

**NORTH CAROLINA  
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

**ANNUAL COMPARISON REPORT**

**October 2003–September 2006**



**Division of Occupational Safety and Health  
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 Division of Occupational Safety and Health 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 Division of Occupational Safety and Health 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 Division of Occupational Safety and Health 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 Division of Occupational Safety and Health endeavors to focus its resources toward identifying and eliminating safety and health hazards in industries with the highest injury and illness rates.

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

The primary activities of the division are as follows:

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

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## Executive Summary

**Background:** The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor monitors state programs by making comparisons of state data versus federal data. The purpose of this report is to highlight North Carolina’s occupational safety and health program experience through a comparison of the past three federal fiscal years, Oct. 1, 2003–Sept. 30, 2006.

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. Twenty-nine states plus the District of Columbia operate under the exclusive jurisdiction of federal OSHA, with the exception of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and the Virgin Islands, which have state plans for the public sector only (see text table 1).

**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, 2003–September 30, 2006.” 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 <sup>1</sup>	New Jersey <sup>1</sup>
Indiana	South Carolina	Delaware	New York <sup>1</sup>
Iowa	Tennessee	District of Columbia	North Dakota
Kentucky	Utah	Florida	Ohio
Maryland	Vermont	Georgia	Oklahoma
Michigan	Virginia	Idaho	Pennsylvania
Minnesota	Washington	Illinois	Rhode Island
Nevada	Wyoming	Kansas	South Dakota
		Louisiana	Texas
		Maine	Virgin Islands <sup>1</sup>
		Massachusetts	West Virginia
		Mississippi	Wisconsin
		Missouri	

**NOTE:** <sup>1</sup>Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands state plans are public sector only.

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## **Executive Summary (continued)**

### **Inspections**

During fiscal year 2006 (October 2005–September 2006), North Carolina conducted 5,055 establishment inspections, 81 more than FY 2005 and 564 less than FY 2004. This represents a 2 percent increase from FY 2005 and an 11 percent decrease from FY 2004. Of North Carolina's 5,055 inspections, 3,533 (70 percent) were safety and 1,522 (30 percent) were health.

In the inspection type category, North Carolina programmed inspections accounted for 64 percent of inspection activity in FY 2006, compared to 57 percent in FY 2005 and 61 percent in FY 2004. Complaint inspections accounted for 17 percent of inspections in North Carolina for FY 2006, compared to 23 percent in FY 2005 and 19 percent in FY 2004. In the inspections by industry group, North Carolina conducted 19 percent of the inspections in manufacturing in FY 2006, compared to 21 percent in FY 2005 and 17 percent in FY 2004. However, North Carolina conducted 48 percent of inspections in construction in FY 2006, compared to 51 percent in FY 2005 and 53 percent in FY 2004. North Carolina conducted 7 percent of the inspections in the public sector for FY 2006, compared to 4 percent in FY 2005 and 5 percent in FY 2004.

### **Violations**

North Carolina cited 12,412 total violations in FY 2006, a 4 percent increase from FY 2005 and a 2 percent increase from FY 2004. North Carolina cited more violations per inspection in FY 2006 (3.5) than in FY 2005 (3.4) and in FY 2004 (3.0). North Carolina cited more serious violations (5,296) in FY 2006 than in FY 2005 (5,084) and in FY 2004 (5,210). North Carolina cited more nonserious violations (6,990) in FY 2006 than in FY 2005 (6,761) and FY 2004 (6,900).

### **Penalty Assessments**

Total penalty assessments in North Carolina were \$3,816,527 in FY 2006, which was more than in FY 2005 (\$3,026,099) and FY 2004 (\$2,886,471). North Carolina assessed a total of \$148,270 in penalties for violations in the public sector in FY 2006. North Carolina's average penalty per violation was higher in FY 2006 than in FY 2005 per serious violation (\$525 vs. \$471), per willful violation (\$27,355 vs. \$20,900), per non-serious violation (\$9 vs. \$8), and per repeat violation (\$1,407 vs. \$1,359). However, it was lower per failure-to-abate violation (\$1,747 vs. \$2,750). In FY 2004 the average penalty per violation was lower than in FY 2006 per serious violation (\$460 vs. \$525), per willful violation (\$11,400 vs. \$27,355), per nonserious violation (\$8 vs. \$9), per repeat violation (\$1,371 vs. \$1,407), and per failure-to-abate violation (\$566 vs. \$1,747).

### **Litigation**

In North Carolina, 2.8 percent of the inspections with citations were contested in fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

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## **Executive Summary (continued)**

### **Consultation**

The North Carolina consultation program conducted 1,255 total visits in FY 2006. This was a 13 percent increase from FY 2005. Of the 1,255 traditional visits, 83 percent were initial visits, 9 percent were training/assistance visits, and 8 percent were followup visits. There were 19 special emphasis tree felling visits in FY 2006. The industry mix for the traditional consultative visits in FY 2006 was 30 percent manufacturing, 28 percent construction, 27 percent other and 15 percent public sector.

The consultation program continues to participate in a Region 4 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. The Carolina Star Program awarded Star program status to 16 new companies and awarded three-year recertification to 21 existing companies in FY 2006. There are currently a total of 94 companies in the Star programs.

### **Education, Training and Technical Assistance**

The Bureau of Education, Training and Technical Assistance responded to more than 5,271 telephone calls and e-mail requests for information on occupational safety and health issues and distributed 55,498 OSHA-related publications in FY 2006, a 2 percent decrease from FY 2005 with 56,429 and an increase of 2 percent from FY 2004 with 54,635. In 2006, the Bureau of Education, Training and Technical Assistance provided training for 16,627 employers and employees. During FY 2006 the bureau expanded its offerings of 10- and 30-hour courses tailored to the strategic emphasis items in North Carolina and its use of the bureau's mobile classroom.

### **Fatalities**

The NCDOL Division of Occupational Safety and Health evaluated and investigated a total of 91 occupational fatalities that occurred during FY 2006. Of the 91 investigated fatalities in FY 2006, 12 percent were related to being "crushed by" an object, 25 percent were related to "falls," 25 percent were related to being "struck by" an object, 6 percent were related to "electrocutions," and 32 percent were related to "other."

### **Construction Industry Special Emphasis Program**

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health established this Special Emphasis Program (SEP) to decrease fatalities related to the construction industry (SIC 15-17 and NAICS 23). The North Carolina counties included in the program are Cabarrus, Dare, Forsyth, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan and Wake. The Construction Industry Special Emphasis Program accounted for 2,425 inspections during FY 2006 in North Carolina. Of the 2,425 inspections, 81 percent were safety and 19 percent were health. In-compliance inspections totaled 27 percent of all activity within the SEP, and 71 percent of all inspections had citations issued. The construction industry was cited for 2,823 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2006. A total of 1,727 inspections were conducted in the SEP counties.

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## **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 Division of Occupational Safety and Health and its employees.

The division has established two primary strategic goals as part of the five-year Strategic Plan. Goal One is the reduce occupational hazards through direct interventions. Goal Two is to promote a safe and health culture through compliance assistance, cooperative programs and strong leadership.

From these two broad strategic goals, specific outcome goals and annual performance goals are included in the Strategic Plan. Methylene chloride is not included in the FY 2006 Strategic Plan as an outcome goal even though its five-year end date is FY 2006. As a result of increased knowledge of the hazards associated with methylene chloride, many employers have discontinued its use. Due to its minimal impact on a 15 percent reduction of the overall industry injury and illness rate, a continued commitment of resources to this effort is not strategically appropriate.

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**State Demographic Profile**  
**Private Sector**

<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>NAIC</b>	<b>SIC</b>	<b>Establishments*</b>	<b>Employees*</b>
Construction	23	15-17	27,993	244,896
Manufacturing	31-33	20-39	10,714	555,346
Transportation	48-49	40-59	6,380	137,851
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42-45	50-59	51,163	628,624
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51-53	60-67	26,184	275,007
Services	54-81	70-89	97,655	1,826,461
All Other			17,917	64,246
<b>Total Private Sector</b>			<b>238,006</b>	<b>3,732,431</b>

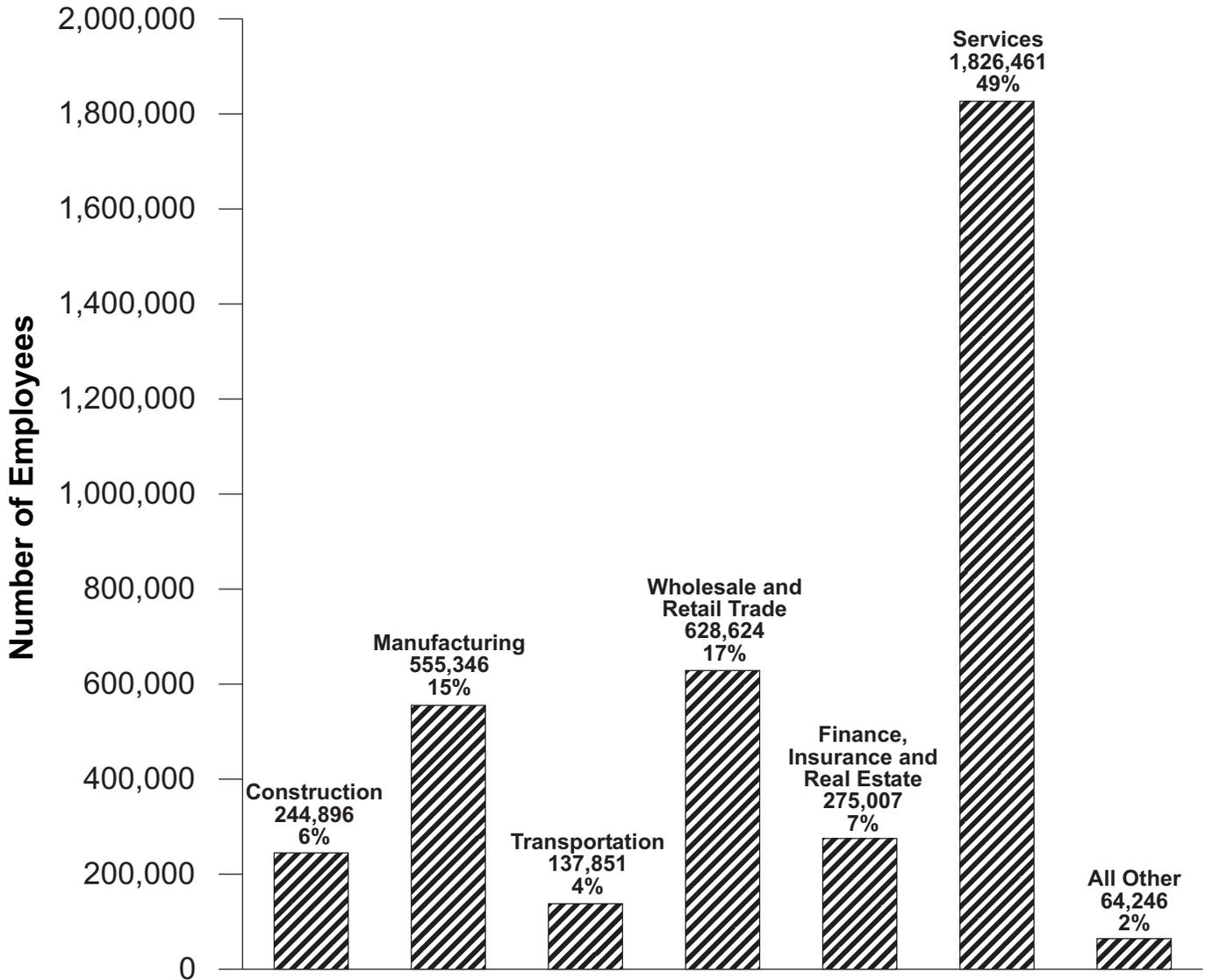
**State Demographic Profile**  
**Public Sector**

<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>Establishments*</b>	<b>Employees*</b>
State	2,053	174,595
Local	4,168	428,875
<b>Total Public Sector</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>603,470</b>

\*Source: Employment and Wages in North Carolina, Employment Security Commission, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2006.

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**State Demographic Profile  
By Private Sector Employees\***



\*Source: Employment and Wages in North Carolina, Employment Security Commission, N.C. Department of Commerce, Second Quarter 2006.

# **Inspection Series**

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## **Definitions of Types of Inspections**

### **I. General Schedule Inspections:**

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

### **II. Unprogrammed Inspections:**

#### **A. Accident:**

An accident inspection results from the reporting of the following:

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

#### **B. Complaint:**

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

#### **C. Referral:**

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

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

#### **D. Followup:**

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

#### **E. Unprogrammed Related:**

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

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

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## **Inspections Series Highlights**

- The number of total establishment inspections in North Carolina increased from 4,974 in FY 2005 to 5,055 in FY 2006, an increase of 2 percent.
- The number of safety establishment inspections in North Carolina increased from 3,336 in FY 2005 to 3,533 in FY 2006, an increase of 6 percent.
- The number of health establishment inspections in North Carolina decreased from 1,638 in FY 2005 to 1,522 in FY 2006, a decrease of 8 percent.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2006 for manufacturing was 19 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 21 percent for FY 2005 and 17 percent for FY 2004.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2006 for construction was 48 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 51 percent for FY 2005 and 53 percent for FY 2004.
- The percentage of inspections conducted in FY 2006 for public sector was 7 percent of the total inspections for North Carolina, compared to 4 percent for FY 2005 and 5 percent for FY 2004.
- The average number of days from the opening conference until citations were issued for FY 2006 was 22 days for North Carolina, compared to 21 days in FY 2005 and 19 days in FY 2004.

**CHART 1**

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## **Inspections, All Types**

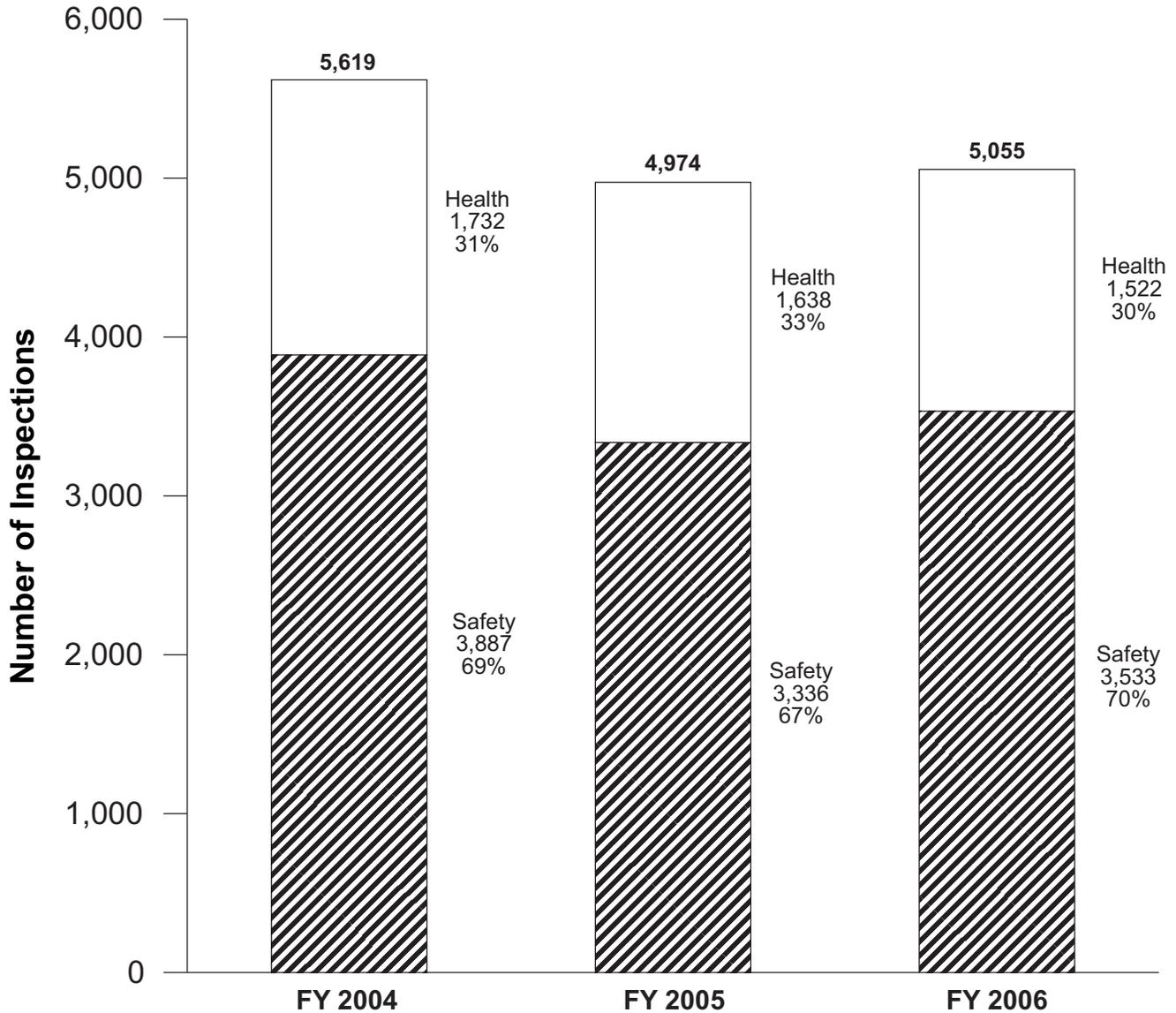
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>5,619</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>4,974</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>5,055</b>

## **Inspections by Category**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Safety Total</b>	<b>Safety Percent</b>	<b>Health Total</b>	<b>Health Percent</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>3,887</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>30</b>

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**Inspections by Category\***

**CHART 2**



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

**CHART 3**

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**Inspections by Type**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Accident</b>		<b>Complaint</b>		<b>Programmed</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>64</b>

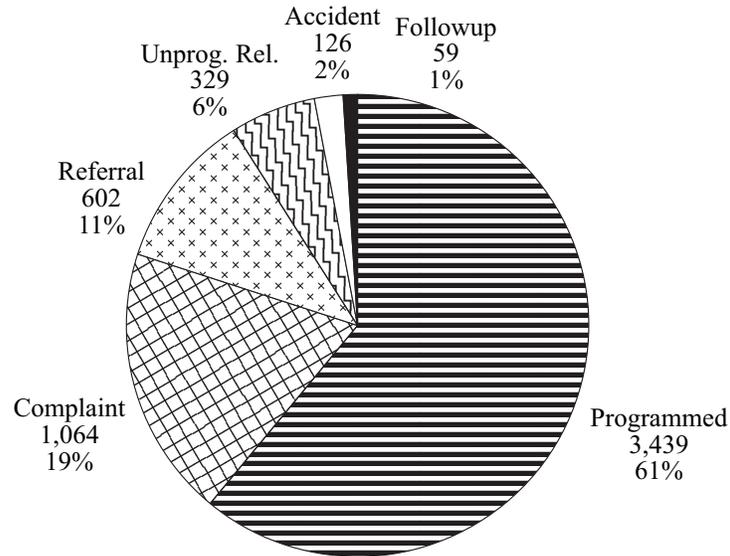
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Followup</b>		<b>Referral</b>		<b>Unprogrammed Related</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>5</b>

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**CHART 4**

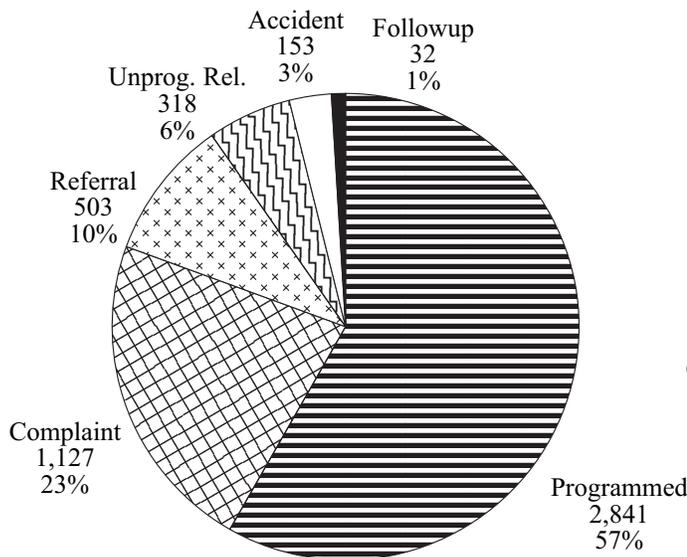
## Inspections by Type\*

**FY 2004**



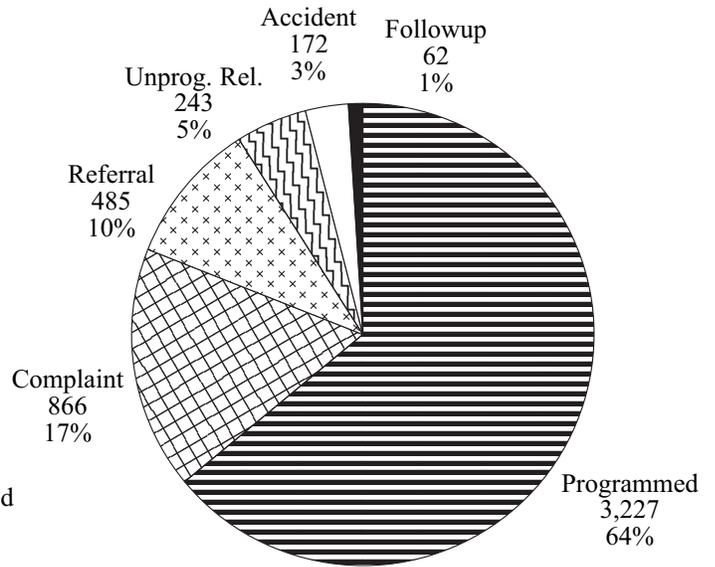
**Total 5,619**

**FY 2005**



**Total 4,974**

**FY 2006**



**Total 5,055**

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

**CHART 5**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
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## **Inspections by Industry Type**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Construction</b>		<b>Manufacturing</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>19</b>

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Other</b>		<b>Public Sector</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>1,314*</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>7</b>

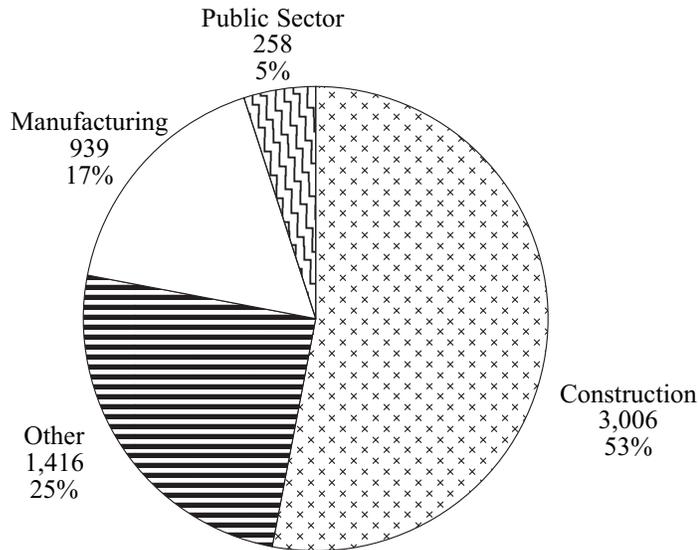
\*FY 06 other total includes maritime inspections.

**N.C. Department of Labor  
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**CHART 6**

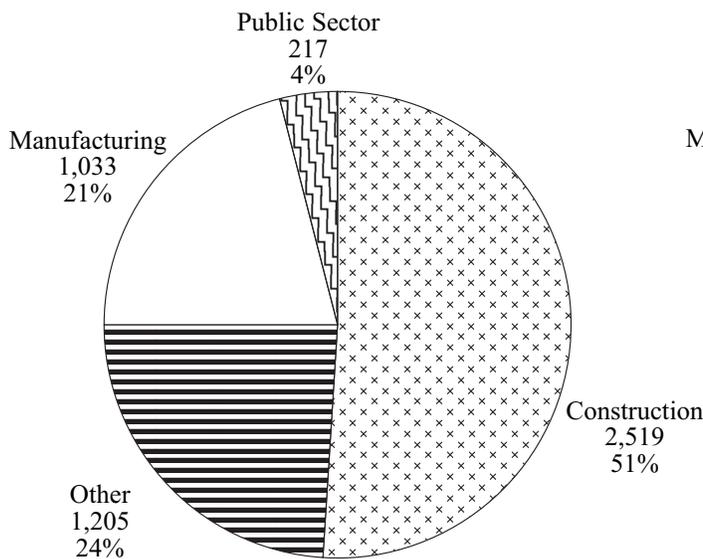
**Inspections by Industry Type\***

**FY 2004**



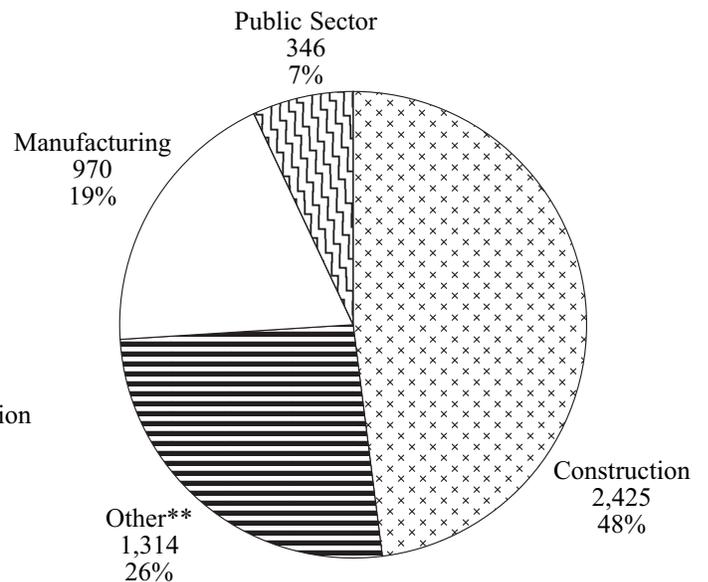
**Total 5,619**

**FY 2005**



**Total 4,794**

**FY 2006**



**Total 5,055**

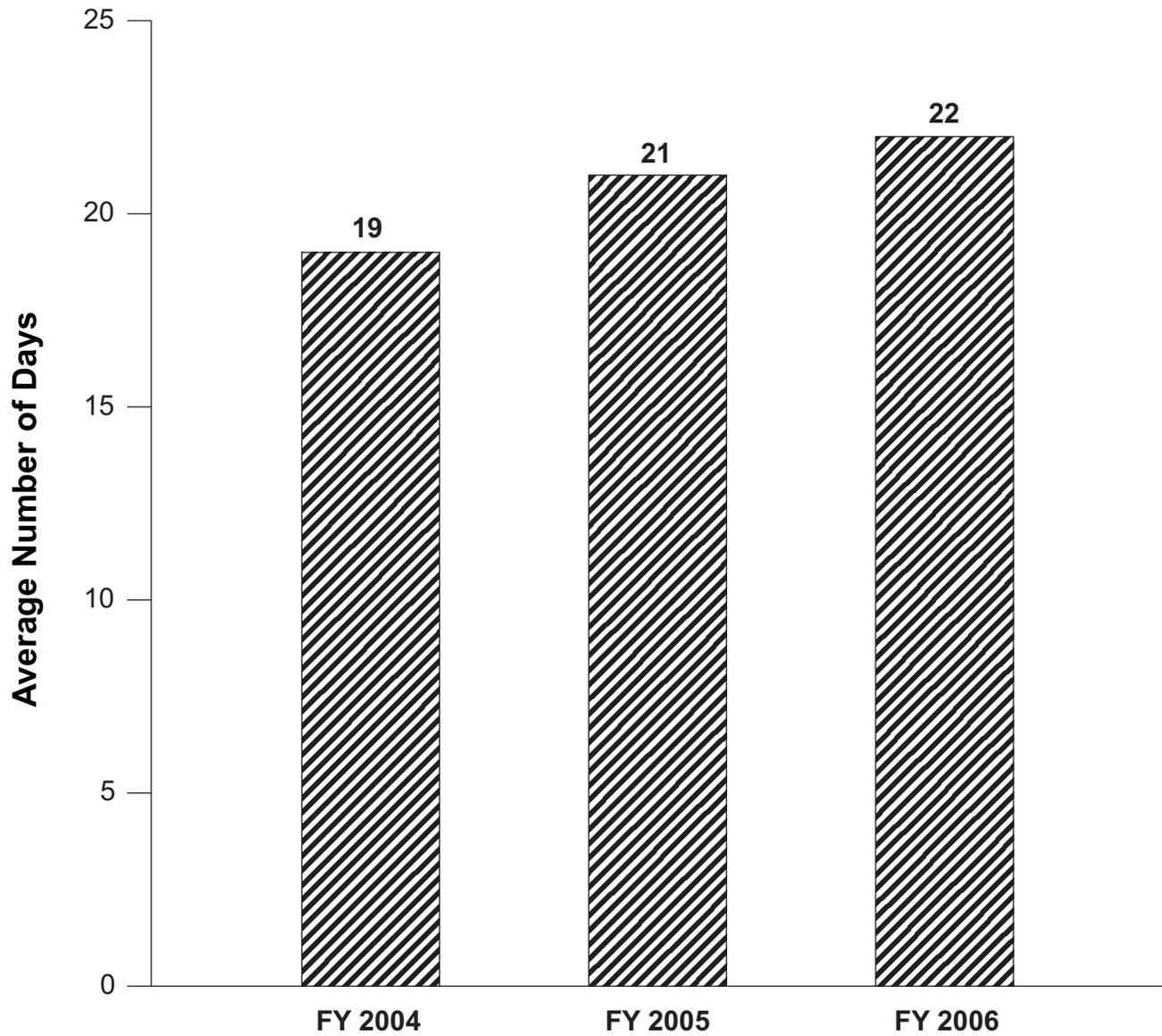
\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

\*\*FY 06 other total includes maritime inspections.

**CHART 7**

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**Average Lapse Time\*\* for All Inspections\***



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

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

## **Violation Series**

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## **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.

**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 4, “Violations,” and Chapter 6, “Penalties.”

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## **Violation Series Highlights**

- The total number of violations cited by North Carolina increased from 12,412 in FY 2004 to 12,637 in FY 2006, a 2 percent increase. The total number of violations also increased 4 percent from 12,163 in FY 2005 to 12,637 in FY 2006.
- North Carolina cited 5,296 serious violations in FY 2006, a 4 percent increase from 5,084 serious violations in FY 2005 and a 2 percent increase from FY 2004 with 5,210 serious violations.
- North Carolina cited more nonserious violations in FY 2006 (6,990) than in FY 2005 (6,761) and FY 2004 (6,900).
- The North Carolina percent of violations per inspection in FY 2006 (3.5) increased from FY 2005 (3.4) and FY 2004 (3.0).
- In FY 2006, North Carolina reclassified 1.9 of the violations compared to 1.6 percent of violations reclassified in FY 2005 and 1.8 percent in FY 2004.

### **CHART 8**

## **Violations in Fiscal Years 2004–2006**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2004</b>	12,412
<b>2005</b>	12,163
<b>2006</b>	12,637

**CHART 9**

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**Violations by Type**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Serious</b>		<b>Nonserious</b>		<b>Repeat</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>2004</b>	5,210	42	6,900	56	271	2
<b>2005</b>	5,084	42	6,761	56	296	2
<b>2006</b>	5,296	42	6,990	55	314	3

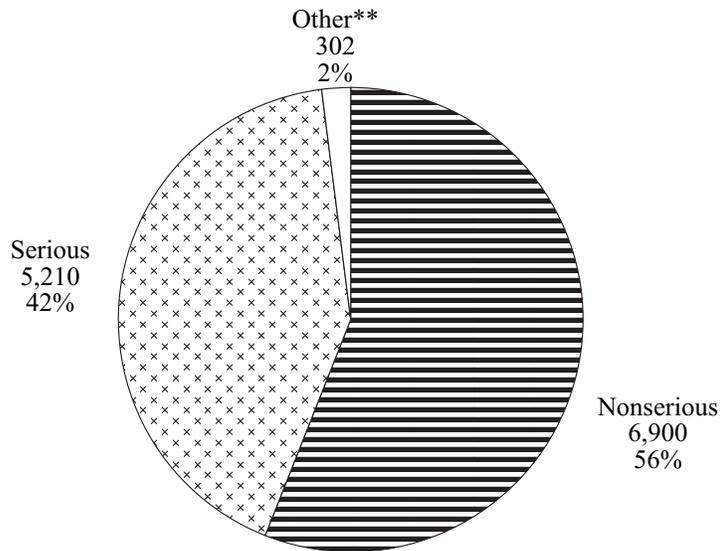
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Willful</b>		<b>Failure-to-Abate</b>		<b>Unclassified</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>2004</b>	4	0	27	0	0	0
<b>2005</b>	6	0	16	0	0	0
<b>2006</b>	18	0	19	0	0	0

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**CHART 10**

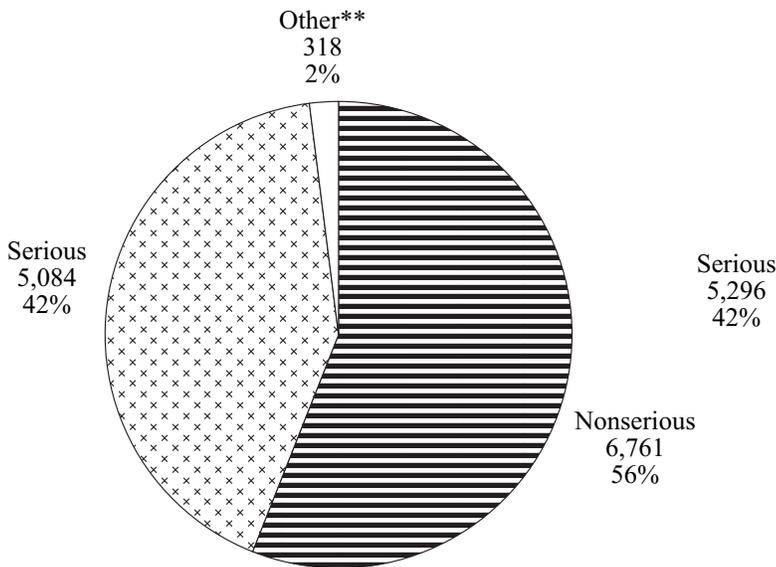
**Violations by Type\***

**FY 2004**



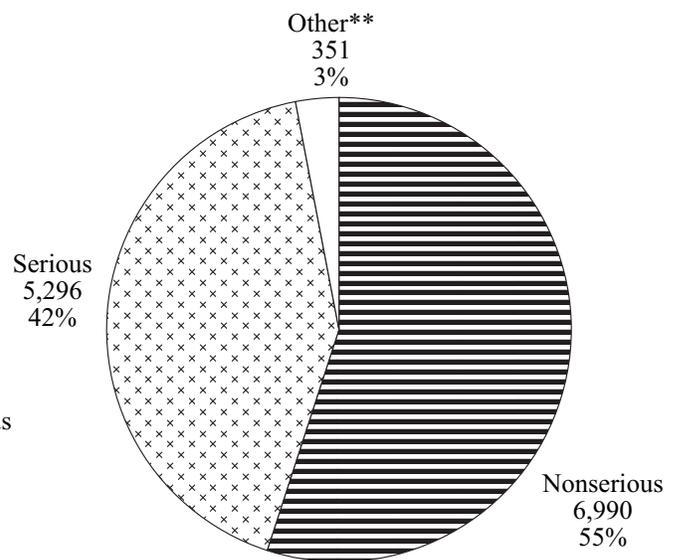
**Total 12,412**

**FY 2005**



**Total 12,163**

**FY 2006**



**Total 12,637**

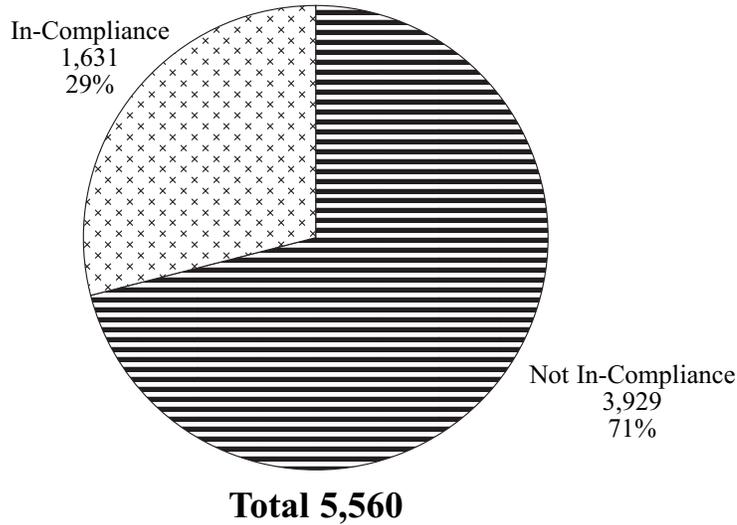
\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

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

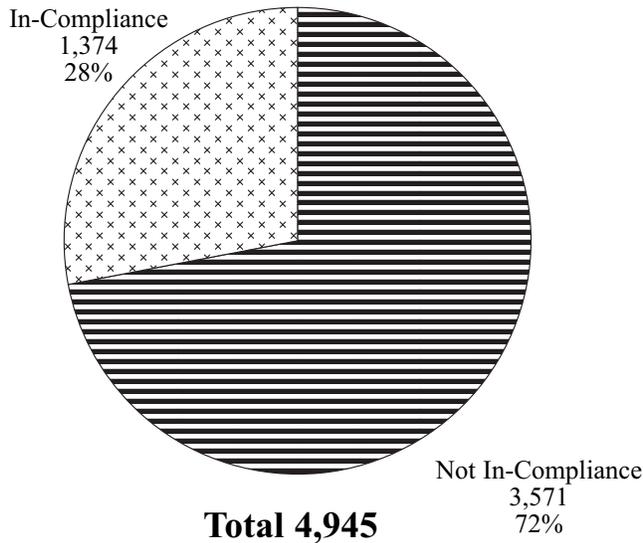
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**Inspections In-Compliance\***  
**(Excluding Followup Inspections)**

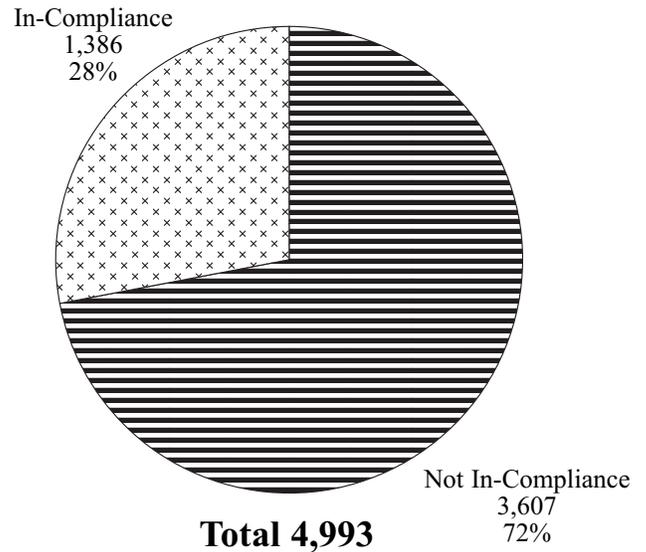
**FY 2004**



**FY 2005**



**FY 2006**

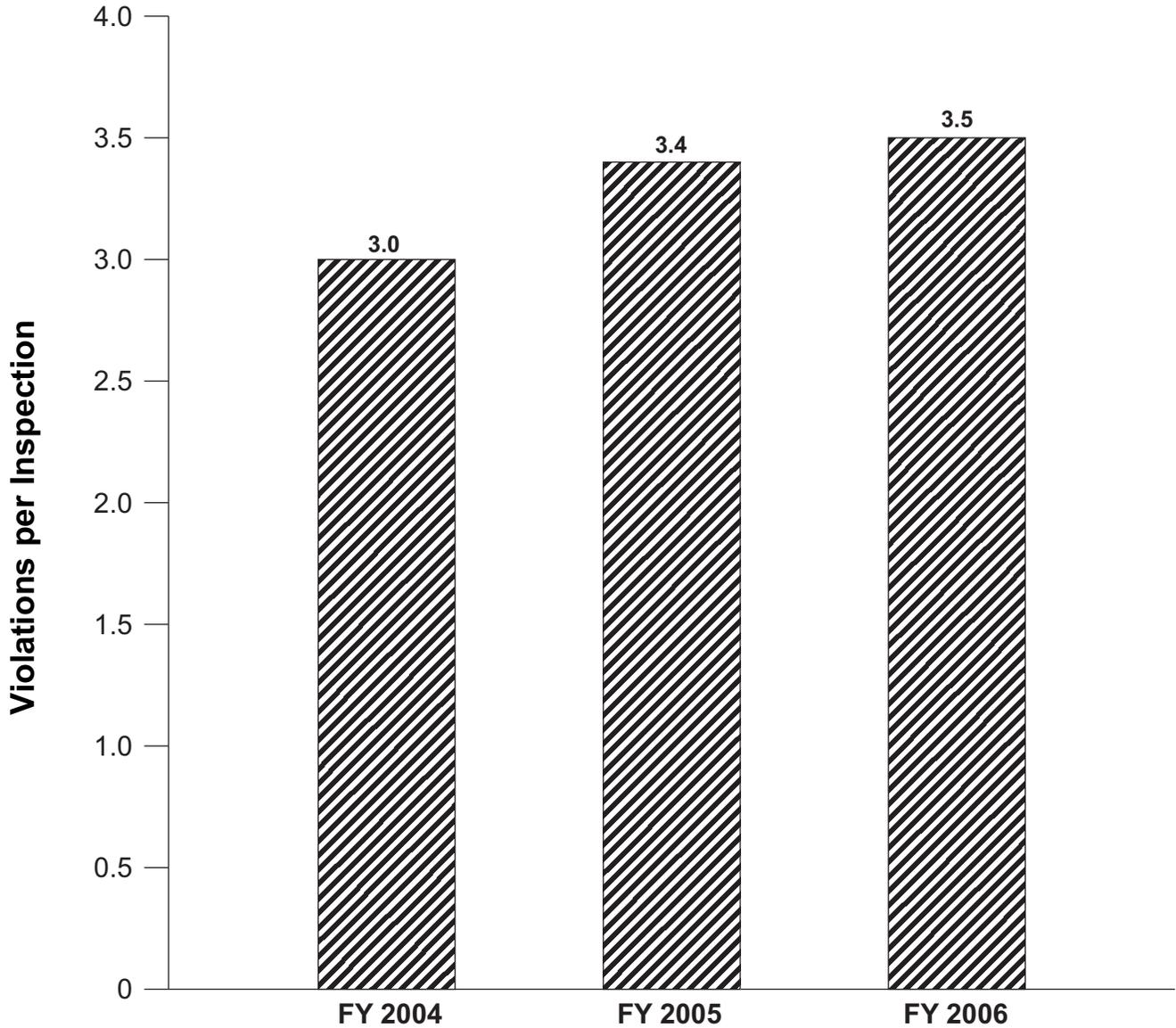


\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

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CHART 12

**Violations per Inspection\***  
**(Excluding Followup Inspections)**

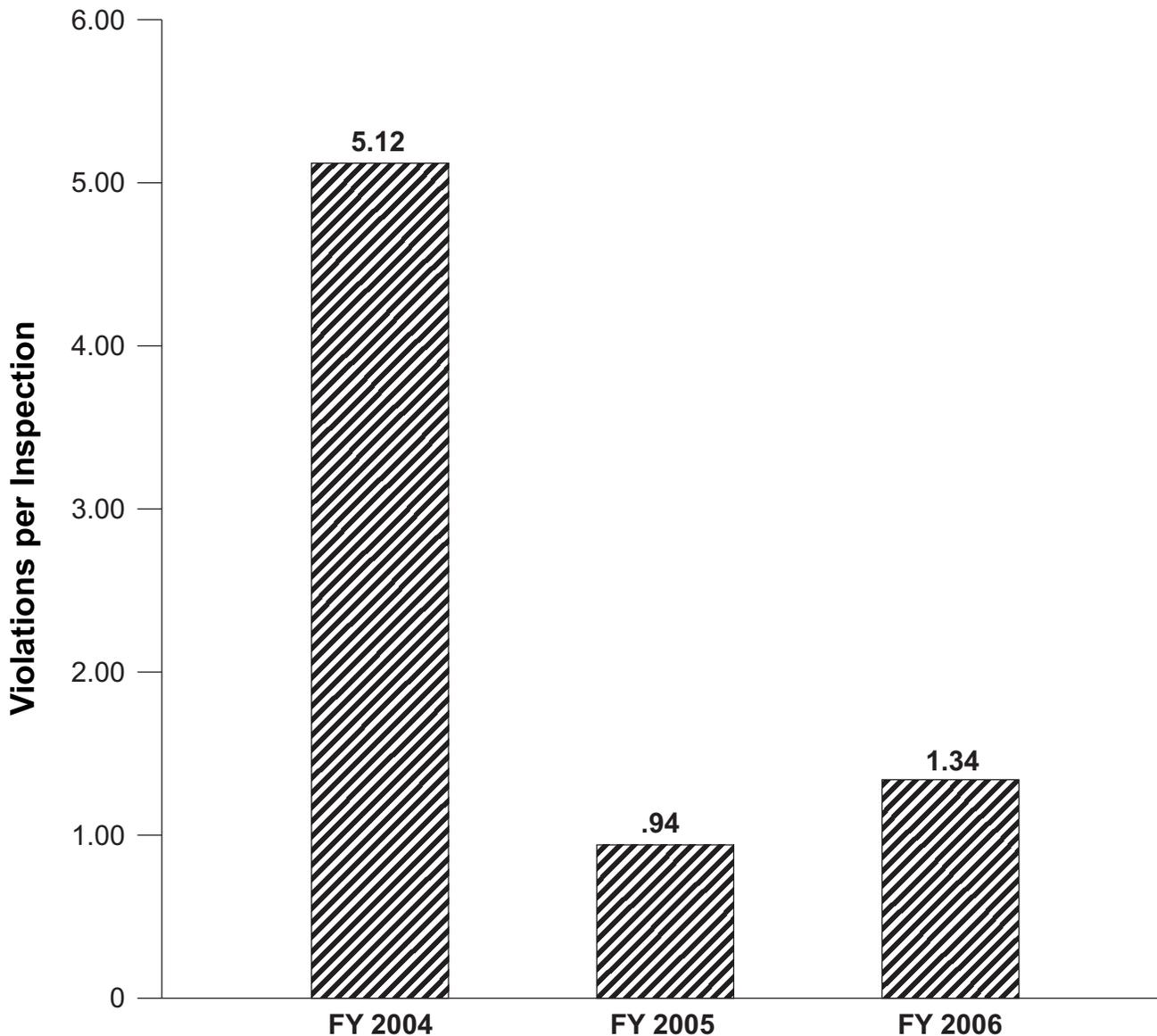


\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

CHART 13

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**Violations per Followup Inspection\***

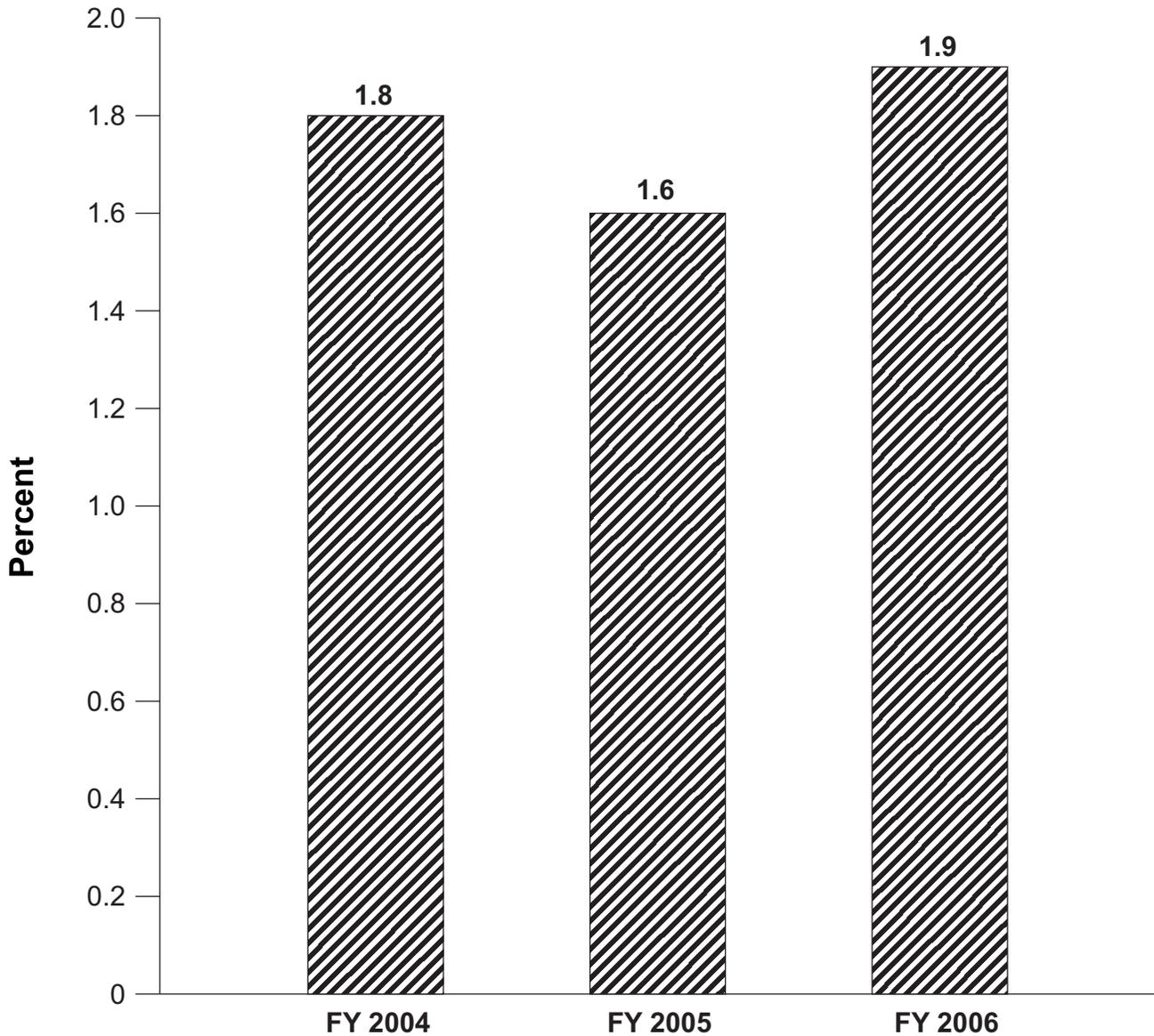


\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

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CHART 14

**Violations Reclassified\***



\*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), 1-16-07.

**CHART 15**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
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October 2005–September 2006**

**Top 25 Most Frequently Cited “Serious”  
Construction Standards\***

<b>Standards Violated</b>	<b>Total Violations</b>	<b>Serious Violations</b>	<b>Willful Violations</b>	<b>Repeat Violations</b>	<b>Other Violations</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
1926.501(b)(13)	457	400	0	51	6	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges/residential construction
1926.102(a)(1)	296	264	0	17	15	Eye and face protection
1926.20(b)(2)	295	243	0	17	35	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention inspections
1926.503(a)(1)	217	206	0	6	5	Fall protection—Training program
1926.501(b)(1)	193	179	0	7	7	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges
1926.1053(b)(1)	183	155	0	5	23	Ladders—Use of portable ladders to access upper landing surface
1926.100(a)	186	149	0	11	26	Head protection
1926.501(b)(11)	168	148	0	19	1	Fall protection—Unprotected sides and edges/steep roof
1926.451(e)(1)	111	98	0	5	8	Scaffolds—Access—Platforms above or below access point
1926.451(g)(1)(vii)	93	84	0	6	3	Scaffolds—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.21(b)(2)	102	83	0	1	18	Safety training and education—Recognition of unsafe conditions
1926.451(g)(1)	85	82	0	2	1	Scaffolds—Employees protected by personal fall arrest/guardrail system
1926.20(b)(1)	90	81	0	0	9	General safety and health provisions—Accident prevention program
1926.1053(b)(4)	82	65	0	1	16	Ladders—Use—Used only for the purpose for which designed
1926.451(g)(4)(i)	71	65	0	6	0	Scaffolds—Installation of guardrails systems
1926.501(b)(10)	71	62	0	7	1	Fall protection—Roofing work on low slope roofs
1926.503(c)(3)	65	55	0	4	6	Fall protection—Retraining employees
1926.454(a)	59	55	0	1	3	Scaffolds—Training
95.129(1)	56	54	0	2	0	General duty clause
1926.1060(a)	60	51	0	0	9	Ladders and stairways—Training program
1926.451(b)(1)(i)	50	46	0	2	2	Scaffolds—Platform construction—Platform unit installation
1923.503(b)(1)	70	45	0	1	24	Fall protection—Certification of Training
1926.501(b)(14)	51	44	0	2	5	Fall protection—Wall openings—Employee working on, at, near, above openings shall be protected from falls
1926.451(f)(3)	46	42	0	1	3	Scaffolds—Use—Inspection by competent person
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	41	41	0	0	0	Scaffolds—Aerial lifts—Extensible and articulating boom platforms—Body belts and lanyards worn/used

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-16-07.

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**CHART 16**

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

Standards Violated	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations	Other Violations	Brief Description
1910.212(a)(1)	195	166	0	1	28	Machine guarding—Types of guarding
NCGS 95-129(1)	149	143	4	0	2	General duty clause
1910.304(f)(4)	244	142	0	4	98	Electrical—Grounding requirements—Path to ground
1910.215(b)(9)	214	132	0	1	81	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Exposure adjustment
1910.215(a)(4)	127	99	0	1	57	Machine guarding—Abrasive wheel machinery—Work rests
1910.151(c)	130	91	0	1	38	Medical and first aid—Eyewash and emergency showers
1910.133(a)(1)	117	87	0	0	30	Eye and face protection—General requirements
1910.305(b)(1)	219	78	0	6	135	Electrical—Cabinets, boxes and fittings—Conductors protected from abrasion
1910.23(c)(1)	100	69	0	3	28	Walking and working surfaces—Protect open sided floors, platforms and runways
1910.212(b)	134	55	0	1	78	Machine guarding—Fixed machinery—Anchored to prevent moving/walking
1910.212(a)(3)(ii)	63	55	0	0	8	Machine guarding—Point of operation guarding
1910.305(g)(2)(iii)	183	49	0	4	130	Electrical—Flexible cords and cables—Strain relief
1910.132(a)	58	43	0	0	15	Personal protective equipment—General requirements—Provided when necessary
1910.132(d)(1)	83	42	0	0	41	Personal protective equipment—Hazard assessment
1910.305(b)(2)	152	41	0	1	110	Electrical—Covers and canopies—Pull and junction boxes and fittings with approved covers
1910.147(c)(1)	65	40	0	0	25	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control program
1910.304(f)(5)(v)	52	40	0	0	12	Electrical—Grounding—Cord and plug connected equipment
1910.147(c)(4)(i)	51	39	0	0	12	Lockout/Tagout—Energy control procedures
1910.219(d)(1)	39	35	0	0	4	Machinery and machine guarding—Pulleys
1910.1200(e)(1)	329	34	1	6	288	Hazard communication—Written program
1910.305(j)(2)(ii)	41	34	0	0	7	Electrical—Receptacles—Suitable for wet locations
1910.303(b)(2)	143	30	0	3	110	Electrical—Installation and use—Listed and labeled equipment used or installed in accordance with instructions
1910.307(b)	34	30	1	1	2	Electrical—Approved for hazardous locations
1910.178(l)(1)(i)	66	28	0	0	38	Powered industrial trucks—Operator training—Ensure operator competency
1910.147(c)(6)(i)	50	28	0	2	20	Lockout/Tagout—Annual/periodic inspection

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Freq. Violated Stds. Report,” run 1-16-07.

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## **Penalty Series**

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**Penalty Series Highlights**

- North Carolina assessed a total of \$3,816,527 in penalties for violations cited in FY 2006, compared to a total of \$3,026,099 assessed in FY 2005 and \$2,883,471 assessed in FY 2004.
- The average penalty per serious violation was \$525 in FY 2006, higher than \$471 in FY 2005 and \$460 in FY 2004.
- North Carolina assessed a total of \$148,270 in penalties for violations cited in the public sector in FY 2006, a 12 percent increase from \$130,344 assessed in FY 2005 and a 53 percent increase from \$69,497 assessed in FY 2004.
- In FY 2006, North Carolina retained 62.5 percent of penalties assessed, compared to 67.7 percent of penalties assessed in FY 2005 and 58.3 percent assessed in FY 2004.

CHART 17

**Penalty Assessment, All Types**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2004</b>	\$2,886,471
<b>2005</b>	\$3,026,099
<b>2006</b>	\$3,816,527

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**CHART 18**

## Penalty Assessment by Violation Type

Fiscal Year	Serious		Nonserious		Repeat	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
<b>2004</b>	\$2,398,393	83	\$55,588	2	\$371,590	13
<b>2005</b>	\$2,395,764	79	\$58,499	2	\$402,436	13
<b>2006</b>	\$2,782,648	73	\$66,393	2	\$441,886	11

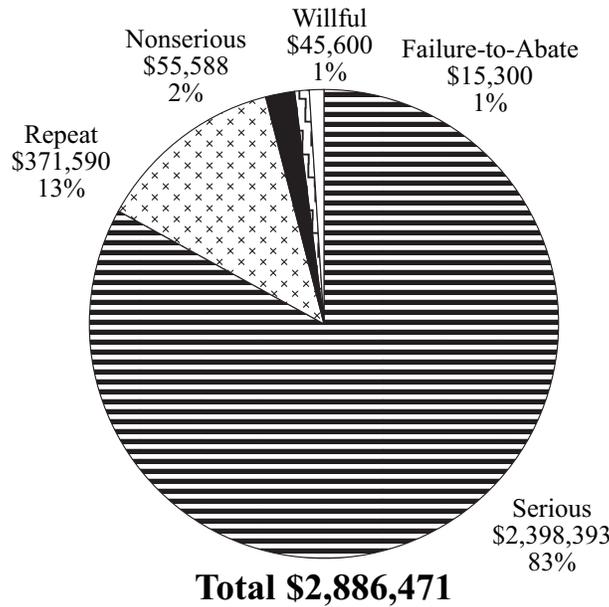
Fiscal Year	Willful		Failure-to-Abate		Unclassified*	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
<b>2004</b>	\$ 45,600	1	\$15,300	1	\$0	0
<b>2005</b>	\$125,400	4	\$44,000	2	\$0	0
<b>2006</b>	\$492,400	13	\$33,200	1	\$0	0

\*Unclassified penalties are assessed as part of settlement agreements.

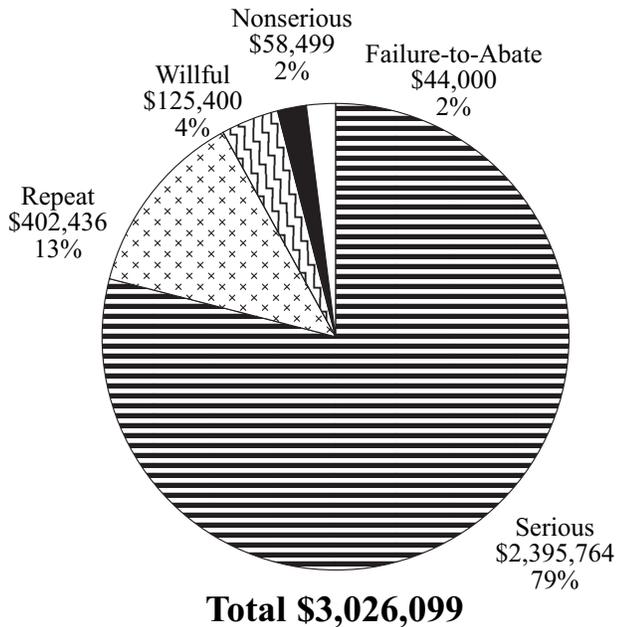
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**Penalty Assessment by Violation Type\***

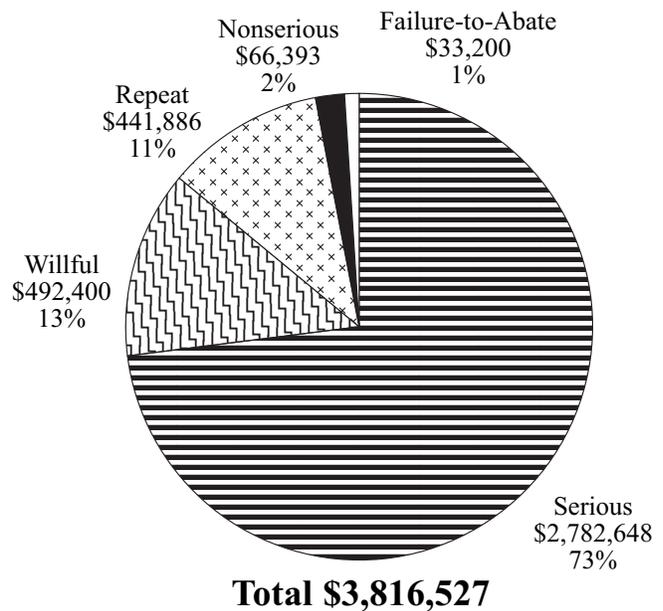
**FY 2004**



**FY 2005**



**FY 2006**



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

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**CHART 20**

**Penalty Assessment per Violation**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>Nonserious</b>	<b>Repeat</b>	<b>Willful</b>	<b>Failure-to-Abate</b>	<b>Unclassified</b>
<b>2004</b>	\$460	\$8	\$1,371	\$11,400	\$ 566	\$0
<b>2005</b>	\$471	\$8	\$1,359	\$20,900	\$2,750	\$0
<b>2006</b>	\$525	\$9	\$1,407	\$27,355	\$1,747	\$0

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**Penalty Assessment per Violation Type  
Public Sector**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Penalty Assessment (all types) Total</b>
<b>2004</b>	\$ 69,497
<b>2005</b>	\$130,344
<b>2006</b>	\$148,270

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Serious</b>		<b>Nonserious</b>		<b>Repeat</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>2004</b>	\$ 61,097	88	\$ 600	1	\$6,300	9
<b>2005</b>	\$120,964	93	\$1,350	1	\$8,030	6
<b>2006</b>	\$146,090	99	\$ 700	0	\$ 980	1

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Willful</b>		<b>Failure-to-Abate</b>		<b>Unclassified</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>2004</b>	\$0	0	\$1,500	2	\$0	0
<b>2005</b>	\$0	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	0
<b>2006</b>	\$0	0	\$ 500	0	\$0	0

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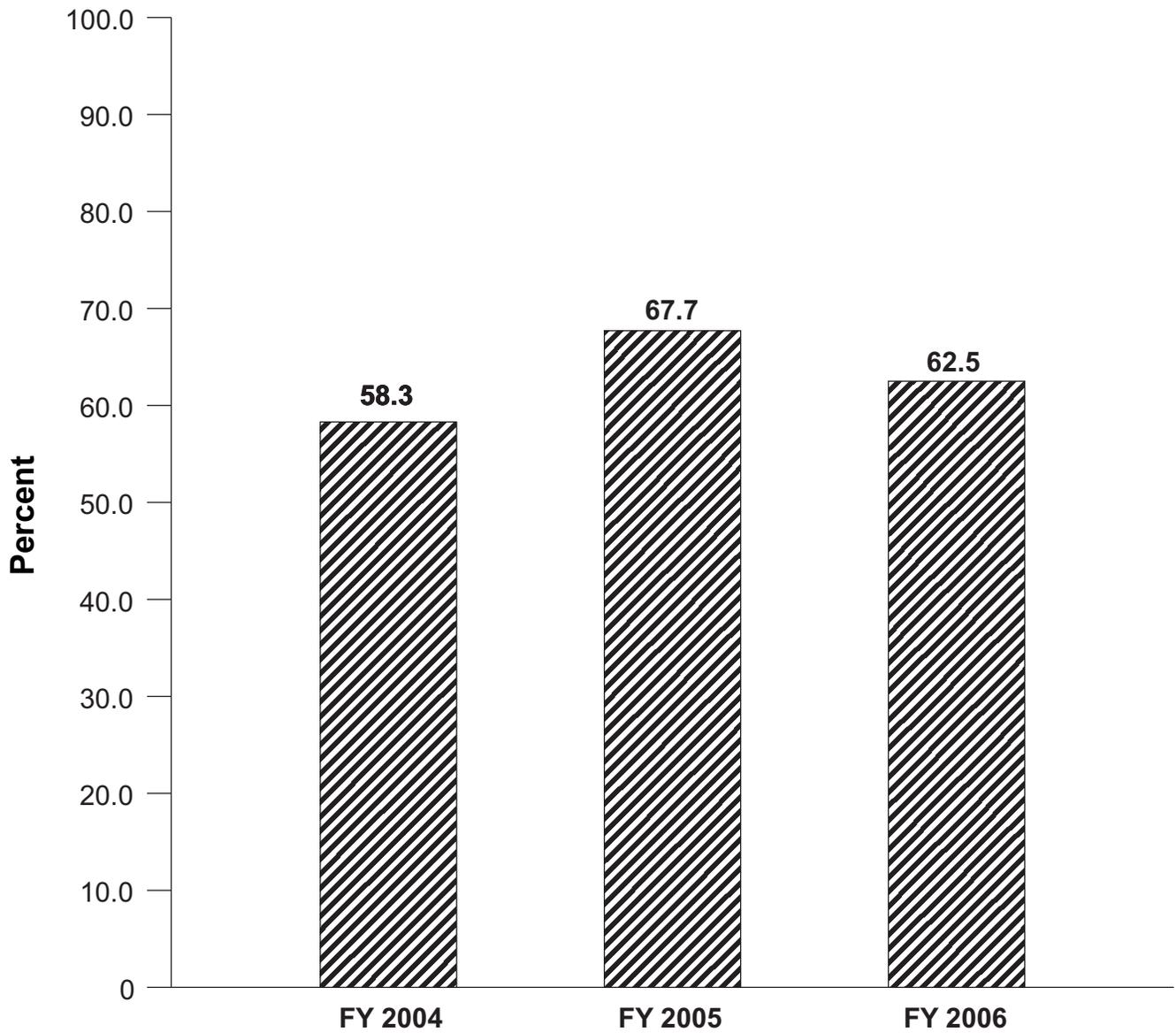
**CHART 22**

**Penalty Assessment per Violation**  
**Public Sector**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>Nonserious</b>	<b>Repeat</b>	<b>Willful</b>	<b>Failure-to-Abate</b>	<b>Unclassified</b>
<b>2004</b>	\$560	\$2	\$3,150	\$0	\$1,500	\$0
<b>2005</b>	\$742	\$3	\$ 669	\$0	\$ 0	\$0
<b>2006</b>	\$516	\$1	\$ 75	\$0	\$ 500	\$0

**CHART 23**

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Penalty Retention\***



\*Data from Interim State Indicator Report (SIR), run 12-15-06.

# **Litigation Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
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## **Litigation Series Highlights**

- The number of inspections with citations contested in North Carolina was higher in FY 2006 (101) than in FY 2005 (100). However, it was lower than in FY 2004 (110).
- The percentage of inspections contested in North Carolina continues to be 2.8 percent in fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

**CHART 24**

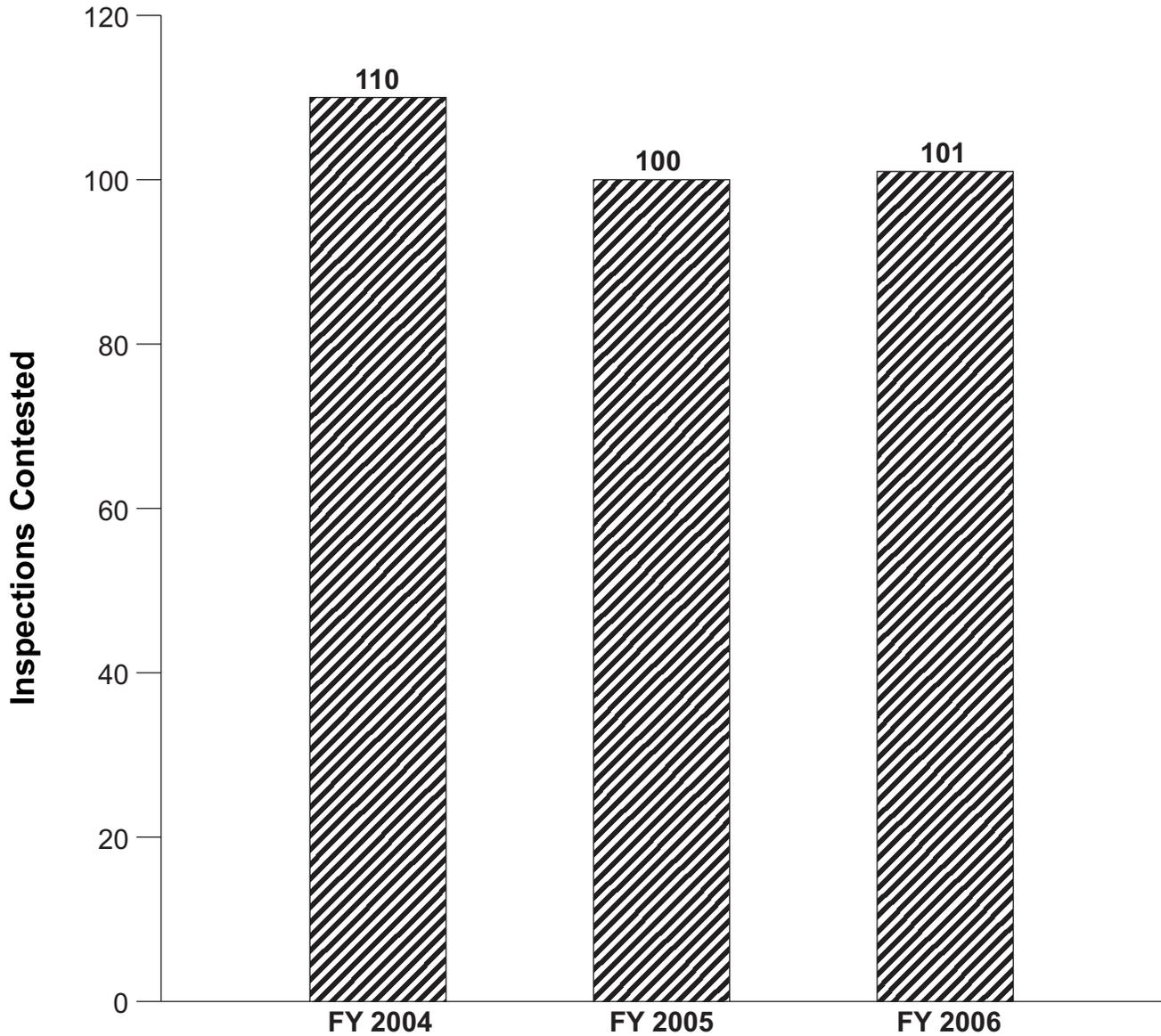
### **Percent of Contested Cases**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Inspections Contested Total</b>	<b>Percent Inspections Contested</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2.8</b>

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CHART 25

**Number of Inspections Contested\***

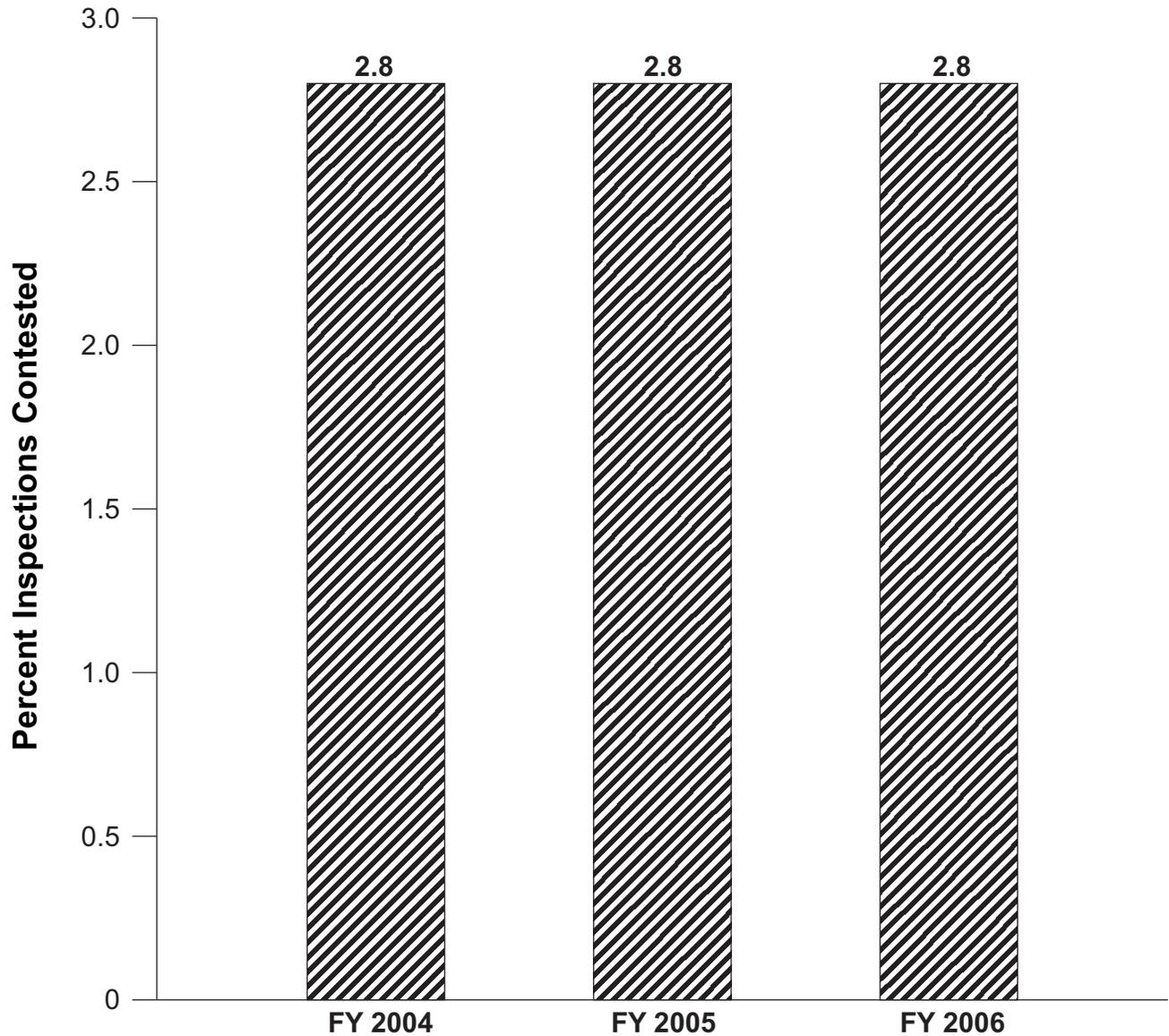


\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

CHART 26

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**Percent of Inspections With Citations Contested\***



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Inspection Report," run 1-16-07.

## **Consultation Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Division of Occupational Safety and Health**  
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## **Consultation Series Highlights**

- The Bureau of Consultative Services conducted 1,255 total consultative visits:
  - 953 (76%) safety visits and 302 (24%) health visits.
  - 1,035 (83%) initial visits, 112 (9%) training assistance visits and 108 (8%) followup visits.
  - 1,062 (85%) private sector visits and 193 (15%) public sector visits.
  - 382 (30%) manufacturing visits, 346 (28%) construction visits, 334 (27%) other type visits and 193 (15%) public sector visits.
- Hazards identified and eliminated as a result of consultative visits totaled 7,151 in FY 2006, higher than in FY 2005 (6,483) and lower than in FY 2004 (8,384).
  - Of the identified hazards, 5,514 (77%) were serious hazards and 1,637 (23%) were other-than-serious hazards.
- In FY 2006 consultants also conducted 828 safety and health interventions, which included speeches, training programs, program assistance, interpretations, conference/seminars, outreach and other interventions.
- The Safety Awards Program celebrated its 60th year with another successful season. The Gold Award was presented to employer sites with a total lost workday case rate (lost and restricted workdays included) at least 50 percent below the state average. The Silver Award went to employer sites with a lost workday rate at least 50 percent below the state average. Twenty-nine safety award banquets were held—with a record 3,376 in attendance. There were 2,285 safety awards applications, 1,616 Gold Awards, 315 Silver Awards, and 100 Million-Hour Safety Awards for a total of 2,031 annual safety awards that were distributed in FY 2006.
- The Recognition Program also enjoyed another year of growth and success. Sixteen new Star sites were recognized; 21 Star sites were recertified; and 64 first-time Star interventions were conducted. There are currently a total of 94 companies in the Star Programs.
- During FY 2006 the recognition programs, while managed by the Bureau of Consultative Services, continue to utilize resources provided by the Compliance Bureau for on-site evaluations, with Compliance and Education, Training and Technical Assistance helping to promote participation in the recognition programs.
- The bureau continues to reach small employers and encourage participation in the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program. In FY 2006 the bureau recognized 34 SHARP-related worksites. There are currently 48 SHARP-related worksites.

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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 2006 the following companies were awarded the Carolina Star, Rising Star, Building Star, or Public Sector Star status or were recertified.

<b>Star Site Name and Location</b>	<b>Site Approval Date</b>	<b>Recertification Date</b>
City of Mount Airy		April 21, 2006
Glen Raven Technical Fabrics—Finishing Facility		May 1, 2006
BlueLinx Corp.—Whiteville Distribution Center		Dec. 15, 2005
Alcan Composites USA		June 14, 2006
International Paper Co.—Amour Lumber Mill—Riegelwood		May 11, 2006
Shaw Global Energy Services Inc.—Elementis Plant		Aug. 1, 2006
Jelliff Corporation—LGM Division		June 14, 2006
Milliken & Co.—Hatch Plant		Sept. 27, 2006
Pactiv Corp.—Greensboro		July 5, 2006
John S. Clark Co. Inc.		Sept. 27, 2006
Samet Corp.—Greensboro		Sept. 27, 2006
Milliken & Co.—Golden Valley Plant		Sept. 27, 2006
Progress Energy CP&L Information Center		Aug. 30, 2006
International Paper Co. Inc.—Snow Hill Chip Mill		July 13, 2006
Georgia-Pacific Corp.—Dudley Plywood Plant		Sept. 27, 2006
Westmoreland-LG&E—Roanoke Valley Energy		Sept. 27, 2006
Mundy-INVISTA, Wilmington	April 19, 2006	
Security Forces-INVISTA, Wilmington	Jan. 31, 2006	
Town of Emerald Isle	Jan. 27, 2006	
Shorewood Packaging	Jan. 24, 2006	
Kimberly Clark—Hendersonville	July 5, 2006	
Davidson Co. Integrated Solid Waste	June 20, 2006	
Valspar	July 13, 2006	
NCDENR—Division of Waste Management	July 11, 2006	
INVISTA—Salisbury	Sept. 27, 2006	
Person County Public Works—Roxboro	Sept. 27, 2006	
Georgia Pacific—Asheboro Container	Sept. 20, 2006	
Glen Raven Custom Fabrics—Plant #1	Sept. 20, 2006	
Wacken-Hut Security—GE Wilmington Site	June 14, 2006	
Fluor/Progress Energy Alliance—Arden	Sept. 27, 2006	

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### Total Visits by Category

Category	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06
<b>Safety</b>	817	725	953
<b>Health</b>	351	368	302
<b>Total</b>	1,168	1,093	1,255

### Total Visits by Type

Type	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06
<b>Initial</b>	959	896	1,035
<b>Training and Assistance</b>	109	101	112
<b>Followup</b>	100	96	108
<b>Total</b>	1,168	1,093	1,255

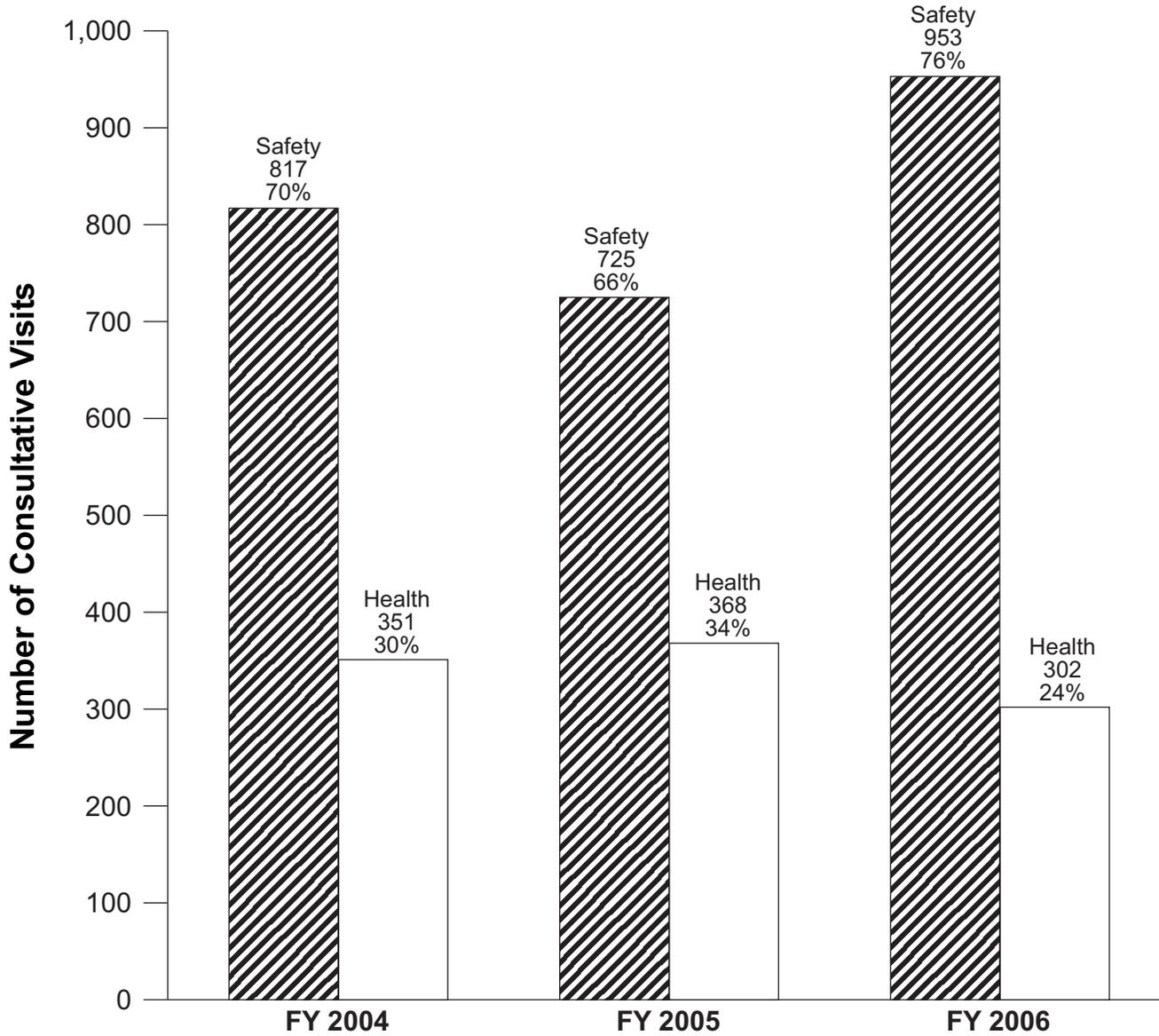
### Total Visits by Industry Type

Industry	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06
<b>Manufacturing</b>	272	254	382
<b>Construction</b>	220	271	346
<b>Other</b>	407	363	334
<b>Public Sector</b>	269	205	193
<b>Total</b>	1,168	1,093	1,255

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CHART 28

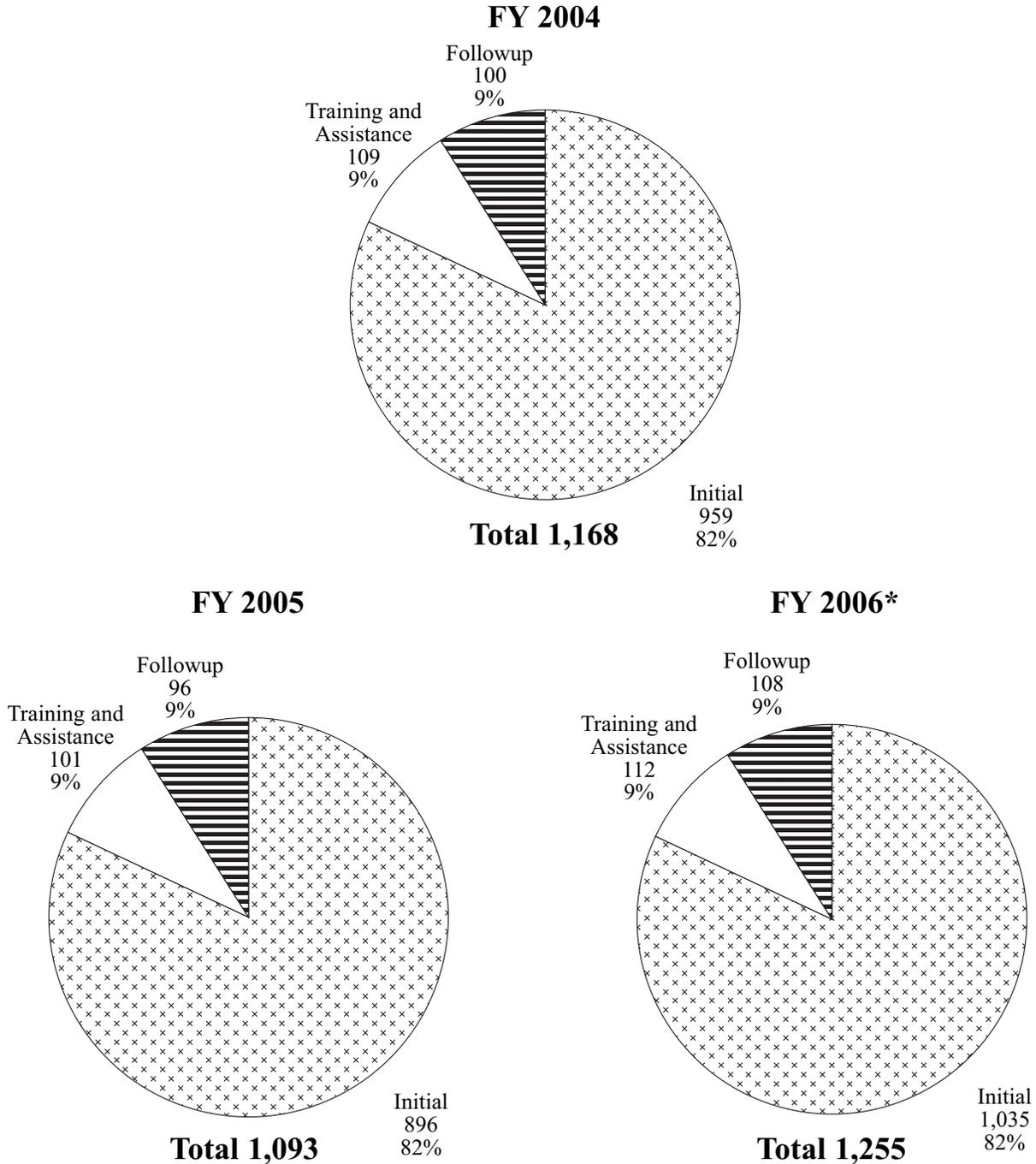
**Total Visits\***



\*FY 06 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-06.

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**Total Traditional Visits by Type**



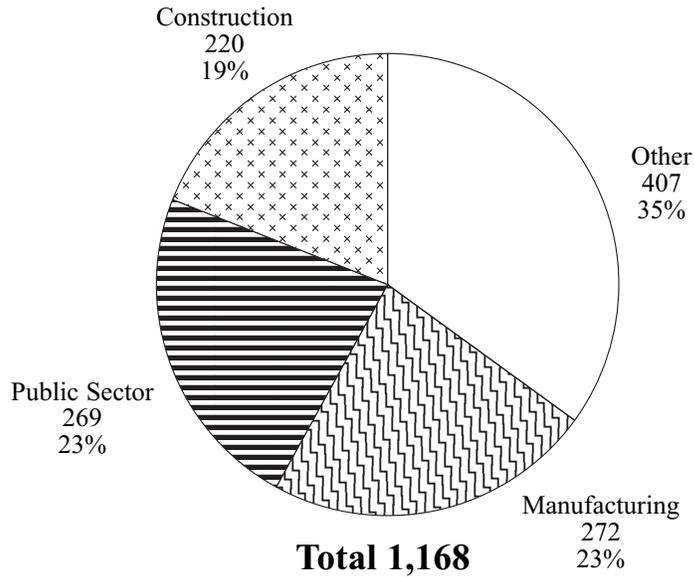
\*FY 06 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-15-06.

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
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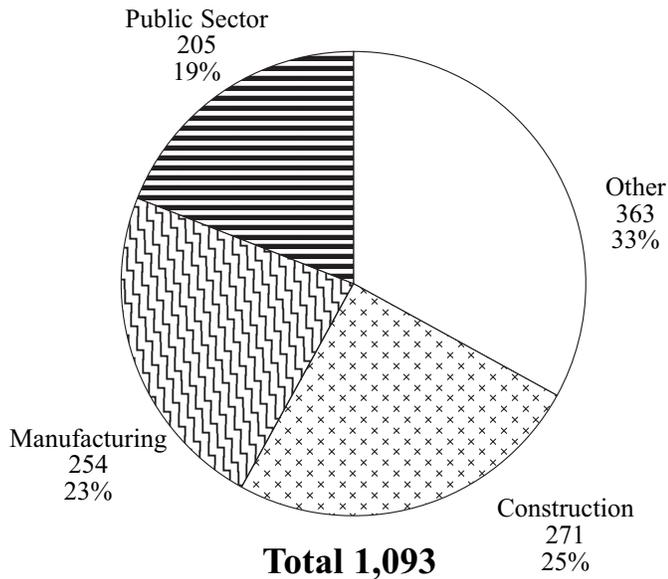
**CHART 30**

## Total Traditional Visits by Industry

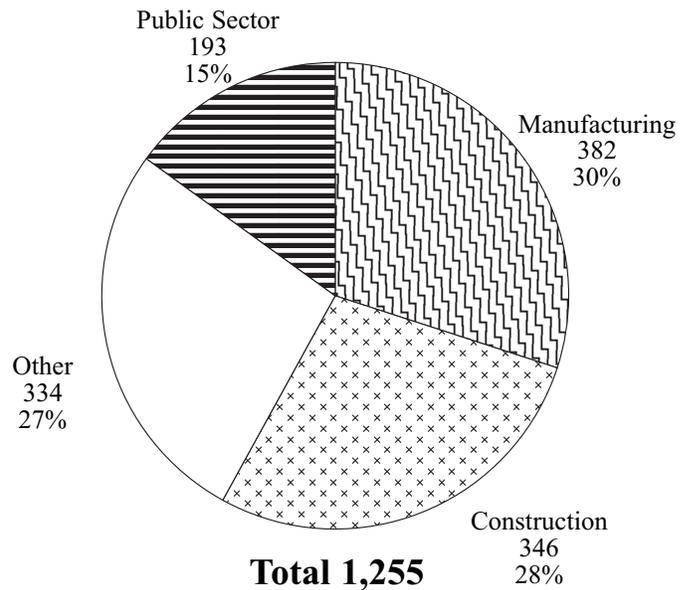
**FY 2004**



**FY 2005**



**FY 2006\***

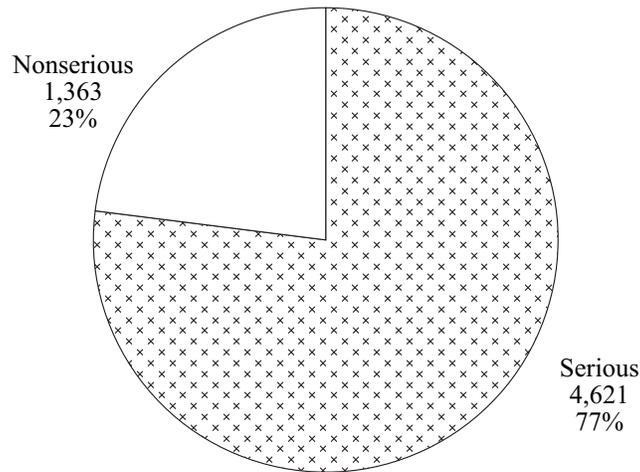


\*FY 06 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-16-06.

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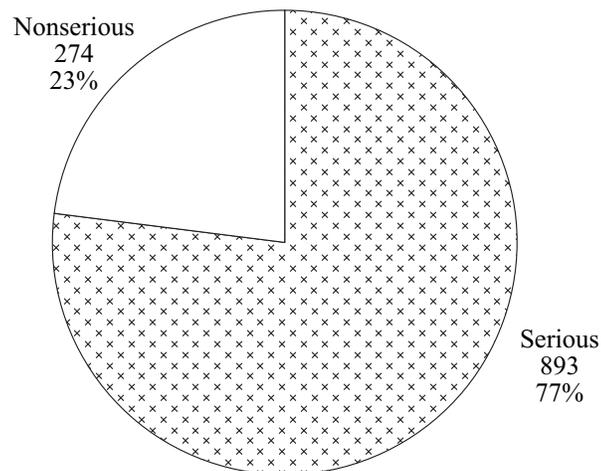
### Hazards by Type\*

#### Private Sector



**Total 5,984**

#### Public Sector



**Total 1,167**

\*FY 06 data from IMIS internal reports prepared 12-16-06.

**Education, Training and  
Technical Assistance Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Division of Occupational Safety and Health**  
Annual Comparison Report  
October 2005–September 2006

## **Education, Training and Technical Assistance Series Highlights**

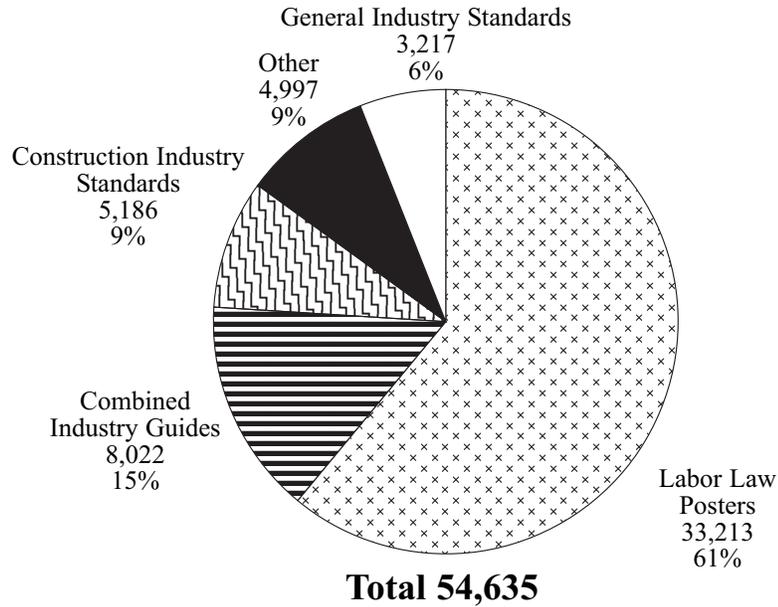
- In FY 2006, the ETTA Bureau continued its focus on increasing efficiency in providing outreach training to workers in high-risk industries and affirming its role in the area of homeland security and emergency preparedness. The work of the bureau included areas in rulemaking, partnerships, training, outreach, homeland security and publications.
- The bureau work plan included rules clarifying and specifying safety and training requirements for workers as well as the review, evaluation and adoption of other OSHA standards. Final rules that were adopted during this report period included the following: revocation of a provision within the Steel Erection standard that addresses slip resistance of structural steel; setting a new standard containing an action level and a lower permissible exposure level for occupational exposure to hexavalent chromium; revision of standards that regulate testing of rollover protective structures (ROPS) used to protect employees who operate wheel-type tractors; and revision of the existing respiratory protection standard that added definitions and requirements for assigned protection factors (APFs) and maximum use concentrations.
- The bureau has a number of partnerships that benefit North Carolina workers. The division signed or renewed 10 of these partnerships and/or alliances in FY 2006.
- During FY 2006 the bureau further expanded its offerings of 10- and 30-hour courses tailored to the strategic emphasis programs in North Carolina. Outreach continued to provide training to workers in high-risk industries such as construction, logging and agriculture at or near their worksites. The OSH Division provided training for 16,627 employers and employees in FY 2006. The division is well on the way to exceeding its former amended goal of 100,000 people trained by FY 2009.
- All areas of ETTA are involved in outreach efforts. The standards section responded to 5,271 electronic or telephone inquiries in FY 2006.
- The bureau has two major emergency responses in state and also assisted in out-of-state efforts. The roles, responsibilities and needs relative to emergency response and homeland security have been better defined and expanded; internal training has been offered or planned. The department's State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP), one of the first of its type in the country, is being improved, and the additional equipment required to meet objectives has been purchased.
- In FY 2006, the bureau distributed 56,479 hard copy publications in support of the division's outreach and regulatory goals. Safety and health publications are available for purchase or electronic download from the department's Web site and from the state's portal through the N.C. Department of Labor e-store.
- The ETTA bureau maintained an exceptional turnaround rate in FY 2006, averaging one workday from the receipt of an order to the day of shipment.

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October 2003–September 2006**

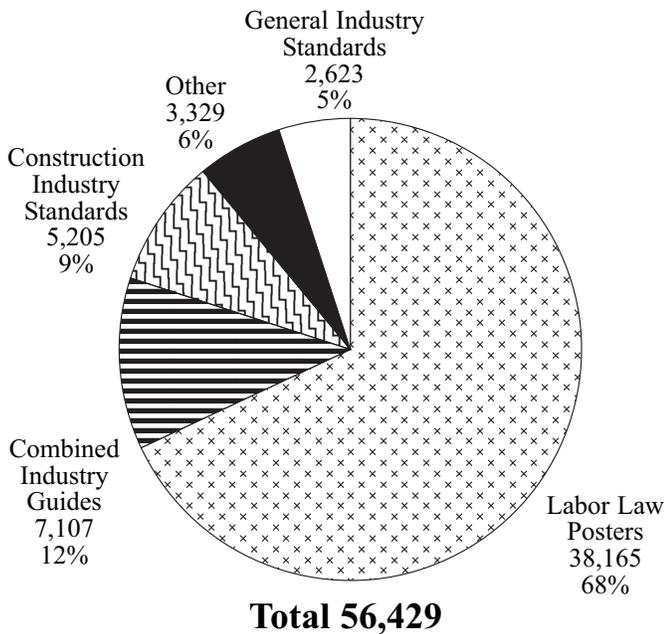
**CHART 32**

**Distribution of OSH-Related Publications\***

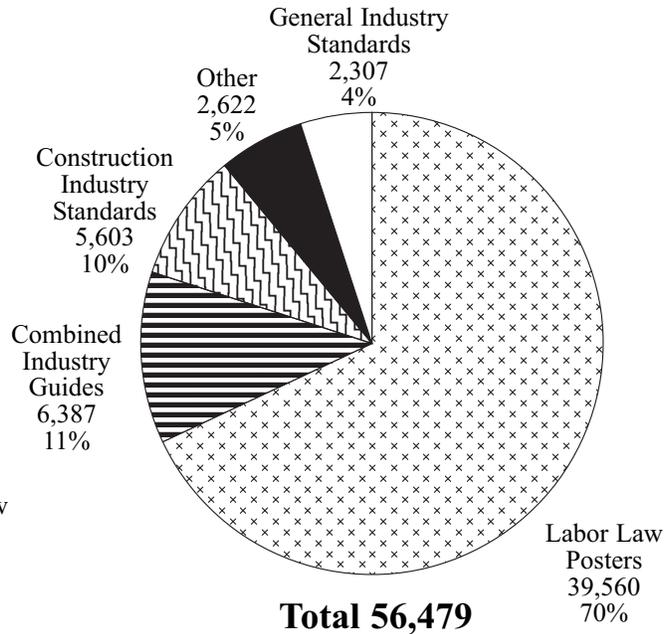
**FY 2004**



**FY 2005**



**FY 2006**



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

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## **Fatality Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor  
Division of Occupational Safety and Health  
Annual Comparison Report  
October 2003–September 2006**

## Fatality Series Highlights

- The NCDOL Division of Occupational Safety and Health evaluated and investigated a total of 91 fatalities in FY 2006, an increase from the 72 fatalities in FY 2005 and from 90 in FY 2004.
- Of the 91 fatalities in FY 2006, 25 percent were related to “struck by”; 25 percent were related to “falls”; 12 percent were related to “crushed by object”; 6 percent were related to “electrocutions”; and 32 percent were related to “other.”
- In FY 2006, 32 percent of the fatalities were related to “construction”; 20 percent were related to “manufacturing”; 14 percent were related to “services”; 11 percent were related to “agriculture, forestry, fishing”; 9 percent were related to “transportation and public utilities”; 2 percent were related to “government”; 7 percent were related to “retail trade”; and 5 percent were related to “wholesale trade.”
- The N.C. Department of Labor’s OSH Division consists of three major districts (Raleigh/Wilmington Area, Charlotte/Asheville Area and Winston-Salem Area). Of the 91 investigated fatalities in FY 2006, 46 percent were conducted in the Raleigh/Wilmington Area, 32 percent were in the Charlotte/Asheville Area, and 22 percent were in the Winston-Salem Area.
- In FY 2006, the OSH Division fatality rate by race was 64 percent white, 20 percent Hispanic, 15 percent black and 1 percent other.

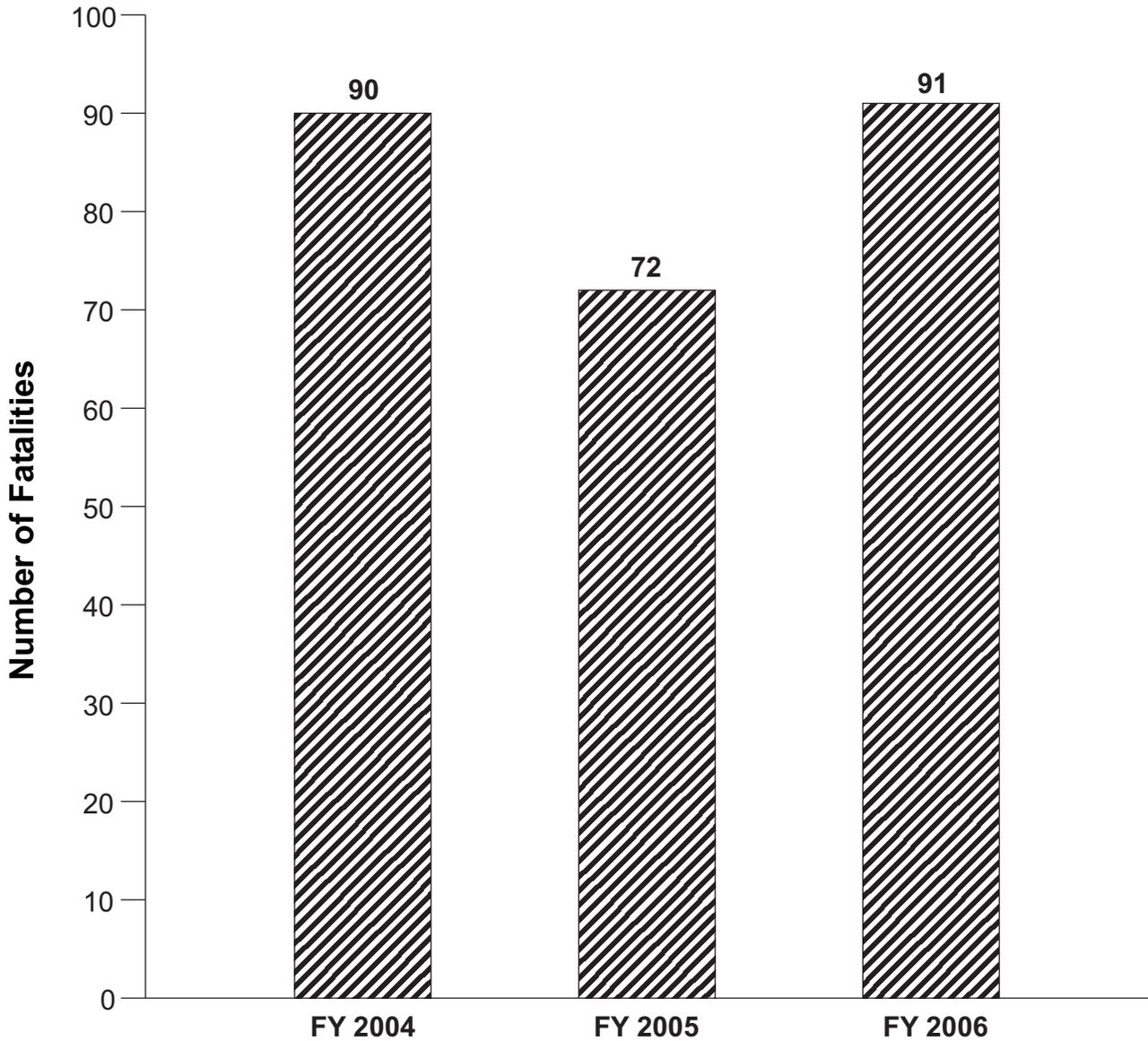
CHART 33

## North Carolina Fatality Comparison

Cause of Death	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	Totals by Event
<b>Crushed by Object/Equipment</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Electrocution</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Explosion/Fire</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Falls</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Struck by Object</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Total Fatalities</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>253</b>

N.C. Department of Labor  
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**Fatalities Investigated\***

CHART 34

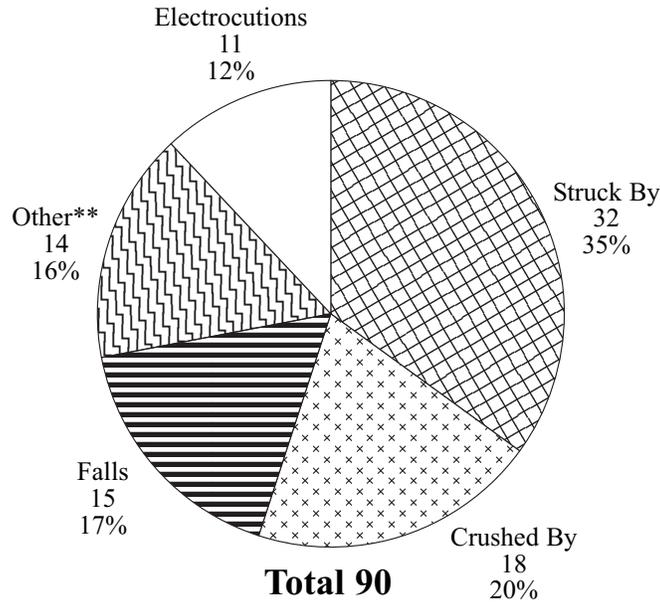


\*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 10-5-06.

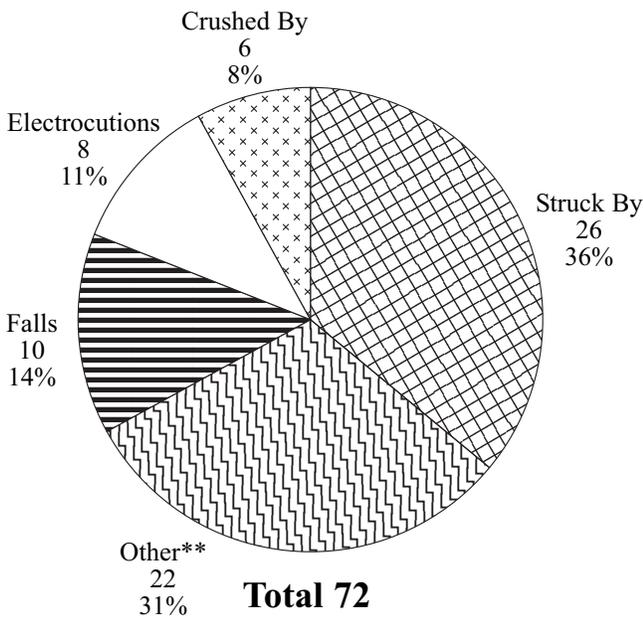
**N.C. Department of Labor  
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**Leading Causes of Investigated Fatalities\***

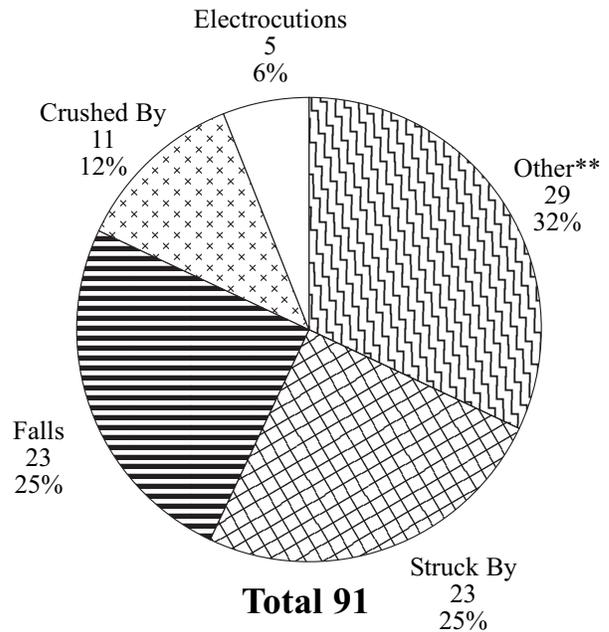
**FY 2004**



**FY 2005**



**FY 2006**



\*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 10-5-06.

\*\*Other total includes "fire/explosion" and other events.

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
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**October 2003–September 2006**

**CHART 36**

## North Carolina Fatal Events by District Office\*

### FY 2004

Event Type	Charlotte/Asheville Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem Office	Totals by Event Type
Crushed by Object/Equipment	6	8	4	18
Electrocution	4	6	1	11
Explosion/Fire	1	0	0	1
Falls	5	3	6	14
Struck by Object	14	15	4	33
Other	4	7	2	13
<b>Totals by Office</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>90</b>

### FY 2005

Event Type	Charlotte/Asheville Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem Office	Totals by Event Type
Crushed by Object/Equipment	4	1	1	6
Electrocution	2	6	0	8
Explosion/Fire	1	2	0	3
Falls	4	6	0	10
Struck by Object	4	18	4	26
Other	2	10	7	19
<b>Totals by Office</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>72</b>

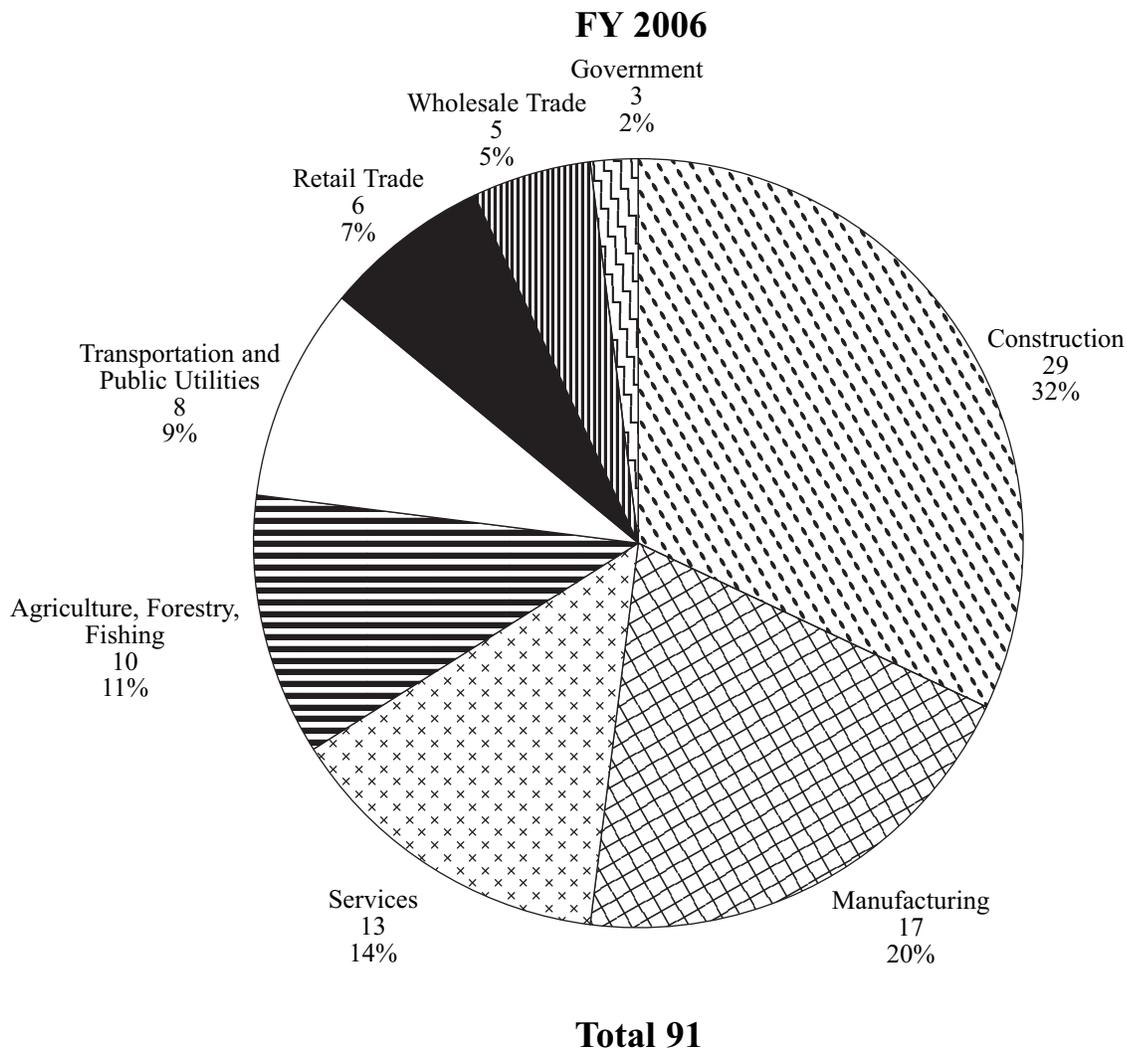
### FY 2006

Event Type	Charlotte/Asheville Office	Raleigh/Wilmington Office	Winston-Salem Office	Totals by Event Type
Crushed by Object/Equipment	4	7	0	11
Electrocution	0	4	1	5
Explosion/Fire	4	1	2	7
Falls	7	8	8	23
Struck by Object	11	11	1	23
Other	3	11	8	22
<b>Totals by Office</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>91</b>

\*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 10-5-06.

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October 2005–September 2006

**Fatalities by Industry Type\***



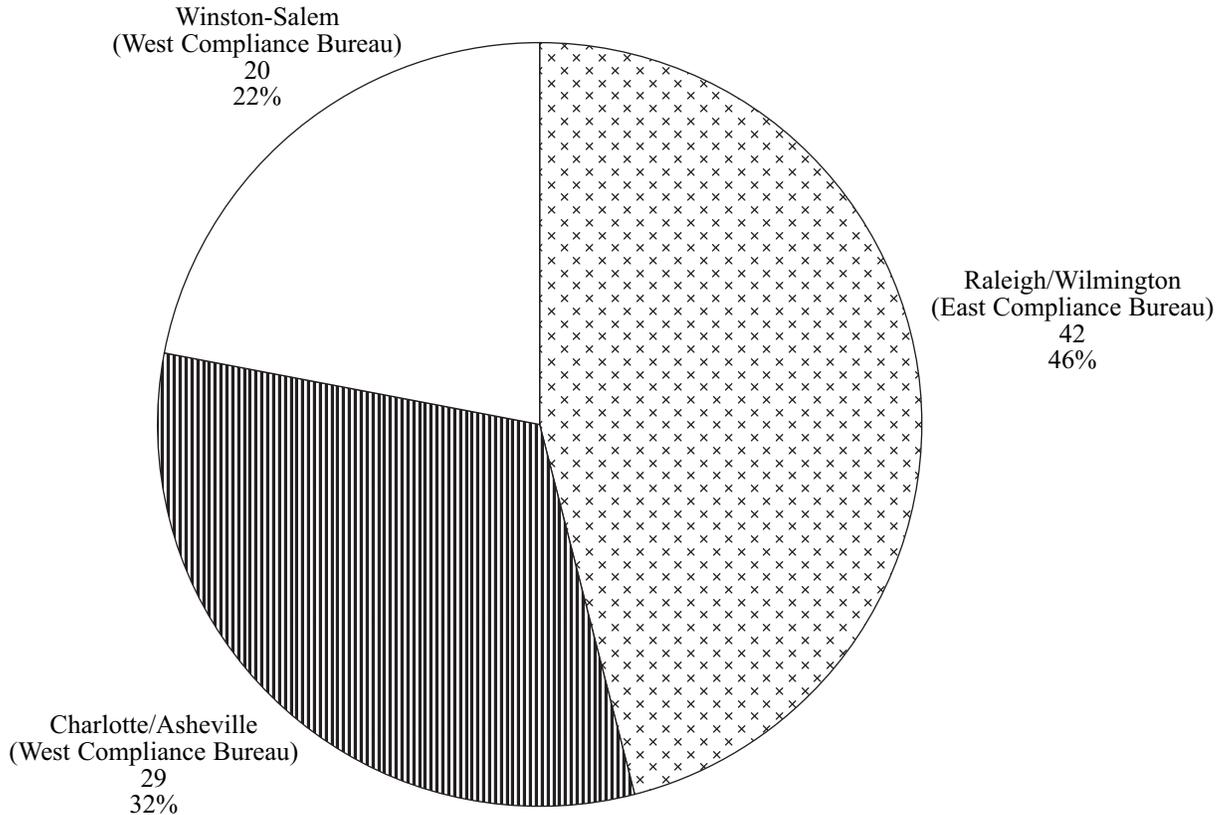
\*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 10-5-06.

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Annual Comparison Report  
October 2005–September 2006

CHART 38

**Fatalities by Office Location\***

**FY 2006**



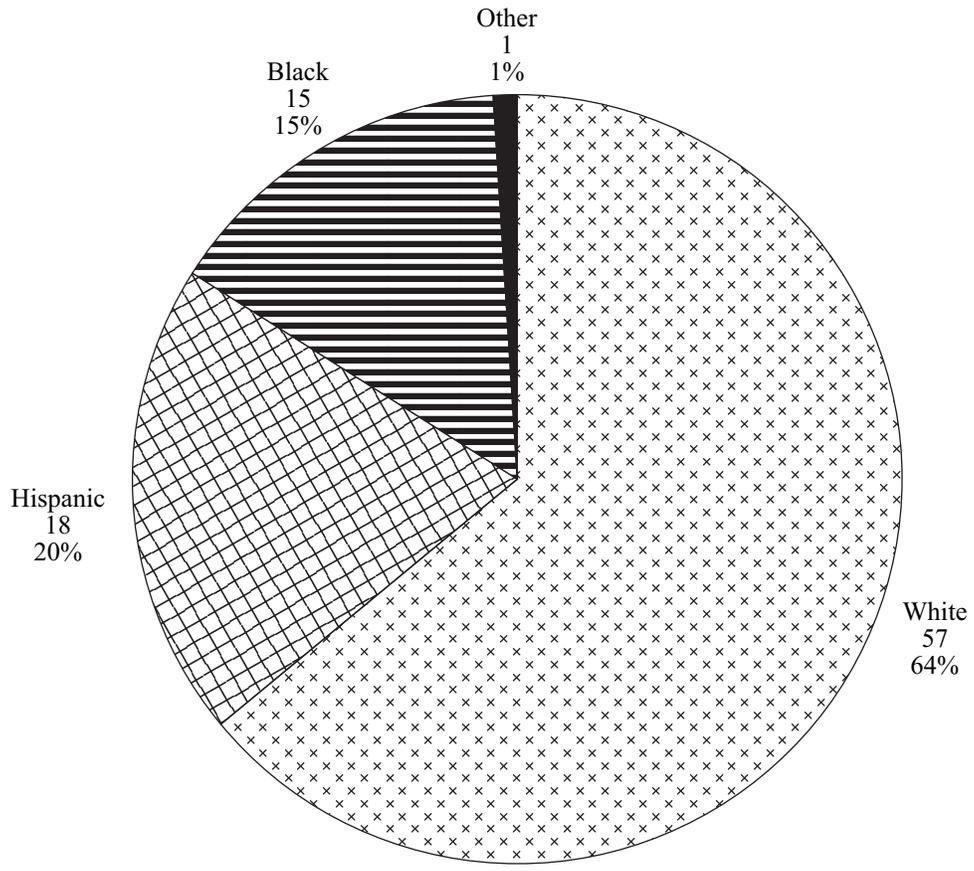
**Total 91**

\*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 10-5-06.

N.C. Department of Labor  
Division of Occupational Safety and Health  
Annual Comparison Report  
October 2005–September 2006

**Fatalities by Race\***

**FY 2006**



**Total 91**

\*Data from an IMIS local report, "Fatcat," run 10-5-06.

## **Construction Series**

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Division of Occupational Safety and Health**  
Annual Comparison Report  
October 2005–September 2006

## **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 45 percent of workplace fatalities statewide and only 6 percent of the workforce in North Carolina. SEPs are implemented as a strategy for reducing occupational fatalities. A county is included in this SEP if it has experienced more than one construction-related fatality during a fiscal year. If so, the county will come under this emphasis program of compliance, consultation, education and training outreach from the Department of Labor's OSH Division.

The following counties constituted the SEP for FY 2006:

- Cabarrus
- Dare
- Forsyth
- Guilford
- Iredell
- Mecklenburg
- Rowan
- Wake

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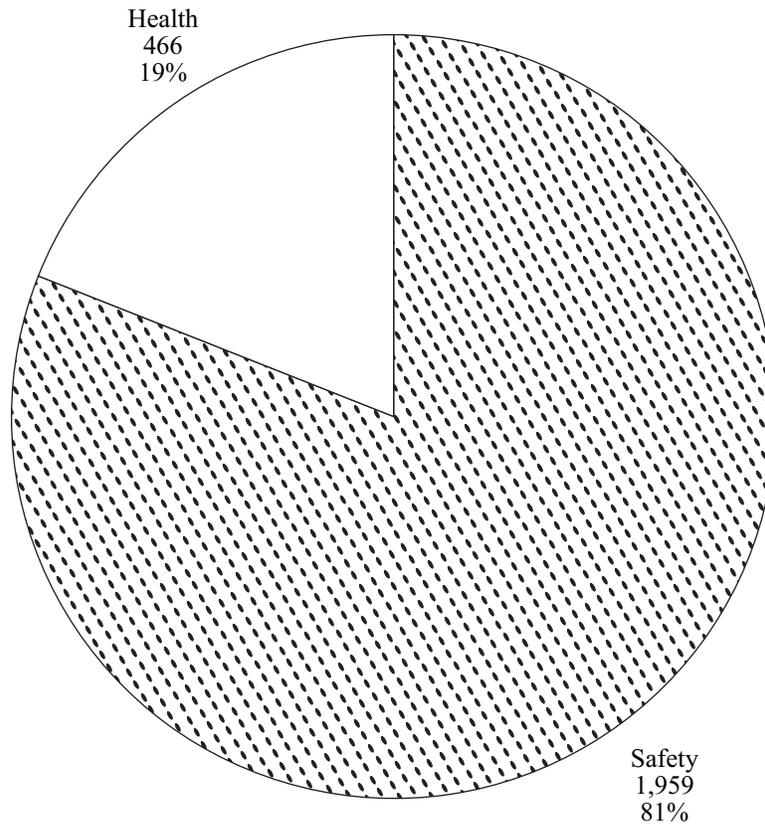
## **Construction Series Highlights**

- There were 2,425 construction industry inspections conducted in North Carolina in FY 2006.
- Out of the 2,425 inspections conducted, 1,959 were safety inspections, which accounted for 81 percent of the total inspections in the construction industry.
- North Carolina conducted 466 health inspections in the construction industry, which accounted for 19 percent of the total for FY 2006.
- 29 percent (704) of all construction industry inspections statewide were in-compliance, compared to 71 percent (1,721) of the inspections with citations for FY 2006.
- The construction industry was cited for 2,823 serious, willful and repeat violations during FY 2006.
- Out of the 2,425 inspections conducted, 1,727 were based on the Construction Special Emphasis Program in FY 2006.
- Carpentry, roofing, siding and sheet metal contractors accounted for 36 percent of all FY 2006 construction industry inspections in North Carolina.

N.C. Department of Labor  
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**Construction Inspections by Category\***

**FY 2006**



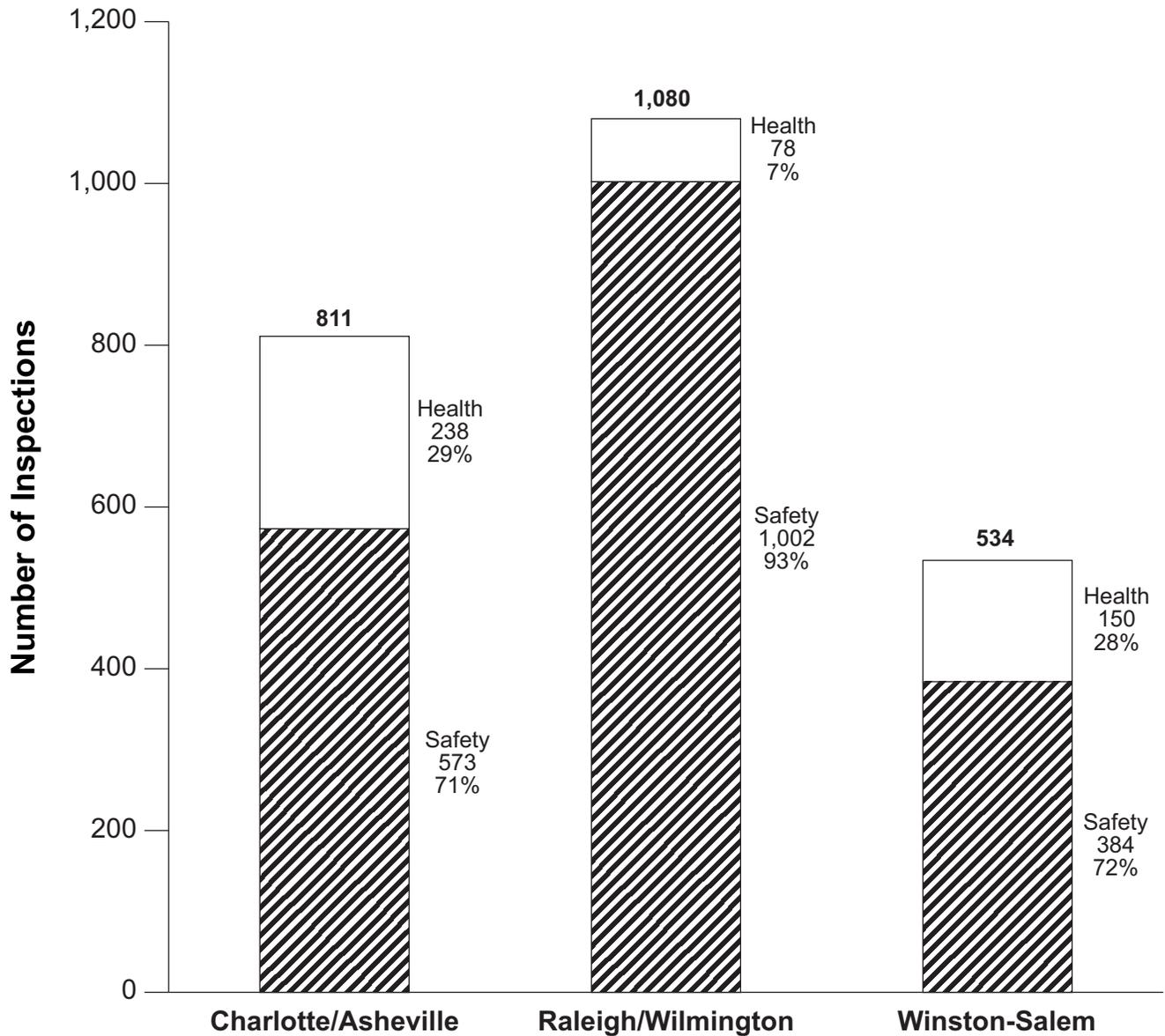
**Total 2,425**

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-30-07.

N.C. Department of Labor  
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CHART 41

**Construction Inspections by OSH Field Office\***



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, “Scan Report,” run 1-30-07.

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Annual Comparison Report  
October 2005–September 2006**

## **Construction Inspections by Type\***

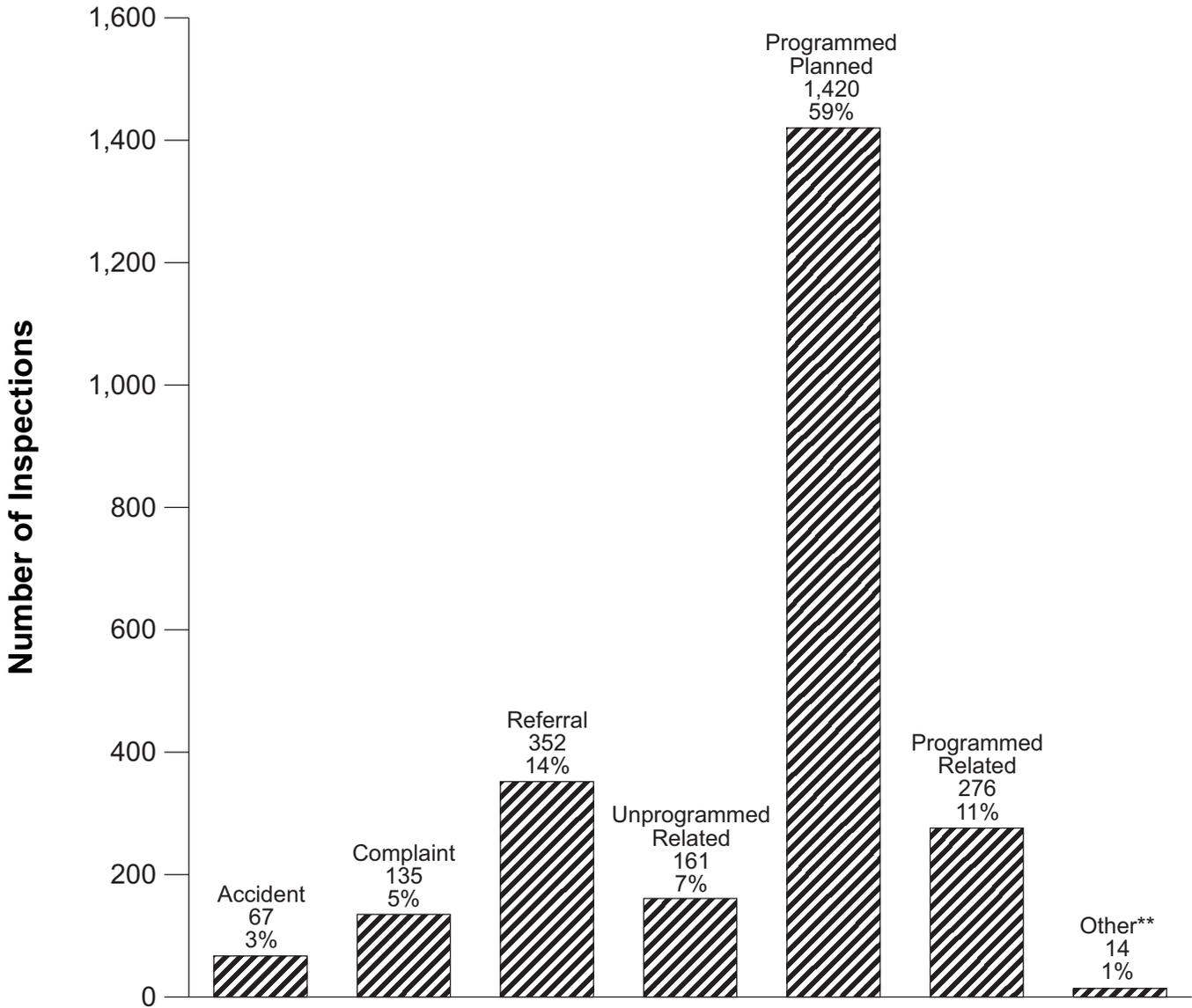
Type	Number of Inspections	Percent
Accident	67	3
Complaint	135	5
Referral	352	14
Followup	11	1
Unprogrammed Related	161	7
Programmed Planned	1,420	59
Programmed Related	276	11
Programmed Other	3	0
Monitoring	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-30-07.

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CHART 43

### Construction Inspections by Type and Percentage\*



\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-30-07.

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

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**Division of Occupational Safety and Health**  
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## SEP County Construction Inspections by Type\*

County	Accident	Complaint	Referral	Followup
Cabarrus	1	5	1	0
Dare	1	1	0	0
Forsyth	3	4	3	0
Guilford	6	7	4	1
Iredell	2	3	0	0
Mecklenburg	12	16	25	1
Rowan	0	1	1	0
Wake	4	15	21	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4</b>

County	Unprogrammed Related	Programmed Planned	Programmed Related	Programmed Other**
Cabarrus	3	102	1	0
Dare	0	25	34	0
Forsyth	6	182	28	0
Guilford	8	167	57	0
Iredell	2	73	2	0
Mecklenburg	20	307	31	0
Rowan	1	24	0	0
Wake	19	441	54	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Special Emphasis County data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-30-07.

\*\*Programmed other total also includes monitoring inspections.

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**Division of Occupational Safety and Health**  
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**CHART 45**

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

Number of Inspections	SWRV's Cited	SWRV Ratio per Inspection
2,425	2,823	1.2

**Construction Inspections by SEP County**

County	Number of Inspections	In-Compliance Rate	SWRV Ratio
Cabarrus	113	24%	1.1
Dare	61	39%	1.0
Forsyth	226	37%	0.9
Guilford	250	35%	1.0
Iredell	82	37%	1.2
Mecklenburg	412	35%	1.1
Rowan	27	30%	0.5
Wake	556	22%	1.4
<b>Total Inspections</b>	<b>1,727</b>		

\*Data from an IMIS micro-to-host report, "Scan Report," run 1-30-07.

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

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**Occupational Injury and Illness  
Incident Rates**

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Division of Occupational Safety and Health**  
 Annual Comparison Report  
 Calendar Years 1998–2005

**Total Case Rates\***

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

Industry	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.7	4.8
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7.9	7.8	6.1	6.8	7.1	9.0	7.3	7.3
Mining	4.9	2.8	4.4	2.8	4.7	3.6	4.0	2.8
Construction	8.8	8.2	8.6	6.2	8.3	5.2	7.9	6.2
Manufacturing	9.7	7.6	9.2	7.6	9.0	7.2	8.1	6.4
Transportation	7.3	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.9	5.6	6.9	5.5
Wholesale Trade	6.5	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.3	4.6
Retail Trade	6.5	5.9	6.1	5.1	5.9	4.3	5.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.0
Services	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.4
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	5.4	N/A	5.4	N/A	5.5	N/A	5.3

Industry	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	5.3	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.0
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.4	4.6	6.2	3.7	6.4	6.7	6.1	7.6
Mining	4.0	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.8	2.5	3.6	2.7
Construction	7.1	4.7	6.8	4.4	6.4	4.4	6.3	4.6
Manufacturing	7.2	5.4	6.8	5.1	6.6	5.3	6.3	5.1
Transportation	6.1	4.7	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.8	5.2	4.6
Wholesale Trade	5.2	3.9	4.7	3.2	4.5	4.1	4.5	3.8
Retail Trade	5.3	4.0	5.3	4.6	5.3	4.6	5.0	4.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3
Services	4.6	3.3	4.4	3.7	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.6
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	5.1	N/A	5.7	N/A	4.9	N/A	4.7

\*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*, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. N.C. data are from the NCDOL Research and Policy Division, Safety and Health Survey Section's *Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina*, conducted as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

**N.C. Department of Labor**  
**Division of Occupational Safety and Health**  
 Annual Comparison Report  
 Calendar Years 1998–2005

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

Industry	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.9	4.2	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.6	2.2
Mining	2.9	1.4	2.7	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.5
Construction	4.0	3.5	4.2	2.6	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.1
Manufacturing	4.7	3.6	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.4	4.1	3.1
Transportation	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.3	3.0
Wholesale Trade	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.4
Retail Trade	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4
Services	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.2	N/A	2.2	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.3

Industry	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.	U.S.	N.C.
Private Sector	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.3	1.2	3.3	2.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.5
Mining	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.5
Construction	3.8	2.3	3.6	2.6	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.5
Manufacturing	4.1	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.8
Transportation	4.0	2.9	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.7
Wholesale Trade	3.1	2.5	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2
Retail Trade	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
Services	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8
State and Local Government (Public Sector)	N/A	2.4	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.3

\*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*, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. N.C. data are from the NCDOL Research and Policy Division, Safety and Health Survey Section's *Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina*, conducted as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

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