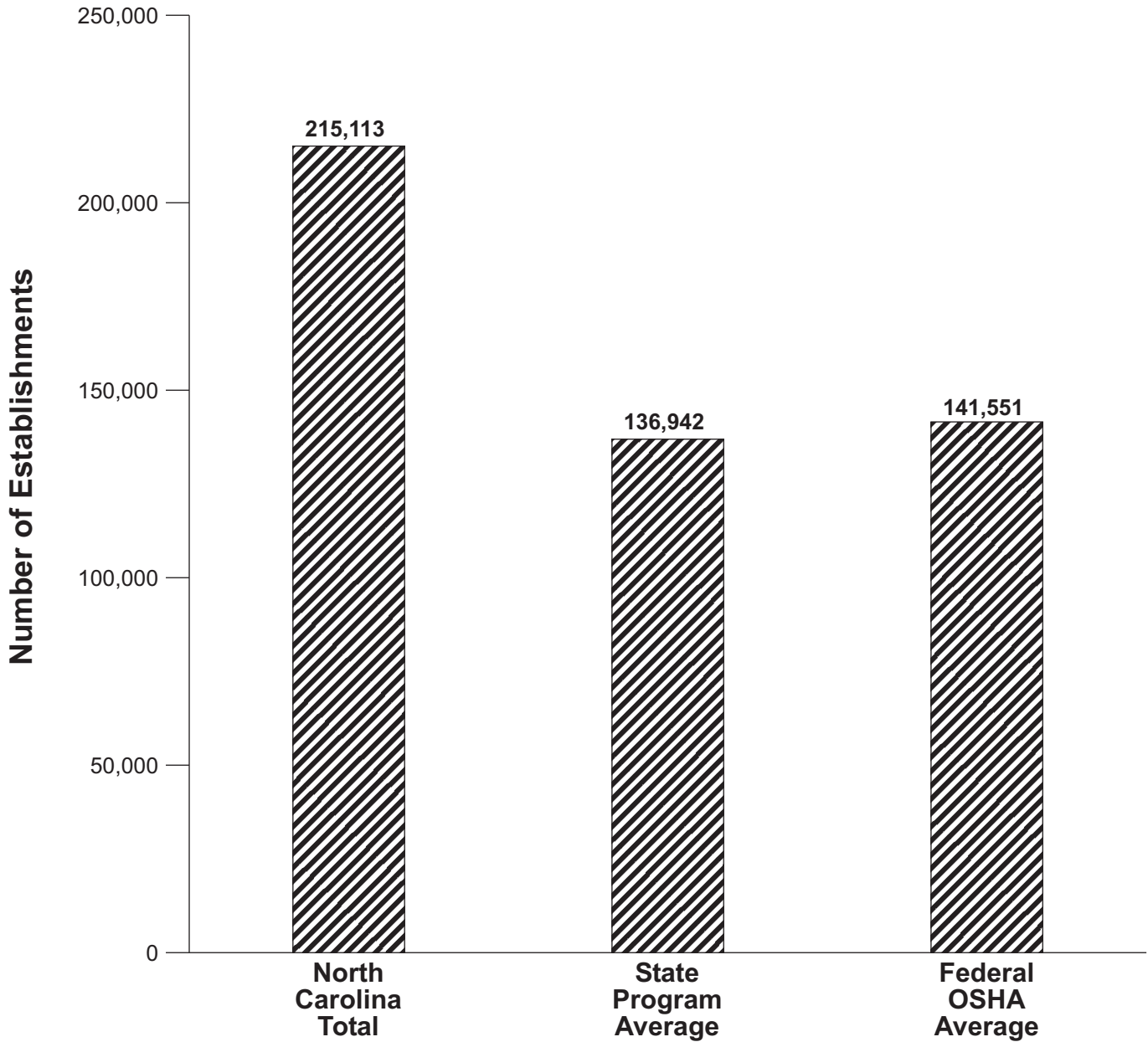
State Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹	Federally Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹
Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction	3,012,728	Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions²	4,388,096
Region 1—1 state	21,190	Region 1—5 states	362,510
Vermont	21,190	Connecticut ³	88,040
Region 2—1 jurisdiction	44,056	Maine	40,112
Puerto Rico	44,056	Massachusetts	169,146
Region 3—2 states	324,311	New Hampshire	37,031
Maryland	133,248	Rhode Island	28,181
Virginia	191,063	Region 2—2 states, 1 jurisdiction	751,140
Region 4—4 states	534,853	New Jersey ³	226,878
Kentucky	89,770	New York ³	521,537
North Carolina	215,113	Virgin Islands ³	2,725
South Carolina	100,481	Region 3—3 states, 1 jurisdiction	379,547
Tennessee	129,489	Delaware	24,132
Region 5—3 states	505,429	District of Columbia	21,545
Indiana	143,479	Pennsylvania	295,720
Michigan	217,344	West Virginia	38,150
Minnesota	144,606	Region 4—4 states	861,821
Region 6—1 state	43,860	Alabama	97,743
New Mexico	43,860	Florida	490,851
Region 7—1 state	80,113	Georgia	214,635
Iowa	80,113	Mississippi	58,592
Region 8—2 states	89,076	Region 5—3 states	700,958
Utah	68,747	Illinois ³	312,437
Wyoming	20,329	Ohio	250,476
Region 9—4 states	1,069,870	Wisconsin	138,045
Arizona	130,305	Region 6—4 states	782,856
California	849,316	Arkansas	64,471
Hawaii	31,472	Louisiana	103,216
Nevada	58,777	Oklahoma	89,749
Region 10—3 states	299,970	Texas	525,420
Alaska	20,119	Region 7—3 states	272,425
Oregon	106,340	Kansas	73,598
Washington	173,511	Missouri	147,274
		Nebraska	51,553
		Region 8—4 states	234,440
		Colorado	150,889
		Montana	35,687
		North Dakota	22,370
		South Dakota	25,494
		Region 9²	
		Region 10—1 state	42,399
		Idaho	42,399

1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns—United States, 2011 (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



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Inspection Series

Definitions of Types of Inspections

I. General Schedule Inspections:

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

II. Unprogrammed Inspections:

A. Accident:

An accident inspection results from the reporting of the following:

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

B. Complaint:

A complaint is a notice given by an employee, a representative of employees, or any other source not identified as a referral source of a hazard or a violation of the act believed to exist in a 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 2012–September 2013**

Inspections Series Highlights

- The number of inspections in North Carolina increased from 4,236 in FY 2012 to 4,267 in FY 2013, an increase of 1 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was 2,300, less than FY 2012 (2,333).
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 1,265, less than FY 2012 (1,321).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina slightly increased from 2,644 in FY 2012 to 2,645 in FY 2013, less than 1 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs decreased from 1,787 in FY 2012 to 1,757 in FY 2013, a decrease of 2 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 5 percent decrease from 1,083 in FY 2012 to 1,031 in FY 2013.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina increased from 1,592 in FY 2012 to 1,622 in FY 2013, an increase of 2 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs decreased from 546 in FY 2012 to 543 in FY 2013, a decrease of 1 percent.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 2 percent decrease from 238 in FY 2012 to 234 in FY 2013.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2013 for manufacturing was 17 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 2013 for construction was 45 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 41 percent of total inspections for the average state program, and 52 percent of the total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina conducted 4 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2013, compared to 14 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 2013 was 25 days for North Carolina, 42 days for the average state program, and 44 for the average federal jurisdiction.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Inspections, All Types

Comparison	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	4,276	4,276	4,236	4,236	4,267	4,267
State Program**	52,369	2,380	51,327	2,333	50,601	2,300
Federal OSHA*	36,147	1,166	40,961	1,321	39,218	1,265

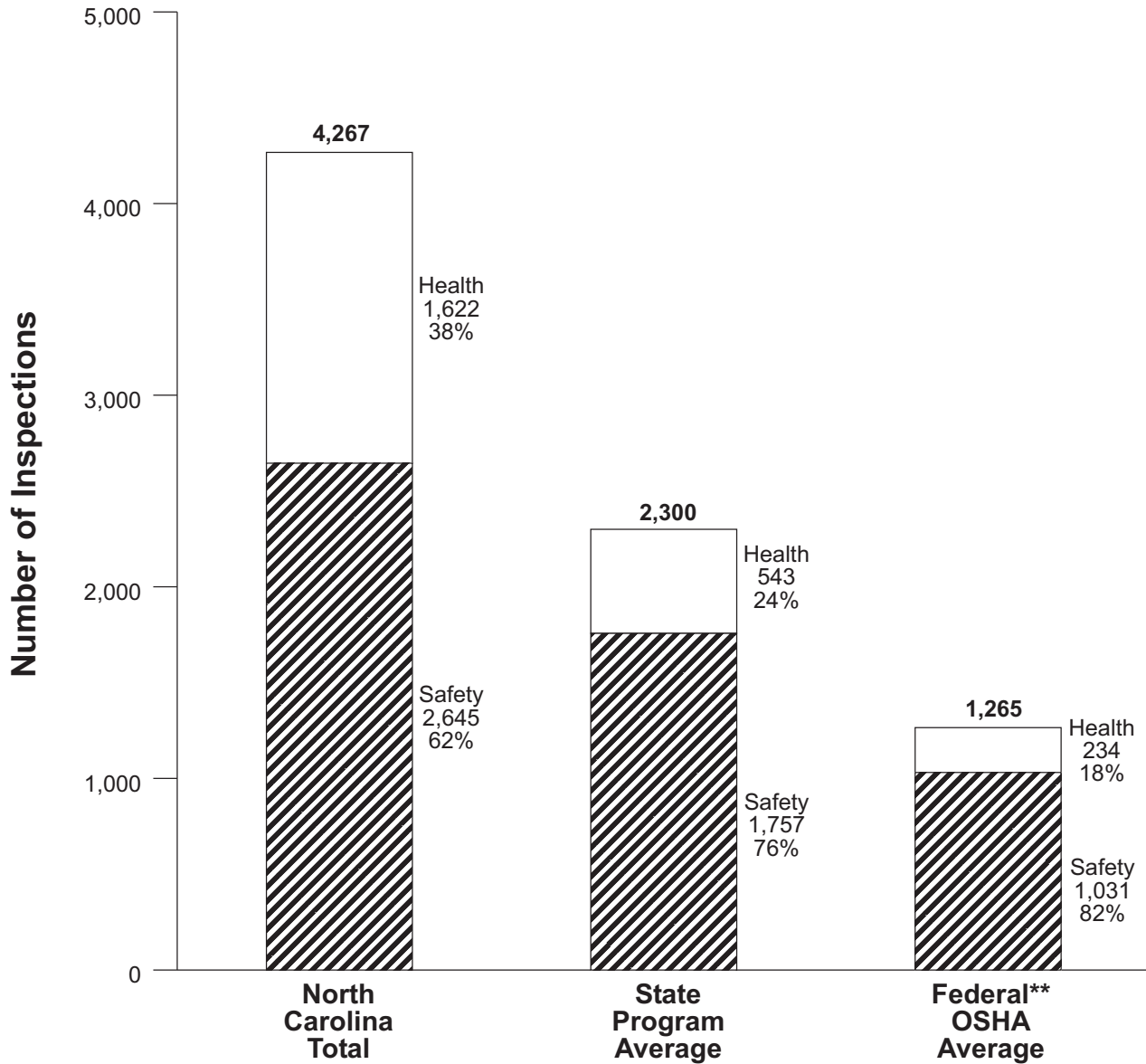
Inspections by Category FY 2013

Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
North Carolina	2,645	62	1,622	38
State Program**	1,757	76	543	24
Federal OSHA*	1,031	82	234	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 1-13-14.

**Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 12-12-13.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Inspections by Type

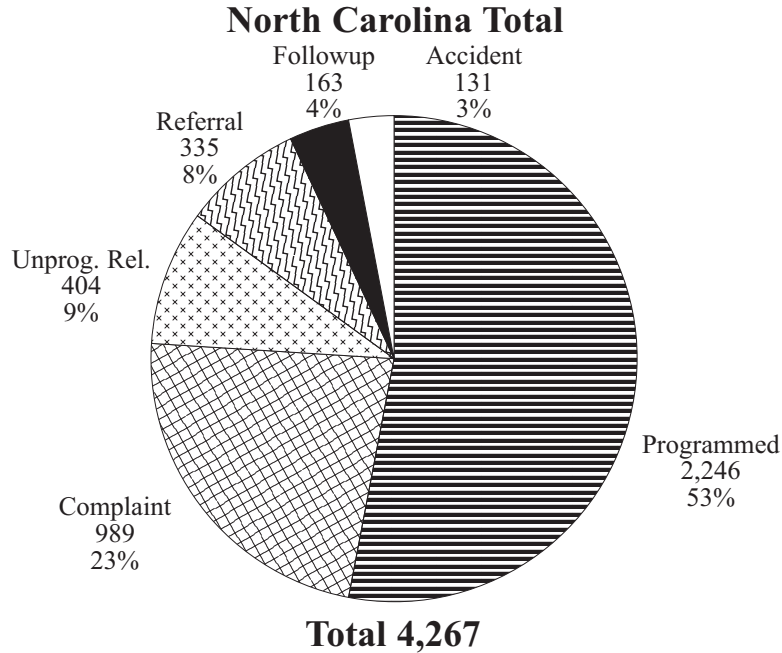
Comparison	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	131	3	989	23	2,246	53
State Program**	135	6	419	18	1,272	55
Federal OSHA*	27	2	307	24	715	57

Comparison	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	162	4	335	8	404	9
State Program**	99	5	259	11	116	5
Federal OSHA*	41	3	130	10	45	4

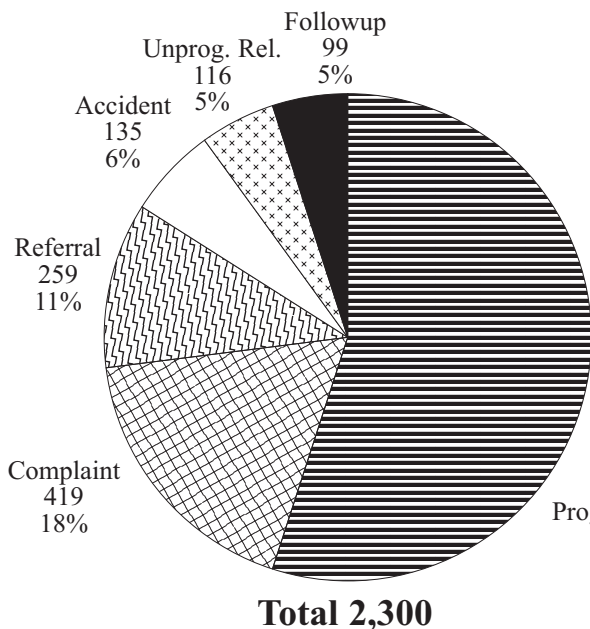
*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

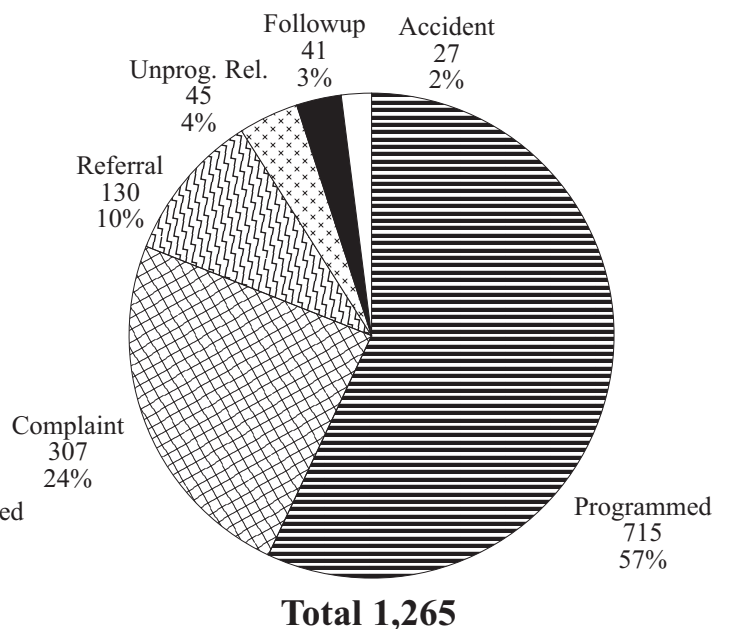
Inspections by Type*



State Program Average



Federal OSHA Average**



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-13-14.

**Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, "Inspection Summary Report," run 12-12-13.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Inspections by Industry Type

Comparison	Construction		Manufacturing	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,907	45	707	17
State Program**	941	41	343	15
Federal OSHA*	660	52	256	20

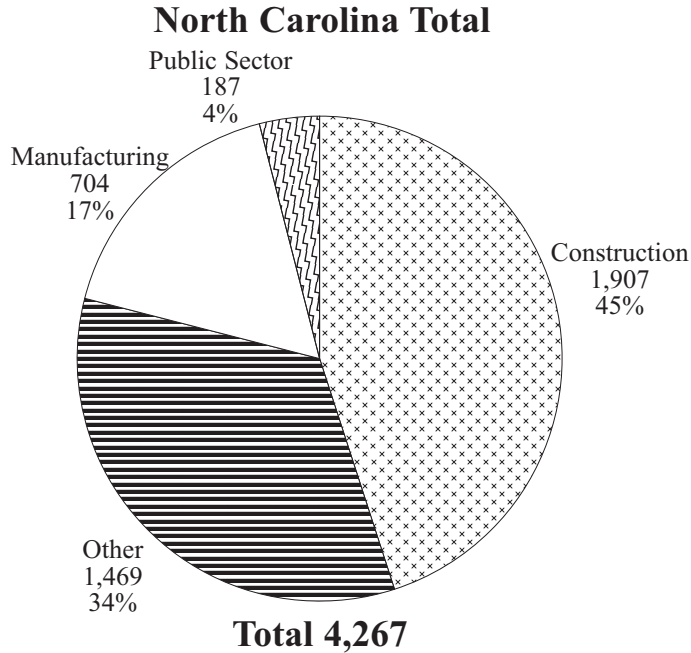
Comparison	Other		Public Sector***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,469	34	187	4
State Program**	691	30	325	14
Federal OSHA*	349	28	N/A	N/A

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

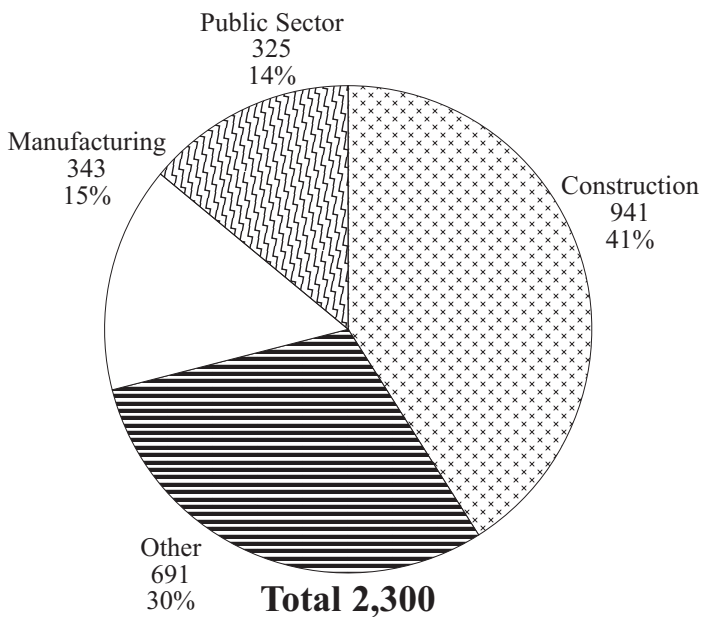
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

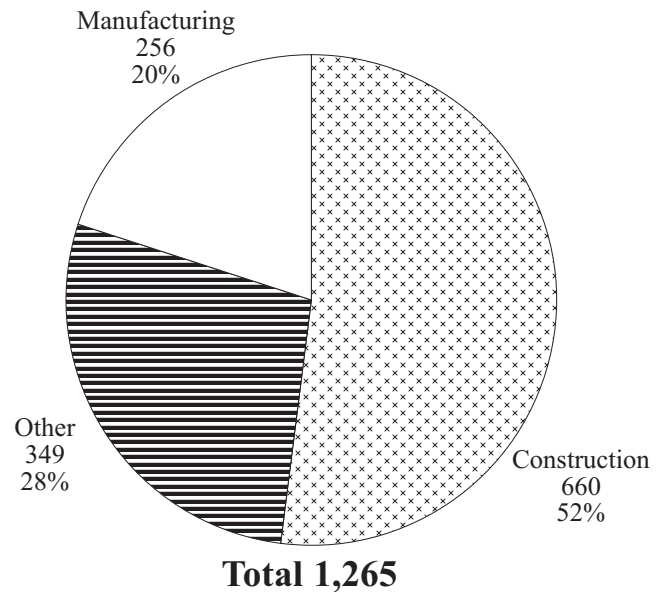
Inspections by Industry Type*



State Program Average



Federal OSHA Average**

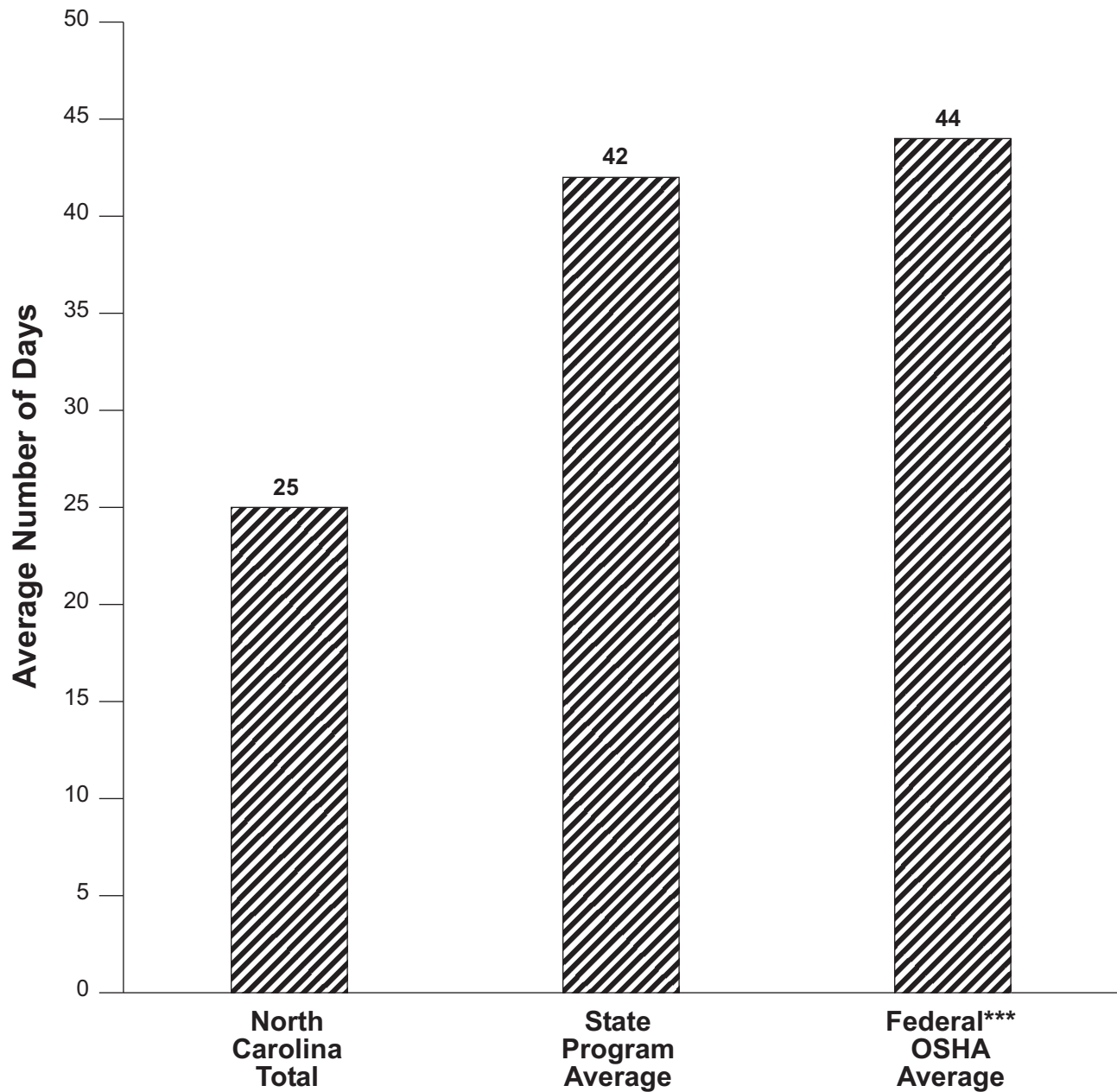


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-13-14.

**Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, "Inspection Summary Report," run 12-12-13.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

Average Lapse Time for All Inspections***



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-13-14.

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

***Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 12-12-13.

Violation Series

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

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 2010–September 2013**

Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina decreased 4 percent from 9,510 in FY 2012 to 9,111 in FY 2013.
- The total number of violations cited in FY 2013 by the average state program was 4,772, a 4 percent decrease from FY 2012 (4,980).
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced a 1 percent decrease in the total violations cited, from 2,540 in FY 2012 to 2,511 in FY 2013.
- North Carolina cited 4,661 serious violations in FY 2013, a 5 percent decrease from 4,875 serious violations in FY 2012.
- The average state program cited 2,283 serious violations in FY 2013, less than a 1 percent decrease from FY 2012 with 2,284.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,869 serious violations in FY 2013, a 1 percent increase from 1,842 serious violations in FY 2012.
- North Carolina continues to cite more nonserious violations (4,195), compared to the average state program with 2,360 nonserious violations and the average federal jurisdiction with 529 nonserious violations cited in FY 2013.
- Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (2.1) than the average state program (2.0) and more violations per inspection than the average federal jurisdiction (1.9).
- In FY 2013, North Carolina reclassified 1.1 percent of the violations, compared to 8.8 percent of violations reclassified in the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 8

Violations in Fiscal Years 2011–2013

Comparison	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	9,742	9,742	9,510	9,510	9,111	9,111
State Program**	113,251	5,148	109,554	4,980	104,974	4,772
Federal OSHA*	81,796	2,638	78,727	2,540	77,827	2,511

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Violations by Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	4,661	4,661	51	4,195	4,195	46
State Program**	50,232	2,283	48	51,923	2,360	50
Federal OSHA*	57,943	1,869	74	16,396	529	21

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	210	210	3	22	22	0
State Program**	2,288	104	2	199	9	0
Federal OSHA*	3,097	100	4	314	10	1

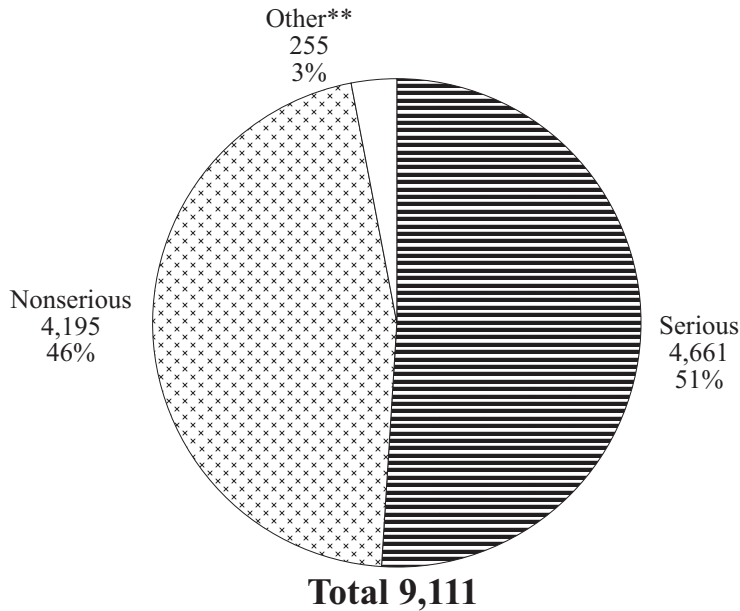
Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	23	23	0	0	0	0
State Program**	301	14	0	31	2	0
Federal OSHA*	77	3	0	0	0	0

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

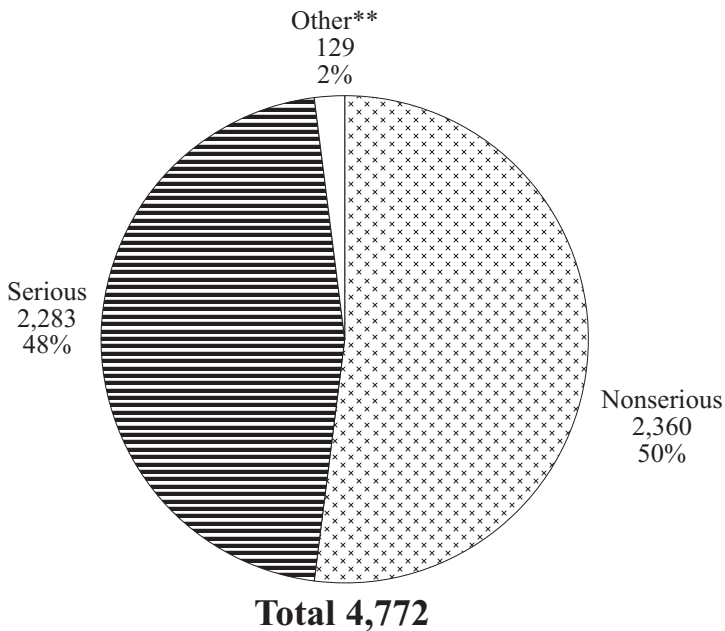
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

Violations by Type*

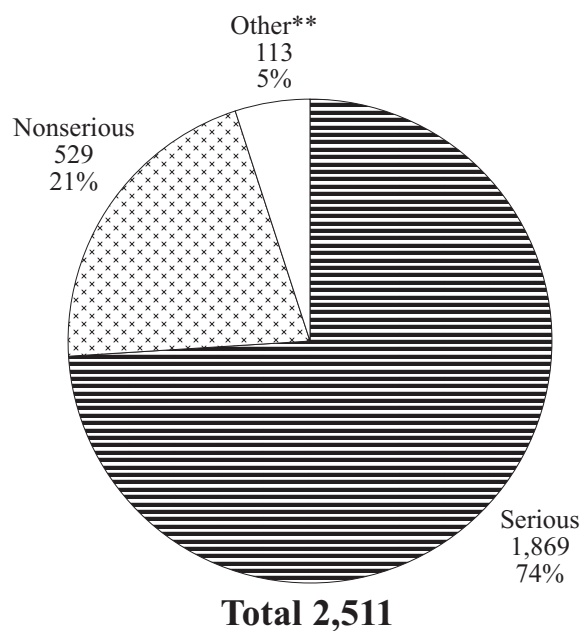
North Carolina Total



State Program Average



Federal OSHA Average***



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-13-14.

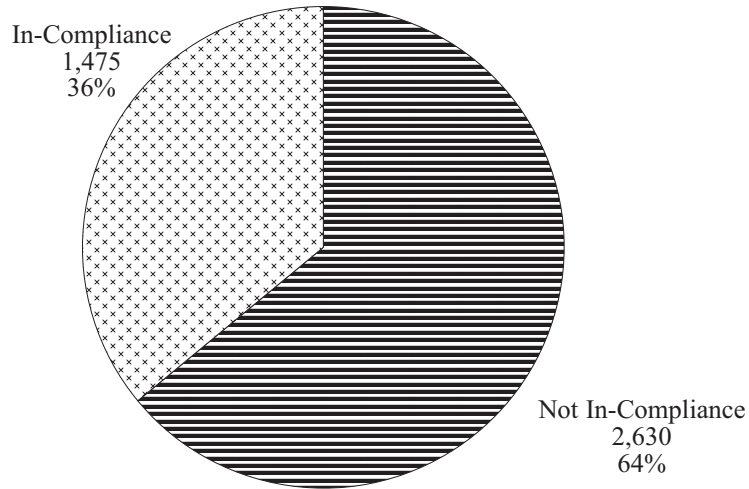
**"Other" violations include repeat, willful, failure-to-abate and unclassified violations.

***Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, "Inspection Summary Report," run 12-12-13.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

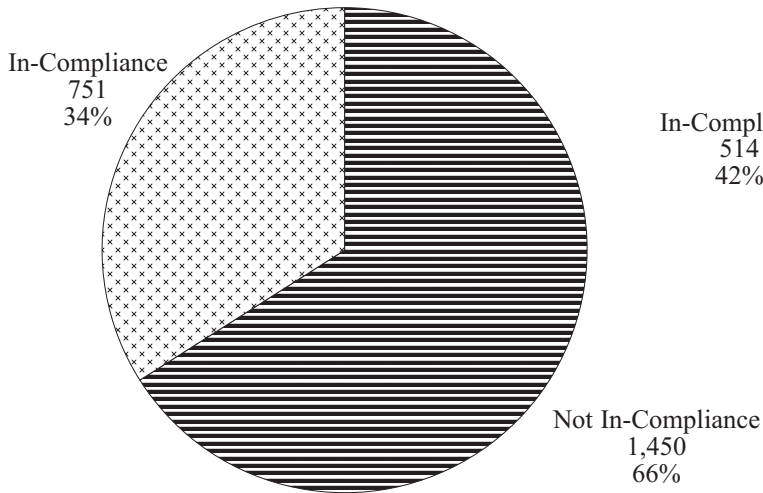
Inspections In-Compliance or With Citations Issued* (Excluding Followup Inspections)

North Carolina Total



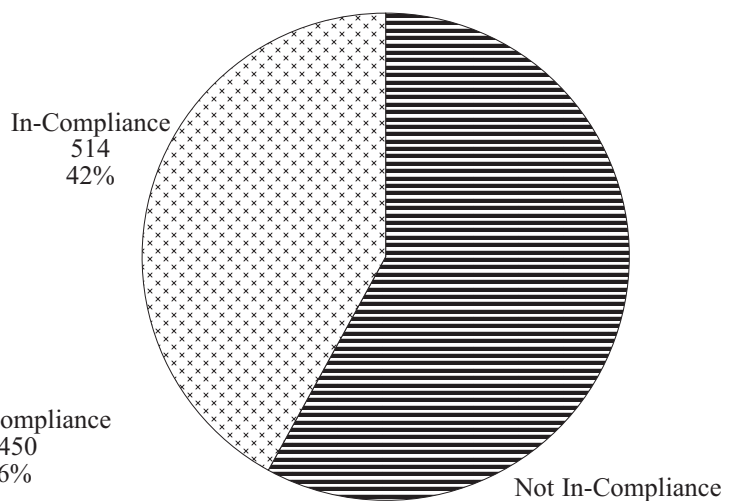
Total 4,105

State Program Average



Total 2,201

Federal OSHA Average**

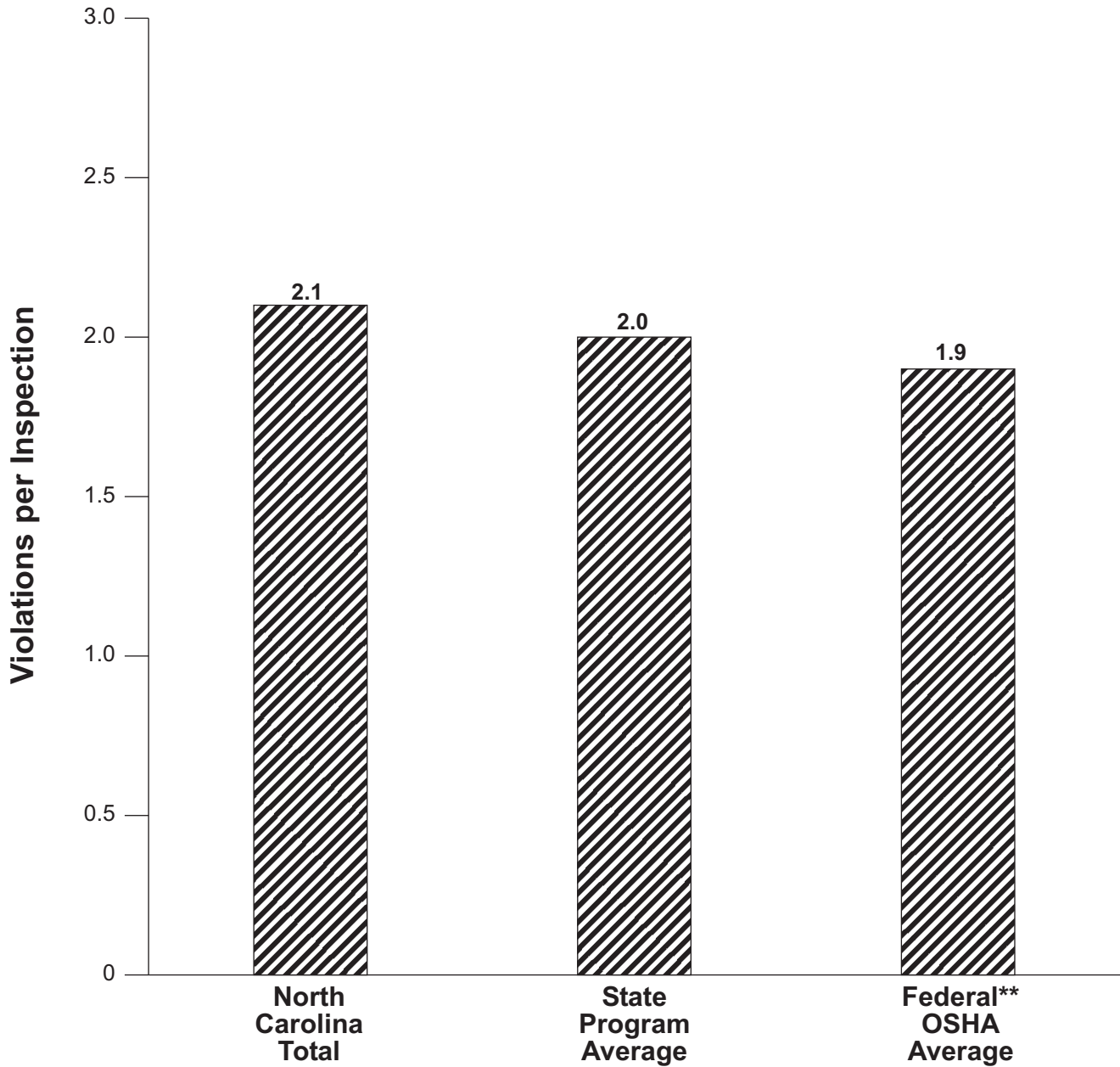


Total 1,224

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-13-14.

**Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, "Inspection Summary Report," run 12-12-13.

Violations per Inspection* (Excluding Followup Inspections)

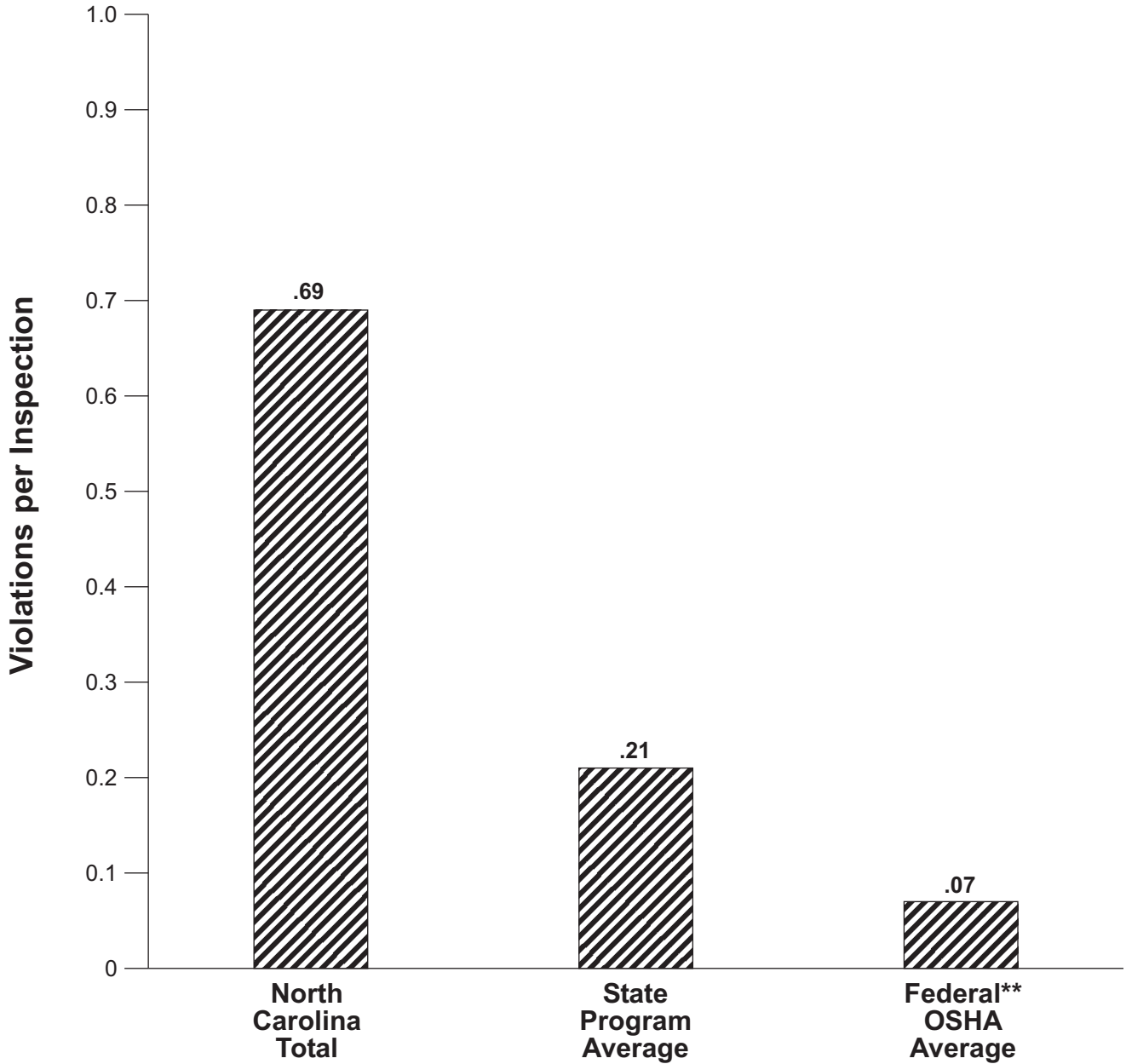


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-13-14.

**Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 12-12-13.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

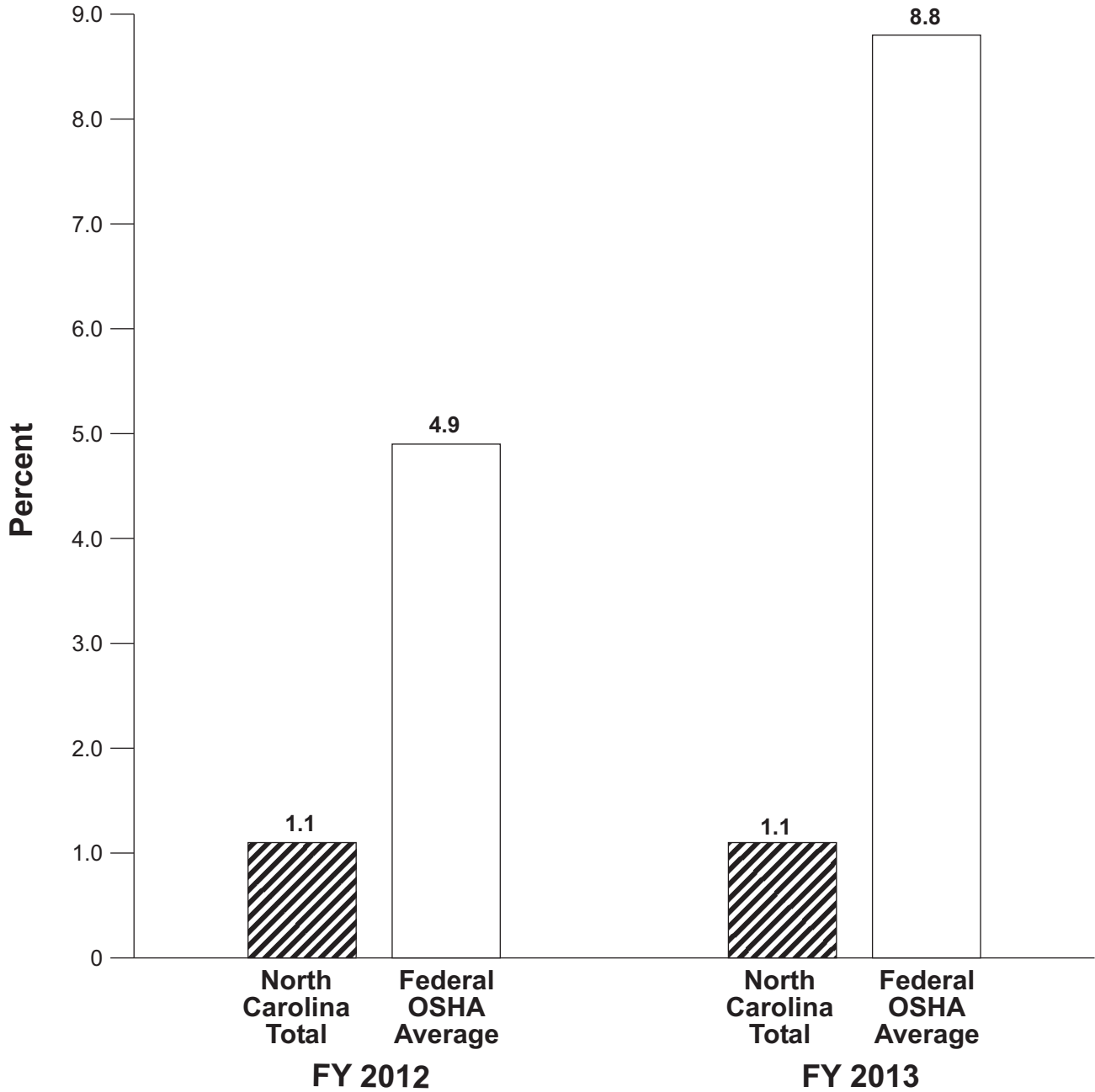
Violations per Followup Inspection*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-13-14.

**Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 12-12-13.

Violations Reclassified*



*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), 1-09-14.

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Penalty Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2013**

Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$6,166,608 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2013, compared to a total of \$3,353,093 assessed by the average state program and \$4,768,944 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$996 in FY 2013, lower than \$1,016 in the average state program and lower than \$1,878 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$258,813 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2013, a 6 percent increase from \$243,795 assessed in FY 2012.
- In FY 2013, North Carolina retained 73.1 percent of penalties assessed compared to 61.2 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 15

Penalty Assessment, All Types

Comparison	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	\$ 6,417,852	\$6,417,852	\$ 5,706,166	\$5,706,166	\$ 6,166,608	\$6,166,608
State Program**	\$ 72,689,585	\$3,304,072	\$ 70,792,293	\$3,217,832	\$ 73,768,048	\$3,353,093
Federal OSHA*	\$177,699,613	\$5,732,246	\$168,671,343	\$5,441,011	\$147,837,252	\$4,768,944

*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.

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 4,641,741	\$4,641,741	75	\$ 267,232	\$267,232	4
State Program**	\$ 51,018,033	\$2,319,001	69	\$8,013,140	\$364,234	11
Federal OSHA*	\$108,808,226	\$3,509,943	73	\$7,044,114	\$227,230	5

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 528,585	\$528,585	9	\$ 702,000	\$702,000	11
State Program**	\$ 5,546,892	\$252,131	8	\$ 7,599,120	\$345,415	10
Federal OSHA*	\$19,021,615	\$613,600	13	\$12,200,396	\$393,561	8

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 27,050	\$27,050	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program**	\$1,480,595	\$67,300	2	\$110,268	\$ 5,012	0
Federal OSHA*	\$ 762,901	\$24,610	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	0

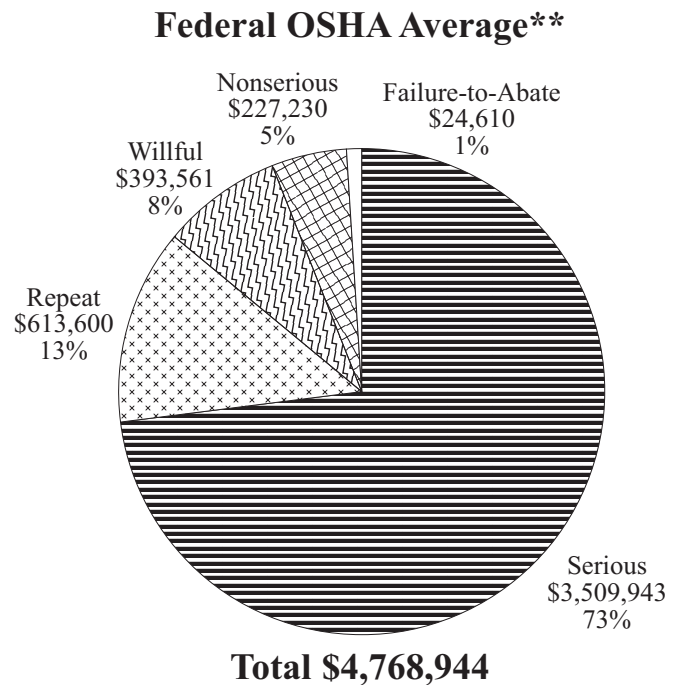
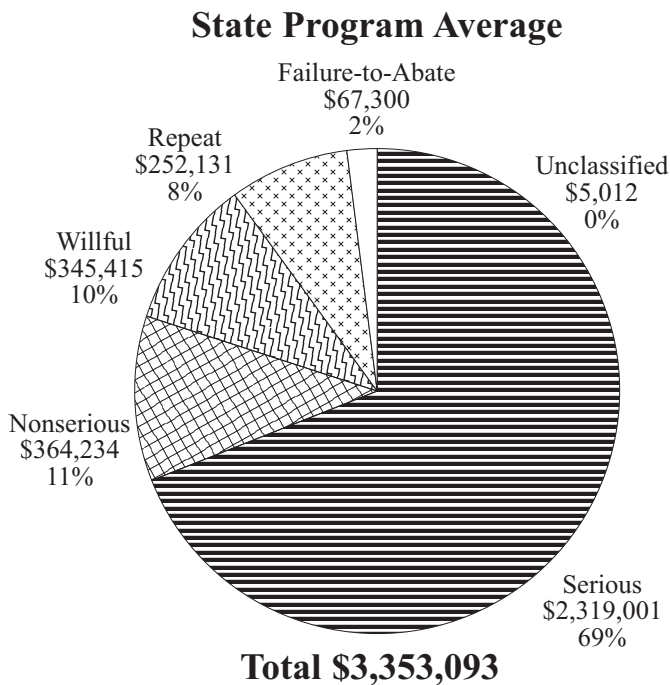
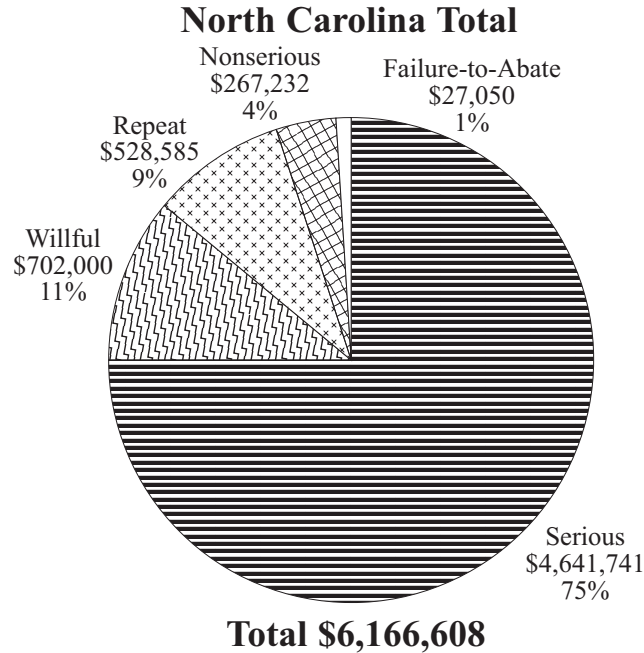
*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

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

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-13-14.

**Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, "Inspection Summary Report," run 12-12-13.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

CHART 18

Penalty Assessment per Violation

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to-Abate	Unclassified***
North Carolina	\$ 996	\$ 64	\$2,517	\$31,909	\$ 1,176	\$ 0
State Program**	\$1,016	\$154	\$2,424	\$38,379	\$ 4,807	\$ 2,506
Federal OSHA*	\$1,878	\$430	\$6,136	\$39,356	\$ 8,203	\$ 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.

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**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type Public Sector*

Comparison	Penalty Assessment (All Types)	
	Total	Average
North Carolina	\$ 258,813	\$258,813
State Program***	\$3,656,983	\$166,226
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 241,657	\$241,657	93	\$ 10,856	\$10,856	4
State Program***	\$2,666,876	\$121,222	74	\$504,025	\$22,910	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	\$ 6,300	\$ 6,300	3	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
State Program***	\$235,892	\$10,722	6	\$997,750	\$4,534	3
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***	\$150,439	\$ 6,838	4	\$0	\$0	0
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Penalties were imposed upon North Carolina state agencies effective July 23, 1992, and local government penalties were imposed effective Jan. 1, 1993.

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

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

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

Penalty Assessment per Violation Public Sector*

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to-Abate	Unclassified****
North Carolina	\$1,335	\$41	\$6,300	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0
State Program***	\$ 239	\$87	\$ 107	\$4,534	\$3,419	\$0
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Penalties were imposed upon North Carolina state agencies effective July 23, 1992, and local government penalties were imposed effective Jan. 1, 1993.

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

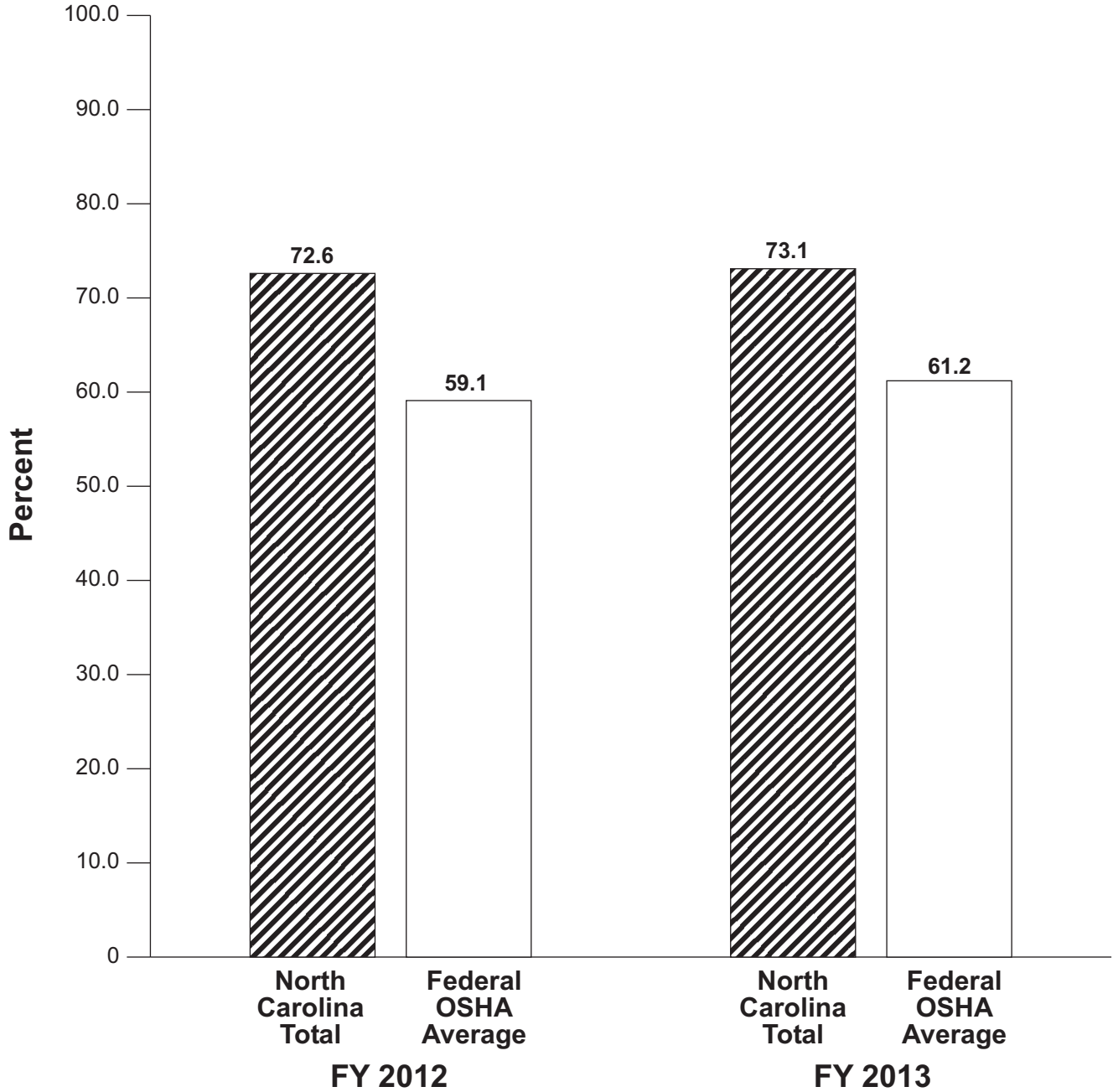
***State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs.

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

CHART 21

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2013**

Penalty Retention*



*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), run 1-09-14.

Litigation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2013**

Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was lower (121) in FY 2013 than in FY 2012 (141). The number of contested cases in the average state program was 226, and the number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 59.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina was lower in FY 2013 with 4.6 than in FY 2012 at 5.3 percent.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average state program was 15.6 percent in FY 2013, higher than in FY 2012 with 15.5.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was lower in FY 2013 at 8.3 than in FY 2012 at 11.4.

CHART 22

Contested Cases October 2010–September 2013

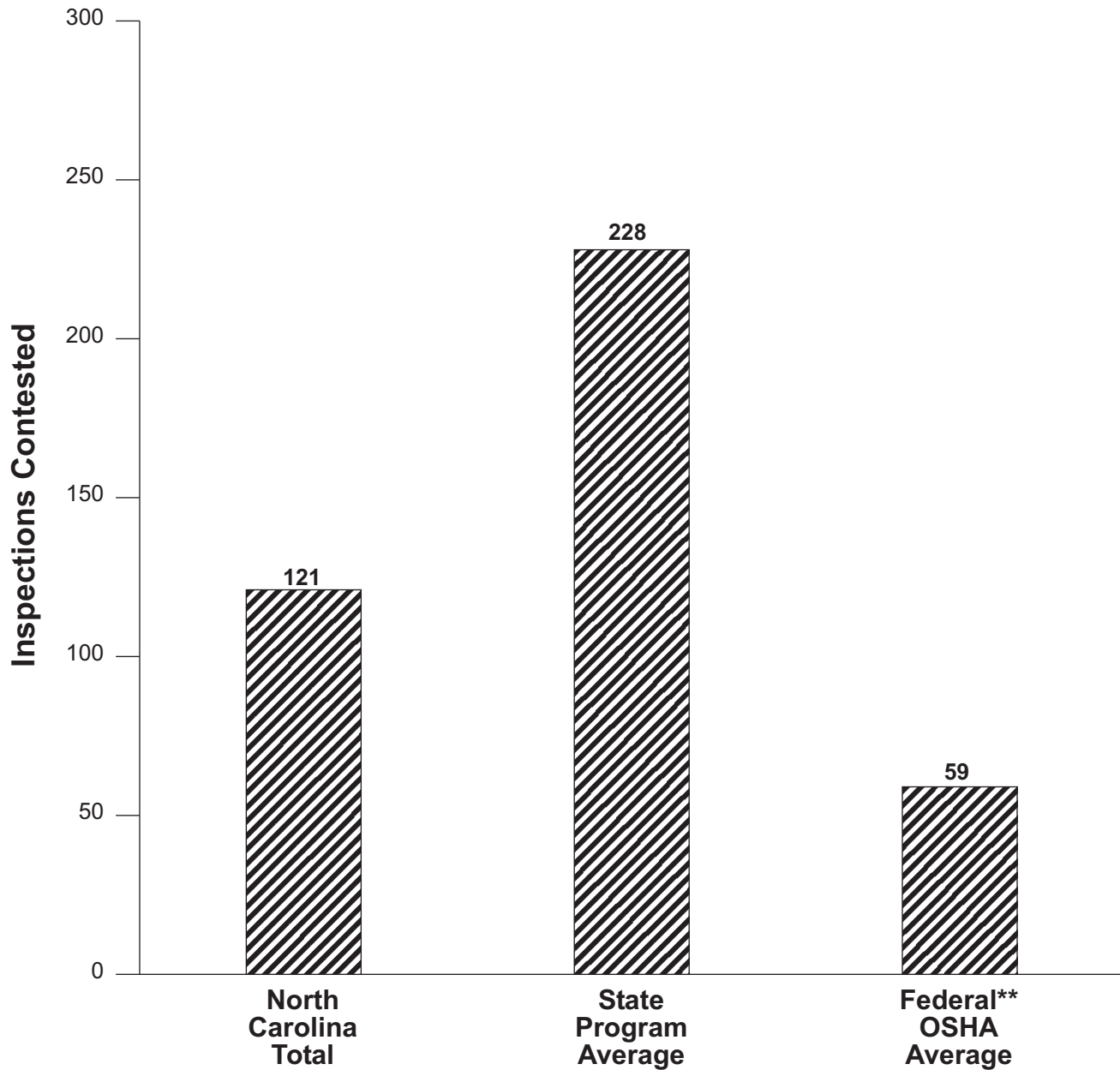
Comparison	FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	141	141	5.3	141	141	5.3
State Program**	4,933	224	14.9	4,991	227	15.5
Federal OSHA*	3,028	98	10.9	3,145	276	11.4

Comparison	FY 2013		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	121	121	4.6
State Program**	4,974	226	15.6
Federal OSHA*	1,825	59	8.3

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

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

Number of Inspections Contested*

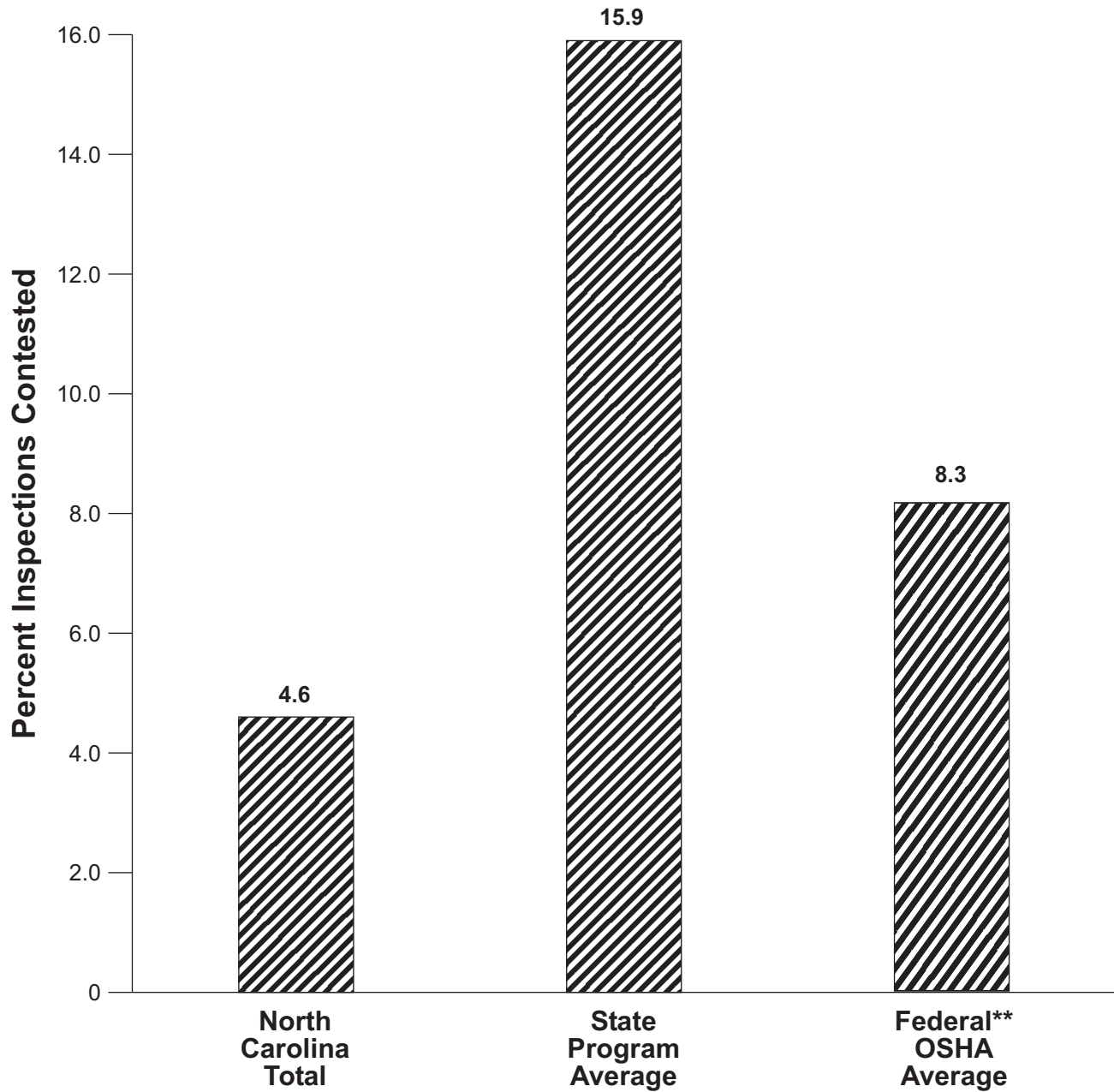


*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-13-14.

**Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 12-12-13.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Inspection Report,” run 1-13-14.

**Federal OSHA data from OSH Information System, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 12-12-13.

**Occupational Injury and Illness
Incident Rates**

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Calendar Years 2005–2012**

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

Industry	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.1	7.6	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.4	5.3	4.5
Mining	3.6	2.7	3.5	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.4
Construction	6.3	4.6	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.0	4.7	3.7
Manufacturing	6.3	5.1	6.0	5.1	5.6	4.4	5.0	4.2
Transportation	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.4	3.7
Wholesale Trade	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.7	2.8
Retail Trade	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.4	3.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.8
Services	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.1
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.7

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

*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*, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. 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, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

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

Industry	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.3	4.5	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.3
Mining	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.3
Construction	3.4	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3
Manufacturing	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3
Transportation	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.0
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.3
Retail Trade	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.5
Services	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.1	N/A	1.9	N/A	2.2

Industry	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.9	3.5	2.7	1.7	3.2	2.2	3.3	2.2
Mining	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7
Construction	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.6
Manufacturing	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.9
Transportation	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1
Wholesale Trade	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5
Retail Trade	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Services	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.1	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.9

*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*, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. 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, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

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State Demographic Profile

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Introduction

The purpose of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina is “to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the State of North Carolina safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.” The state’s Five Year Strategic Plan is designated to promote the achievement of this purpose through the specific goals and objectives established by the NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division and its employees.

The division has established two primary strategic goals as part of the Five Year Strategic Plan. Goal One is to reduce the rate of workplace fatalities by 2 percent by the end of FY 2018. Goal Two is to reduce the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses by 10 percent by the end of FY 2018.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

Text Table 4
State Demographic Profile
Private Sector

Private Sector	NAICS	SIC	Establishments*	Employees*
Construction	23	15-17	24,671	174,109
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,260	442,005
Transportation	48-49	40-59	6,834	127,273
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	54,128	636,326
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	29,213	271,394
Services	54-81	70-89	124,994	2,047,984
All Other			3,721	46,146
Total Private Sector			253,821	3,745,237

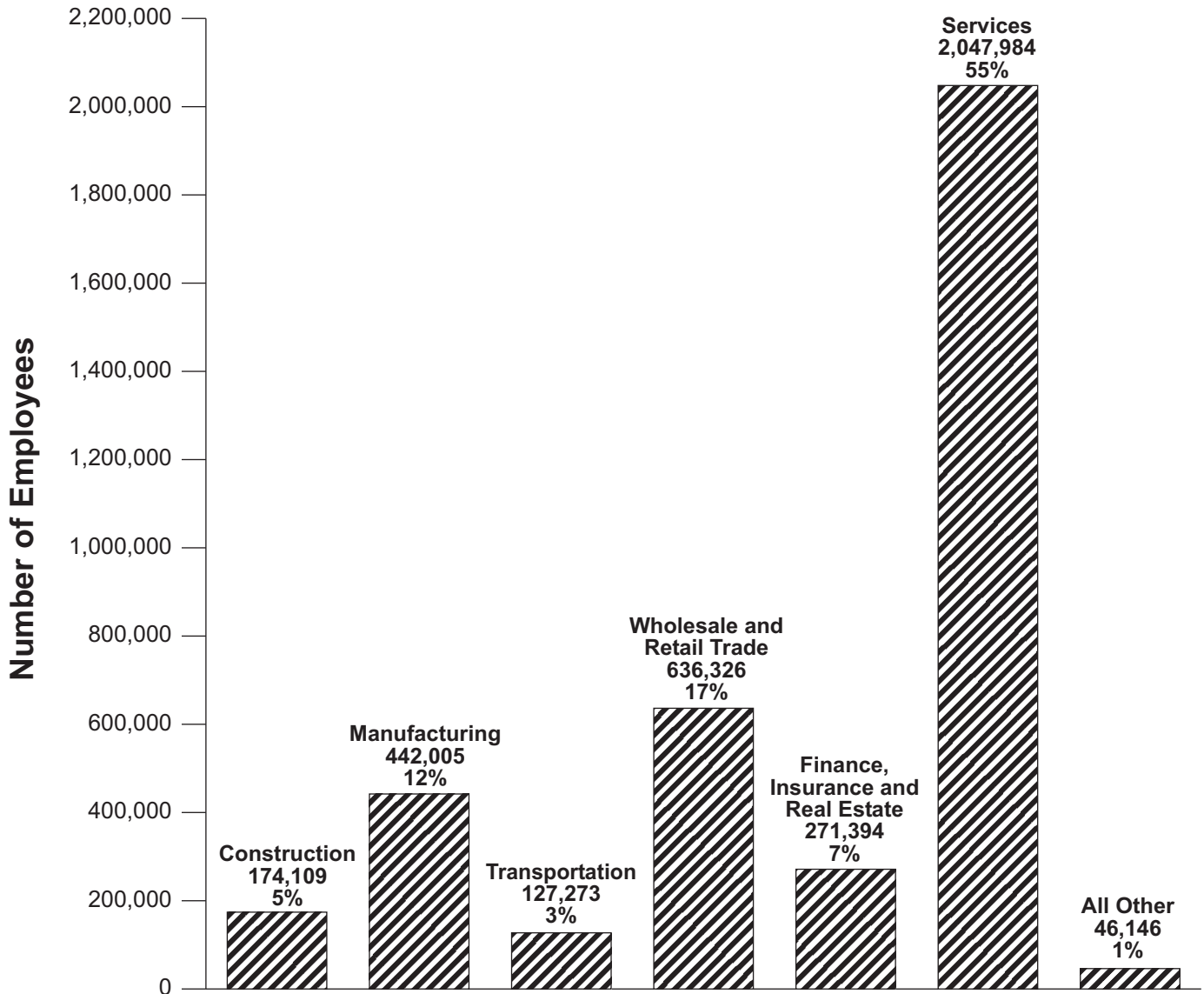
Text Table 5
State Demographic Profile
Public Sector

Public Sector	Establishments*	Employees*
State	1,504	183,034
Local	4,493	438,206
Total Public Sector	5,997	621,240

*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2013.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

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 2013.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2012–September 2013

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)	324	289	89	0	34	1	Fall protection—Residential construction—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.20(b)(2)	243	202	83	1	19	21	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections
1926.102(a)(1)	205	191	93	0	7	7	PPE—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.1053(b)(1)	154	146	95	1	3	4	Ladders—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.100(a)	122	113	93	0	5	4	PPE—Head protection—General requirement
1926.503(a)(1)	110	106	96	0	2	2	Fall protection—Training program
1926.501(b)(1)	95	91	96	0	4	0	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(11)	96	87	91	1	8	0	Fall protection—Steep roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.451(g)(4)(i)	57	56	98	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Guardrail systems—Installed on open sides and ends of platforms
1926.501(b)(10)	58	55	95	0	2	1	Fall protection—Low slope roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.1053(b)(4)	62	48	77	0	2	12	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.20(b)(1)	53	46	87	0	1	6	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.501(b)(14)	49	46	94	0	1	2	Fall protection—Wall openings—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.451(e)(1)	45	41	91	0	0	4	Scaffolds—Access by various means
1926.1060(a)	42	40	95	0	0	2	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	39	38	97	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.503(b)(1)	80	35	44	0	3	42	Fall protection—Certification of training
1926.25(a)	44	32	73	0	1	11	Housekeeping—Containers provide for the collection and separation of waste, trash, oily and used rags and other refuse
1926.1053(b)(13)	34	32	94	0	0	2	Ladders—Use—Top step used as a step
1926.501(c)	32	28	88	0	3	1	Fall protection—Protection from falling objects—Employee protected by wearing a hard hat
1926.454(a)	31	28	90	0	0	3	Scaffolds—Training—Hazard recognition for type of scaffold in use
1926.21(b)(2)	32	27	84	0	0	5	Safety training and education—Instruction to avoid unsafe conditions
1926.502(a)(2)	27	27	100	0	0	0	Fall protection—Training
1926.451(b)(1)	28	26	93	0	0	2	Scaffolds—Platform construction—Fully decked and planked
1926.451(c)(2)	25	24	96	0	0	1	Fall protection—Protection from falling object—Barricade area to which objects could fall

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-13-14.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2012–September 2013

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)	116	105	91	1	3	7	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.1200(e)(1)	320	104	33	1	3	212	Hazard communication—Written program
NCGS 95-129(1)	96	94	98	0	0	2	General Duty Clause
1910.215(b)(9)	99	88	89	0	0	11	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.215(a)(4)	94	86	91	0	1	7	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.151(c)	96	82	85	0	1	13	Medical and first aid—Eyewash and emergency showers
1910.133(a)(1)	88	78	89	0	2	8	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.132(a)	75	72	96	0	0	3	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.1200(h)(1)	173	68	39	0	7	98	Hazard communication—Training
1910.132(d)(1)	101	68	67	1	0	32	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment
1910.23(c)(1)	72	59	82	0	1	12	Walking and working surfaces—Protect open sided floors, platforms and runways
1910.304(g)(5)	84	50	60	0	2	32	Electrical—Grounding—Path to ground
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	49	46	94	0	1	2	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.305(b)(1)(ii)	80	42	53	0	1	37	Electrical cabinets, boxes and fittings—Unused openings effectively closed
1910.132(d)(2)	226	41	18	0	5	180	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment—Employer verification of hazard assessment by written certification
1910.138(a)	44	40	91	0	0	4	Personal protective equipment—Hand protection—Select and provide appropriate hand protective
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	57	39	68	0	1	17	Lockout/Tagout—Periodic inspection
1910.1200(g)(8)	99	38	38	1	1	59	Hazard communication—Safety data sheets—Copies of safety data sheets maintained and readily accessible in each workplace
1910.242(b)	64	38	59	0	0	26	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and PPE with pressure reduced to 30 psi
1910.147(c)(1)	41	38	93	1	0	2	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control program
1910.212(b)	53	36	68	0	0	17	Machine guarding—Fixed machinery—Anchored to prevent moving/walking
1910.178(l)(1)(i)	46	36	78	0	0	10	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training
1910.134(e)(1)	71	34	48	0	2	35	Personal Protective Equipment—Respiratory protection—Medical evaluation
1910.305(g)(2)(iii)	100	32	32	0	1	67	Electrical—Flexible cords and cables—Strain relief
1910.147(c)(4)(ii)	33	31	94	0	0	2	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control procedure—Clear and outlines scope, purpose and authorizations

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-13-14.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

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)	16	16	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.215(a)(4)	14	14	100	0	0	0	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.305(g)(2)(iii)	15	9	60	0	0	6	Electrical—Flexible cords and cables—Strain relief
1910.212(a)(1)	10	9	90	0	0	1	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.151(c)	9	8	89	0	0	1	Medical and first aid—Eyewash and emergency showers
1910.23(c)(1)	10	7	70	0	0	3	Walking and working surfaces—Protect open sided floors, platforms and runways
1910.1200(e)(1)	21	6	29	0	0	15	Hazard communication—Written program
NCGS 95-129(1)	6	6	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.132(a)	6	6	100	0	0	0	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.132(d)(1)	6	5	83	0	0	1	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-13-14.

Consultation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2013**

Consultation Series Highlights

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,462 total consultative visits in FY 2013:
 - 911 (62 percent) safety visits and 551 (38 percent) health visits.
 - 1,227 (84 percent) initial visits, 107 (7 percent) training assistance visits and 128 (9 percent) followup visits.
 - 1,193 (82 percent) private sector visits and 269 (18 percent) public sector visits.
 - 411 (28 percent) manufacturing visits, 318 (22 percent) construction visits, 464 (32 percent) other type visits and 269 (18 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 7,078 in FY 2013, higher than in FY 2012 (6,493) and in FY 2011 (6,783).
- Of the identified hazards, 6,356 (88 percent) were serious hazards and 877 (12 percent) were other-than-serious hazards.
- In FY 2013 consultants also conducted 312 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 2013 the bureau recognized 64 SHARP-related worksites. There are currently 136 SHARP General Industry worksites, 10 Public Sector sites and four SHARP Construction sites.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2013**

CHART 30

Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Safety	775	765	911
Health	498	477	551
Total	1,273	1,242	1,462

Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Initial	1,091	1,060	1,227
Training and Assistance	102	98	107
Followup	80	84	128
Total	1,273	1,242	1,462

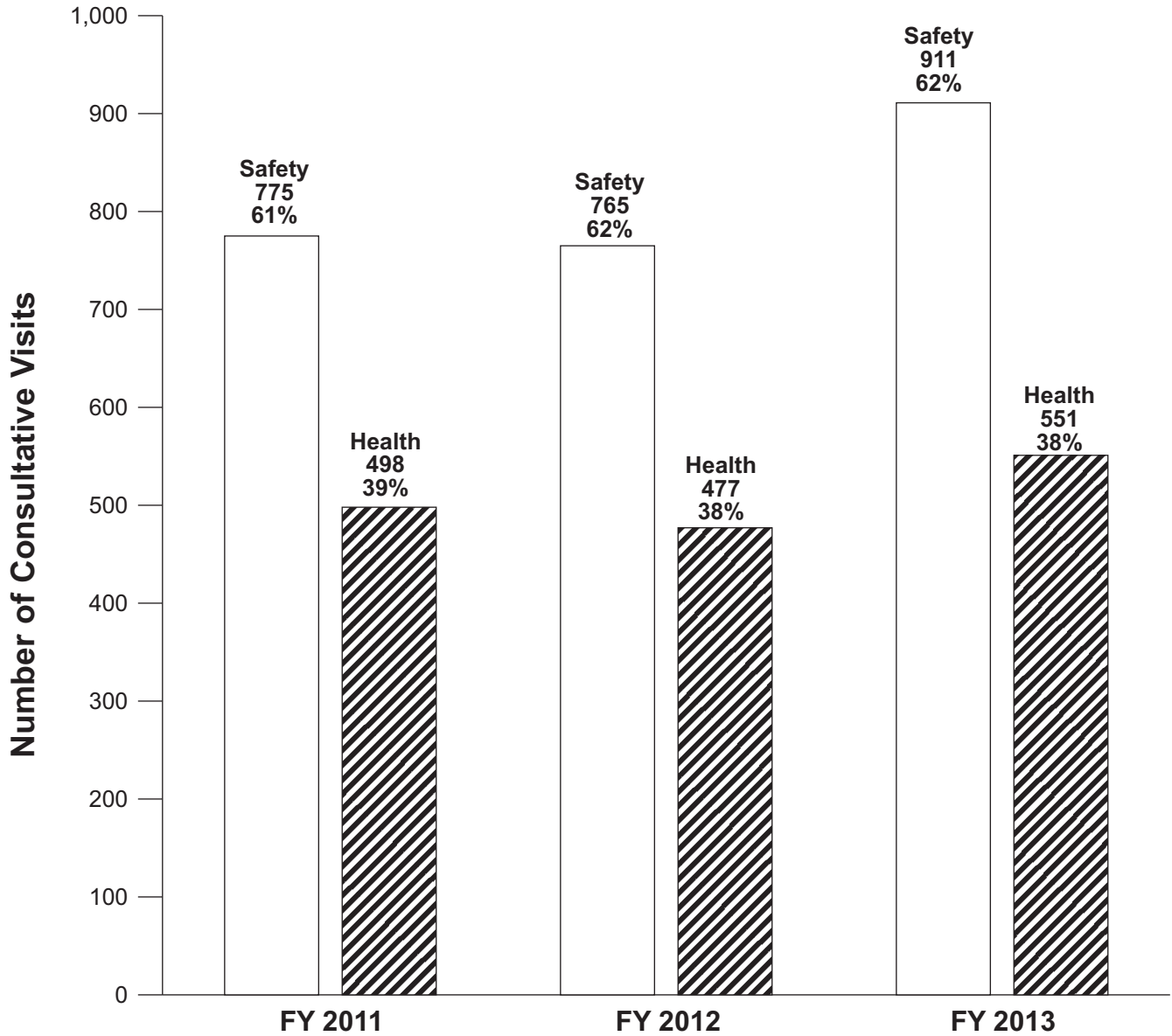
Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Manufacturing	365	389	411
Construction	191	251	318
Other	506	393	464
Public Sector	211	209	269
Total	1,273	1,242	1,462

CHART 31

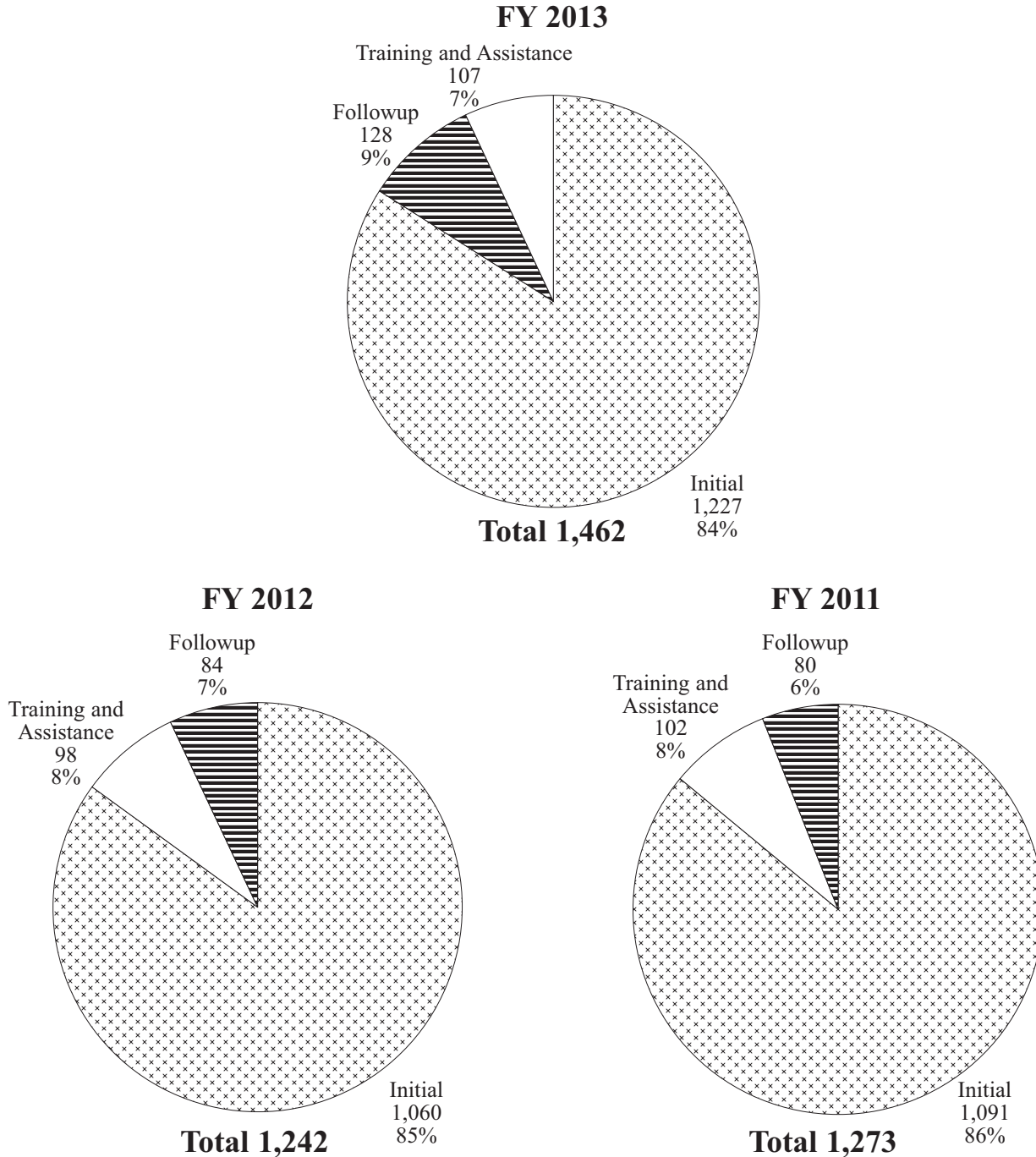
N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2013

Total Visits*



*FY 2013 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-13.

Total Traditional Visits by Type*

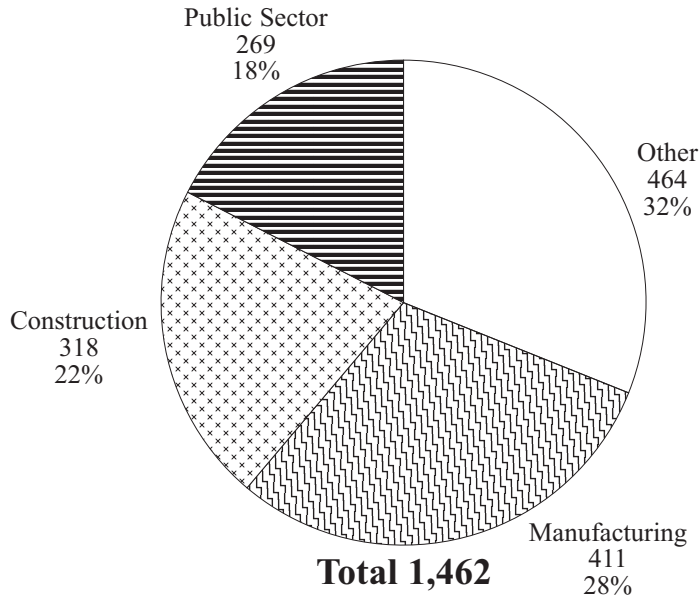


*FY 2013 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-13.

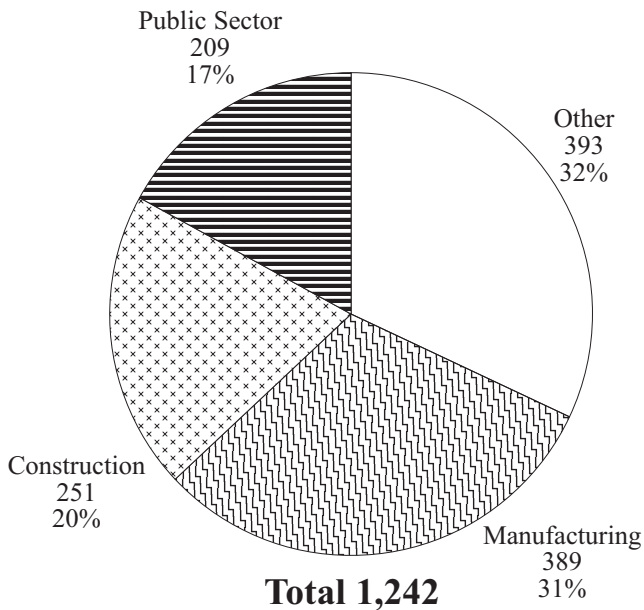
N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2013

Total Traditional Visits by Industry*

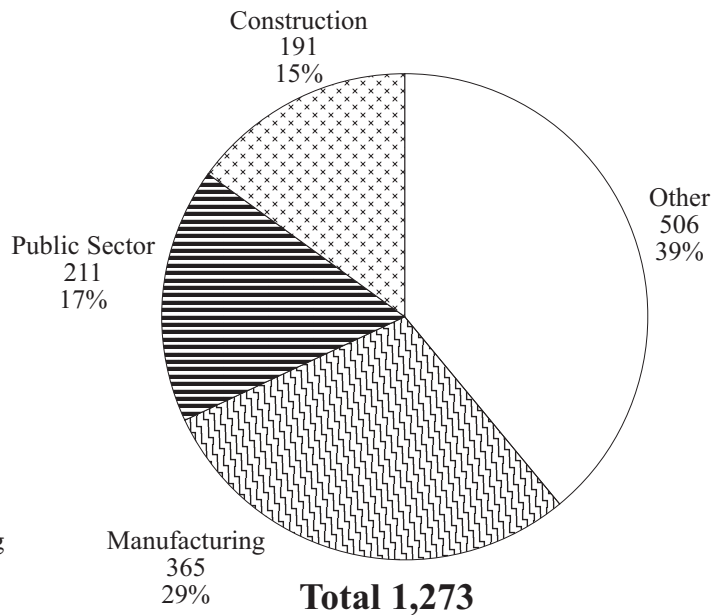
FY 2013



FY 2012

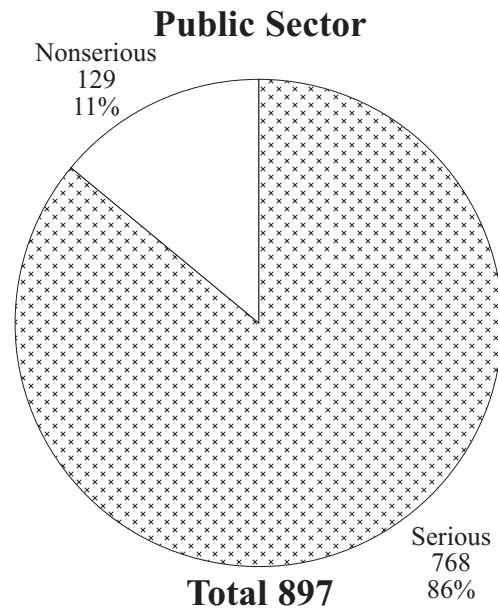
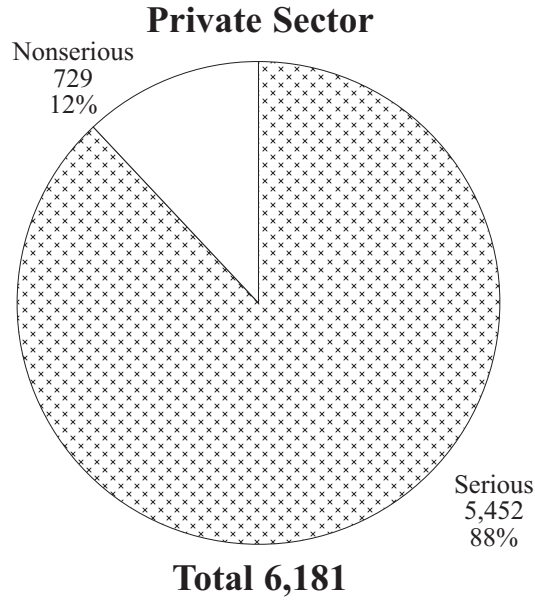


FY 2011



*FY 2013 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-13.

Hazards Abated by Type*



*FY 2013 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-13.

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**Education, Training and
Technical Assistance Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights

- The 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 speaker's 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 7,000 newsletter emails during the fiscal year.
- In FY 2013, ETTA hosted and/or participated in 285 courses and events with a total of 7,823 personnel trained. These included eight 10-hour and two 30-hour general industry awareness courses and six 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 115 90-minute webinars, 11 Spanish outreach events and seven training events using the Labor One Mobile Training Unit. ETTA staff also provided and exhibited at 26 safety and health fairs, industrial conferences and workshops. In addition to ETTA training numbers, the Consultative Services Bureau and Compliance Bureaus trained another 2,662 employers/employees, for a total of 10,485 workers trained for FY 2013.
- ETTA offered 244 hours of formal training and 159 hours of continuing education to internal personnel. Courses offered include the 100, 105 and 125 initial courses, bed bug awareness, bloodborne pathogens, CPR/first aid, ergonomics, exit routes, emergency action and fire prevention plans, hearing conservation, maritime, Prologger, technical writing, respiratory protection, and trenching and excavation.
- ETTA graduated three OSH personnel from the OSH Construction Safety Specialist Program (OCSS). To be eligible for this program, the employee must be recommended by their supervisor and/or bureau chief. This program focuses on advanced construction topics to include, but not limited to, excavations and trenching, cranes and derricks, fall protection, steel erection, electrical safety, scaffolding, residential construction (i.e., frames, trusses, and roofing), health hazards, concrete and masonry, material handling equipment (i.e., loaders, bulldozers), and work zone safety. Each course contains a field portion with an emphasis on OSH inspection procedures.
- In collaboration with N.C. State Industrial Extension Service and the North Carolina Safety and Health Council, ETTA graduated 13 OSH personnel from the Manager of Environmental Safety and Health (MESH), Construction MESH, and Public Sector MESH programs. Participants receive certification after receiving 100 hours of safety and health training.
- ETTA started the design of the new state NC 502 and NC 503 Train the Trainer refresher courses. These courses provide a refresher for graduates of the state NC 500 and NC 501 Train the Trainer courses. Authorized trainers must complete a refresher course every four years. In addition to total numbers trained by the OSH Division in FY 2013, state-authorized trainers trained a total of 154 additional employers/employees. This program leverages the ETTA training section, providing more safety and health trainers throughout the state.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights **(Continued)**

- ETTA continues to redesign internal training courses. Course redesign focuses on blended courses, which include a classroom component as well as a computer based component. When complete the redesign will improve training efficiency, maximize classroom hands-on activities, and allow CSHOs to begin core course training immediately upon hire.
- 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.
- Ongoing partnerships in 2013 included 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. The Wake County Justice Center and the Yadkin River Bridge Project were completed in early 2013.
- An alliance is a program enabling organizations committed to safety and health to work with the NCDOL OSH Division to prevent injuries, illnesses and fatalities in the workplace. Alliances typically focus on specialized industry outreach and training. In FY 2013, one new alliance was signed with the Mexican Consulate located in Raleigh. This alliance will help OSH coordinate more Spanish outreach events for the citizens of North Carolina. Current alliances include Carolinas AGC, Forestry Mutual Insurance Co., Lamar Advertising Co., Mexican Consulate, N.C. Forestry Association, N.C. Home Builders Association, N.C. State University/Industrial Extension Service, N.C. Utility Contractors Association, and the Safety and Health Council of North Carolina.
- North Carolina is still ranked No. 1 as a state plan state and is ranked second of all states that participate in the VPP/Star Program. The recognition programs also enjoyed another year of growth and success.
- ETTA Publications Sales Desk served 12,504 customers via telephone or walk-in. The bureau distributed 57,236 publications in support of the division's outreach and regulatory goals of the division, which represents an increase in other materials distributed to increase a more safe and secure work environment across the state of North Carolina.
- Forty publications were updated and 10 new publications were introduced during FY 2013. Some highlights include:
 - Three new hazard alerts were developed on 1-Bromopropane, Blasting and 1.4S Explosives, and Marina Safety. The Diacetyl hazard alert was revised.
 - Five new industry guides were developed on Workplace Violence Prevention Program, Medical and Dental Safety and Health Management Program, Accommodations Safety and Health Program, Basic General Industry Safety and Health Management Program, and Agriculture Standards Having Special Requirements.
 - Nine brochures were updated and two brochures were developed—Alliances and Partnerships brochure and the Hazard Communication Right to Know brochure.
- The Standards Section answered 4,895 inquiries for standards interpretation by phone or written correspondence for employers and employees across the state.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights **(Continued)**

- The bureau changed 760 items that needed to be updated due to the GHS rule. The agency adopted the final rules for Cranes and Derricks; Underground and Construction, Cranes and Derricks: Digger Derrick Exemption, Accident Prevention Signs and Tags, and the corrections and technical amendments to the Hazard Communication Standard.
- Other policy documents that were updated include 14 FOM chapters with an addition of an FOM definitions document, adoptions and revisions of six OPNs and standards notices, and five CPL directives were adopted. Twelve compliance directive posters were developed for the Compliance field offices along with a Field Information System Handbook to assist compliance officers with inspection guidance.
- The library circulated 2,244 audiovisual items (including 260 renewals), responded to 2,009 phone and written requests, handled 507 reference questions, registered 147 new audiovisual patrons, served 665 walk-in patrons in FY 2013, and loaned about 270 print items. The library continues to support OSH employees and other agency staff in their investigations, circulating standards and providing information resources as needed.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Carolina Star Program

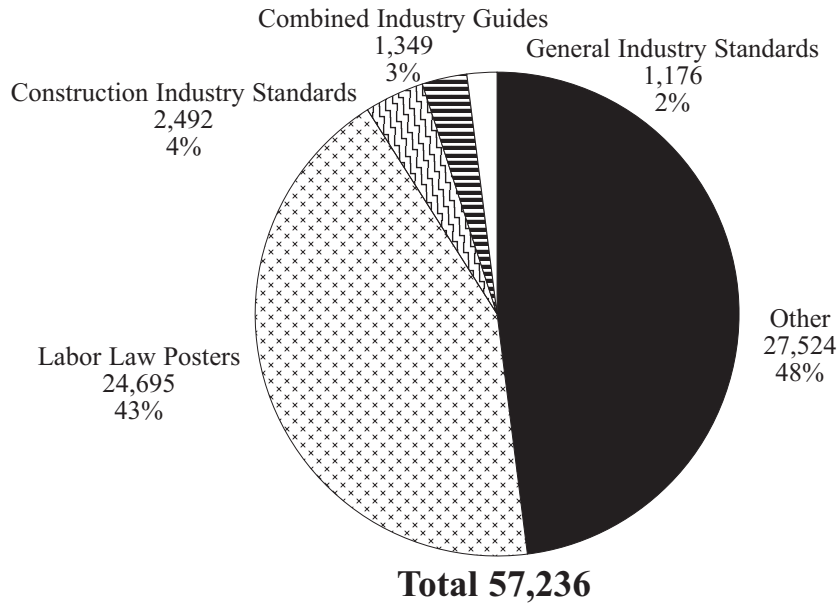
The Carolina Star Program encourages employers and employees in their efforts to reduce hazards, institute new programs and perfect existing programs for providing safe and healthy working conditions. The Carolina Star Program is the state’s most prestigious way to provide official recognition of excellent 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 2013 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
Scott Safety—Monroe	01/12/2013	
Georgia-Pacific Corporation—Asheboro Packaging—Asheboro		01/22/2013
Catawba County Public Health—Hickory	02/28/2013	
Nucor Steel Inc.—Hertford County Plant—Cofield		02/28/2013
Coats North America—Sevier Finishing Plant—Marion (Provisional)		02/28/2013
Southern Industrial Constructors—an EMCORE Company at General Electric Aviation—Durham Engine Facility Worksite—RTP		03/14/2013
BlueLinx Corporation—Butner Distribution Center—Butner (Provisional)		04/23/2013
The Roberts Company—Aurora	04/23/2013	
Georgia-Pacific Corporation—Dudley C-N-S Plant—Dudley		04/23/2013
N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services—Agronomic Services Division—Raleigh		04/23/2013
International Paper Company—Cape Fear Woodyard—Riegelwood		04/23/2013
United Chemi-Con Inc.—Lansing		05/16/2013
Water and Sewer Authority of Cabarrus County—Concord (Provisional)		05/04/2013
Balfour Beatty Rail Inc.—Traction Power Group—Goldsboro	06/20/2013	
Triangle Transit—Morrisville	06/20/2013	
Bridgestone Bandag LLC—Oxford	06/26/2013	
Cintas Corporation—Location 936—Stedman	06/26/2013	
Leggett & Platt Branch (N64)—High Point	06/26/2013	
Scynexis Inc.—Durham	06/26/2013	
Sonoco Recycling Inc.—Winston-Salem		06/26/2013
Town of Mooresville—Fire Department—Mooresville		06/26/2013
Scott Safety—Monroe (Promotion)		06/23/2013
Eaton Electrical—Asheville Plant—Arden (Provisional)		06/24/2013
N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services—Cherry Research Farm—Goldsboro (Provisional)		07/18/2013
Sandoz Inc.—Wilson	07/24/2013	
Jacobs Engineering Group—Durham		07/24/2013
Person County Health Department—Roxboro		07/24/2013
General Electric Company—Aircraft Engine Facility—Wilmington		07/24/2013
Glen Raven Custom Fabrics—Norlina Facility—Norlina (Provisional)		08/29/2013
CFE Inc.—Division of Evans Roofing Company—Apex		08/30/2013
Dow Corning Corporation—Greensboro (Provisional)		08/30/2013
Balfour Beatty Infrastructure Inc.—Wilmington		08/30/2013
McDonald-York Building Company—Raleigh		08/30/2013
Skanska USA Building Inc.—Durham		08/30/2013
David Weekley Homes—Cary		08/30/2013
Turner Construction Company—Carolina’s Business Unit—Charlotte		08/30/2013
Danis Construction Company—Raleigh		08/30/2013
Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District—Roanoke Rapids	09/09/2013	
N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services—Veterinary Division—Monroe		09/09/2013
City of Greensboro—Water Resources Dept.—Greensboro		09/18/2013
Webb-Murray—Wilmington		09/18/2013
Hospira Inc.—Rocky Mount (Promotion)		09/18/2013
E. J. Pope & Son Inc.—Selma (Provisional)		09/30/2013
ZAPATA Incorporated—Charlotte (Provisional)		09/30/2013
Stanley Black & Decker—Kannapolis Dist. Ctr. (Promotion)		09/30/2013
The Roberts Company—Aurora (Promotion)		09/18/2013
Polymer Group Inc.—Mooresville		09/30/2013
Stanley Engineered Fastening—Stanfield		09/30/2013
Pentair Valves & Controls—Black Mountain		09/30/2013
Wayne County Health Department—Goldsboro		09/30/2013
E. J. Pope & Son Inc.—d.b.a. Pope Transport—Charlotte	09/30/2013	

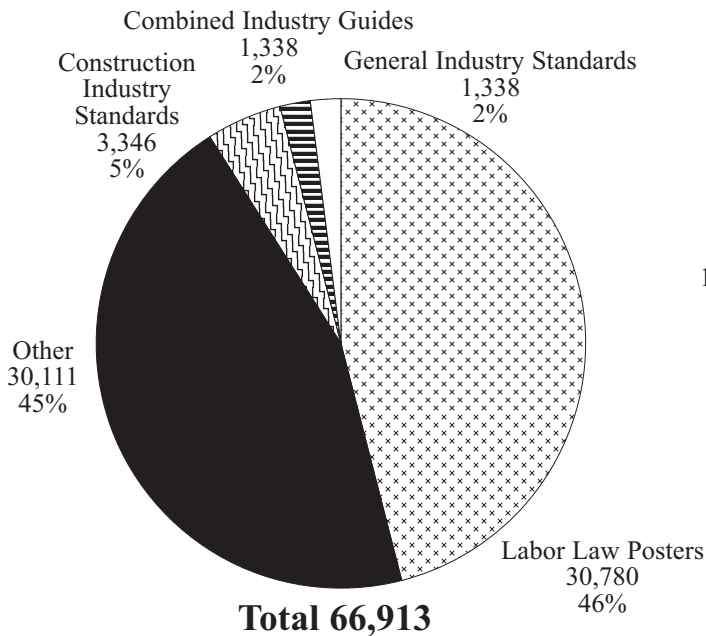
N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2013

Distribution of OSH-Related Publications*

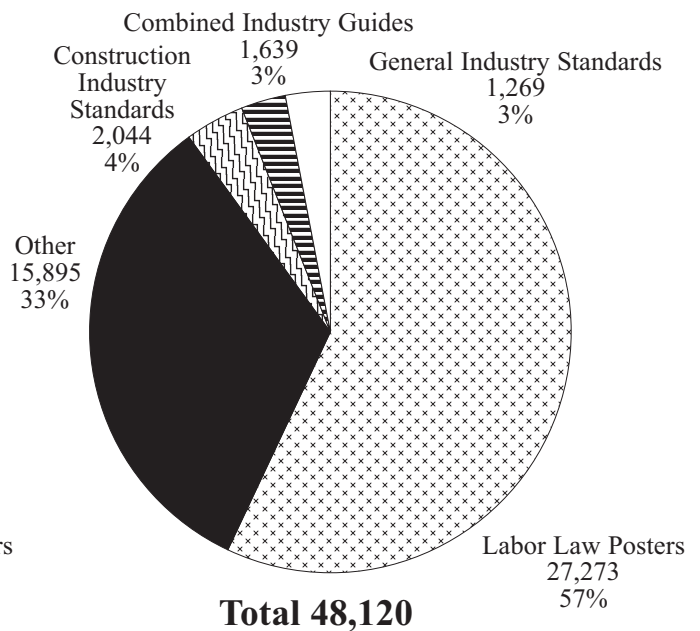
FY 2013



FY 2012



FY 2011



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

Fatality Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2013**

Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 33 fatalities in FY 2013, a decrease from the 36 fatalities in FY 2012 and 54 in FY 2010.
- Of the 33 fatalities in FY 2013, 46 percent were related to “struck by”; 24 percent were related to “falls”; 15 percent were related to “crushed by object”; and 15 percent were related to “other.”
- In FY 2013, 21 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 12 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 21 percent were related to “services”; 28 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 3 percent were related to “government”; 3 percent were related to “wholesale trade”; 3 percent were related to “transportation and public utilities”; and 9 percent were related to “retail trade”.
- The N.C. Department of Labor’s OSH Division consists of three major reporting districts (Raleigh/Wilmington Area, Charlotte Area and Winston-Salem/Asheville Area).
- Of the 33 investigated fatalities in FY 2013, 42.5 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 15 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 42.5 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville Area.
- In FY 2013 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 55 percent white, 27 percent Hispanic, 15 percent black, and 3 percent Native American.

CHART 36

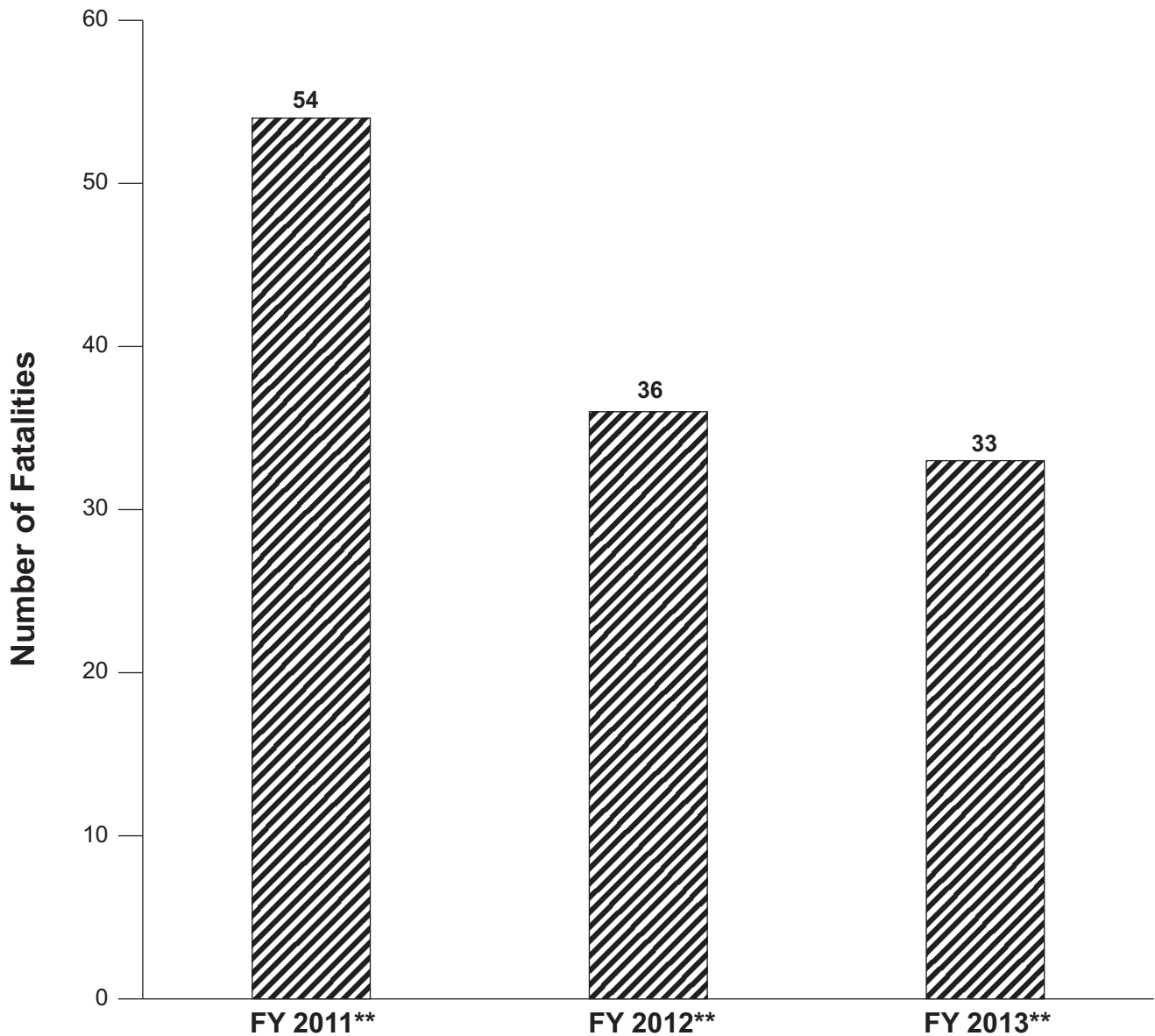
Fatality Comparison*

Cause of Death	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Totals by Event**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	8	5	5	18
Electrocution	2	4	0	6
Explosion/Fire	2	0	0	2
Falls	13	10	8	31
Struck by Object	19	13	15	47
Other	10	4	5	19
Total Fatalities**	54	36	33	123

*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*



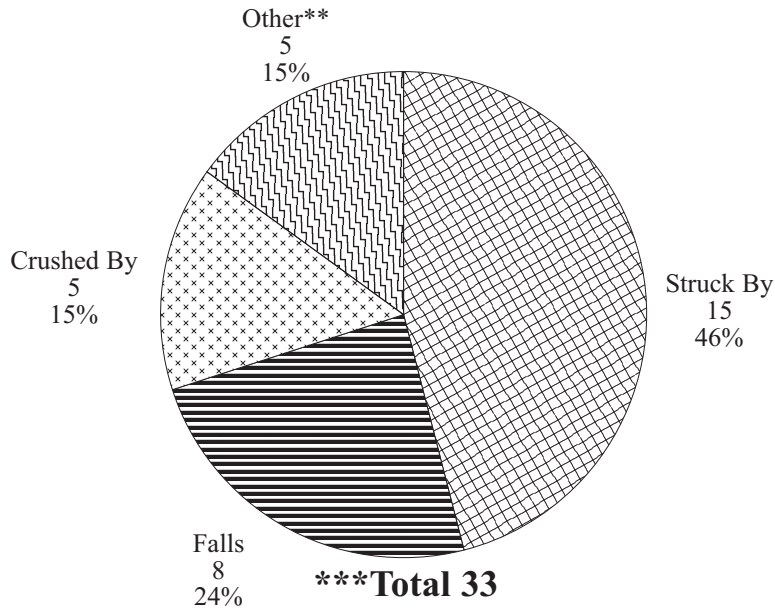
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

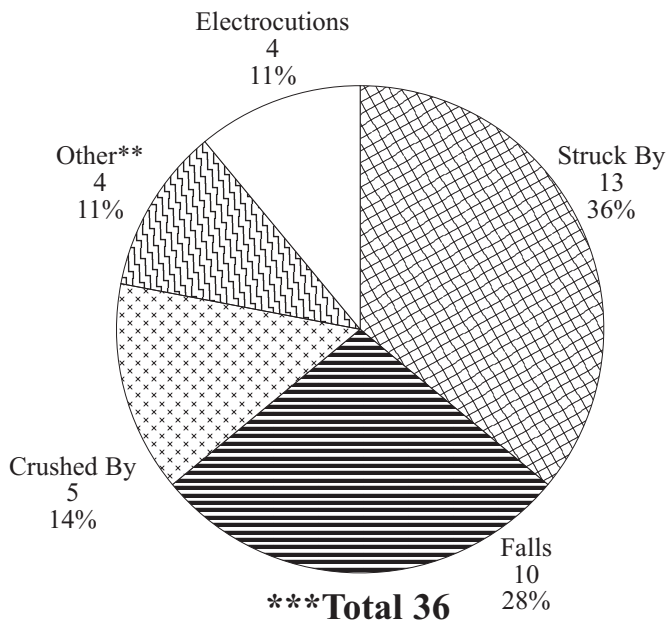
N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2010–September 2013

Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities*

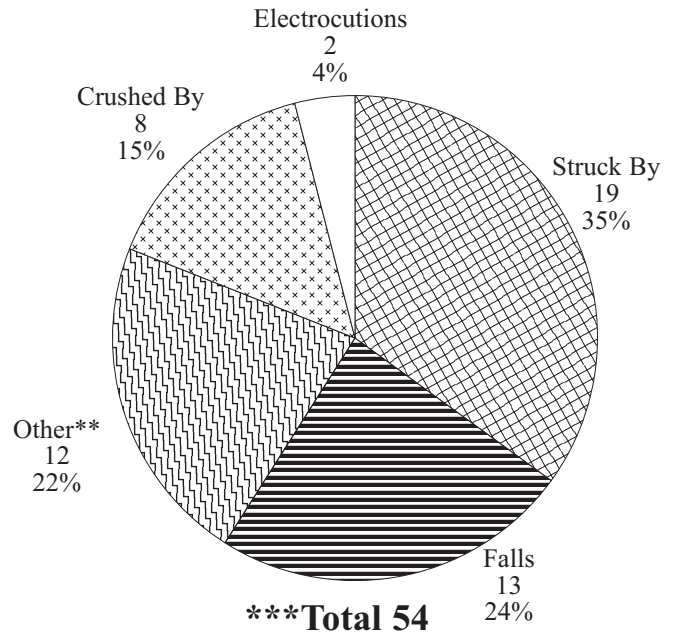
FY 2013



FY 2012



FY 2011



*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 2010–September 2013

CHART 39

North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office*

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

FY 2013

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	2	2	1	5
Electrocution	0	0	0	0
Explosion/Fire	0	0	0	0
Falls	0	4	4	8
Struck by Object	2	6	7	15
Other	1	2	2	5
Totals by Office**	5	14	14	33

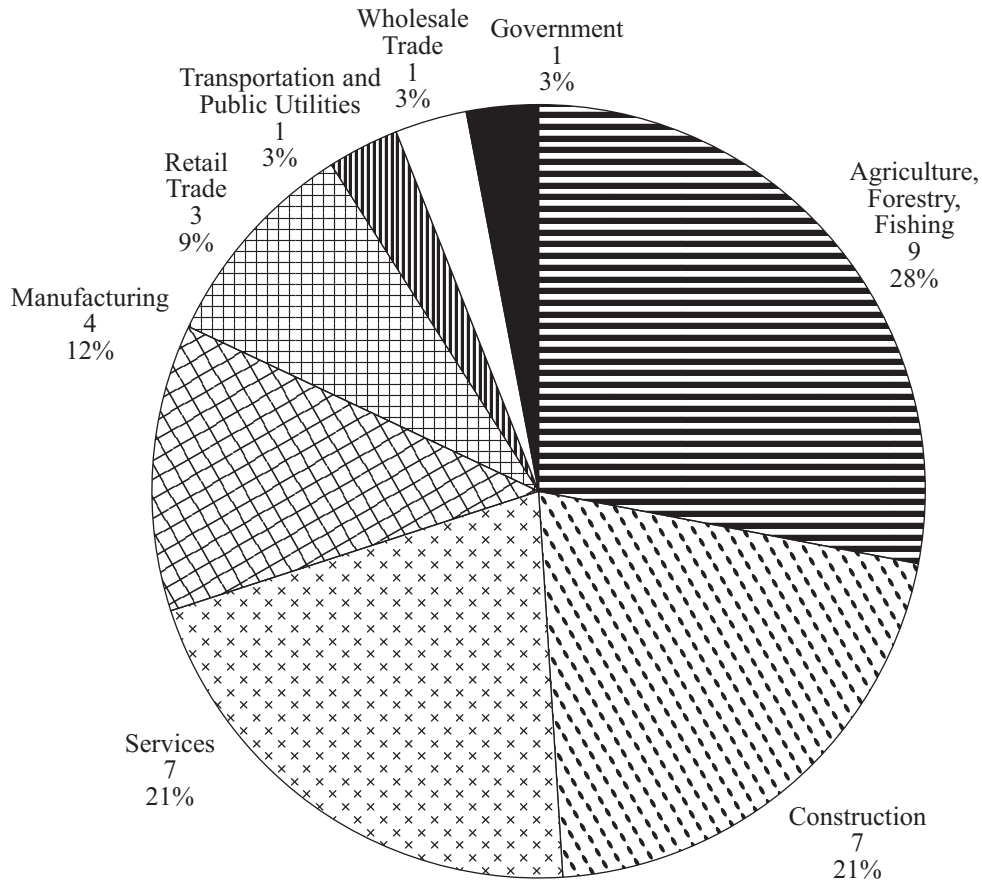
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

**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 2012–September 2013

Fatalities by Industry Type*

FY 2013



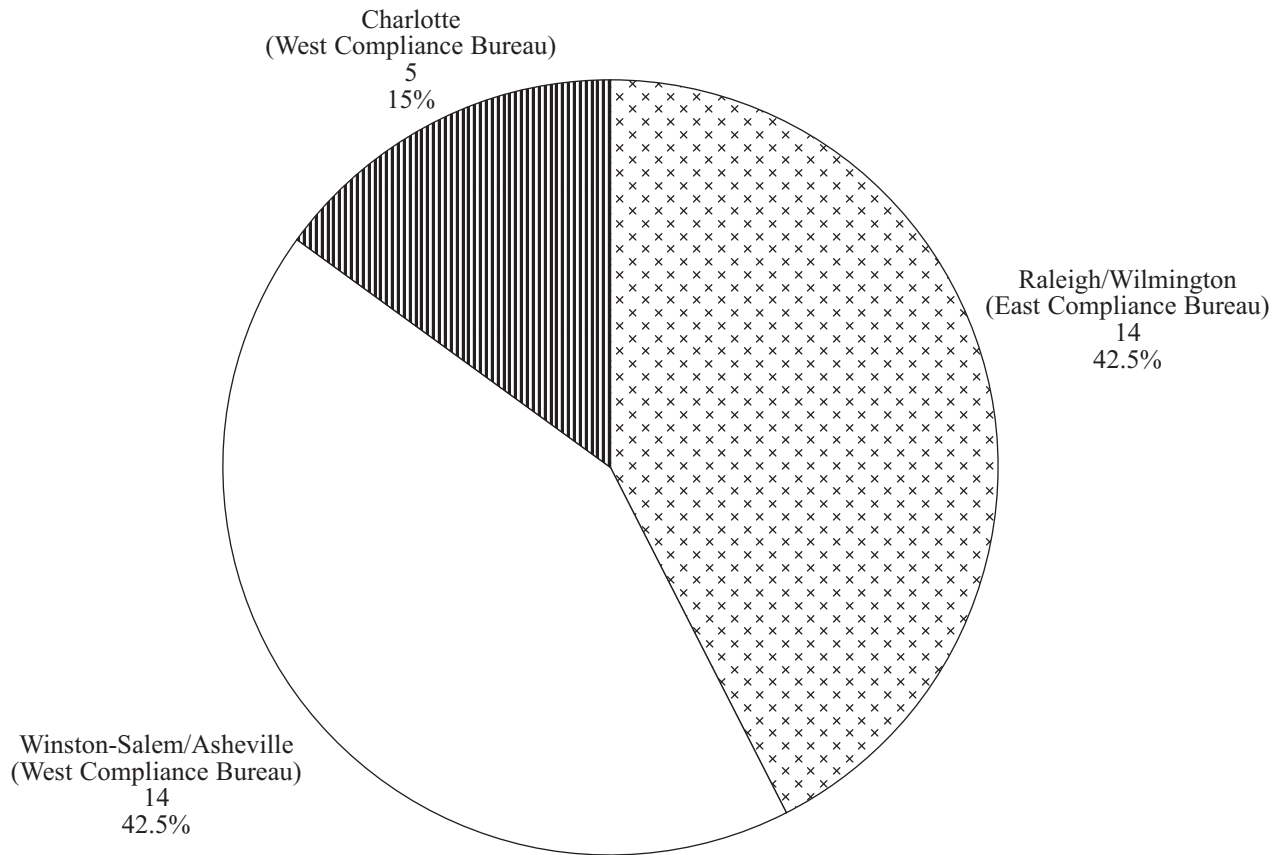
****Total 33**

*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 2013



****Total 33**

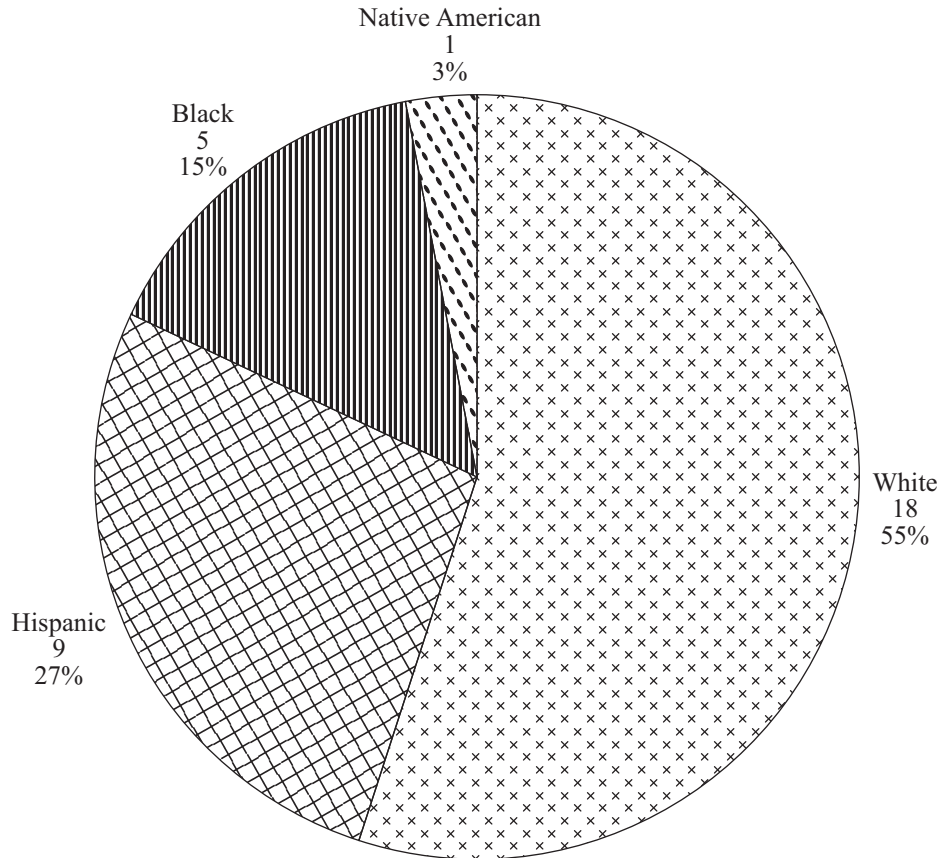
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

**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 2012–September 2013

Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group*

FY 2013



****Total 33**

*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 2012–September 2013**

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 21 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 2013:

- Durham
- Forsyth
- Franklin
- Gaston
- Iredell
- Mecklenburg
- Wake

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

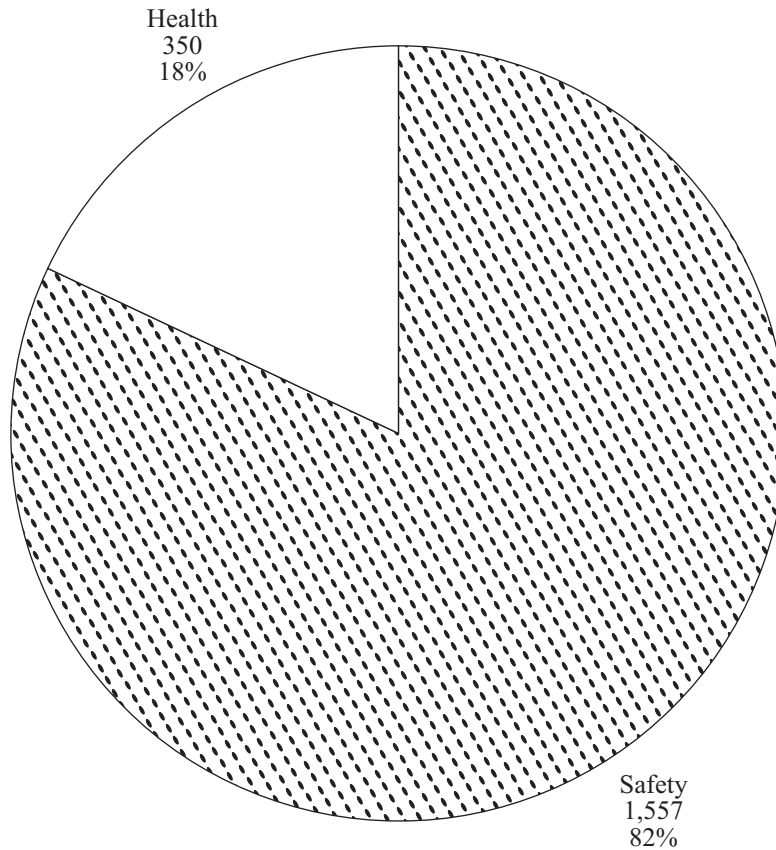
Construction Series Highlights

- There were 1,907 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2013.
- Of the 1,907 inspections conducted, 1,557 were safety inspections, which accounted for 82 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 350 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 18 percent of the total for FY 2013.
- 41 percent (776) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 59 percent (1,131) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2013.
- The construction industry was cited for 2,153 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2013.
- Of the 1,907 inspections conducted, 1,209 resulted from the Construction Special Emphasis Program in FY 2013.
- General building contractors of residential buildings and carpentry contractors accounted for 43 percent of all FY 2013 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013

Construction Inspections by Category*

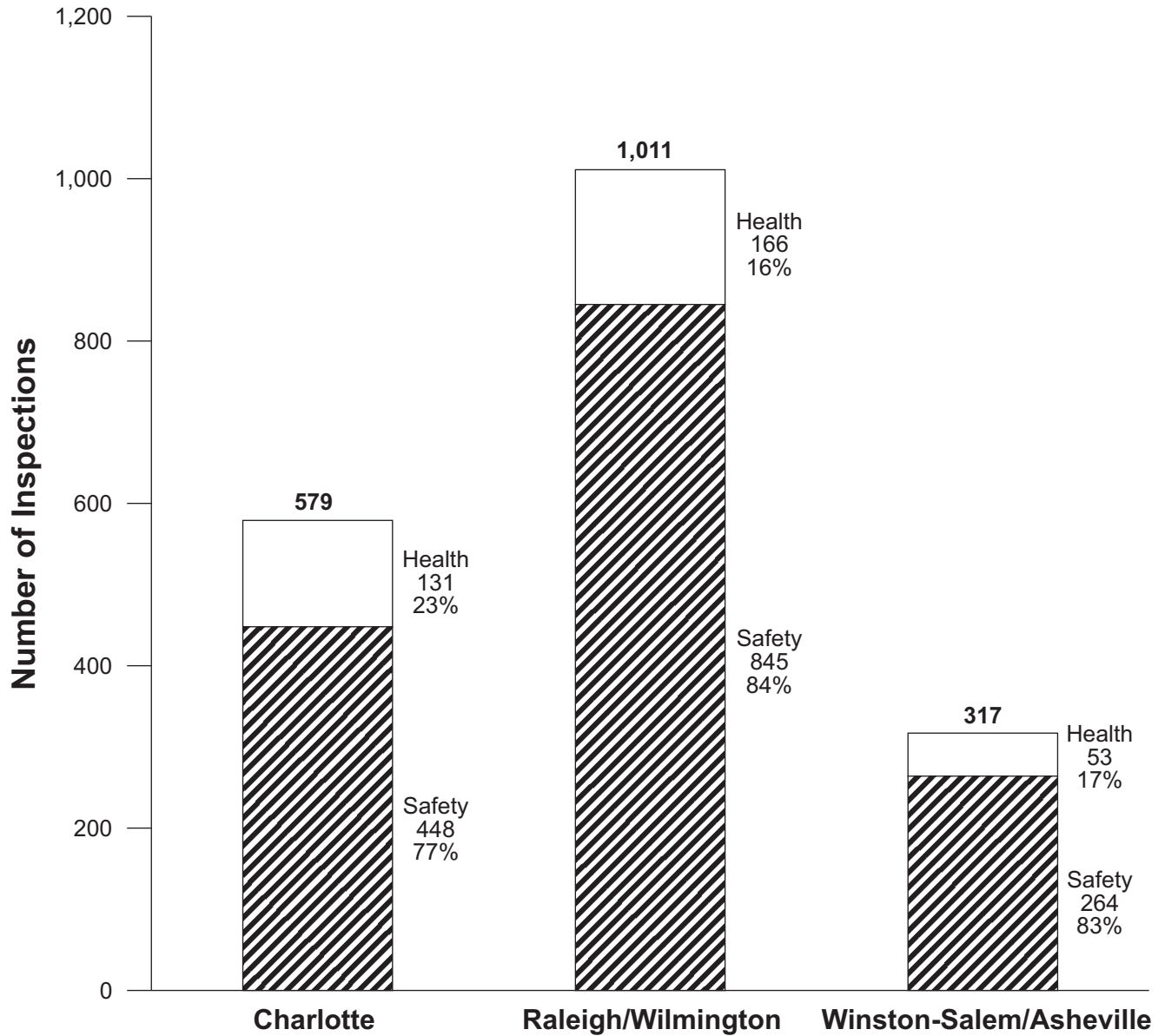
FY 2013



Total 1,907

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-13-14.

Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-13-14.

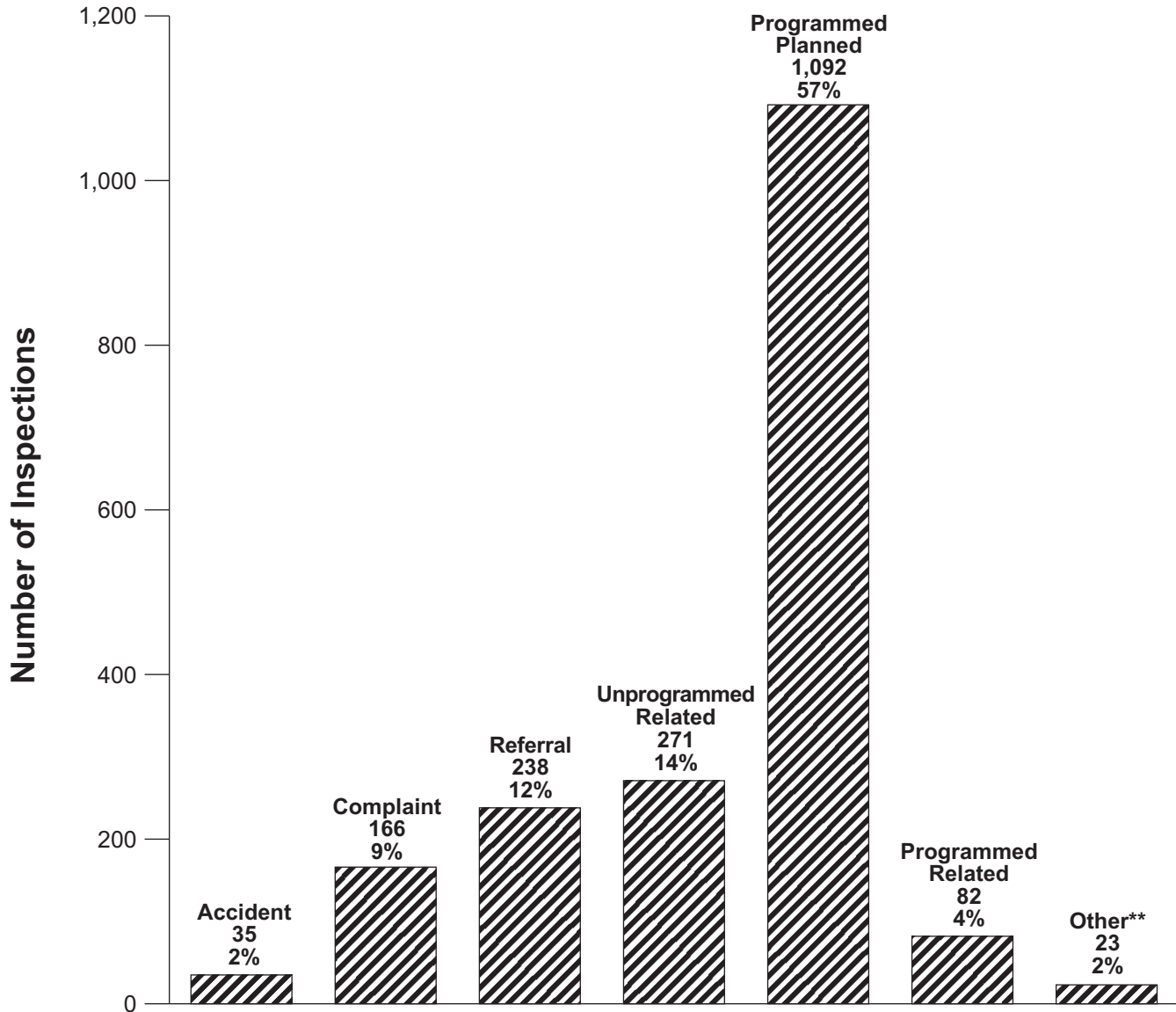
**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

Construction Inspections by Type*

Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	35	2
Complaint	166	9
Referral	238	12
Followup	13	1
Unprogrammed Related	271	14
Programmed Planned	1,092	57
Programmed Related	82	4
Programmed Other	10	1
Monitoring	0	0
TOTAL	1,907	100

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-13-14.

Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage*



*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-13-14.

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

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2012–September 2013**

SEP County Construction Inspections by Type*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Durham	4	4	0	0
Forsyth	0	7	3	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0
Gaston	0	3	5	1
Iredell	1	6	1	0
Mecklenburg	6	27	9	2
Wake	5	37	14	7
Total	16	84	32	10

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Durham	17	44	9	7
Forsyth	1	57	4	0
Franklin	0	11	5	0
Gaston	3	83	4	0
Iredell	19	13	1	0
Mecklenburg	19	260	10	0
Wake	39	431	27	3
Total	98	899	60	10

*Special Emphasis County data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-13-14.

**“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
1,907	2,153	1.1

Construction Inspections by SEP County*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Durham	85	58	0.8
Forsyth	72	28	1.9
Franklin	16	50	0.8
Gaston	99	54	1.1
Iredell	41	17	1.9
Mecklenburg	333	41	1.1
Wake	563	45	1.0
Total Inspections	1,209	N/A	N/A

*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-13-14.

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

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