

**NORTH CAROLINA
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

Program Statistics

October 2013–September 2014



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

**Cherie Berry
Commissioner of Labor**

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Acknowledgments

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

Photocopying and wide dissemination of this report are encouraged.

NORTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

The primary activities of the division are as follows:

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

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**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

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 2014, Oct. 1, 2013–Sept. 30, 2014.

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, 2013–September 30, 2014.” 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 2013–September 2014**

Executive Summary (continued)

Inspections

During fiscal year 2014 (October 2013–September 2014), North Carolina conducted 3,230 inspections, 2,064 more than the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2014.

Of North Carolina's 3,230 inspections, 1,882 (58 percent) were safety and 1,348 (42 percent) were health. In the average federal jurisdiction 81 percent were safety and 19 percent were health. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2014.

In the inspection type category, North Carolina programmed inspections accounted for 56 percent of inspection activity, compared to 53 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. Complaint inspections accounted for 22 percent of inspections in North Carolina, and 26 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2014.

In the inspection by industry group, North Carolina accounted for 17 percent of inspections in manufacturing, compared to 21 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. However, North Carolina conducted 43 percent of inspections in construction compared to 50 percent in the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2014.

North Carolina conducted 6 percent of inspections in the public sector. Federal OSHA does not cover the public sector. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2014.

Violations

North Carolina cited 6,767 total violations, a 35 percent decrease from the previous year. The average federal jurisdiction cited 2,178 violations, a 15 percent decrease. Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (2.1) than the average federal jurisdiction (1.9). North Carolina cited more serious violations (3,482) in FY 2014 than the average federal jurisdiction (1,580). North Carolina also cited more nonserious violations (3,091) in FY 2014 than the average federal jurisdiction (485). State program data were not available for fiscal year 2014.

Penalty Assessments

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$5,451,594 in FY 2014, which was higher than the average federal jurisdiction (\$4,505,555). North Carolina assessed a total of \$220,075 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2014. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2014.

North Carolina's average penalty per willful violation was \$13,090, per repeat violation was \$3,571 per serious violation was \$1,269, per nonserious violation was \$84 and per failure-to-abate violation was \$1,543. The average federal jurisdiction penalty per violation was higher than North Carolina's per serious violation (\$1,936 vs. \$1,269), per repeat violation (\$6,677 vs. \$3,571), per failure-to-abate violation (\$10,634 vs. \$1,543), per nonserious violation (\$462 vs. \$84), and per willful violation (\$38,706 vs. \$13,090). State program data were not available for fiscal year 2014.

Litigation

In North Carolina, 4.5 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in FY 2014, slightly lower than FY 2013 (4.6). The average federal jurisdiction had 6.4 percent of the inspections with citations contested. State program data were not available for fiscal year 2014.

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Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014

Executive Summary (continued)

Consultation

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,421 total visits in FY 2014. This was a 3 percent decrease from FY 2013. Of 1,421 traditional visits, 83 percent were initial visits, 10 percent were training/assistance visits, and 7 percent were followup visits. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2014 was 31 percent manufacturing, 22 percent construction, 32 percent other and 15 percent public sector visits.

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

Education, Training and Technical Assistance

The Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau distributed 45,947 OSHA-related publications in FY 2014, a 25 percent decrease from FY 2013 with 57,236, and a 46 percent decrease from FY 2012 with 66,913. In 2014, the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provided training for 11,548 employers and employees.

The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to two new companies and awarded recertification to 23 existing companies in FY 2014. There are currently a total of 156 companies in the Star programs.

Fatalities

The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 40 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2014. Of the 40 investigated fatalities in FY 2014, 17.5 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 27.5 percent were related to "falls," 42.5 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, and 12.5 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 1,401 inspections during FY 2014 in North Carolina. Of the 1,401 inspections, 75 percent were safety and 25 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 34 percent of all activity within the SEP, and 66 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 1,756 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2014. A total of 881 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

Text Table 2

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

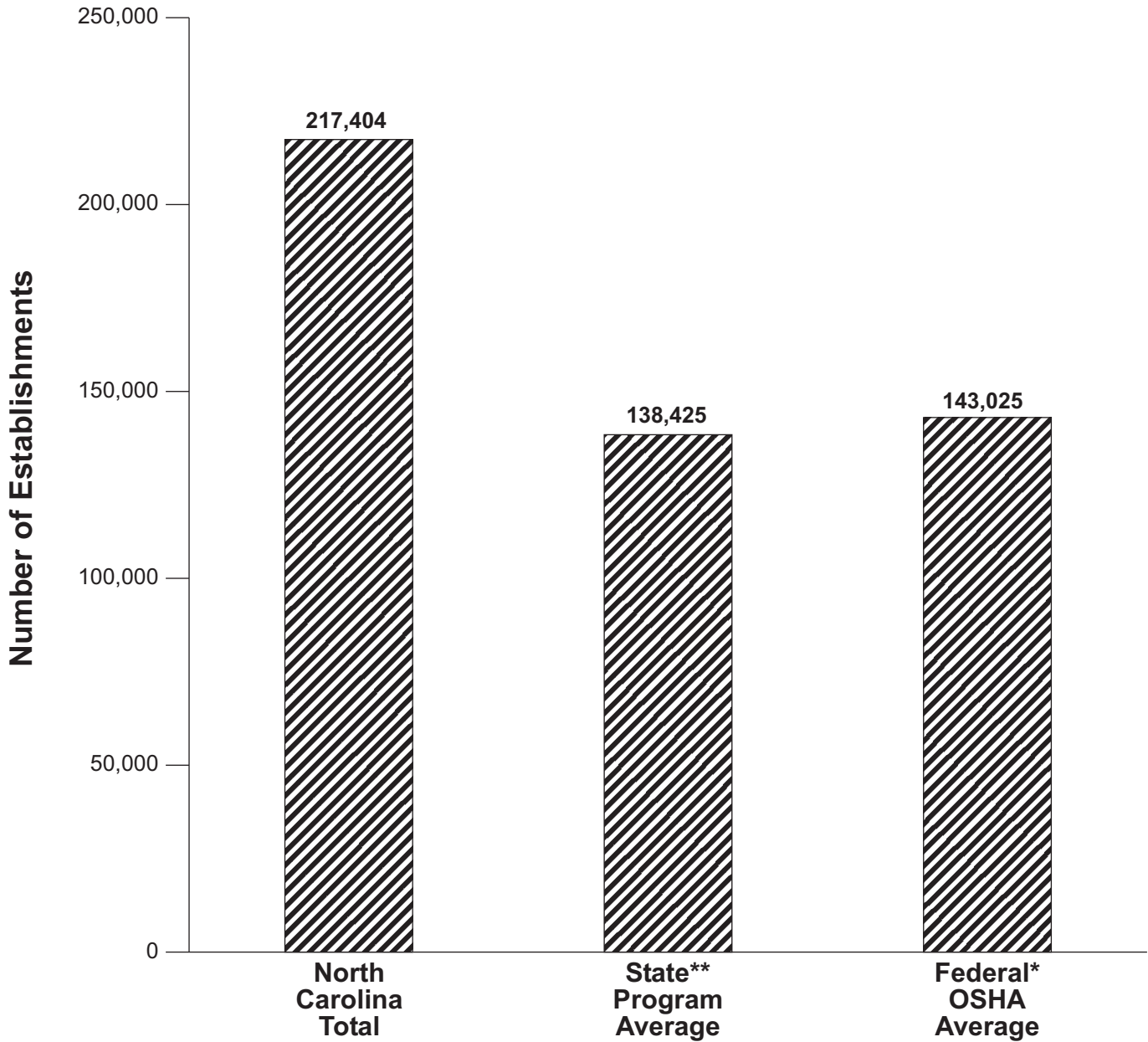
State Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹	Federally Administered Programs	Number of Establishments ¹
Total 21 states, 1 jurisdiction	3,045,343	Total 29 states, 2 jurisdictions²	4,433,763
Region 1—1 state	21,161	Region 1—5 states	364,855
Vermont	21,161	Connecticut ³	88,210
Region 2—1 jurisdiction	44,767	Maine	40,120
Puerto Rico	44,767	Massachusetts	171,278
Region 3—2 states	327,035	New Hampshire	37,213
Maryland	134,305	Rhode Island	28,034
Virginia	192,730	Region 2—2 states, 1 jurisdiction	758,001
Region 4—4 states	539,019	New Jersey ³	228,289
Kentucky	89,795	New York ³	527,001
North Carolina	217,404	Virgin Islands ³	2,711
South Carolina	101,228	Region 3—3 states, 1 jurisdiction	380,231
Tennessee	130,592	Delaware	23,861
Region 5—3 states	507,190	District of Columbia	21,592
Indiana	143,974	Pennsylvania	296,872
Michigan	217,440	West Virginia	37,906
Minnesota	145,776	Region 4—4 states	875,304
Region 6—1 state	43,883	Alabama	97,938
New Mexico	43,883	Florida	502,414
Region 7—1 state	80,649	Georgia	216,308
Iowa	80,649	Mississippi	58,644
Region 8—2 states	91,089	Region 5—3 states	703,287
Utah	70,454	Illinois ³	314,199
Wyoming	20,635	Ohio	250,842
Region 9—4 states	1,087,201	Wisconsin	138,246
Arizona	131,375	Region 6—4 states	797,667
California	864,913	Arkansas	64,815
Hawaii	31,496	Louisiana	104,059
Nevada	59,417	Oklahoma	90,954
Region 10—3 states	303,349	Texas	537,839
Alaska	20,247	Region 7—3 states	272,842
Oregon	107,549	Kansas	73,944
Washington	175,553	Missouri	146,604
		Nebraska	52,294
		Region 8—4 states	238,677
		Colorado	153,112
		Montana	36,241
		North Dakota	23,551
		South Dakota	25,773
		Region 9²	
		Region 10—1 state	42,899
		Idaho	42,899

1. Source: Number of Establishments: County Business Patterns—United States, 2012 (Private sector only).

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

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

Text Table 3 Comparison of Number of Establishments



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

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

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Inspection Series

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
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Inspections Series Highlights

- The number of inspections in North Carolina decreased from 4,267 in FY 2013 to 3,230 in FY 2014, a decrease of 24 percent.
- The average number of inspections in state programs was not available for FY 2014.
- The average number of inspections in federal jurisdictions was 1,166, less than in FY 2013 (1,265).
- The number of safety inspections in North Carolina decreased from 2,645 in FY 2013 to 1,882 in FY 2014, a decrease of 29 percent.
- The number of safety inspections in state programs was not available for FY 2014.
- The number of safety inspections in federal jurisdictions had an 8 percent decrease from 1,031 in FY 2013 to 946 in FY 2014.
- The number of health inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,622 in FY 2013 to 1,348 in FY 2014, a decrease of 17 percent.
- The number of health inspections in state programs was not available for FY 2014.
- The number of health inspections in federal jurisdictions had a 6 percent decrease from 234 in FY 2013 to 220 in FY 2014.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2014 for manufacturing was 17 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 21 percent of total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for FY 2014.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2014 for construction was 43 percent of total inspections for North Carolina, compared 50 percent of the total inspections for the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for FY 2014.
- North Carolina conducted 6 percent of the total inspections in the public sector in FY 2014. Federal OSHA does not have jurisdiction over public sector establishments. State program data were not available for FY 2014.
- The average number of days from the opening conference until citations were issued for FY 2014 was 31 days for North Carolina, and 44 days for the average federal jurisdiction. State program data were not available for FY 2014.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

Inspections, All Types

Comparison	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	4,236	4,236	4,267	4,267	3,230	3,230
State Program**	51,327	2,333	50,601	2,300	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	40,961	1,321	39,218	1,265	36,165	1,166

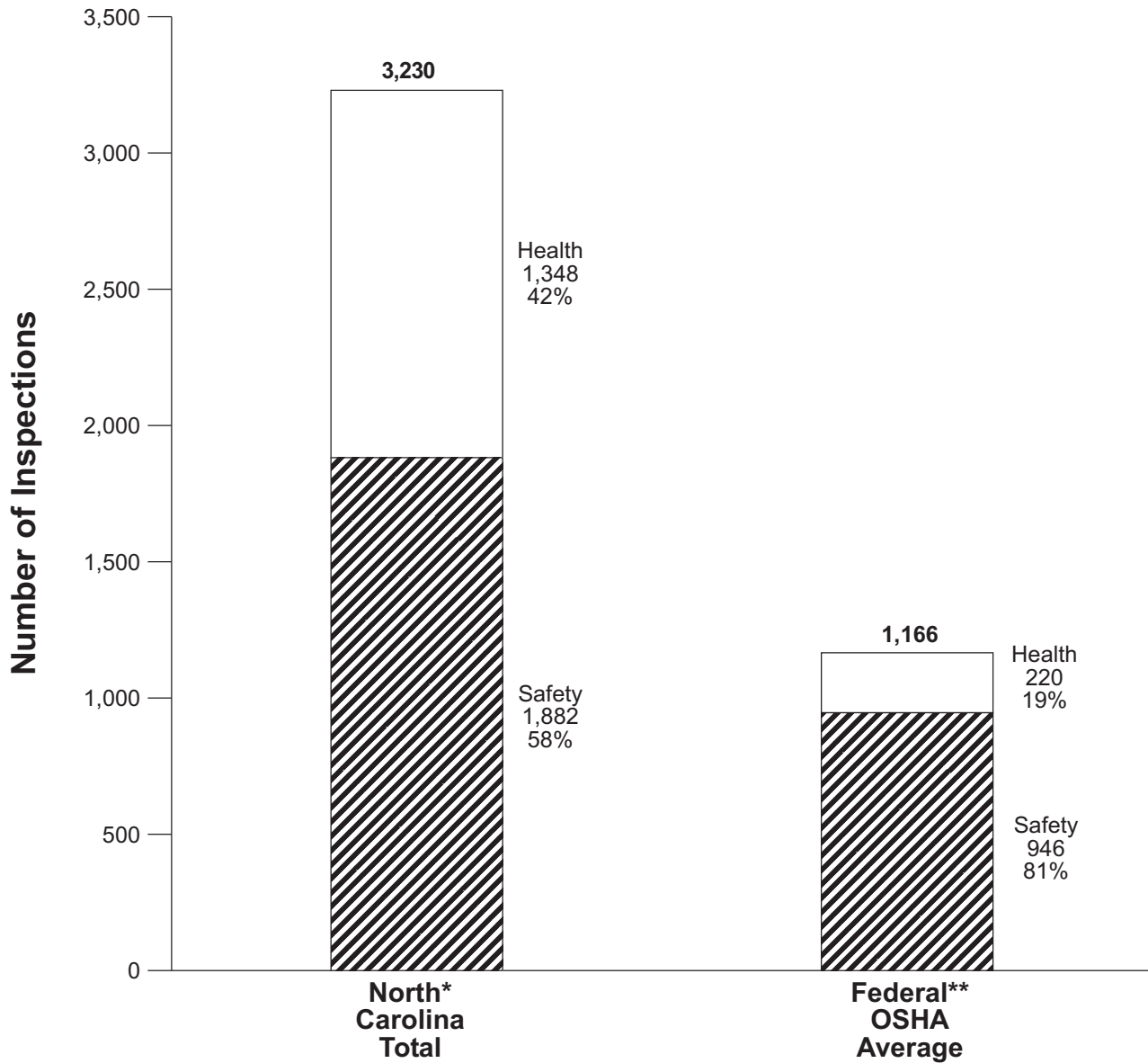
Inspections by Category FY 2014

Comparison	Safety Total	Safety Percent	Health Total	Health Percent
North Carolina	1,882	58	1,348	42
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	946	81	220	19

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

**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs. FY 2014 data were not available.

Inspections by Category*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-26-15.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2014.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

Inspections by Type

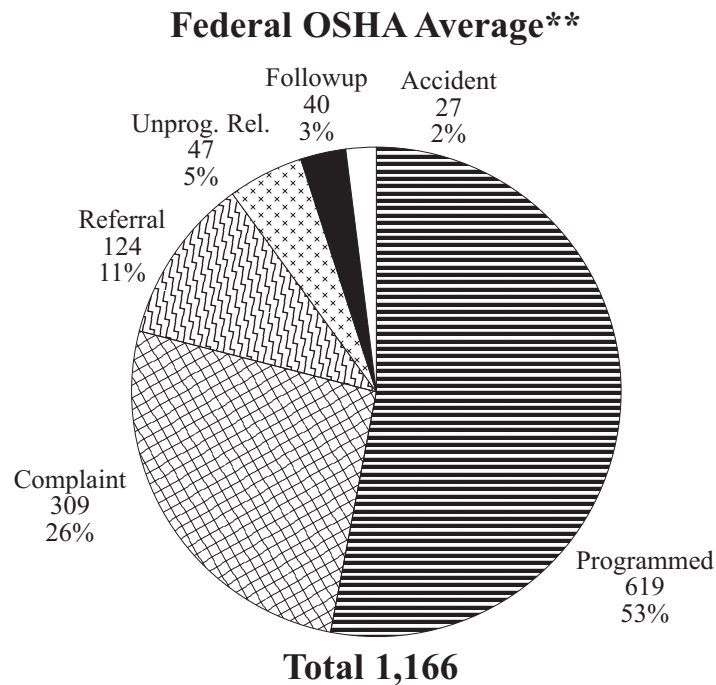
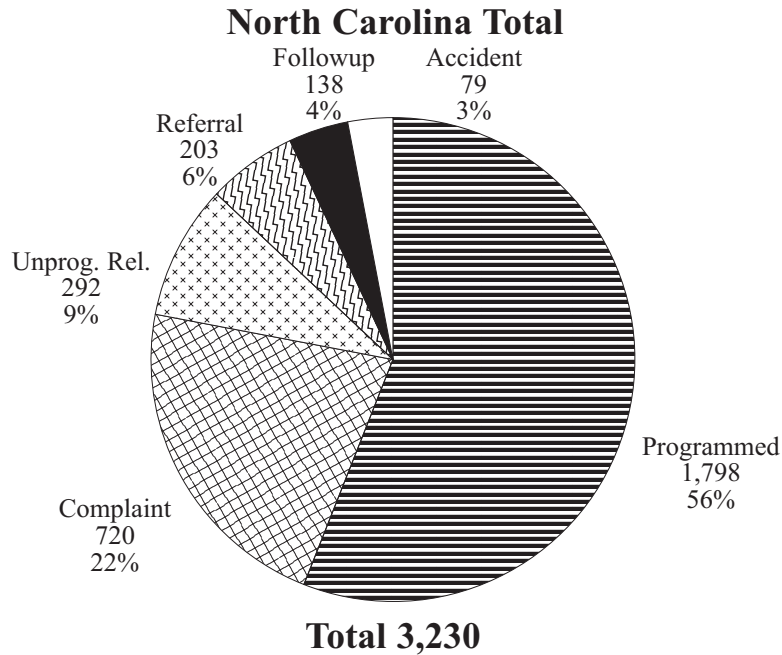
Comparison	Accident		Complaint		Programmed	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	79	3	720	22	1,798	56
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	27	2	309	26	619	53

Comparison	Followup		Referral		Unprogrammed Related	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	138	4	203	6	292	9
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	40	3	124	11	47	5

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

**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs. FY 2014 data were not available.

Inspections by Type*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-26-15.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2014.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

Inspections by Industry Type

Comparison	Construction		Manufacturing	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,401	43	534	17
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	588	50	245	21

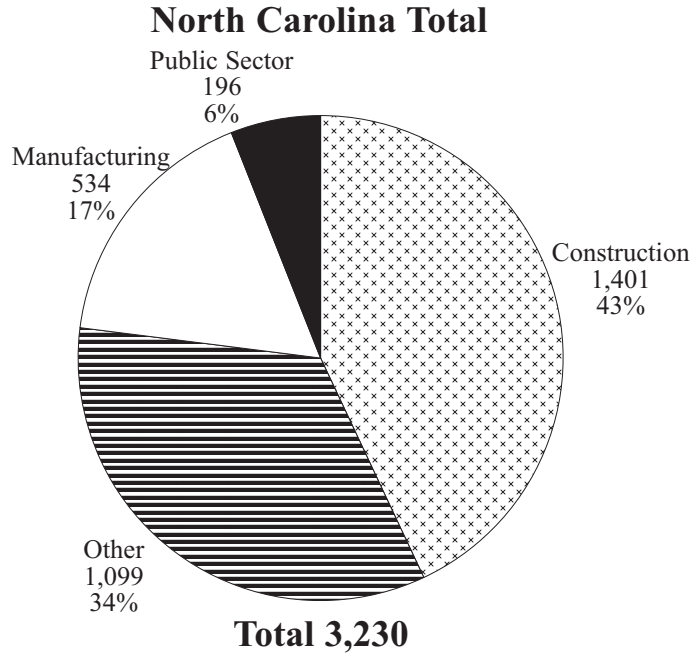
Comparison	Other		Public Sector***	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
North Carolina	1,099	34	196	6
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	333	29	N/A	N/A

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

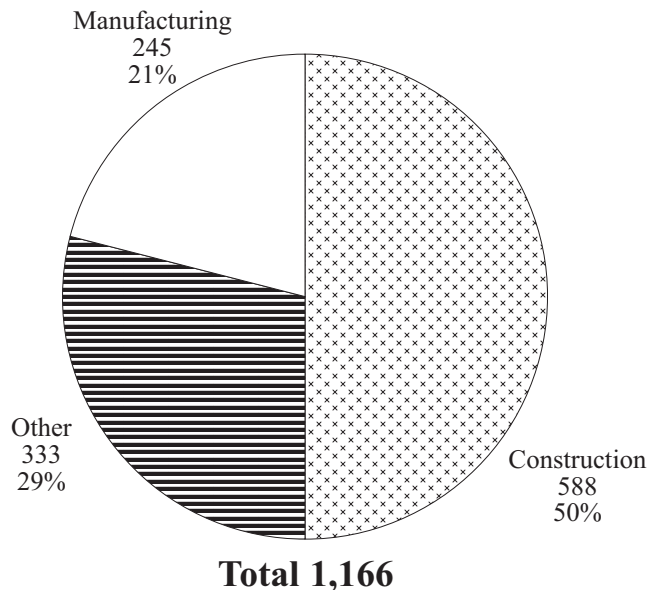
**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs. FY 2014 data were not available.

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

Inspections by Industry Type*



Federal OSHA Average**

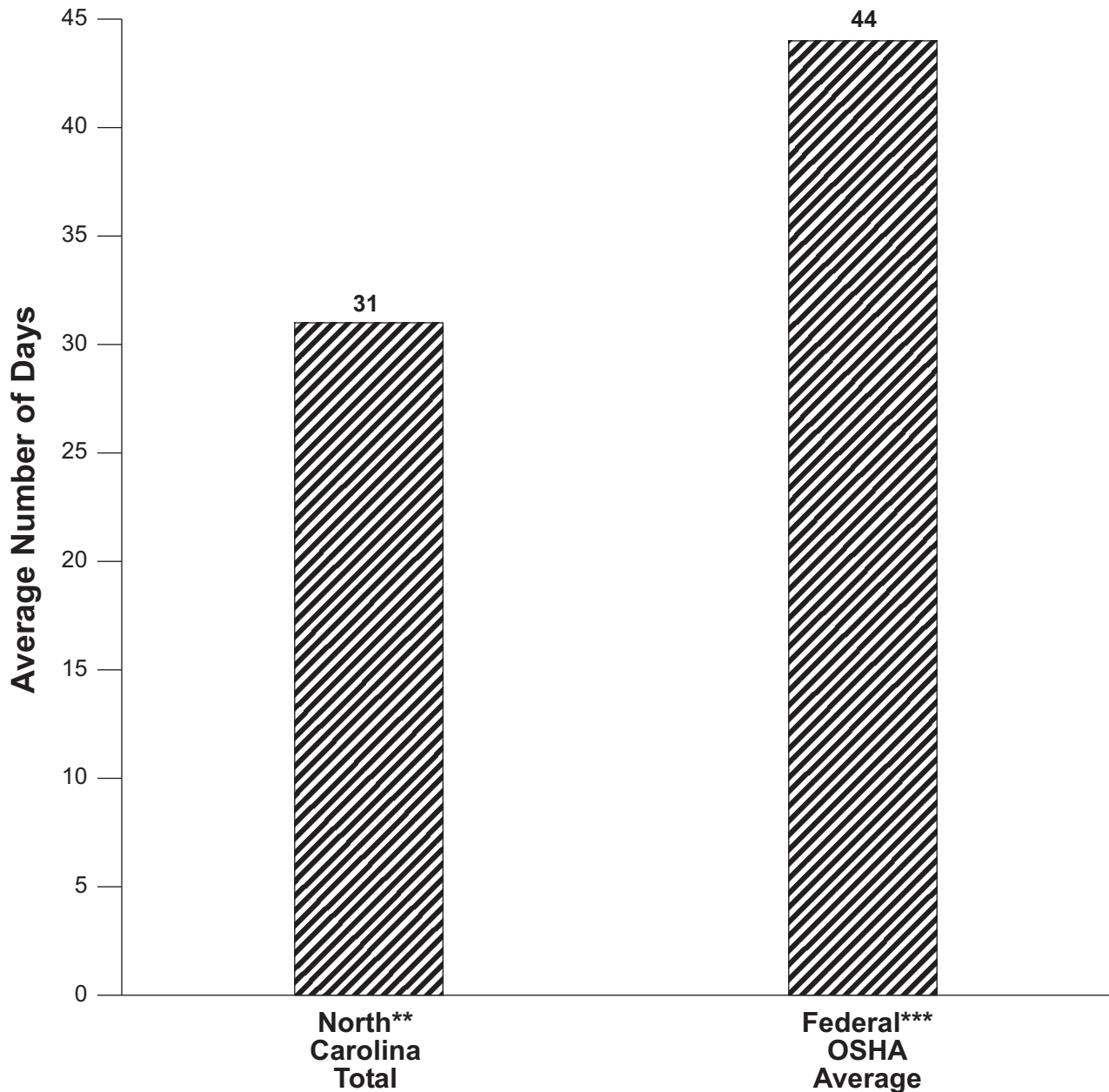


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-26-15.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," were not available for FY 2014.

N.C. Department of Labor
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Average Lapse Time* for All Inspections



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

**N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-26-15.

***Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2014.

Violation Series

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014

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 2011–September 2014**

Violation Series Highlights

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina decreased 28 percent from 9,111 in FY 2013 to 6,767 in FY 2014.
- The total number of violations cited by the average state program was not available for FY 2014.
- The average federal jurisdiction experienced a 13 percent decrease in the total violations cited, from 2,511 in FY 2013 to 2,178 in FY 2014.
- North Carolina cited 3,482 serious violations in FY 2014, a 25 percent decrease from 4,661 serious violations in FY 2013.
- The number of serious violations cited by the average state program was not available for FY 2014.
- The average federal jurisdiction cited 1,580 serious violations in FY 2014, a 15 percent decrease from 1,869 serious violations in FY 2013.
- North Carolina continues to cite more nonserious violations (3,091), compared to the average federal jurisdiction with 485 nonserious violations cited in FY 2014. State program data were not available for FY 2014.
- Overall, North Carolina cited more violations per inspection (2.1) than the average federal jurisdiction (1.9). State program data were not available for FY 2014.
- In FY 2014, North Carolina reclassified 1.5 percent of the violations. Average federal jurisdiction data for violations reclassified were not available for FY 2014.

CHART 8

Violations in Fiscal Years 2012–2014

Comparison	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	9,510	9,510	9,111	9,111	6,767	6,767
State Program**	109,554	4,980	104,974	4,772	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	78,727	2,540	77,827	2,511	67,528	2,178

*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. FY 2014 data were not available.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

Violations by Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	3,482	3,482	51	3,091	3,091	46
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	48,991	1,580	73	15,028	485	22

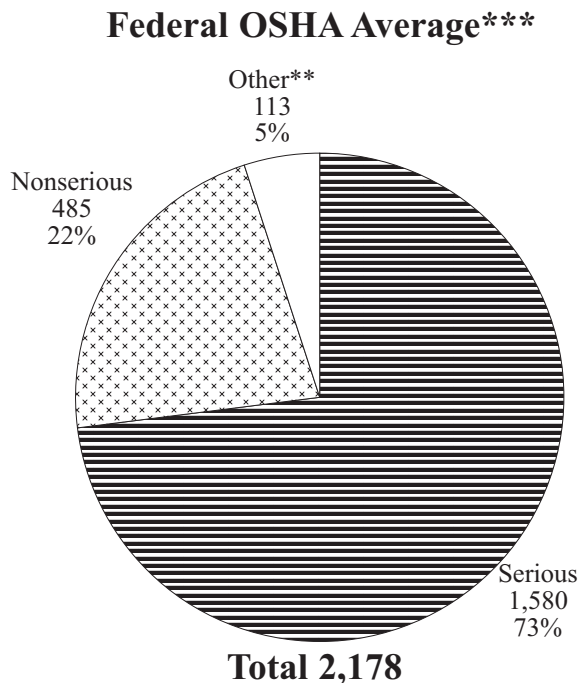
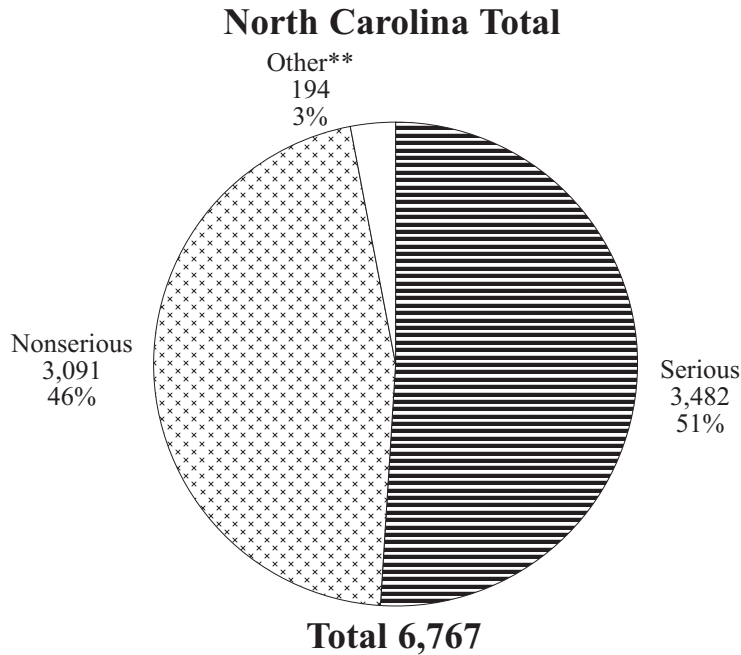
Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	177	177	3	10	10	0
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	2,927	94	4	426	14	1

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	7	7	0	0	0	0
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	156	5	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. FY14 data were not available.

Violations by Type*



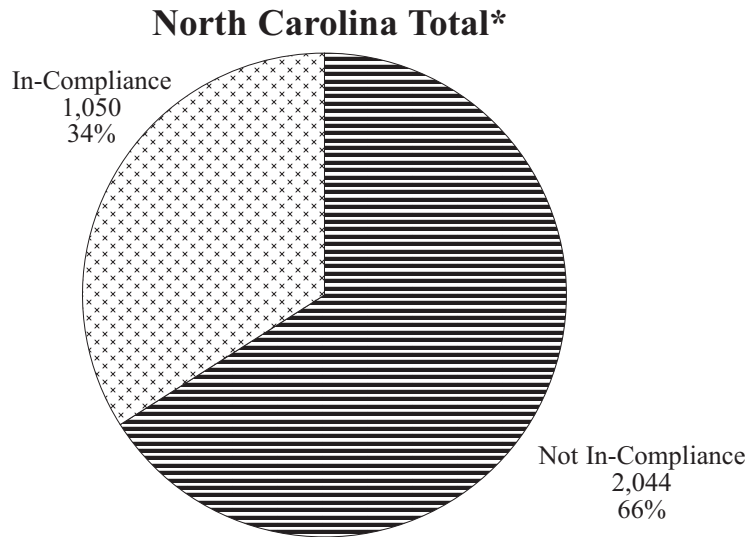
*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-26-15.

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

***Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2014.

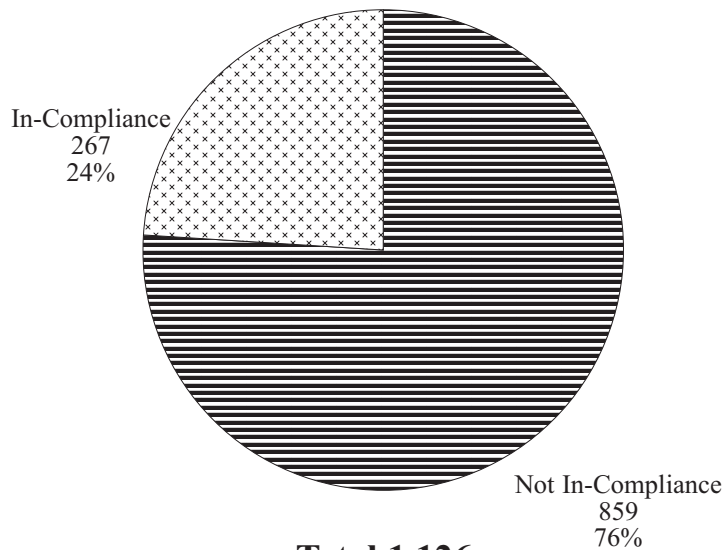
N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014

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



Total 3,094

Federal OSHA Average**

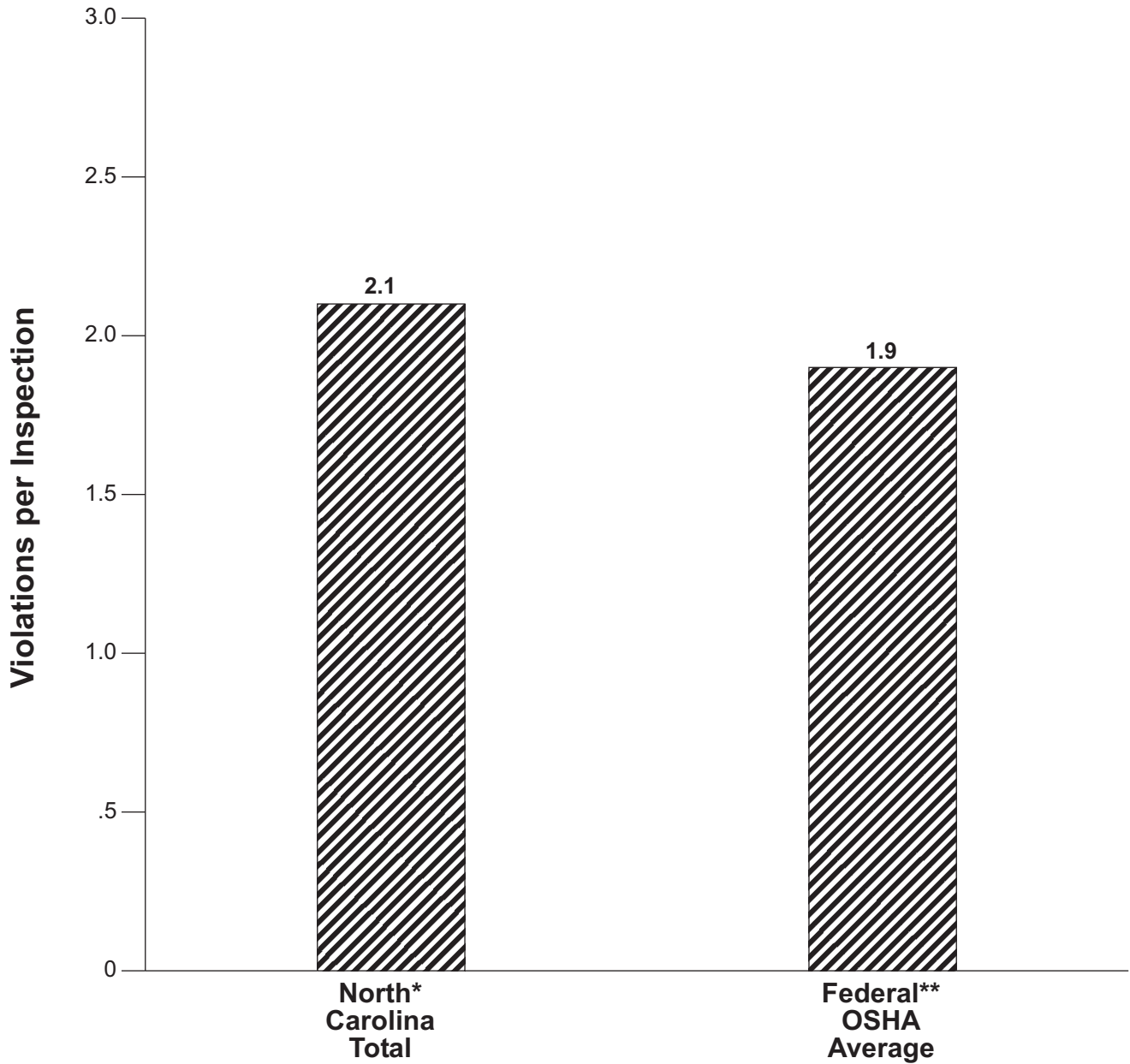


Total 1,126

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-26-15.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," were not available for FY 2014.

Violations per Inspection*

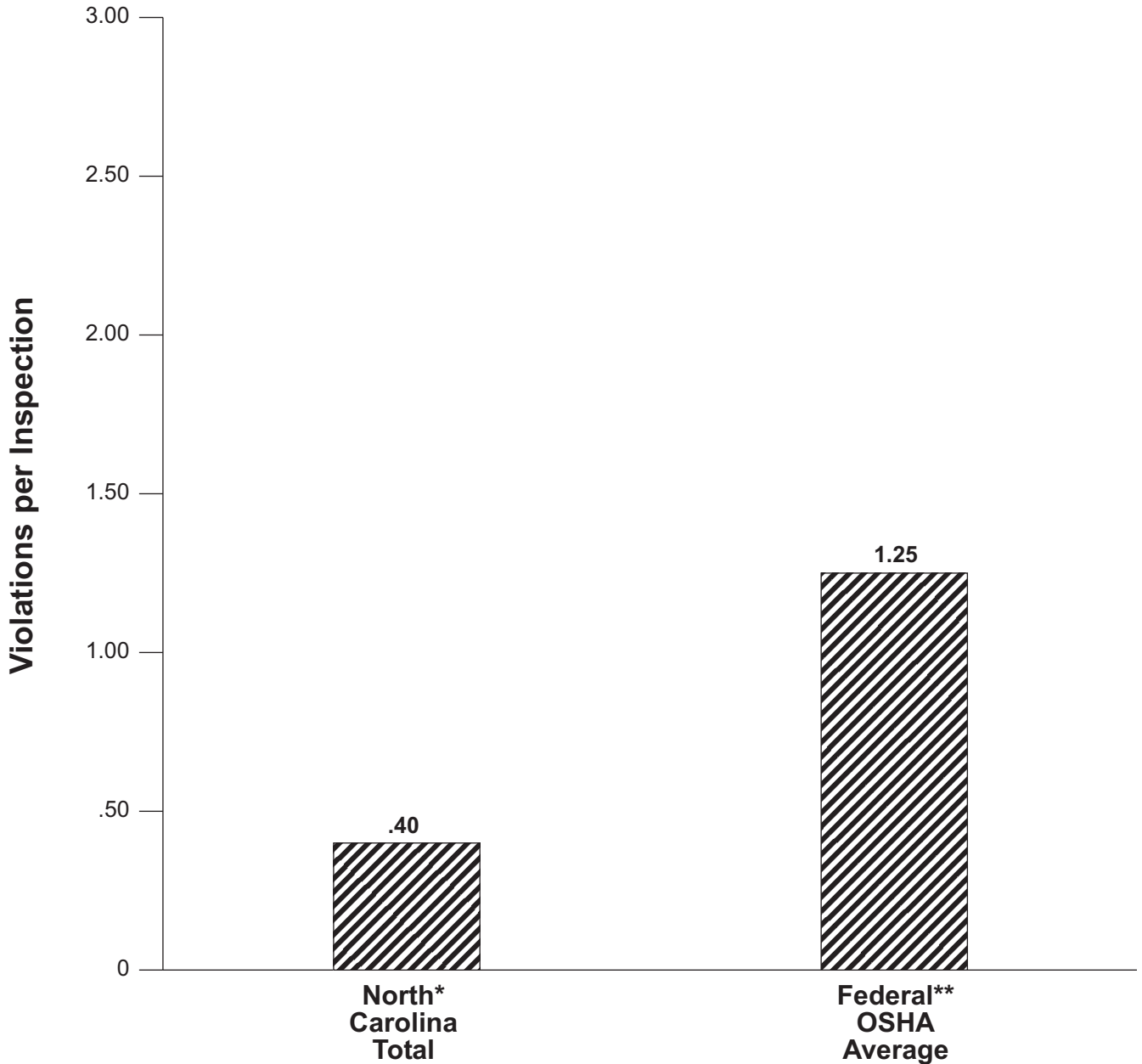


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary by RID," run 1-26-15.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), "Inspection Summary Report," were not available for FY 2014.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014

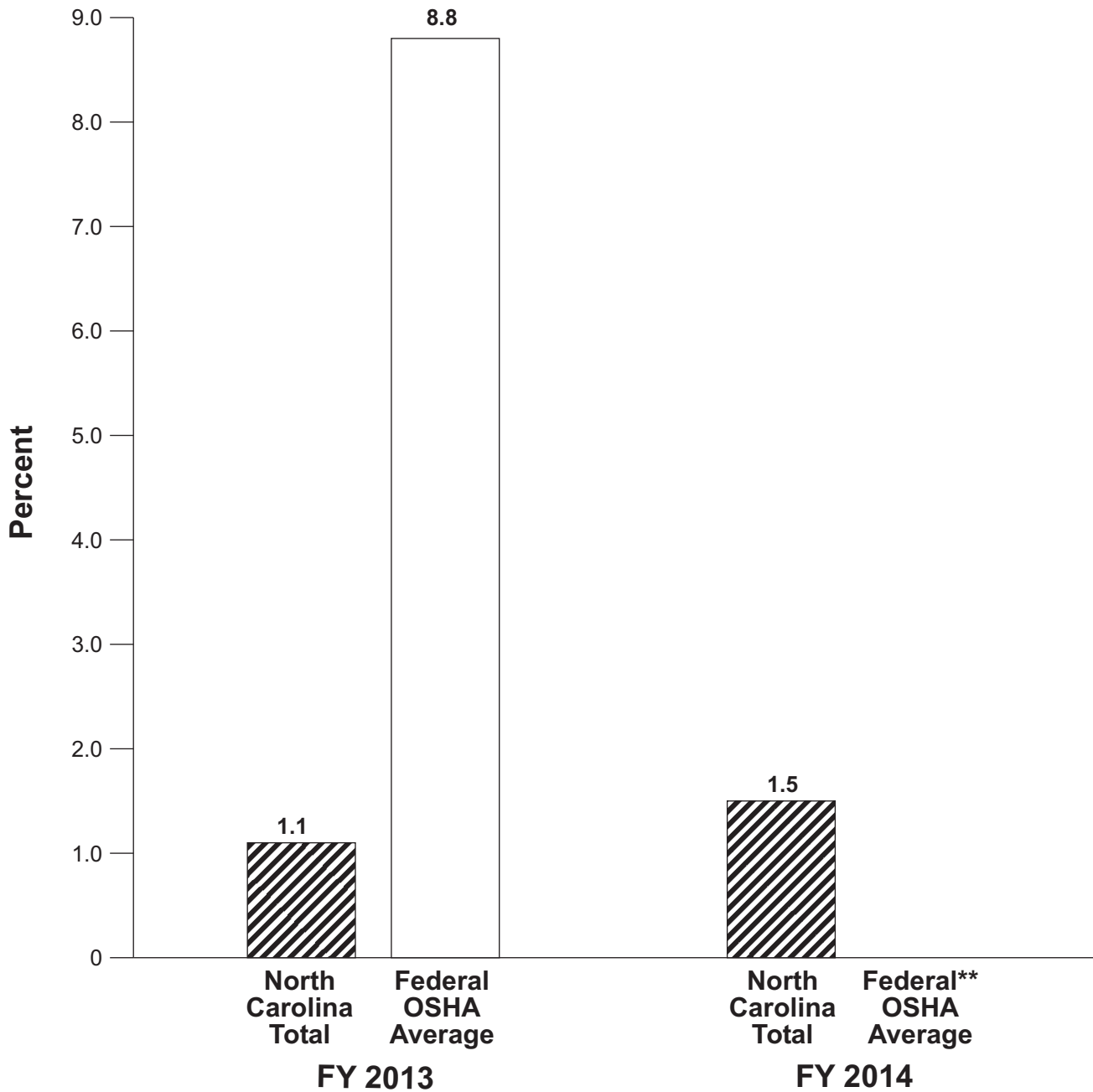
Violations per Followup Inspection*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-26-15.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2014.

Violations Reclassified*



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

**Federal OSHA Program reclassified violations data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIM) were not available for FY 2014.

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Penalty Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2014**

Penalty Series Highlights

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$5,451,594 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2014, compared to a total of \$4,505,555 assessed by the average federal jurisdiction. The average total penalties assessed by the average state program were not available for FY 2014.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$1,269 in FY 2014, lower than \$1,936 in the average federal jurisdiction.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$220,075 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2014, a 15 percent decrease from \$258,813 assessed in FY 2013.
- In FY 2014, North Carolina retained 73.5 percent of penalties assessed compared to 70.9 percent of penalties assessed and retained by the average federal jurisdiction.

CHART 15

Penalty Assessment, All Types

Comparison	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average	Total	Program Average
North Carolina	\$ 5,706,166	\$5,706,166	\$ 6,166,608	\$6,166,608	\$ 5,451,594	\$5,451,594
State Program**	\$ 70,792,293	\$3,217,832	\$ 73,768,048	\$3,353,093	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$168,671,343	\$5,441,011	\$147,837,252	\$4,768,944	\$139,672,208	\$4,505,555

*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. FY 2014 data were not available.

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 4,419,744	\$4,419,744	81	\$ 258,131	\$258,131	5
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$94,820,859	\$3,058,737	68	\$6,948,329	\$224,140	5

Comparison	Repeat			Willful		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 632,019	\$632,019	12	\$ 130,900	\$130,900	2
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$19,456,191	\$627,619	14	\$16,798,593	\$541,890	12

Comparison	Failure-to-Abate			Unclassified***		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$ 10,800	\$10,800	0	\$0	\$0	0
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$1,648,236	\$53,169	1	\$0	\$0	0

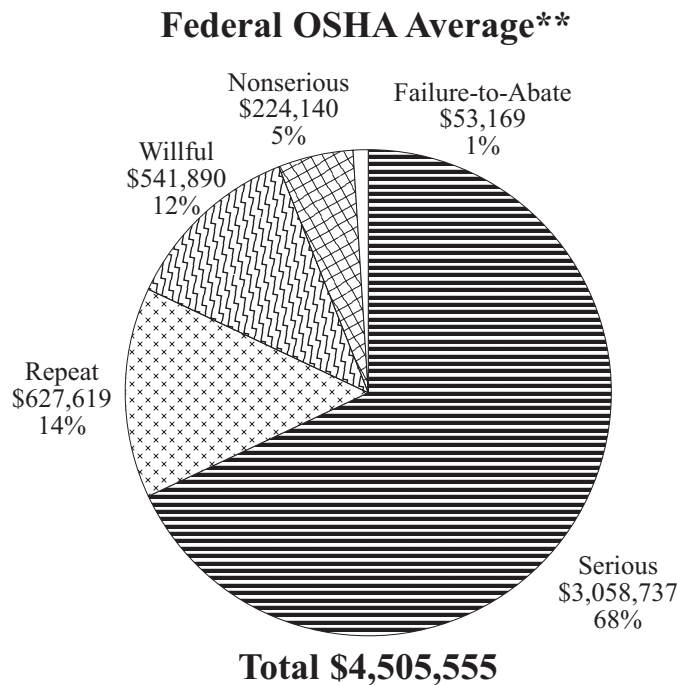
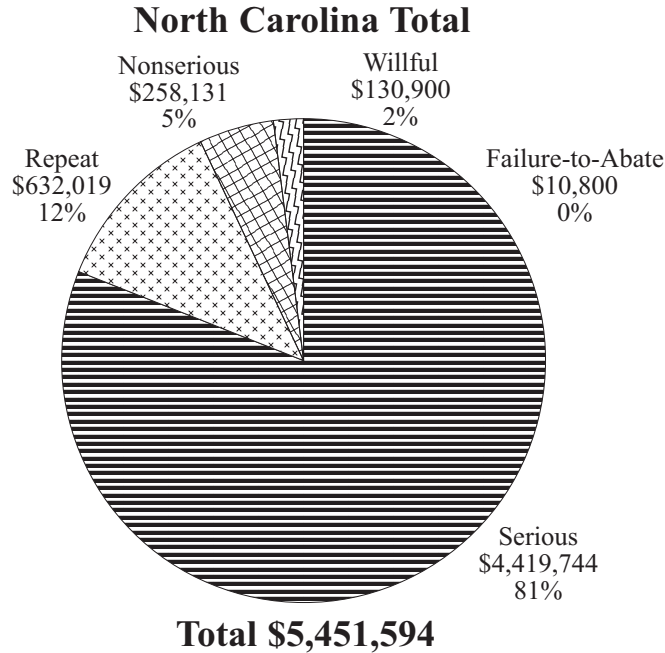
*Federal OSHA represents the 31 jurisdictions (29 states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) that have federally administered occupational safety and health programs.

**State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs. FY 2014 data were not available.

***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 2013–September 2014**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-26-15.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2014.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

CHART 18

Penalty Assessment per Violation

Comparison	Serious	Nonserious	Repeat	Willful	Failure-to-Abate	Unclassified***
North Carolina	\$1,269	\$ 84	\$3,571	\$13,090	\$1,543	\$0
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	\$1,936	\$462	\$6,677	\$38,706	\$10,634	\$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. FY 2014 data were not available.

***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 2013–September 2014**

Penalty Assessment by Violation Type Public Sector*

Comparison	Penalty Assessment (All Types)	
	Total	Average
North Carolina	\$220,075	\$220,075
State Program***	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA**	N/A	N/A

Comparison	Serious			Nonserious		
	Total	Average	Percent	Total	Average	Percent
North Carolina	\$213,572	\$213,572	97	\$6,503	\$6,503	3
State Program***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	0
State Program***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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. FY 2014 data were not available.

****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	\$1,810	\$34	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Program***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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.

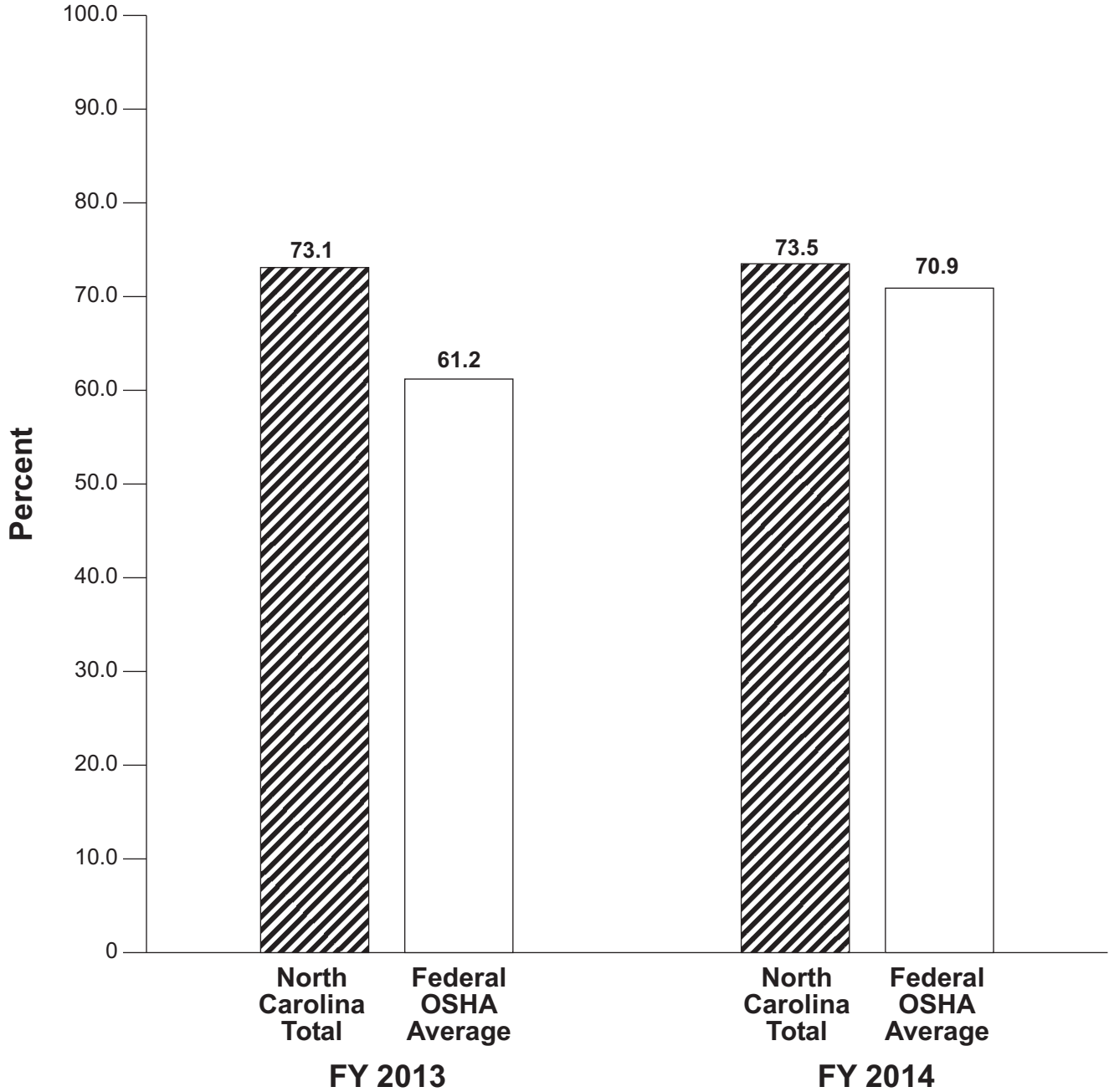
***State program represents the 22 jurisdictions (21 states and Puerto Rico) that have state-administered occupational safety and health programs. FY 2014 data were not available.

****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 2012–September 2014**

Penalty Retention*



*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), run 9-30-14.

Litigation Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2014**

Litigation Series Highlights

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was lower (92) in FY 2014 than in FY 2013 (121). The number of contested cases in the average federal jurisdiction was 55. The number of contested cases in the average state program was not available.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in North Carolina was slightly lower in FY 2014 with 4.5 than in FY 2013 at 4.6.
- The percentage of inspections with citations that were contested in the average federal jurisdiction was lower in FY 2014 at 6.4 than in FY 2013 at 8.3.

CHART 22

Contested Cases October 2011–September 2014

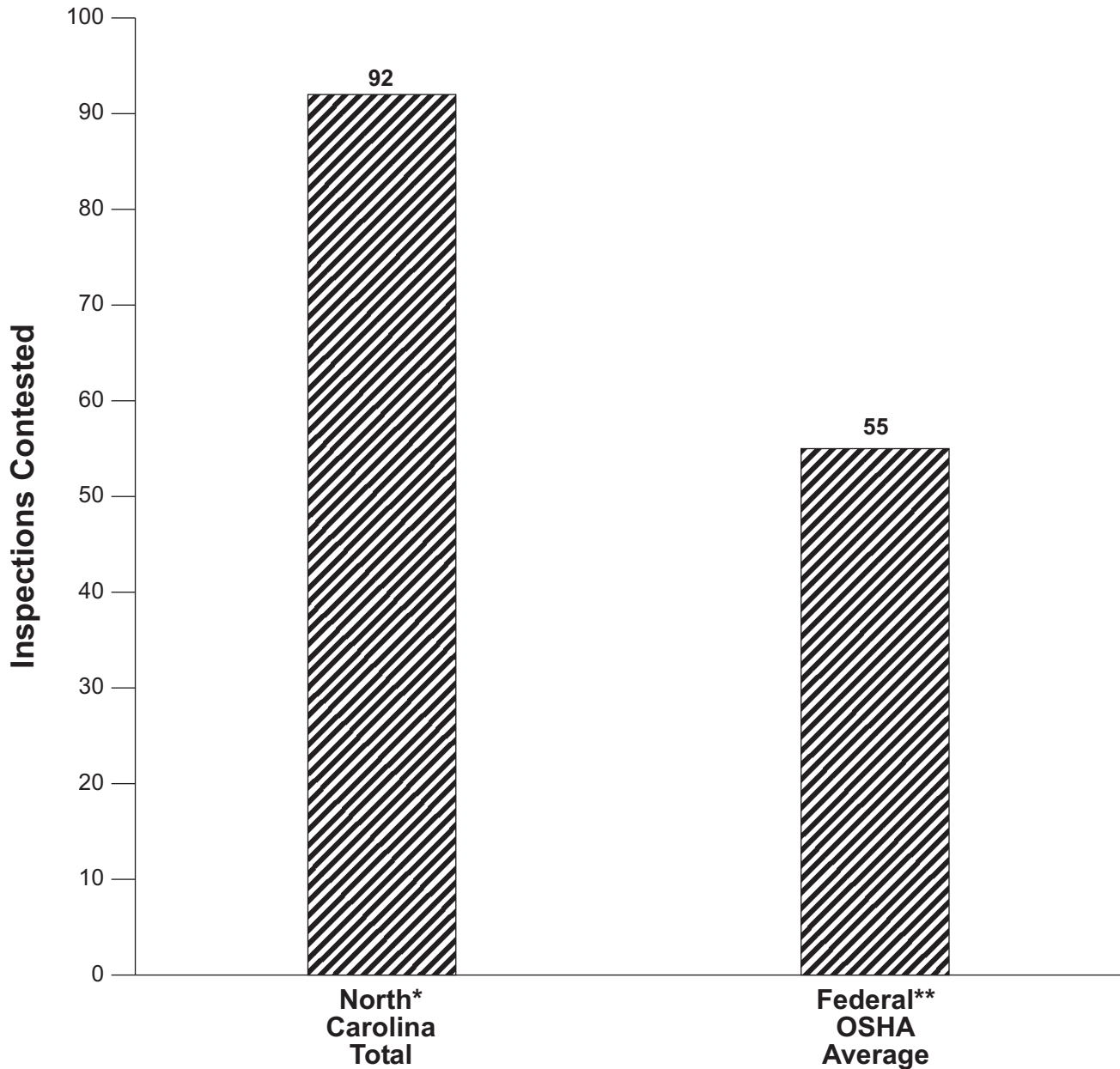
Comparison	FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	141	141	5.3	121	121	4.6
State Program**	4,991	227	15.5	4,974	226	15.6
Federal OSHA*	3,145	276	11.4	1,825	59	8.3

Comparison	FY 2014		
	Inspections Contested Total	Program Average	Percent Inspections With Citations Contested
North Carolina	92	92	4.5
State Program**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal OSHA*	1,718	55	6.4

*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. FY 2014 data were not available.

Number of Inspections Contested*

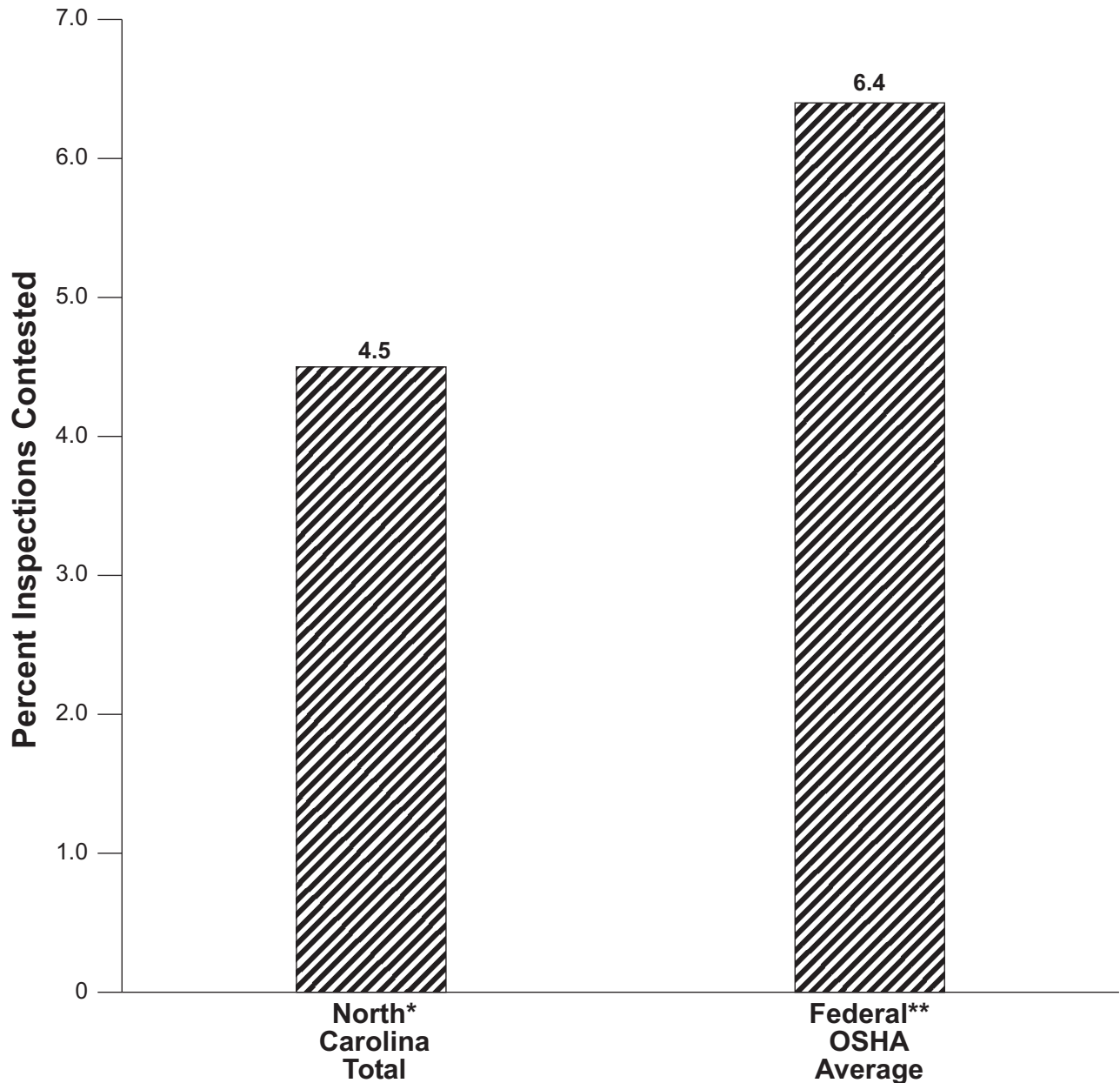


*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-26-15.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2014.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014

Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary by RID,” run 1-26-15.

**Federal OSHA data from the OSHA Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” run 3-19-15. State Program OSHA data from OSH Information System (OIS), “Inspection Summary Report,” were not available for FY 2014.

**Occupational Injury and Illness
Incident Rates**

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Calendar Years 2006–2013**

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

Industry	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.4	5.3	4.5	5.3	6.1
Mining	3.5	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.0
Construction	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.3	3.1
Manufacturing	6.0	5.1	5.6	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.3	3.5
Transportation	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.7
Wholesale Trade	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.0
Retail Trade	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7
Services	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.0
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.7	N/A	4.5

Industry	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.8	2.9	5.5	3.2	5.5	3.3	5.7	2.6
Mining	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.2
Construction	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.8	2.6
Manufacturing	4.4	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3
Transportation	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1
Wholesale Trade	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.6
Retail Trade	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1
Services	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.3	N/A	4.0	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*, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. 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, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

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

Industry	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.5
Mining	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.0
Construction	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.7
Manufacturing	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.9
Transportation	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.0
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.9
Retail Trade	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.2
Services	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.1	N/A	1.9	N/A	2.2	N/A	2.1

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

*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*, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. 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, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

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State Demographic Profile

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

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 2013–September 2014

Text Table 4
State Demographic Profile
Private Sector

Private Sector	NAICS	SIC	Establishments*	Employees*
Construction	23	15-17	24,731	182,495
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,315	450,302
Transportation	48-49	40-59	6,903	132,298
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	54,141	655,839
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	30,099	282,945
Services	54-81	70-89	127,675	2,061,331
All Other			3,764	48,877
Total Private Sector			257,628	3,814,087

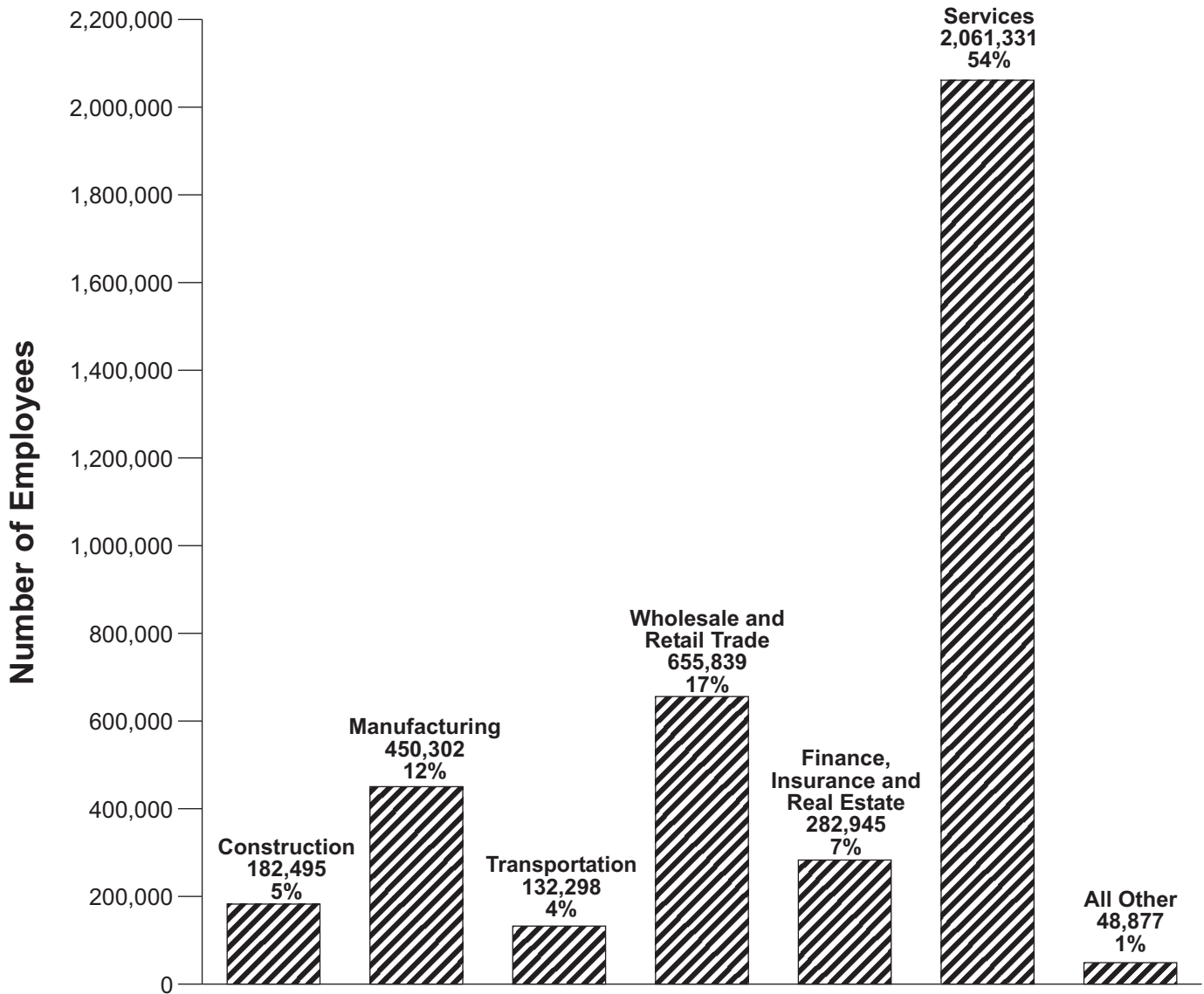
Text Table 5
State Demographic Profile
Public Sector

Public Sector	Establishments*	Employees*
State	1,493	177,105
Local	4,628	396,190
Total Public Sector	6,121	573,295

*Source: *Employment and Wages in North Carolina*, Division of Employment Security,
N.C. Department of Commerce, Third Quarter 2014.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014

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, Third Quarter 2014.

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

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

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)	267	236	88	1	30	0	Fall protection—Residential construction—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.102(a)(1)	179	163	91	1	8	7	PPE—Eye and face protection—General requirements
1926.1053(b)(1)	159	151	95	0	7	1	Ladders—Must extend 3 feet above landing or be properly secured to access upper landing
1926.20(b)(2)	174	138	79	1	20	15	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention—Frequent and regular inspections
1926.100(a)	134	124	93	0	5	5	PPE—Head protection—General requirement
1926.503(a)(1)	100	98	98	0	2	0	Fall protection—Training program
1926.501(b)(11)	99	90	92	0	9	0	Fall protection—Steep roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(1)	58	57	98	0	1	0	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.503(b)(1)	114	55	48	0	6	53	Fall protection—Certification of training
1926.501(b)(10)	56	52	93	1	3	0	Fall protection—Low slope roofs—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.501(b)(14)	34	33	97	0	0	1	Fall protection—Wall openings—Employees protected 6 feet or more above lower level
1926.20(b)(1)	36	31	86	0	1	4	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.451(g)(4)(i)	34	31	91	0	3	0	Scaffolds—Guardrail systems—Installed on open sides and ends of platforms
1926.1060(a)	34	30	88	0	1	3	Stairways and ladders—Training program
1926.451(e)(1)	34	30	88	0	2	2	Scaffolds—Access by various means
1926.451(g)(1)	30	30	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected 10 feet or more above lower level
1926.1053(b)(4)	45	28	62	0	1	16	Ladders—Use—Used for the purpose for which designed
1926.25(a)	37	22	59	0	1	14	Housekeeping—During construction, debris kept clear of work areas
1926.1053(b)(13)	22	22	100	0	0	0	Ladders—Use—Top step used as a step
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	22	22	100	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Aerial lifts—Extensible and articulating boom platforms—Body belts and lanyards worn/used
1926.454(a)	27	21	78	0	0	6	Scaffolds—Training—Hazard recognition for type of scaffold in use
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	22	21	95	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Fall protection—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.95(a)	22	20	91	0	0	2	Personal protective equipment—Provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary
1926.451(c)(2)	21	20	95	0	1	0	Scaffolds—Supported scaffolds—Placed on adequate firm foundation
95.129(01)	20	20	100	0	0	0	General Duty Clause

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-26-15.

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
 October 2013–September 2014

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)	90	85	94	0	1	4	Machine guarding—General requirements
1910.1200(e)(1)	222	68	31	0	6	148	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.215(a)(4)	66	63	95	0	1	2	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.1200(h)(1)	175	62	35	0	4	109	Hazard communication—Training
NCGS 95.129(1)	65	60	92	5	0	0	General Duty Clause
1910.215(b)(9)	64	57	89	0	1	6	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.133(a)(1)	51	45	88	0	0	6	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	62	44	71	0	1	17	Lockout/Tagout—Periodic inspection
1910.304(g)(5)	77	42	55	0	3	32	Electrical—Grounding—Path to ground
1910.23(c)(1)	48	42	88	0	1	5	Walking and working surfaces—Protect open sided floors, platforms and runways
1910.178(l)(1)(i)	42	42	100	0	0	0	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training
1910.132(a)	44	41	93	0	1	2	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.151(c)	40	37	93	0	0	3	Medical and first aid—Eyewash and emergency showers
1910.132(d)(1)	55	34	62	0	2	19	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment
1910.212(b)	48	33	69	0	0	15	Machine guarding—Fixed machinery—Anchored to prevent moving/walking
1910.147(c)(1)	35	33	94	0	2	0	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control program
1910.305(b)(1)(ii)	61	31	51	0	0	30	Electrical cabinets, boxes and fittings—Unused openings effectively closed
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	35	31	89	0	2	2	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.178(q)(7)	35	30	86	0	0	5	Powered industrial trucks—Maintenance
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	32	30	94	0	1	1	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.132(d)(2)	151	29	19	0	3	119	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment—Employer verification of hazard assessment by written certification
1910.147(c)(7)(i)	29	29	100	0	0	0	Lockout/Tagout—Training
1910.1200(g)(8)	85	27	32	0	4	54	Hazard communication—Safety data sheets—Copies of safety data sheets maintained and readily accessible in each workplace
1910.242(b)	38	27	71	0	0	11	Hand and portable power tools—Compressed air for cleaning—Chip guard and PPE with pressure reduced to 30 psi
1910.138(a)	30	27	90	0	0	3	Personal protective equipment—Hand protection—Select and provide appropriate hand protective

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-26-15.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

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)	9	7	78	0	0	2	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.212(b)	8	7	88	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Anchoring fixed machinery
1910.215(a)(4)	7	6	86	0	0	1	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rest adjustment
1910.132(a)	6	6	100	0	0	0	PPE—General requirements
1910.23(c)(1)	6	5	83	0	0	1	Floor and wall openings and holes—Guarding open-sided floor or platform 4 feet or more above adjacent level
1910.132(d)(2)	13	4	31	0	0	9	Personal protective equipment—Written certification for hazard assessment
1910.1200(e)(1)	9	4	44	0	0	5	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.1200(h)(1)	7	4	57	0	0	3	Hazard communication—Training
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	7	4	57	0	0	3	Lockout/Tagout—Periodic inspection—Annual inspection of energy control procedure
1910.1030(g)(2)(i)	4	4	100	0	0	0	Bloodborne pathogens—Training

*Data from the OSHA Express database, “Standards Cited Report,” run 1-26-15.

Consultation Series

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2014

Consultation Series Highlights

- The Consultative Services Bureau conducted 1,421 total consultative visits in FY 2014:
 - 808 (57 percent) safety visits and 613 (43 percent) health visits.
 - 1,719 (83 percent) initial visits, 136 (10 percent) training assistance visits and 106 (7 percent) followup visits.
 - 1,214 (85 percent) private sector visits and 207 (15 percent) public sector visits.
 - 447 (31 percent) manufacturing visits, 308 (22 percent) construction visits, 459 (32 percent) other type visits and 207 (15 percent) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 6,730 in FY 2014, lower than in FY 2013 (7,078) and higher than in FY 2012 (6,493).
- Of the identified hazards, 6,136 (91 percent) were serious hazards and 594 (9 percent) were other-than-serious hazards.
- In FY 2014 consultants also conducted 244 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 2014 the bureau recognized 69 SHARP-related worksites. There are currently 150 SHARP employers in the private sector.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2014**

CHART 30

Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Safety	765	911	808
Health	477	551	613
Total	1,242	1,462	1,421

Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Initial	1,060	1,227	1,179
Training and Assistance	98	107	136
Followup	84	128	106
Total	1,242	1,462	1,421

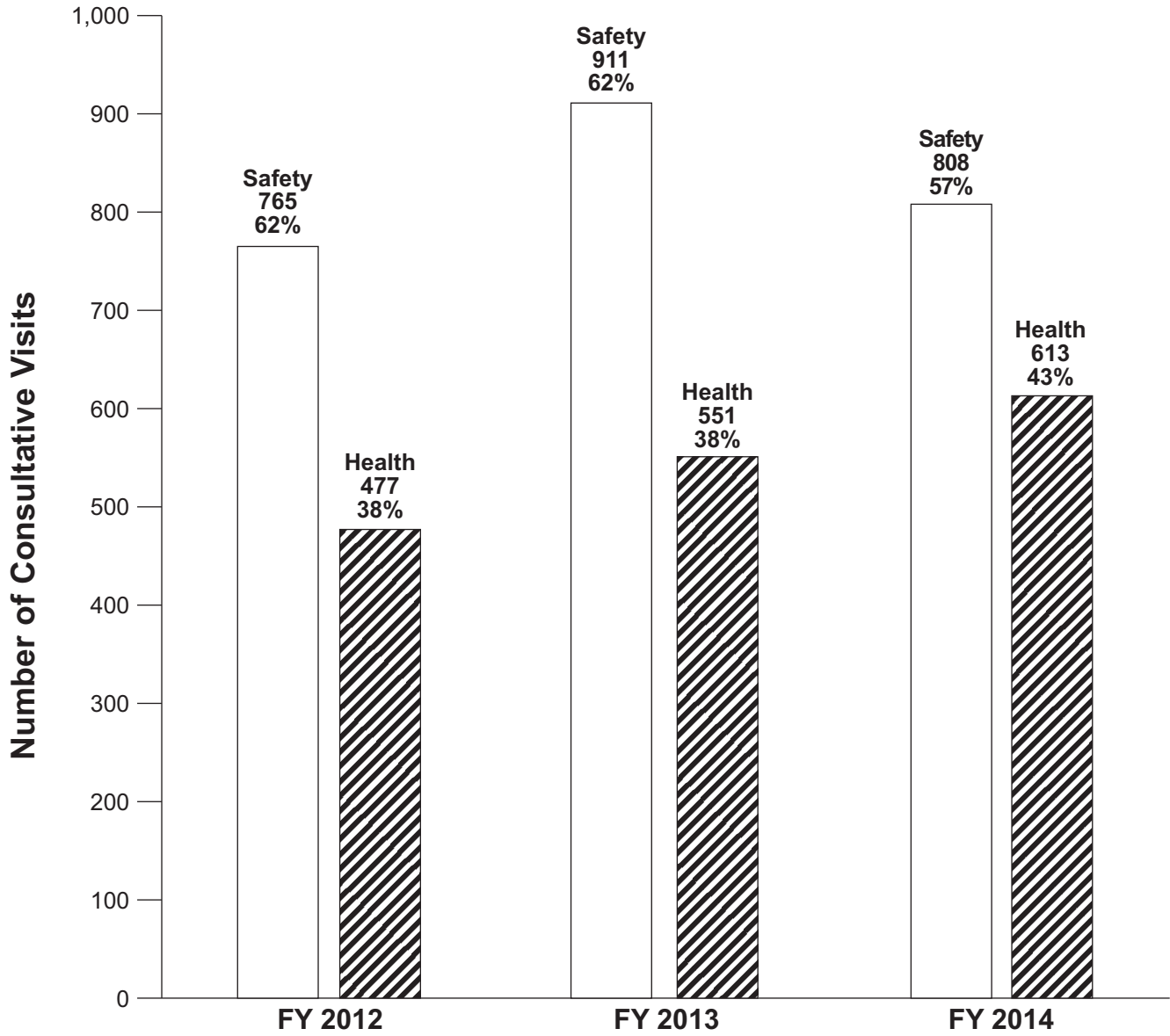
Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Manufacturing	389	411	447
Construction	251	318	308
Other	393	464	459
Public Sector	209	269	207
Total	1,242	1,462	1,421

CHART 31

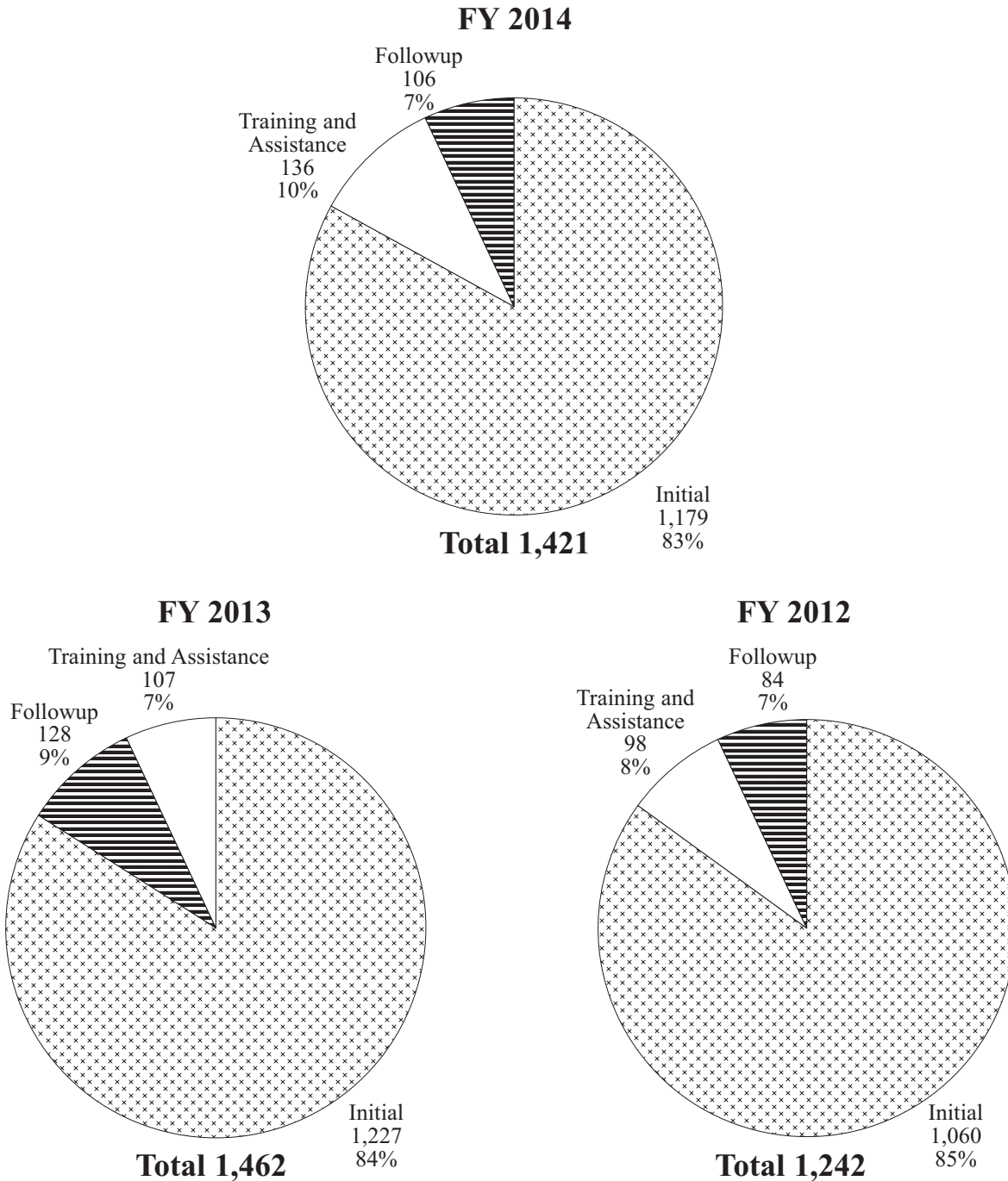
N.C. Department of Labor
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Total Visits*



*FY 2014 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-14.

Total Traditional Visits by Type*

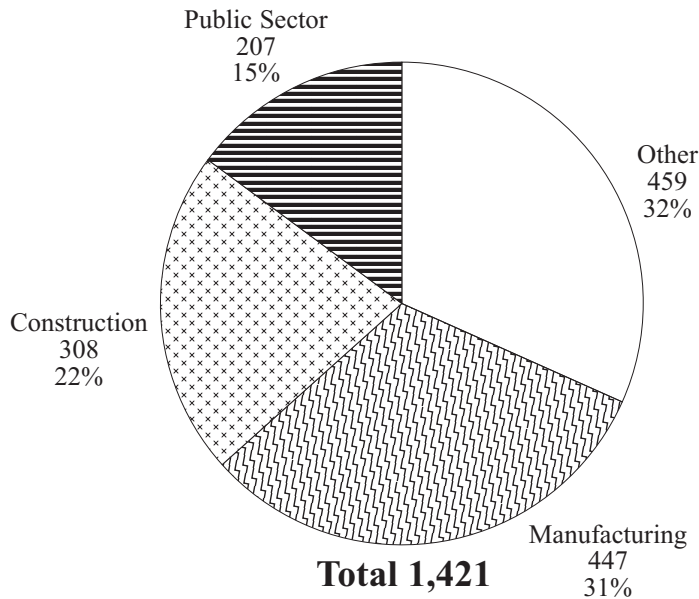


*FY 2014 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-14.

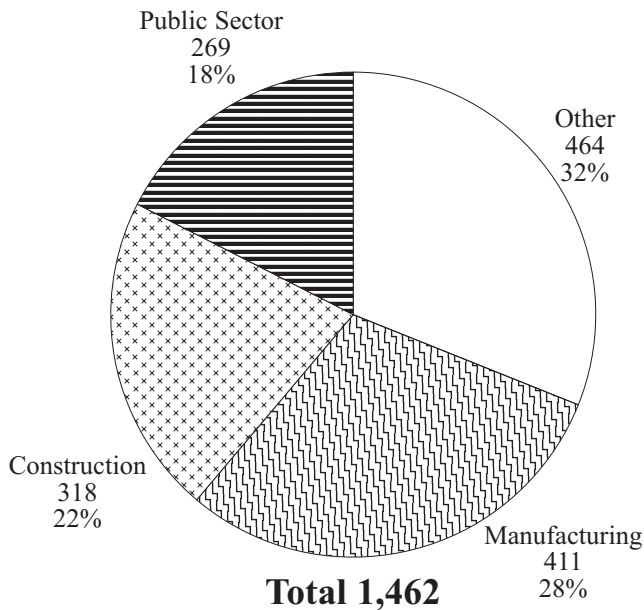
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Total Traditional Visits by Industry*

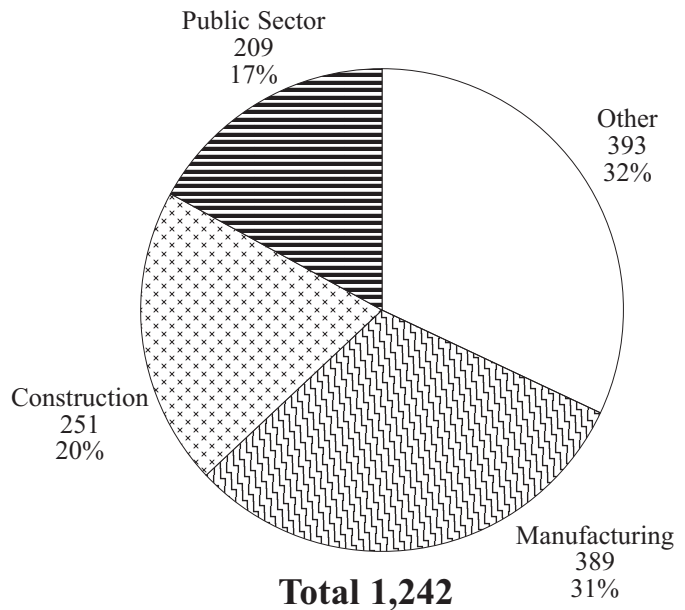
FY 2014



FY 2013

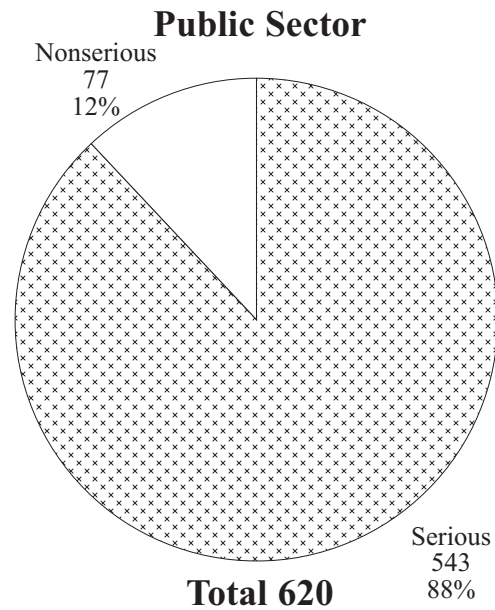
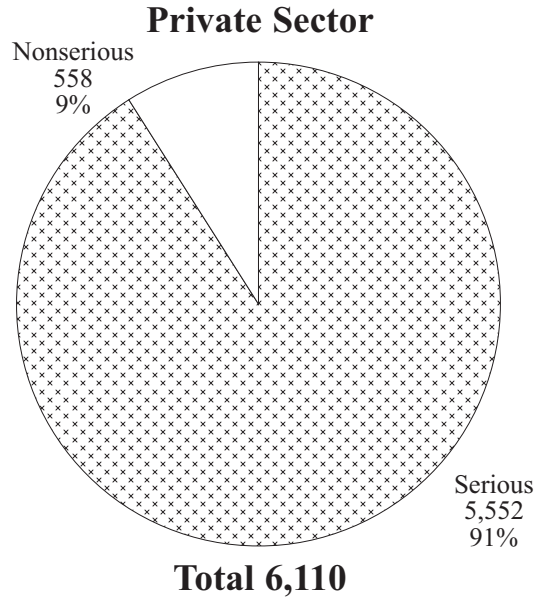


FY 2012



*FY 2014 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-14.

Hazards Abated by Type*



*FY 2014 N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, reports prepared 12-15-14.

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**Education, Training and
Technical Assistance Series**

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014

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 North Carolina. These services include a speaker's bureau, free training, and technical assistance 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, which can be accessed through the online calendar. In addition to traditional leader-led instruction, ETTA provides a webinar series as well. Training is offered at employer's work-sites, the OSH Division field offices, and select community colleges and other sites throughout the state. All training presentations are available to the public and can be downloaded from the NCDOL website. To keep the public informed of upcoming courses, ETTA sends a monthly newsletter to over 7,000 employers/employees every year.
- In FY 2014, ETTA hosted and/or participated in 300 courses and events with a total of 8,416 personnel trained. These included eight 10-hour and two 30-hour general industry awareness courses, and eight 10-hour and three 30-hour construction industry awareness courses. Based upon course evaluations, all students who attended the courses found them to be useful for the workplace. In addition, ETTA conducted 123 90-minute webinars, nine Spanish outreach events, and 11 training events using the Labor One mobile training unit. The Consultative Services and Compliance Bureaus trained an additional 3,132 employers/employees, which brought an overall total of 11,548 workers trained. During FY 2014, ETTA also exhibited at 21 safety and health fairs, industrial conferences, and workshops.
- In addition to regular outreach training services, ETTA provided the NC 500 and NC 501 course for authorized trainers. Individuals who complete this one-week course are authorized to teach OSH 10-hour and 30-hour courses in construction or general industry. ETTA offered the first state NC 502 and NC 503 Train the Trainer refresher courses. These courses provide a refresher for graduates of the NC 500 and NC 501 Train the Trainer courses. Authorized trainers must complete a refresher course every four years. During FY 2014, state-authorized trainers trained an additional 265 employers/employees in North Carolina. This program leverages the ETTA training section, providing more safety and health trainers throughout the state.
- ETTA offered 192 hours of formal training, 131 hours of continuing education training and 148 hours of other job-related training to internal personnel. Courses included the 100, 105, 125, and 141 initial courses, accident investigation, logging safety, non-ionizing radiation, hazard communication, cranes and derricks, first aid and CPR, technical writing, defensive driving, and OSHA Express training, along with self-contained breathing apparatus training for the Homeland Security and Emergency Response Team.
- ETTA graduated seven 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 and 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 Safety and Health Council of North Carolina, ETTA graduated 39 OSH personnel from the Manager of Environmental Safety and Health (MESH), Construction MESH, Public Sector MESH and/or Industrial Hygiene MESH program. Participants receive certification after receiving 100 hours of safety and health training.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- Five OSH personnel attained the 500 and/or 501 Train the Trainer authorization from the Occupational Training Institute (OTI) at N.C. State University. To be eligible for this program, the employee must be recommended by their supervisor and/or bureau chief. This authorization allows an employee to teach state and federal 10-hour and 30-hour courses
- 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 division 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. New partnerships in 2014 include Skanska USA's Heart and Vascular Hospital construction project at Rex Hospital in Raleigh. The Raleigh-Durham Road Builders' Western Wake Freeway project with Archer Western-Granite was completed in early 2014.
- An alliance is a program enabling organizations committed to safety and health to work with OSH to prevent injuries, illnesses and fatalities in the workplace. Alliances typically focus on specialized industry outreach and training. Current alliances include Carolinas AGC, Forestry Mutual Insurance Co., Lamar Advertising Co., Mexican Consulate, N.C. Forestry Association, N.C. Home Builders Association, N.C. State Industrial Extension Service, N.C. Utility Contractors Association, and the Safety and Health Council of N.C. The DHHS Caswell Center alliance was completed in September 2014. A new alliance with DHHS is projected for 2015.
- ETTA publications sales desk served 15,283 customers via email, telephone or walk-in. The bureau distributed 45,947 publications in support of the division's outreach and regulatory goals to promote a safe and secure work environment across the state of North Carolina. Sixteen publications were updated and two new publications were introduced during FY 2014. Highlights include the following:
 - Two new industry guides were developed: a safety and health management program industry guide for fire, rescue and EMS and a guide for 1-bromopropane.
 - Eight industry guides were reviewed and revised including the following: *A Guide to Working With Corrosive Substances*; *General Industry Safety and Health Management Program*; *OSHA Construction Industry Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records, and/or Training*; *A Guide to Eye Wash and Safety Shower Facilities*; *A Guide to Manual Material Handling and Back Safety*; *A Guide to OSHA for Small Businesses in North Carolina (Spanish)*; *OSHA General Industry Standards Requiring Programs, Inspections, Procedures, Records, and/or Training*; and *Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Agriculture*.
 - Two QuickCards on carbon monoxide (English and Spanish) were updated.
 - Brochures on the Long Term Care Industry Special Emphasis Program, general industry safety briefings and top 10 most cited violations were revised.
 - Hazard alerts were updated for carbon monoxide, the Health Hazards Special Emphasis Program and 1-bromopropane.

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights (Continued)

- To address two new special emphasis programs, letters offering training and consultation to address possible workplace hazards and provide safety and health material were sent to employers in the accommodations industry and grocery and related merchant wholesaler industries.
- The Standards Section answered 4,576 inquiries for standards interpretation by phone or written correspondence for employers and employees across the state. The agency adopted the final rules for Cranes and Derricks in Construction: Digger Derrick and Accident Prevention Signs and Tags: Correction and Confirmation of Effective Date. Fifty-seven policy documents were added to the Field Information System including updates to the Field Operations Manual and multiple federal OSHA compliance guidance documents.
- The library loaned 2,261 safety videos (including 314 renewals), received 1,957 information requests, handled 569 reference questions, and loaned 293 print items. The library continued to support safety training through its video program and assist agency employees in their investigations.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 68th year with another successful season. The Gold Award was presented to employer sites with a total lost workday case rate (lost and restricted workdays included) at least 50 percent below the state average for its industry. The Silver Award went to employer sites with a lost workday rate at least 50 percent below the state average. This year 30 safety award banquets were held, with a total of 3,973 in attendance. The program distributed 2,997 annual awards and 95 million-hour awards.
- 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. Two new Star sites were recognized, 23 Star sites were recertified, and 184 Star interventions were conducted. There were 148 companies in the Star Programs at the end of FY 2014.

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Occupational Safety and Health Division
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Carolina Star Program

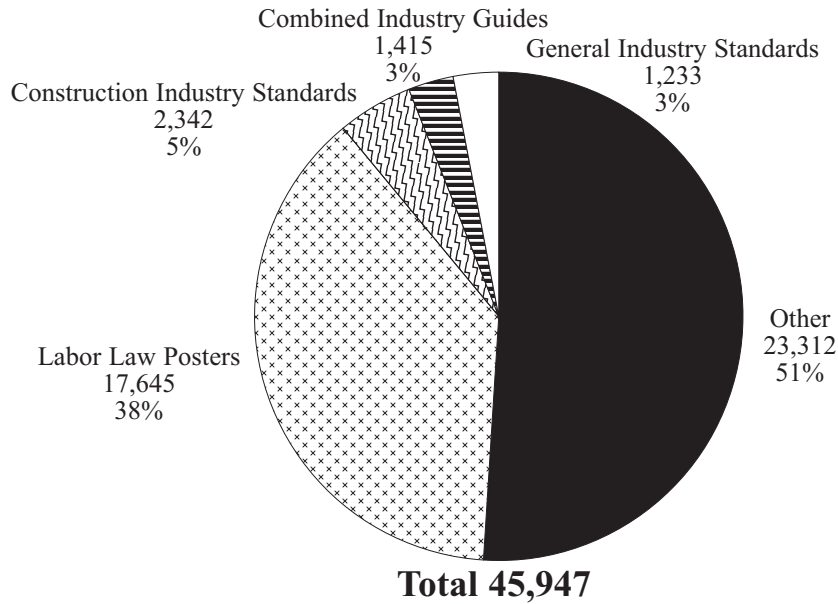
The Carolina Star Program encourages employers and employees in their efforts to reduce hazards, institute new programs and perfect existing programs for providing safe and healthy working conditions. The Carolina Star Program is the state’s most prestigious way to provide official recognition of excellent safety and health programs, assistance to employers in their efforts to reach that level of excellence, and the benefits of a cooperative approach to resolve potential safety and health problems. Not only do Star sites affect major industry in the state, these sites are mentors and help all businesses of all sizes in improving their safety and health programs. During FY 2014 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
Corning Cable Systems—Hickory Manufacturing and Technology Center—Hickory		12/11/2013
Oldcastle Precast Inc.—Concord		12/12/2013
Pfizer Inc.—Sanford		12/12/2013
Valspar Inc.—Charlotte		12/12/2013
D.H. Griffin Construction Company—Raleigh		12/12/2013
Butterball LLC—Mount Olive—(Promotion)		12/12/2013
Frito-Lay Inc.—Charlotte		12/19/2013
BlueLinx Corporation—Charlotte—(Provisional)		02/19/2014
Veolia Environmental Services Technical Solutions LLC—Mooresville	02/26/2014	
Georgia-Pacific LLC—Roxboro Engineered Lumber—Roxboro		05/06/2014
Kimberly-Clark Corporation—Lexington Mill—Linwood		05/27/2014
Dow Corning Corporation—Greensboro—(Promotion)		05/27/2014
Crowder Construction Company—Civil and Environmental Division—Apex		05/28/2014
Glen Raven Custom Fabrics LLC—Norlina Facility—Norlina		05/28/2014
American Emergency Vehicles—Jefferson		05/30/2014
Cintas Corporation—Fayetteville—#936—Stedman—(Promotion)		05/27/2014
Eaton Electrical—Asheville Plant—Arden		06/19/2014
Lend Lease (US) Construction Co. Inc.—Charlotte		06/19/2014
Lend Lease (US) Construction Co. Inc.—Durham		06/19/2014
Mount Olive Pickle Co. Inc.—Mount Olive		06/30/2014
Foster Wheeler-Process and Industrial Division—Cary		06/30/2014
Monsanto Company—Research Triangle Park—RTP—(Promotion)		06/30/2014
Celanese-Shelby Facility—Grover		07/31/2014
Alcoa Power Generating Inc.—Badin	07/31/2014	
NACCO Materials Handling Group—Greenville		08/14/2014

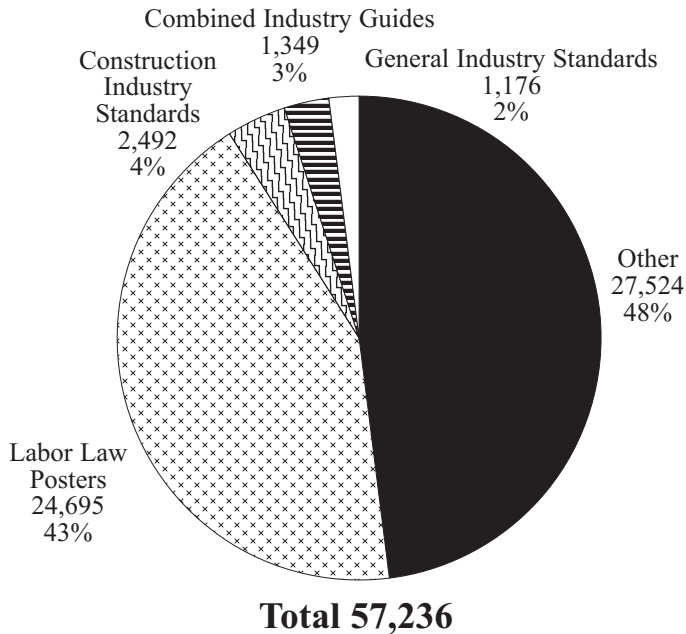
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Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2014

Distribution of OSH-Related Publications*

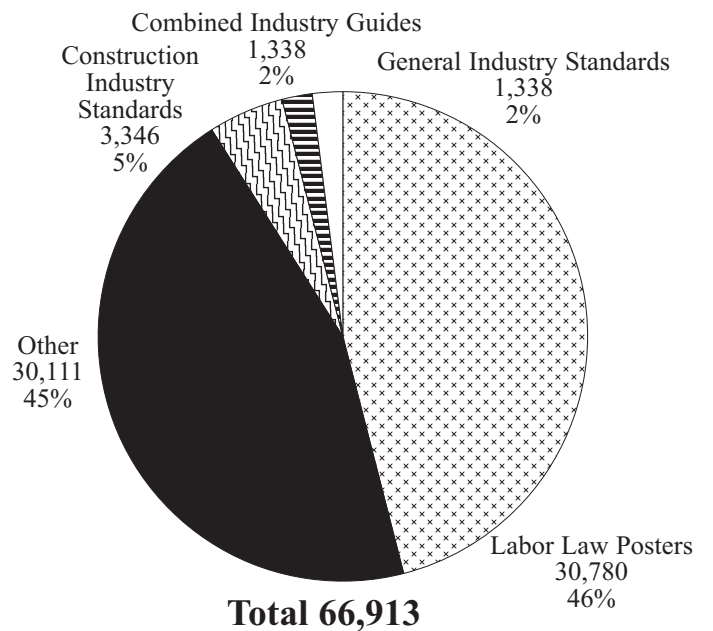
FY 2014



FY 2013



FY 2012



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

Fatality Series

**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2014**

Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Occupational Safety and Health Division evaluated and investigated a total of 40 fatalities in FY 2014, an increase from the 33 fatalities in FY 2013 and 36 in FY 2012.
- Of the 40 fatalities in FY 2014, 42.5 percent were related to “struck by”; 27.5 percent were related to “falls”; 17.5 percent were related to “crushed by object”; and 12.5 percent were related to “other.”
- In FY 2014, 42.5 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 22.5 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 12.5 percent were related to “services”; 7.5 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 2.5 percent were related to “government”; 2.5 percent were related to “wholesale trade”; 7.5 percent were related to “transportation and public utilities”; and 2.5 percent were related to “finance; insurance and real estate.”
- 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 40 investigated fatalities in FY 2014, 32.5 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 32.5 percent were in the Charlotte Area, and 35 percent were in the Winston-Salem/Asheville.
- In FY 2014 the OSH Division fatality rate by race/ethnic group was 60 percent white, 27.5 percent Hispanic, and 12.5 percent black.

CHART 36

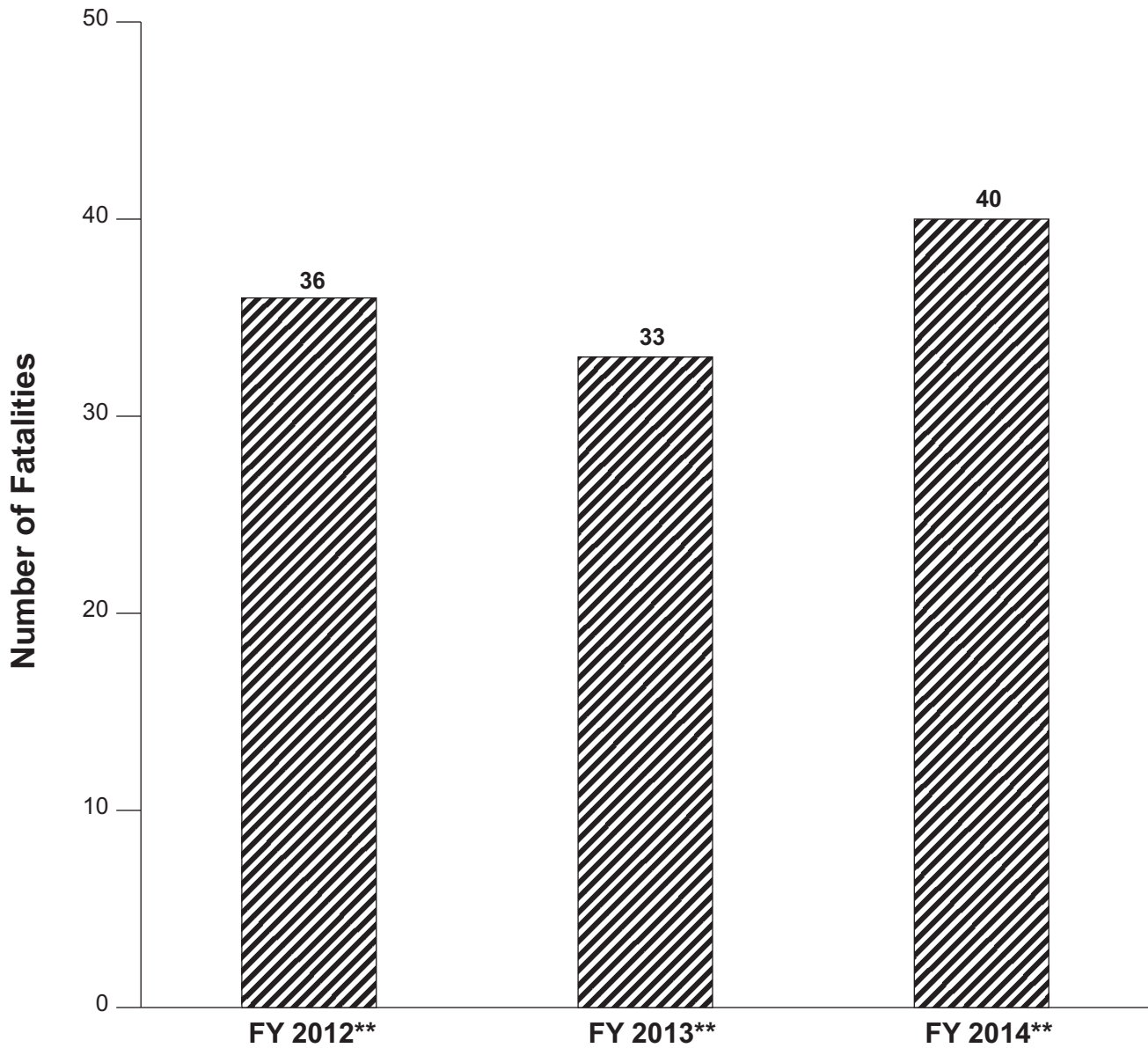
Fatality Comparison*

Cause of Death	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals by Event**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	5	5	7	17
Electrocution	4	0	3	7
Explosion/Fire	0	0	0	0
Falls	10	8	11	29
Struck by Object	13	15	17	45
Other	4	5	2	11
Total Fatalities**	36	33	40	109

*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*



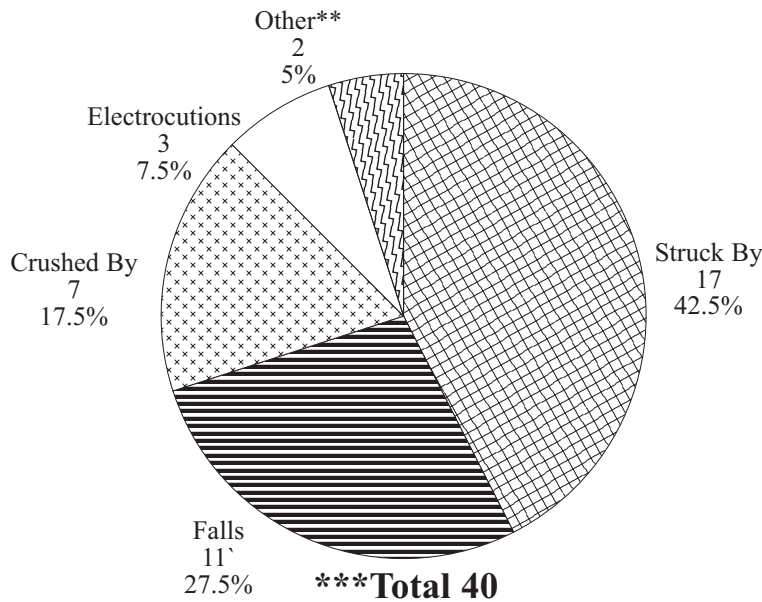
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

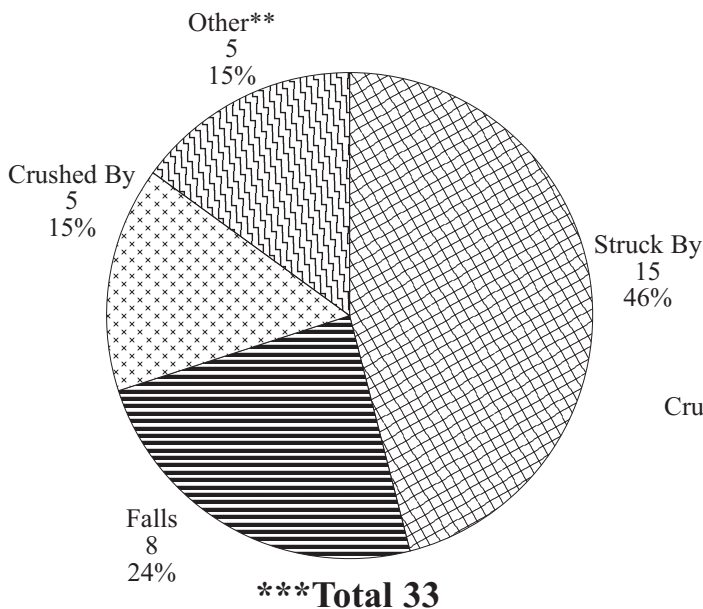
N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2011–September 2014

Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities*

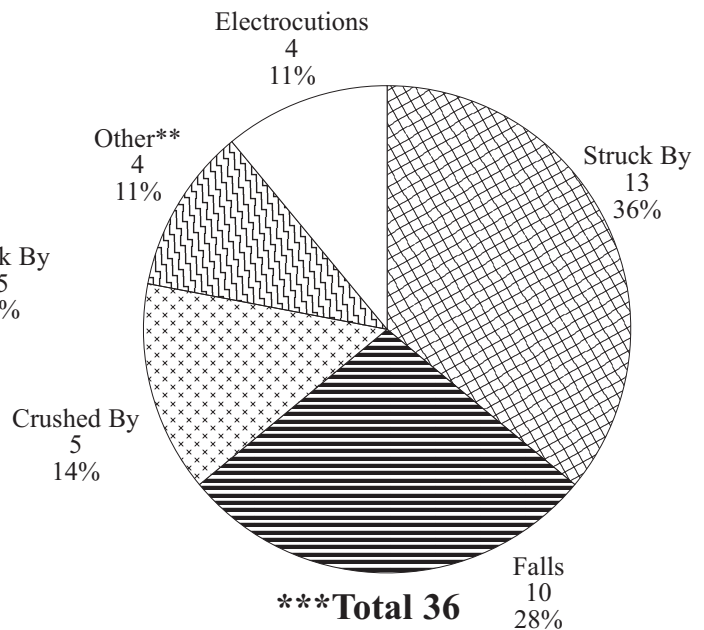
FY 2014



FY 2013



FY 2012



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

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

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

N.C. Department of Labor
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CHART 39

North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office*

FY 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

FY 2014

Event Type	Charlotte Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem/Asheville Office	Totals by Event Type**
Crushed by Object/Equipment	3	3	1	7
Electrocution	1	0	1	2
Explosion/Fire	0	0	0	0
Falls	3	4	4	11
Struck by Object	5	6	6	17
Other	1	0	2	3
Totals by Office**	13	13	14	40

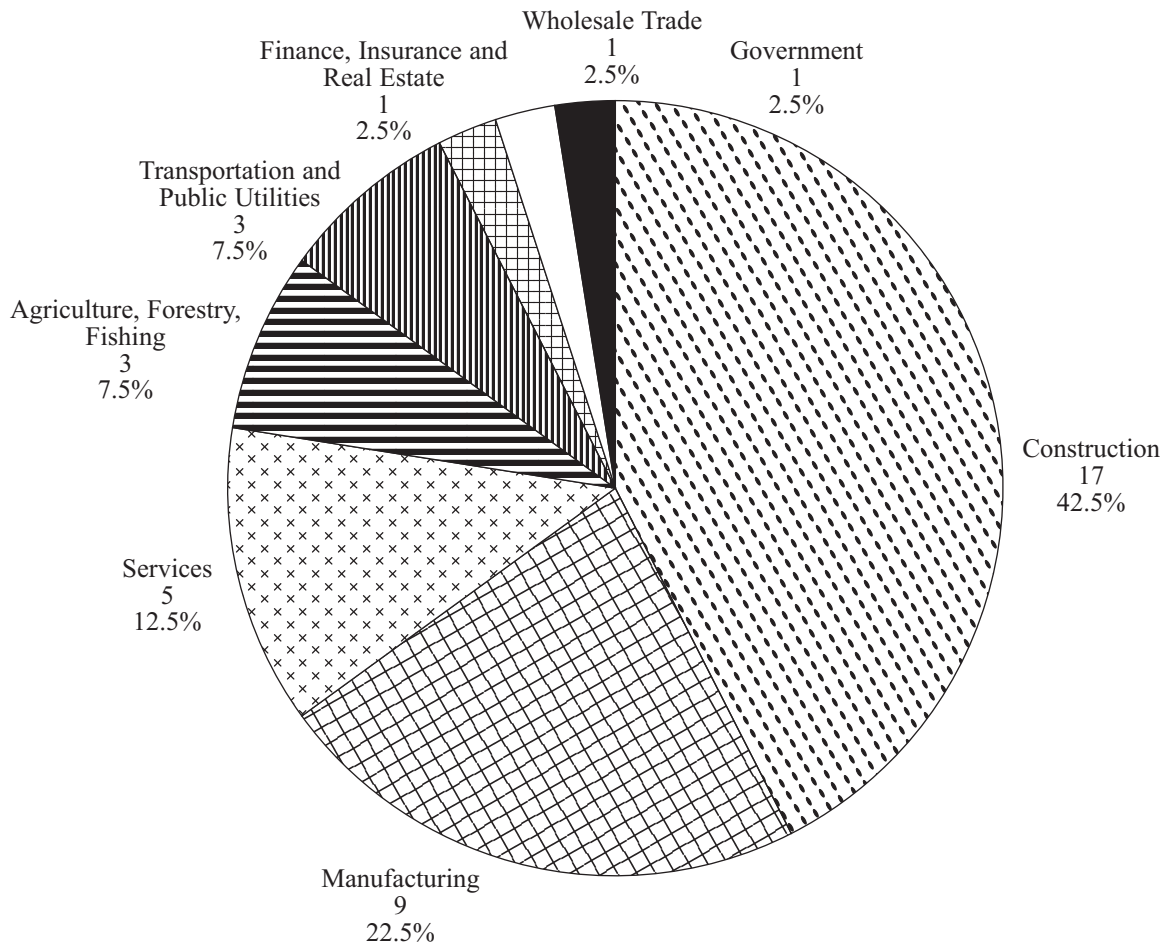
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

N.C. Department of Labor
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Fatalities by Industry Type*

FY 2014



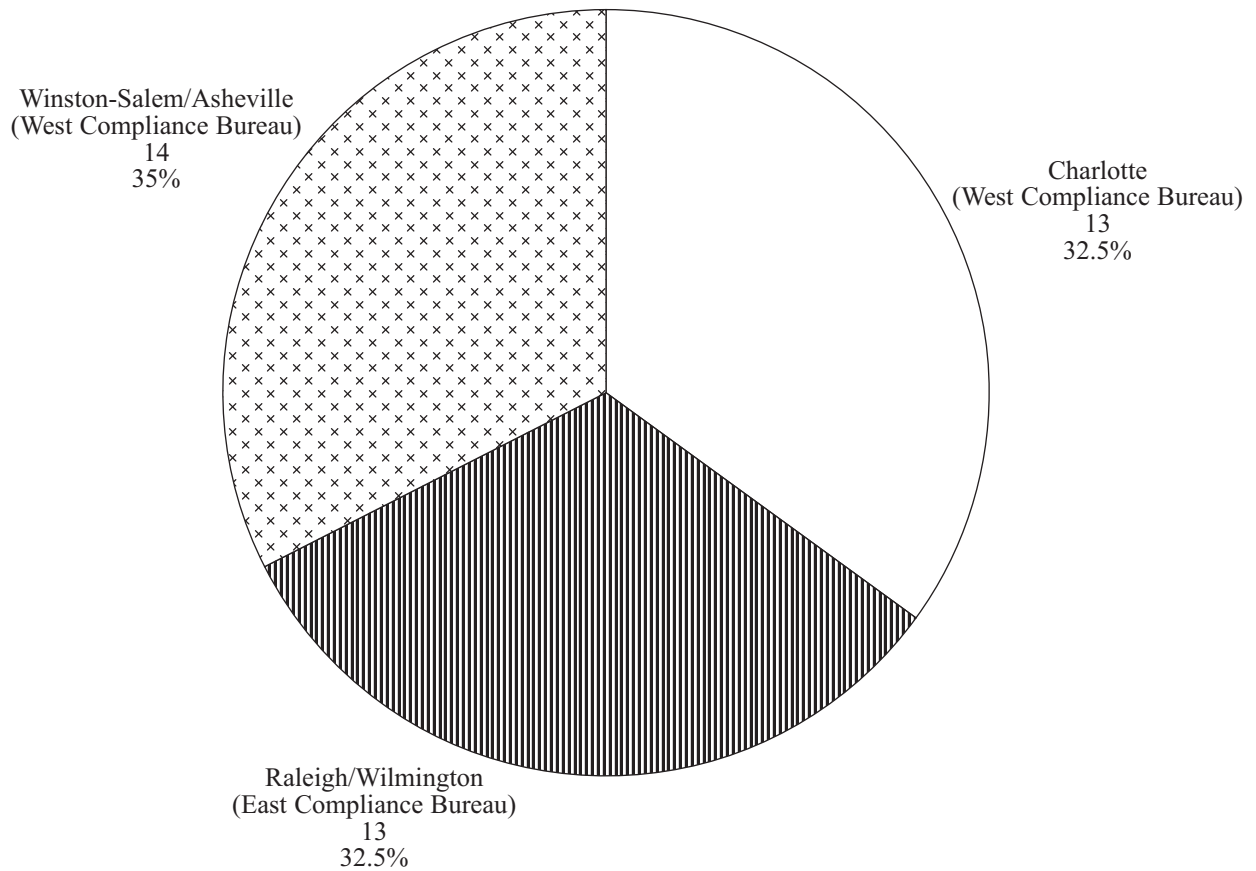
****Total 40**

*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 2014



****Total 40**

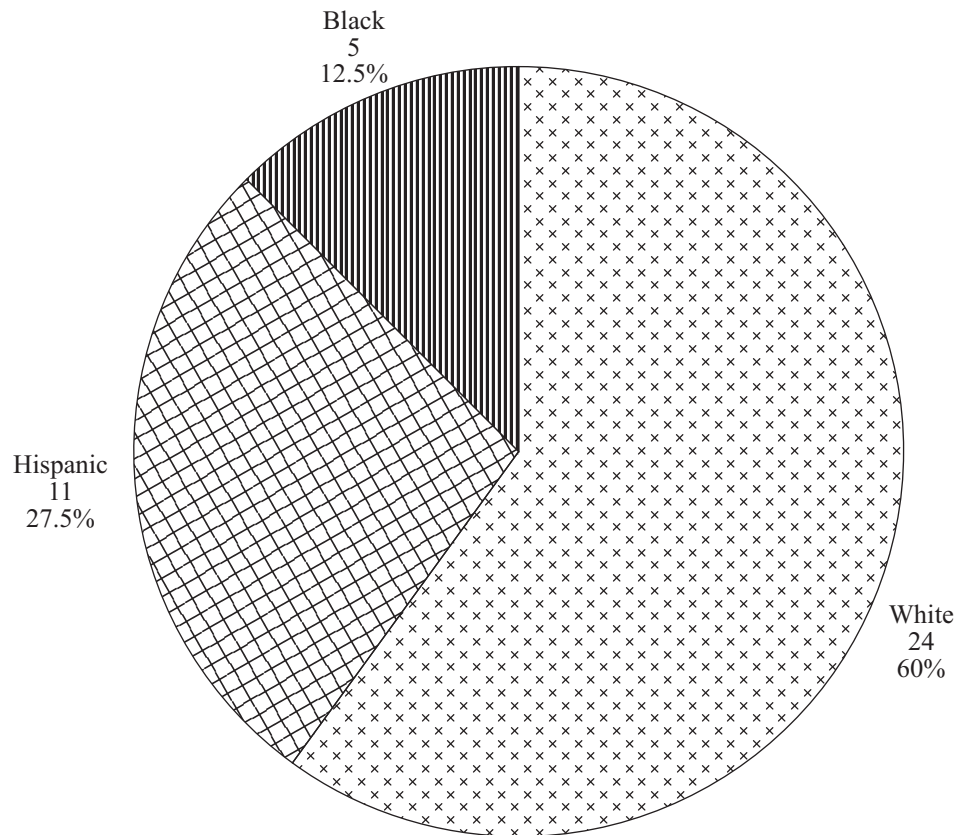
*Data from the Occupational Fatality Inspection Review (OFIR) Report.

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

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Fatalities by Race/Ethnic Group*

FY 2014



****Total 40**

*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 2013–September 2014**

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 42.5 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 2014:

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

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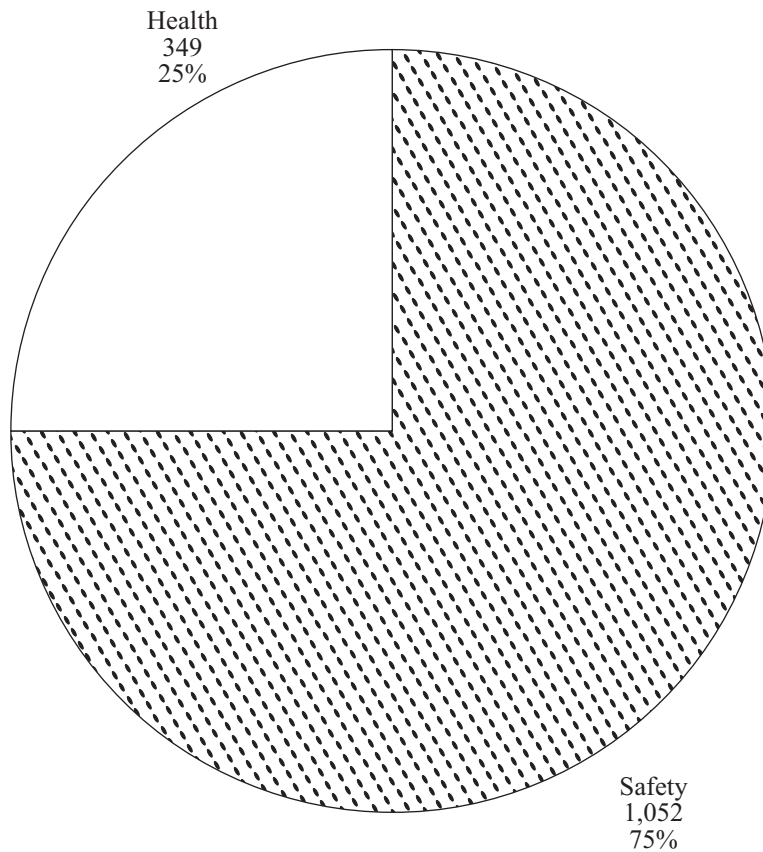
Construction Series Highlights

- There were 1,401 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina for FY 2014.
- Of the 1,401 inspections conducted, 1,052 were safety inspections, which accounted for 75 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 349 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 25 percent of the total for FY 2014.
- 34 percent (472) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance compared to 66 percent (929) of the total inspections with citations for FY 2014.
- The construction industry was cited for 1,756 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2014.
- Of the 1,401 inspections conducted, 881 resulted from the Construction Special Emphasis Program in FY 2014.
- General building contractors of residential buildings and carpentry contractors accounted for 45 percent of all FY 2014 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

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Construction Inspections by Category*

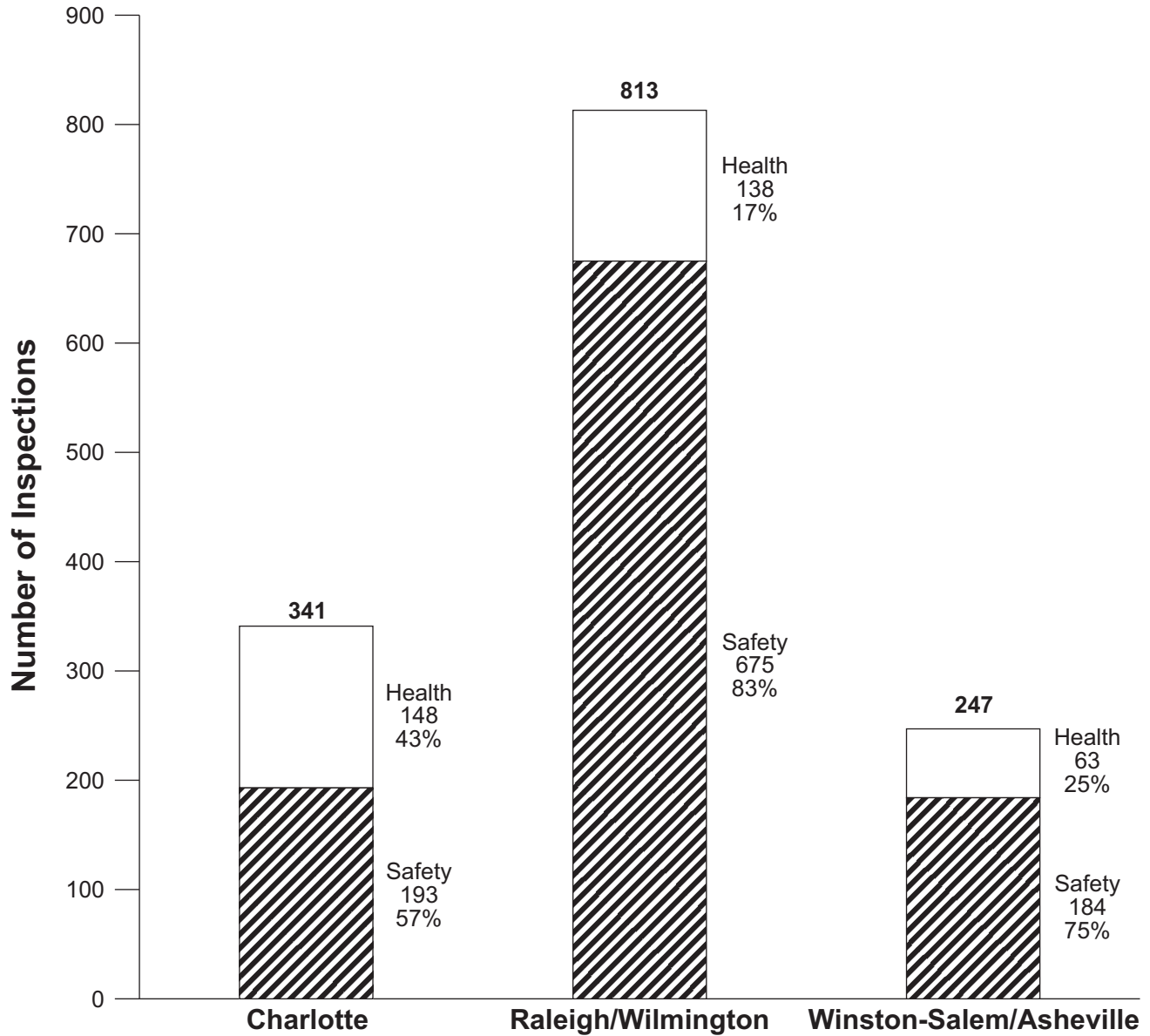
FY 2014



Total 1,401

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-26-15.

Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, "Inspection Summary Report," run 1-26-15.

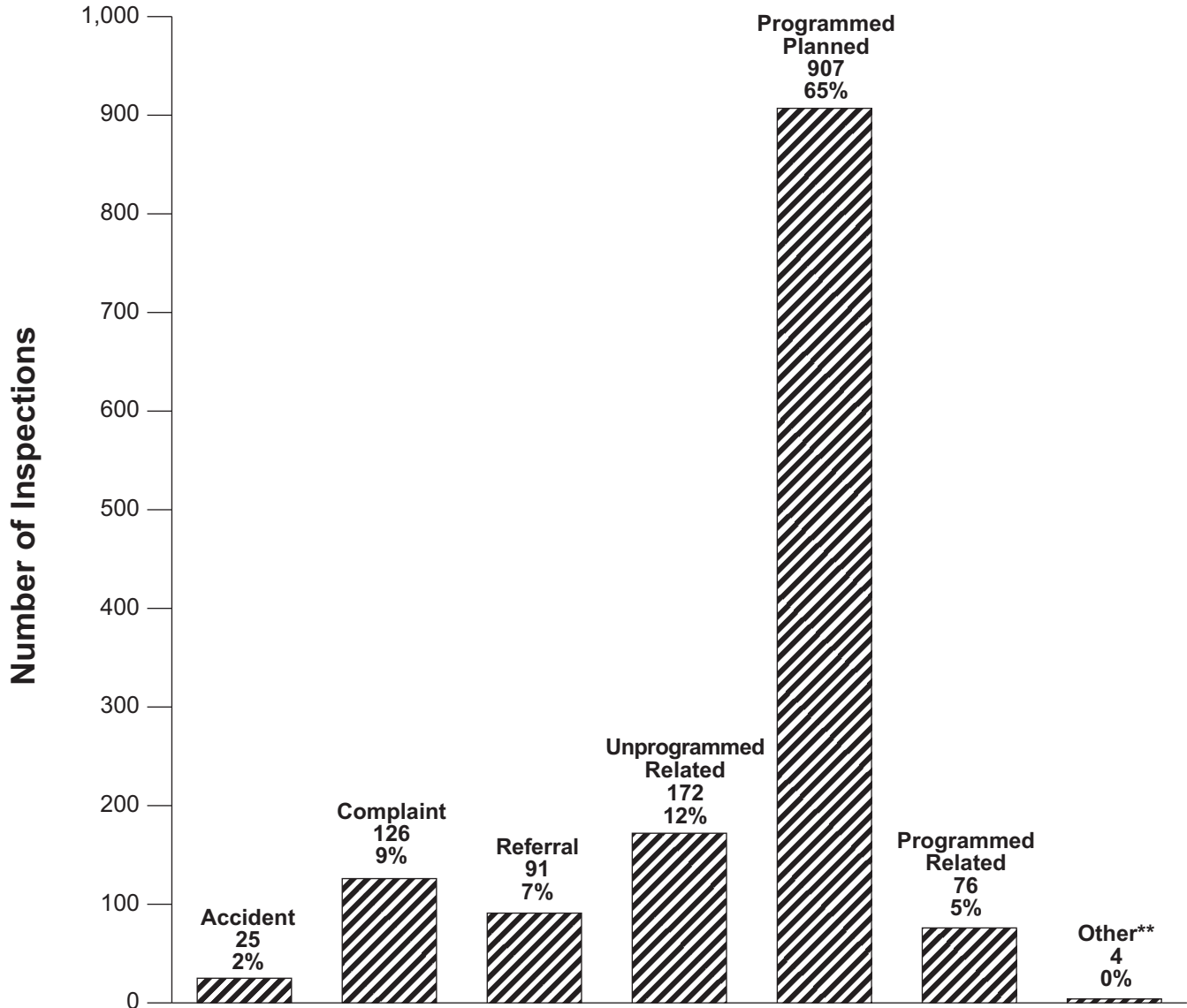
**N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
October 2013–September 2014**

Construction Inspections by Type*

Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	25	2
Complaint	126	9
Referral	91	7
Followup	4	0
Unprogrammed Related	172	12
Programmed Planned	907	65
Programmed Related	76	5
Programmed Other	0	0
Monitoring	0	0
TOTAL	1,401	100

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-26-15.

Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage*



*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-26-15.

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

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SEP County Construction Inspections by Type*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Durham	0	9	1	0
Forsyth	0	4	5	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0
Gaston	0	1	1	0
Iredell	0	2	0	0
Mecklenburg	7	22	12	0
Wake	6	23	9	2
Total	13	61	28	2

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Durham	4	41	2	0
Forsyth	2	89	1	0
Franklin	0	6	1	0
Gaston	2	55	0	0
Iredell	2	0	0	0
Mecklenburg	45	118	4	0
Wake	22	355	28	0
Total	77	664	36	0

*Special Emphasis N.C. County from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-26-15.

**“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
1,401	1,756	1.3

Construction Inspections by SEP County*

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Durham	57	44	0.9
Forsyth	101	20	1.7
Franklin	7	14	2.3
Gaston	59	34	1.4
Iredell	4	25	1.8
Mecklenburg	208	38	1.3
Wake	445	36	1.1
Total Inspections	881	N/A	N/A

*N.C. data from the OSHA Express database, “Inspection Summary Report,” run 1-26-15.

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

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