

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

AND

ILLNESSES IN MAINE

1984

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INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of regulations that applied to most private employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under the OSH Act, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, all occupational illnesses, and those work-related injuries that involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid. It is hoped that keeping these records will encourage both employers and workers to be more aware of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics is the federal agency authorized under the Act to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program and has created a federal/state cooperative system to fulfill this function. The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research and Statistics Division is the agency designated to collect, compile, and analyze the injury and illness data for the State of Maine. The results of this cooperative program are presented in this report.

I. 1984 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an estimated rate of 13.2 cases for every 100 full-time workers during 1984. This was an increase of 20%, or about 20 cases per thousand workers, compared to the 1983 total case incidence rate of 11.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

On the average, in the private sector in Maine, about 1.3 workers in 10 suffered an occupational injury or illness during 1984. This represents a significant change from last year's survey results.

There were about 39,200 occupational injuries and illnesses during 1984, of which slightly more than half, or about 19,860, involved one or more lost workdays. From 1983 to 1984, the number of recordable injuries and illnesses rose by about 7700 cases or by just over 20%. This increase follows the nation as a whole, where the rate rose by 5%.

About 95% of all job-related injuries and illnesses in Maine's private sector during 1984 were injuries; only about 5% were illnesses.

There were about 37,300 injuries recorded in Maine in 1984, an increase of nearly 25%, or approximately 7,500 more cases than in 1983. The number of lost workdays due to injury increased dramatically in 1984 to about 382,426 days, an increase of 35%. On the national level, the number of injuries and illnesses increased by 12%; the number of lost workdays increased by 8%.

The estimated number of occupational illnesses increased from 1983 to 1984 by about 19%, to an estimated 1,900 cases. However, the proportion of occupational illnesses remained the same (5% of the total number), and the number of workdays lost due to illness dropped about 4% to approximately 30,500 days in 1984. The number of illnesses associated with repeated trauma decreased from 1983 to 1984, by about 7%, which was the first recorded decrease in that category since 1978. All other categories of illness increased in number from 1983 to 1984 except respiratory diseases due to toxic agents and dust diseases of the lungs, which reported about the same number of cases as previous years.

Altogether, just over 413,000 lost workdays were recorded in 1984, of which approximately 366,500 were days away from work and 46,465 days were of restricted work activity. These statistics mean that recordable occupational injuries and illnesses during 1984 resulted in a loss to Maine's private sector economy of over 1,650 worker-years of labor. This figure represents a dramatic increase from 1983 when nearly 98,000 fewer lost workdays were recorded.

On the average, each lost workday case in 1984 resulted in 21 workdays lost, up from last year's figure of 20 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday injury in 1984 involved an average of 20 lost workdays, while for occupational illnesses the figure was 32 lost workdays per lost workday illness case.

From 1983 to 1984, total case incidence rates increased for seven industry divisions and decreased for one. The Transportation Industry experienced the greatest rise, 49%, with lesser increases in the Construction, Retail Trade, Finance and Insurance, Services, Manufacturing and Agricultural Trades. The only Division experiencing an incidence rate reduction was the Wholesale Trade division. Coincidentally, the Wholesale Trade Division experienced the greatest increase in its incidence rate in 1983.

Of the 43 Major Industry Groups for which rates were published in 1984, 33 groups experienced greater total case incidence rates in 1984 than in 1983, 8 groups recorded declining rates, and 2 groups remained the same.

II. WHAT IS AN INCIDENCE RATE?

The annual OSH survey collects data from a selected sample of Maine's private sector employers regarding their safety and health experience during the previous year. By simply examining the number of injuries and illnesses for different industries, meaningful comparisons would be impossible because of various size work forces and different patterns of working hours. More information is needed than just the number of cases.

Therefore, in addition to the numbers of injuries, illnesses, and associated lost workdays, the survey asks for the total number of hours actually worked by all the company's employees during the survey year. This figure, called the exposure hours, allows the computation of the number of cases or lost workdays for every 100 full-time-equivalent workers. The result, known as an incidence rate, permits year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons. The formula by which incidence rates are computed can be found in Appendix E.

An incidence rate can be calculated either for injuries or for illnesses or for the sum of both. Within any of these categories, rates can be identified for total cases, for lost workday cases, for nonfatal cases without lost workdays, for days away from work, for days of restricted work activity, or for total lost workdays. In each case, the figure given as the incidence rate should be understood to represent that number of cases or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers.

Survey year 1984 marked the thirteenth full year of data collection for the OSH survey. This report examines trends and patterns in the information collected since 1972 in an effort to better analyze and interpret this year's results.

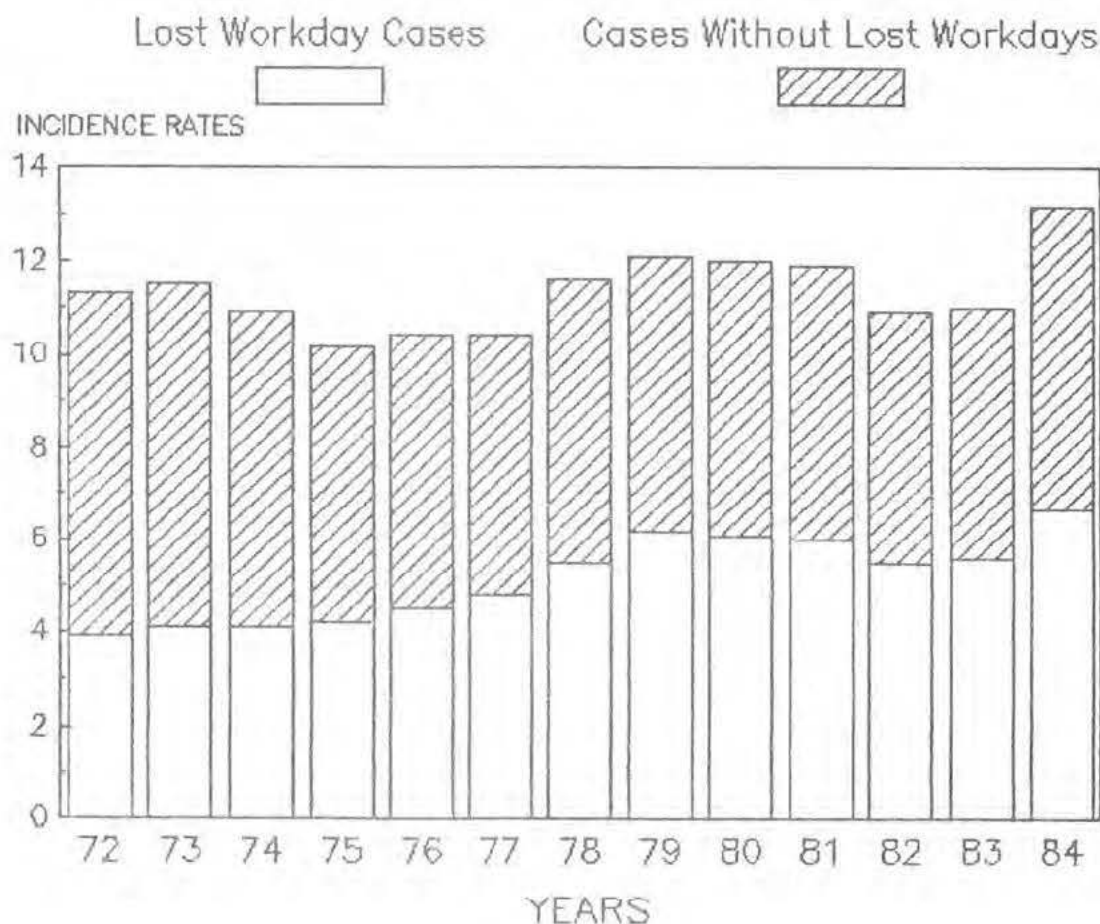
III. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

In 1984 in Maine's private sector, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at the rate of 13.2 cases for every 100 full-time workers. This all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of approximately 357,000 workers in Maine's private sector. Lost workday cases (those involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 6.7 cases per 100 workers. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was slightly less at 6.5 cases. The rates for total cases and for lost workday cases were up significantly from last year; the rate for cases without lost workdays also increased substantially.

In the 13 years since 1972, the total case incidence rate had remained within a relatively narrow range: between 10.3, the lowest incidence rate recorded in 1975, and 12.1, the highest rate in 1979. However, the 1984 total case rate of 13.2 is outside this range and represents a new historical high. After rising moderately nearly every year from 1972 to 1979, the lost workday case rate had declined for three consecutive years. In 1983 this rate increased slightly, but in 1984 the lost workday case rate rose markedly. The rate for cases without lost workdays had declined six times and increased only once since 1972, until 1984 when the largest increase of this rate occurred in the 13 years of the survey. See Chart 1.

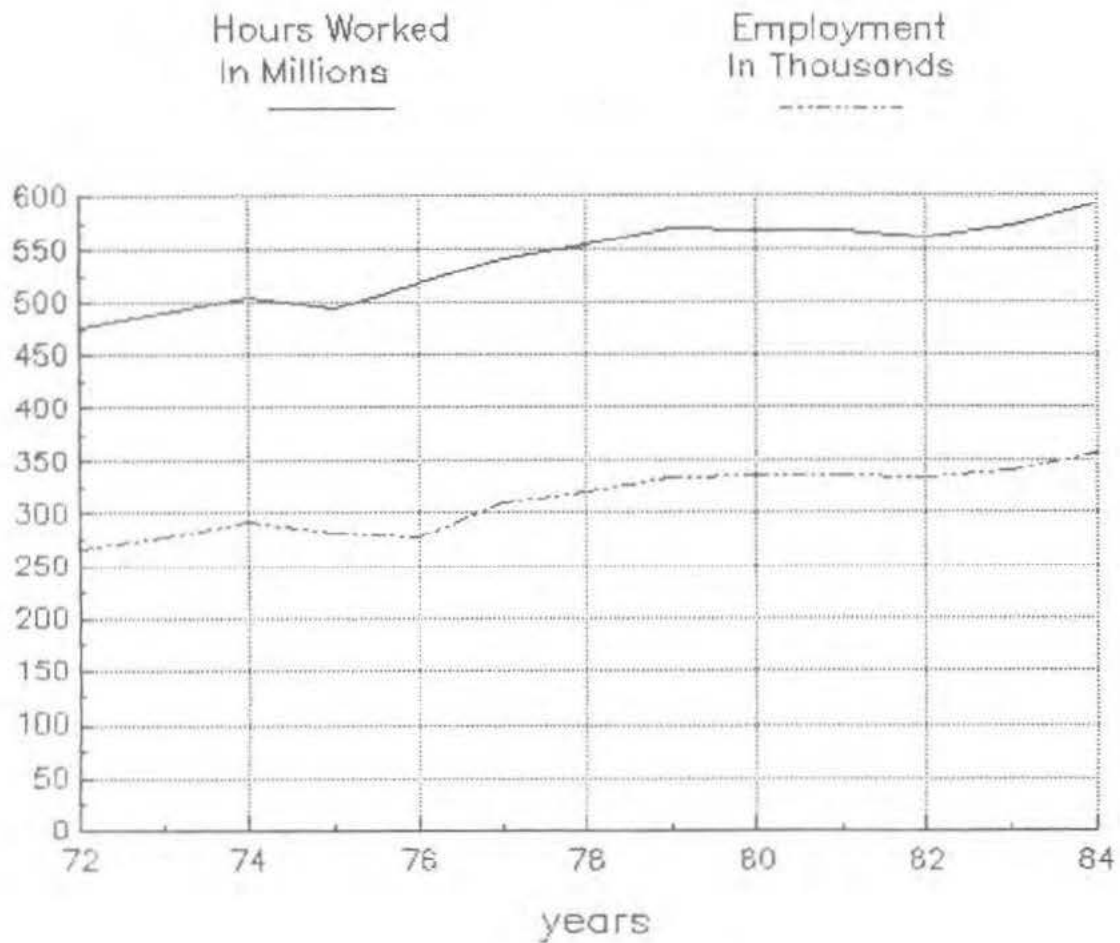
(These concurrent trends of generally increasing lost workday case rates and slowly falling rates for cases without lost workdays have resulted in lost workday cases growing from about a third of all cases, when the survey began, to just over half of all cases since 1979.)

CHART 1: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1972-1984



Curiously, 1979 also marked a beginning of relative stability in total hours worked and in annual average employment, as shown in Chart 2. Prior to then, year-to-year changes had generally been more extreme. From 1983 to 1984, increases of about 3% in hours worked and 5% in employment were recorded in the private sector.

Chart 2: Total Hours Worked and Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1972-1984

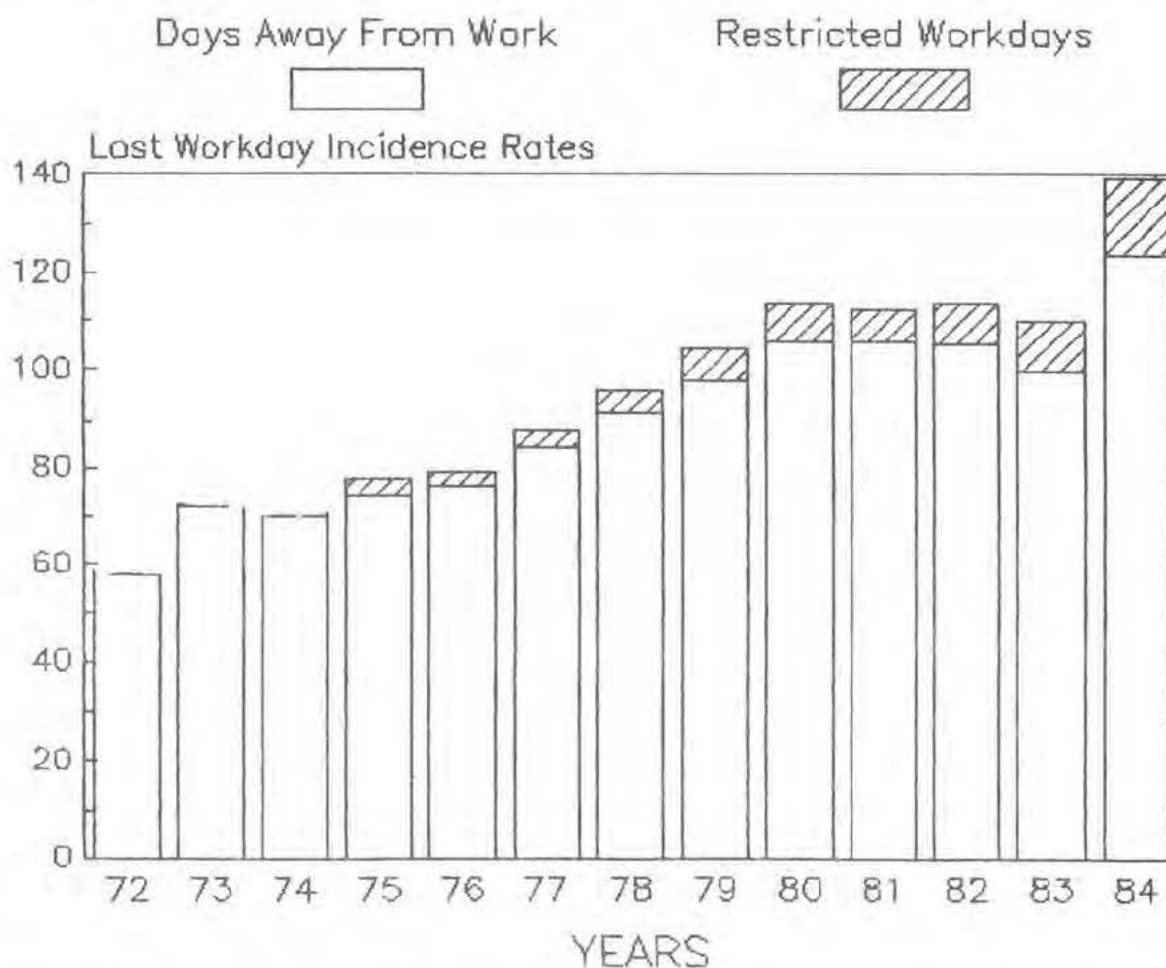


IV. LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

Lost workdays include days that an employee was totally absent from work, as well as days that an employee's work was restricted (to light duties, part time, temporary transfer to another job, etc.). Lost workdays do not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered. The incidence rate for total lost workdays in 1984 was 139.4 days for every 100 workers; this figure can be broken down to 123.7 days away from work plus 15.7 days of restricted work ability.

The lost workday incidence rate nearly doubled between 1972 and 1980. During that period the average yearly change was an increase of over 9%. In 1981 and in 1982 the rate fluctuated, first down about 1%, and then up about the same amount. From 1983 to 1984 the lost workday rate increased about 27%, the largest increase ever recorded. See Chart 3.

Chart 3: Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Category, Maine, 1972-1984



Days away from work made up 89% of all lost workdays in 1984. The incidence rate for days away from work had declined every year for the previous three surveys but increased by 24% to a new high in 1984. The incidence rate for days of restricted work activity has increased for six of the last eight years and is now nearly three times greater than when tabulations began in 1975. Just from 1983 to 1984, the days of restricted work activity rose by 50%. This statistic may indicate an increasing acceptance of a restricted work assignment as an alternative to sending an injured worker home; it could also indicate greater employer awareness of restricted work activity, resulting in increased recording.

V. OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

In 1984, as in 1983, Maine's private sector recorded 0.6 occupational illnesses per 100 workers. The incidence rate of illnesses with lost workdays remained the same, 0.3 cases in 1984. The lost workday rate dropped from 11.2 lost workdays due to illness in 1983 to 10.4 days in 1984, a decrease of 7%. In 1984, recordable occupational illnesses accounted for approximately 5% of all cases. This information is notable because before 1981 illnesses every year had represented fewer than 4% of all injury and illness cases. See Text Table A.

Text Table A: Illness Incidence Rates by Type and Incidence Rates of Lost Workdays due to Illness, Maine, 1974-1984.

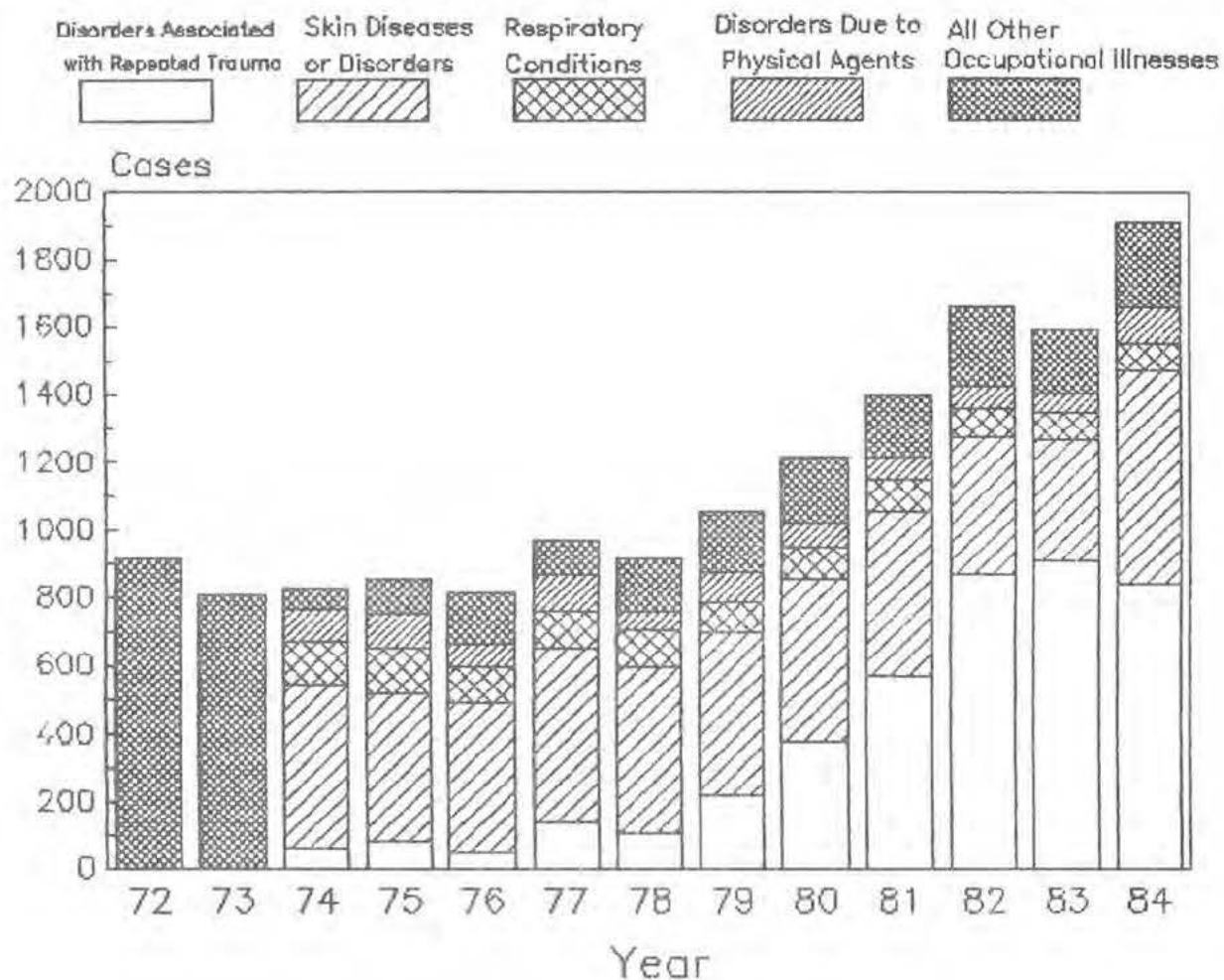
Survey Year	Incidence Rates			Percentage of All Cases That were Illnesses
	Total Illnesses	Lost Workday Illnesses	Lost Workdays due to Illness	
1974	0.3	0.1	1.5	3.0%
1975	0.3	0.1	2.5	3.4
1976	0.3	0.1	2.3	3.0
1977	0.4	0.2	3.2	3.4
1978	0.4	0.2	2.8	2.8
1979	0.4	0.2	3.0	3.1
1980	0.4	0.2	4.8	3.6
1981	0.5	0.3	5.9	4.1
1982	0.6	0.4	11.9	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	11.2	5.1
1984	0.6	0.3	10.4	4.9

The estimated number of occupational illnesses increased between 1983 and 1984 by almost 20%, from approximately 1600 to 1900 cases. See Text Table B. Of the seven illness categories, two recorded decreases in the number of cases from 1983 to 1984, five categories increased by amounts ranging from 30% to 120%. The illness category of disorders associated with repeated trauma decreased in number from 910 cases in 1983 to 840 in 1984, or by about 7%. This year is the first that a decrease has occurred in this category since 1978, when the estimated number of repeated trauma illnesses rose steadily from 1978 to 1982 by over 50% every year. The share of all occupational illnesses represented by this category is now about 44%, down from 57% in 1983. The illnesses category of disorders due to physical agents rose by 120% to a new high of about 110 cases. See Chart 4.

Text Table B: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1983-1984

Category of Illness	Number of Illnesses		
	1983	1984	% Change
Total all categories	1593	1914	+19.9
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	908	837	- 7.8
Occupational skin diseases & disorders	359	635	+76.9
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	86	78	- 9.3
Disorders due to physical agents	49	108	+120.4
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	27	35	+29.6
Dust diseases of the lung	9	9	0.0
All other occupational illnesses	155	212	+36.8

Chart 4: Number of Occupational Illnesses, by Type, Maine, 1972-1984



Note: "All Other Occupational Illnesses" includes Dust Diseases of the Lungs, Systemic Poisoning, and Other Occupational Illnesses (Categories 7b, 7d, and 7g; see Glossary).

VI. INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined in terms of ranges of Standard Industrial Classification codes. (See the Glossary.) Data is provided for eight industry divisions: Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance, and Services.

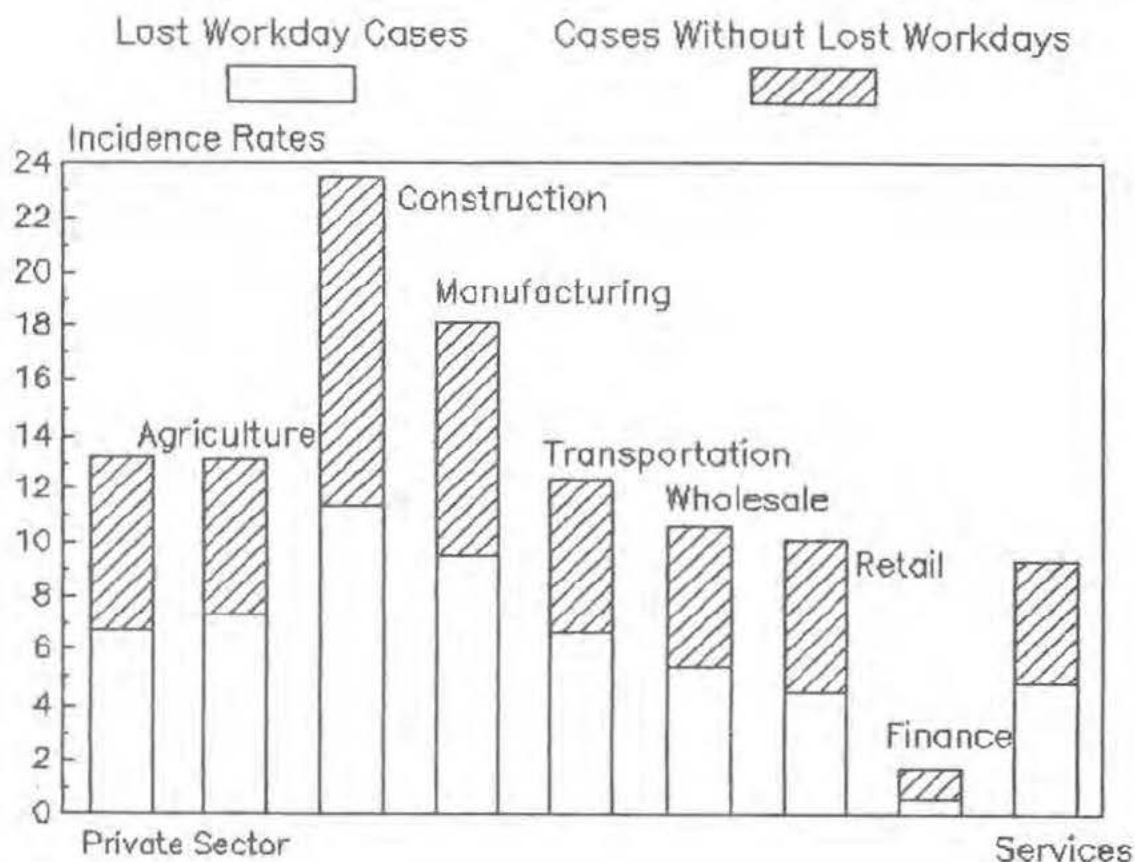
From 1983 to 1984, rates increased for seven Industry Divisions and decreased for only one, as shown in Text Table C. Wholesale Trade, which had the largest proportional increase in its 1983 incidence rate, was the sole division to decrease. Its rate declined by about 5%. The total case rates for Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Finance, Services, and Transportation increased by amounts ranging from 5% in the Construction Trade to 65% in the Transportation Division. See Text Table C.

Text Table C: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1983-1984.

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1983	1984	% Chg	1983	1984	% Chg	1983	1984	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	11.0	13.2	+20.9	5.6	6.7	+19.6	5.4	6.5	+ 20.4
Agriculture (01-09)	12.1	13.2	+ 9.1	6.6	7.3	+10.6	5.5	5.8	+ 5.5
Construction(15-17)	19.2	23.5	+22.4	9.8	11.4	+16.3	9.4	12.1	+ 28.7
Manufacturing(20-39)	15.5	18.1	+16.8	8.5	9.5	+11.8	7.0	8.6	+ 22.9
Transportation(40-49)	8.3	12.4	+49.4	4.7	6.6	+40.4	3.5	5.8	+ 65.7
Wholesale Trade(50-51)	11.2	10.6	- 5.4	5.1	5.4	+ 5.9	6.2	5.2	- 16.1
Retail Trade(52-59)	8.3	10.1	+21.7	3.4	4.5	+32.4	4.9	5.6	+ 14.3
Finance(60-67)	1.4	1.7	+21.4	0.5	0.6	+20.0	0.9	1.1	+ 22.2
Services(70-89)	6.9	9.3	+34.8	3.4	4.8	+41.2	3.5	4.5	+ 28.6

For five of these divisions (Agriculture, Wholesale Trade, Services, Manufacturing, and Transportation) there were slightly more lost workday cases than cases without lost workdays. This information coincides with the experience of the private sector taken as a whole. For the other three divisions (Retail Trade, Finance, and Construction) the rate of cases without lost workdays exceeded the rate of lost workday cases. In other words, of the eight divisions, five had a greater number of injuries and illnesses with lost workdays; three divisions had more injuries and illnesses without lost workdays than injuries with lost workdays. See Chart 5.

Chart 5: Total Cases Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Division, Maine, 1984



All divisions recorded an increase in the lost workday case rate, with Transportation and Services recording the largest proportional increase, about 40%. The Retail Trade Division rose by 32%, while Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, and Finance and Insurance all increased by over 10%.

The all-industry incidence rate for cases without lost workdays rose in 1984 to 6.5 cases per 100 workers. Rates for all divisions, except Wholesale Trade, increased by amounts ranging from 5% to 65%. The incidence rate for the Transportation Industry increased by the greatest amount, 65%. Construction, Manufacturing, Services, and Finance and Insurance all increased by over 20%.

While the private sector's incidence rate for lost workdays increased sharply from 1983 to 1984, the rates for Transportation increased the most dramatically, by about 105%, Wholesale Trade increased by about 66%. Rates for all other divisions continued this pattern by increasing in various amounts. See Text Table D.

Text Table D1: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1983-1984

Industry (SIC)	Lost Workdays			= Days Away From Work +			Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1983	1984	% Chg	1983	1984	% Chg	1983	1984	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	110.1	139.4	+26.6	99.7	123.7	+24.1	10.4	15.7	+50.9
Agriculture (01-09)	114.3	161.6	+41.4	111.2	142.2	+27.9	3.1	19.4	+525.8
Construction(15-17)	206.5	223.4	+ 8.2	191.6	213.9	+11.6	14.9	9.5	- 36.2
Manufacturing(20-39)	181.1	210.7	+16.3	159.7	177.4	+11.1	21.4	33.3	+55.6
Transportation(40-49)	74.8	153.6	+105.3	72.3	147.2	+103.6	2.5	6.4	+156.0
Wholesale Trade(50-51)	61.8	102.6	+66.0	56.2	93.4	+66.1	5.6	9.2	+64.3
Retail Trade(52-59)	64.8	83.2	+26.4	61.8	76.7	+24.1	3.0	6.5	+116.7
Finance(60-67)	7.3	10.4	+42.5	6.2	9.9	+59.7	1.1	0.5	-54.5
Services(70-89)	56.0	88.0	+57.1	52.2	83.1	+59.2	3.8	4.9	+28.9

As mentioned earlier, the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity increased by approximately 50% for the private sector. Only two divisions, Construction and Finance, recorded reductions in this rate, while the Agriculture Division's rate increased by the greatest amount.

There is a continuing attempt to correlate changes in an industry's employment with its safety experience, as measured by the various incidence rates. The intuitive assumption is that a company's least safe workers are those with the least experience. These newer workers are generally laid off first leaving a more experienced, and supposedly safer, workforce behind. In this way, industries with declining employments should tend to have lower incidence rates than growing industries.

As shown in Text Table E, every division recorded increases in both employment and hours worked. While accompanying rate increases would be expected by the theory, the magnitude of the increases in all categories is such that it is unlikely that the small increase in hours worked and number of employees could have caused this dramatic increase in the State's incidence rate. This theory is apparently not enough; other influences are obviously affecting industry incidence rates.

Text Table E: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by
Industry Division, Maine, 1983-1984.

Industry (SIC)	Published Employment (in thousands)			Total Hours Worked (in millions)		
	1983	1984	% Chg	1983	1984	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	339.2	357.5	+ 5.5	571.4	592.6	+ 3.7
Agriculture (01-09)	3.6	3.9	+ 8.3	6.4	6.8	+ 6.3
Construction(15-17)	16.9	20.4	+20.7	30.1	35.9	+19.3
Manufacturing(20-39)	109.5	111.6	+ 1.9	206.2	206.5	+ 0.1
Transportation(40-49)	16.4	17.3	+ 5.5	34.6	35.4	+ 2.3
Wholesale Trade(50-51)	19.2	20.2	+ 5.2	36.4	37.8	+ 3.8
Retail Trade(52-59)	75.4	81.0	+ 7.4	108.4	114.2	+ 5.4
Finance(60-67)	18.0	19.1	+ 6.1	31.5	32.8	+ 4.1
Services(70-89)	79.7	80.8	+ 1.4	117.3	122.5	+ 4.4

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment
Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research

The Manufacturing Industry had the greatest share of total employment, about a third, while it recorded a little less than one half of all cases and over three quarters of all illnesses. Retail Trade and Services were just the opposite, with each containing over a fifth of total employment, yet each possessing about one seventh of the total cases. See Text Table F.

Text Table F: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries, and Illnesses by Industry Division, Maine, 1984.

Industry (SIC)	Percent Distribution of			
	Published Employment	Total Cases	Total Injuries	Total Illnesses
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture (01-09)	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6
Construction(15-17)	5.7	10.8	11.2	2.0
Manufacturing(20-39)	31.2	47.5	46.1	73.4
Transportation(40-49)	4.8	5.6	5.7	3.2
Wholesale Trade(50-51)	5.6	5.1	5.1	1.1
Retail Trade(52-59)	22.6	14.7	15.2	4.7
Finance(60-67)	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Services(70-89)	22.6	14.6	14.7	11.8
Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research				

For the thirteen survey years 1972 to 1984, division-level incidence rates for total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays are shown by Charts 6, 7, and 8. Clearly, Construction and Manufacturing are, and always have been, Maine's most hazardous industries, with rates consistently above all other divisions. Similarly, the Finance Industry has remained the least hazardous during the entire period. The other divisions generally experienced incidence rates between that of the Finance Industry and the private sector average.

CHART 6: Total Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division
Maine, 1972-1984

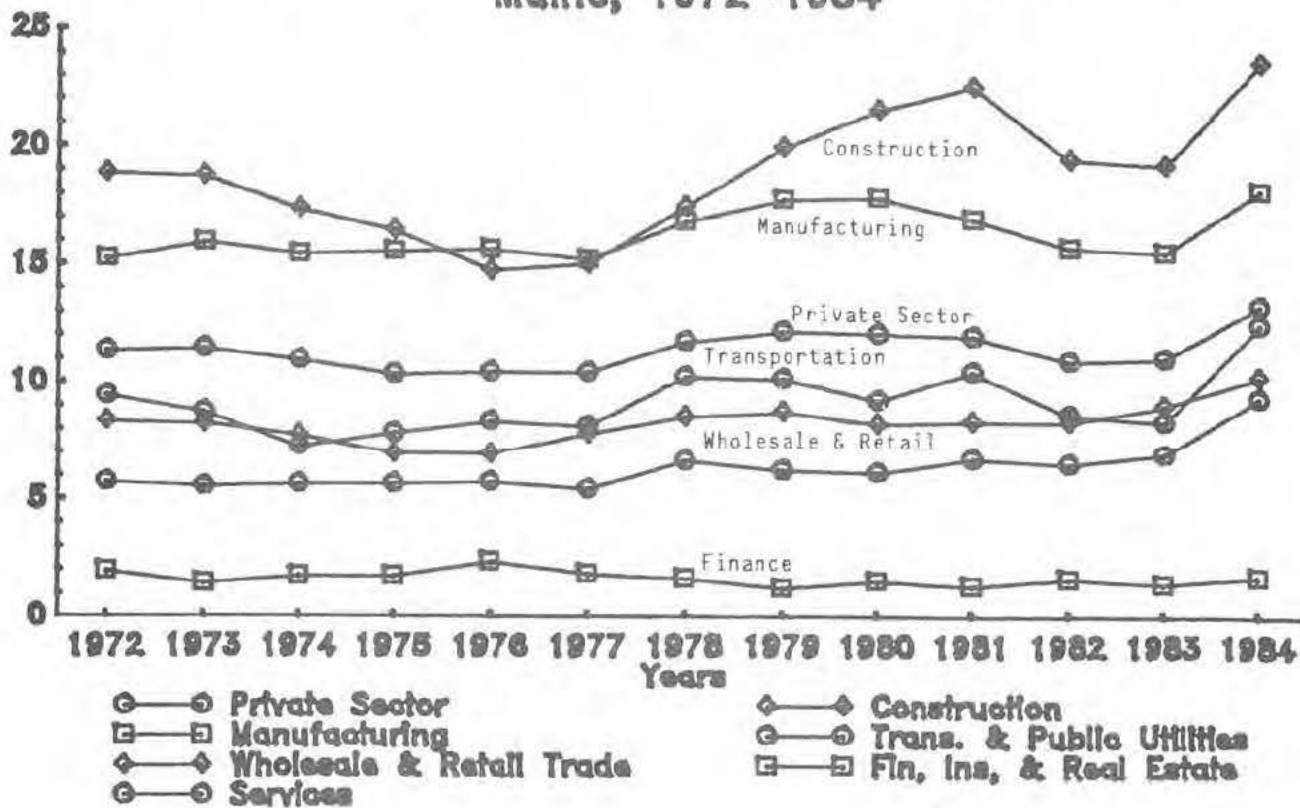


CHART 7: Lost Workday Case Incidence Rates, by Industry Division
Maine, 1972-1984

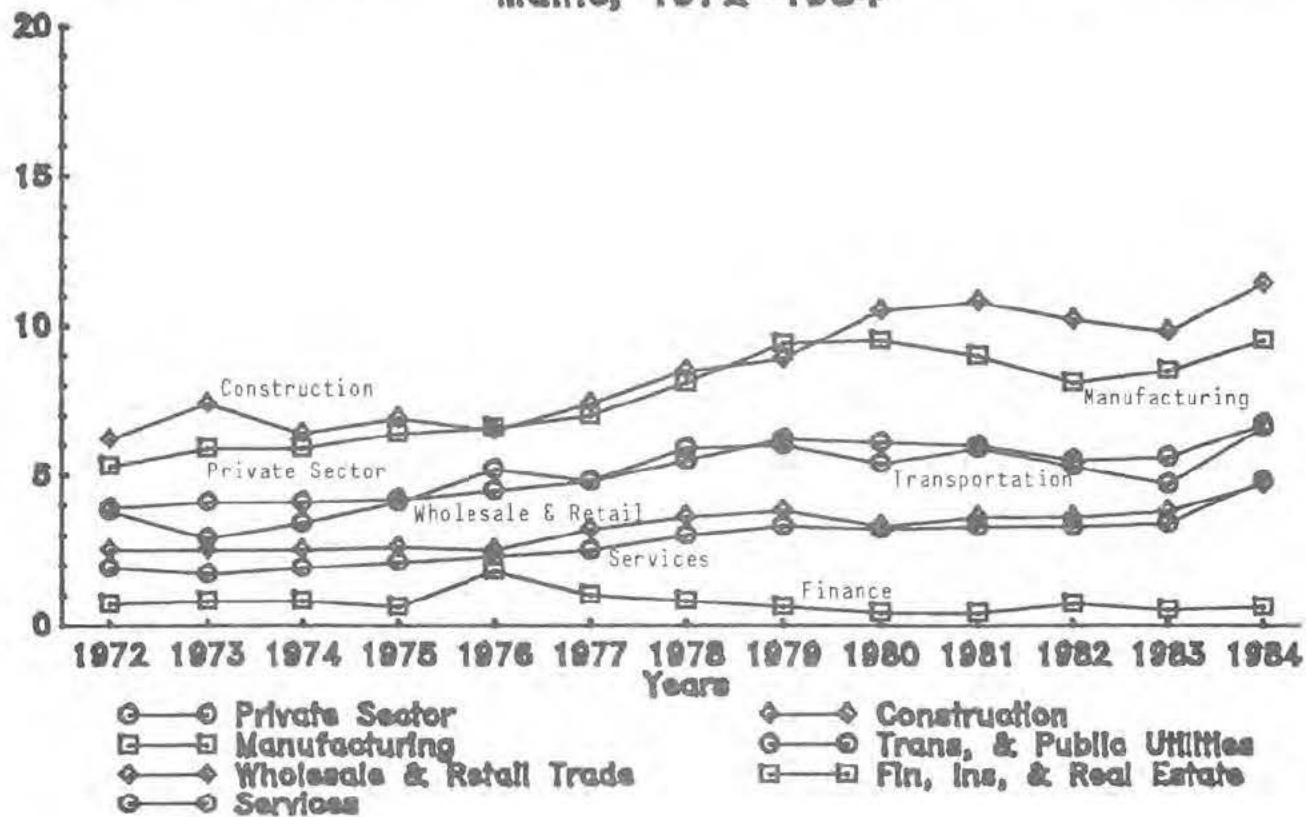
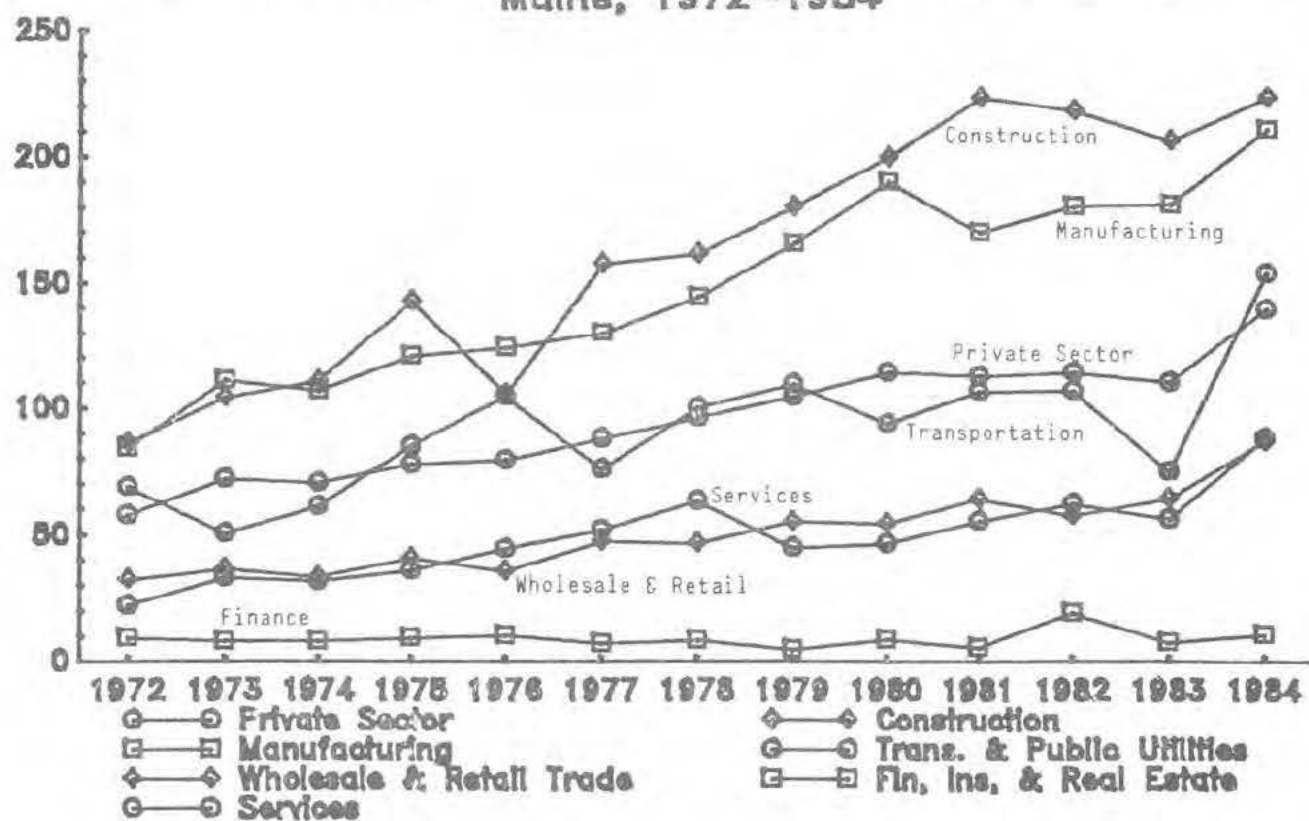


CHART 8: **Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Industry Division
Maine, 1972-1984**



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING INDUSTRY

...experienced a 41% increase in the rate for lost workdays from 1983 to 1984, while the rate for days of restricted work activity increased over 50%.

As noted in the Technical Notes in Appendix A, the OSH Survey does not include agricultural employers with fewer than eleven workers.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

...experienced an increase in all three incidence rates: total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays.

...remained the division with the highest total case incidence rate, and a lost workday incidence rate nearly twice that of the private sector taken as a whole.

...represented about 6% of private sector employment, yet recorded about 11% of all injuries in 1984.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

...remained the largest division, with nearly a third of the private sector's employment.

...again experienced a disproportionate share of cases by recording about half of all injuries and over three quarters of all illnesses.

...recorded an increase in total cases as well as lost workday rates.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES INDUSTRY

...recorded the largest perportional increase in the total case rate of over 49%. The lost workday rate also rose dramatically by over 105%.

WHOLESALE TRADE INDUSTRY

...was the only industry to record a decrease in the total case rate, down 5% from 1983 to 1984 with the cases without lost workdays falling by nearly 16%.

RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRY

...experienced an increase in the total case rate of over 21% with lost workday cases rising by 22%.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

...again the "safest" division in 1984, with lowest incidence rates of any division. However, the division experienced an increase of 21% in the total case rate, lost workday case rate rose 20%, and lost workday incidence rates increased 22%.

...had the lowest proportion of injuries and illnesses with lost workdays, only about 36% of all cases.

SERVICES INDUSTRY

...experienced a rise in the lost workday case rate and in the lost workday rate.

VII. ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1984 there were 43 Major Industry Groups (identified by 2-digit SIC codes, see Glossary) for which incidence rates are published. Of these, 33 groups recorded greater total case incidence rates in 1984 than in 1983, while 8 groups experienced declining rates. The Real Estate (SIC 65) and Personal Services (SIC 72) remained unchanged.

Of these 43 publishable industry groups, the Food and Kindred Products (processing foods, beverages, etc.) experienced the private sector's greatest total case incidence rate with 29.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, about one case for every three workers. The lowest total case rates was Legal Services (SIC 81) with 0.1 cases per 100 workers, or less than one case for every 90 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was about 23 times greater than that of the least hazardous group. Clearly a difference exists in the safety experience among the various groups.

In 1984 there were 14 publishable industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry average (in 1983 there were 14 above-average groups out of 44 publishable that year). Two groups (Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Service, SIC 49; and Amusement and Recreation Services, SIC 79) which had below-average rates last year, in 1984 placed 13th and 14th among the 43 publishable groups in terms of their total case incidence rates. See Text Table G. Two other industry groups (Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods, SIC 51; and Retail Trade Building, Hardware, and Garden Supply, SIC 52) which were above-average in 1983, recorded total case rates in 1984 less than the all-industry rate of 13.2 cases per 100 workers.

Text Table G: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Mainer, 1984.

INDUSTRY (SIC)	Incidence Rates							
	Rank		Total Cases		Lost Workday			
					Cases		Lost Workdays	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Private Sector (01-89)	-	-	11.0	13.2	5.6	6.7	110.1	139.4
Food and Kindred Products (20)	2	1	23.9	29.7	14.1	13.8	188.7	315.1
Lumber and Wood Products (24)	1	2	25.5	28.8	14.1	15.4	292.4	319.2
General Bldg Contractors (15)	3	3	21.4	27.1	11.1	13.9	194.5	231.2
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	4	4	20.9	25.3	6.6	9.3	140.1	187.0
Heavy Const Contractors (16)	5	5	19.6	23.5	9.0	11.0	174.7	249.3
Trucking and Warehousing (42)	11	6	12.8	21.8	7.5	11.8	150.0	370.1
Special Trade Contractors (17)	6	7	17.4	20.9	5.2	9.7	230.0	205.3
Leather and Leather Products (31)	7	8	17.2	19.9	8.8	9.6	213.4	253.6
Textile Mills (22)	10	9	13.0	18.5	7.9	10.0	156.7	219.7
Agricultural Production (01+02)	15	10	13.8	16.5	9.0	9.6	183.6	231.2
Machinery Except Electrical (35)	8	11	14.1	15.0	6.2	5.4	90.6	105.4
Food Stores (54)	13	12	11.5	14.3	3.7	5.5	92.4	97.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary (49)	*	13	10.7	13.9	5.2	6.6	72.7	80.9
Amusement and Recreation (79)	*	14	11.0	13.4	5.9	7.3	52.6	79.5

* Industry groups whose 1983 total case incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry rate.

The 14 groups with above-average total case rates include some from every division except Finance and Services, which are not surprisingly, the two divisions with the private sector's lowest rates. Altogether, these 14 groups accounted for nearly 29% of 1983's total private sector employment but experienced about 49% of all recordable injuries and illnesses.

The "worst of the worst" deserve closer attention. Two groups (Lumber & Wood Products, SIC 24 and Food & Kindred Products, SIC 20) recorded total case rates in 1984 that were more than twice the all-industry average. These two groups together represented only about 6% of private sector employment but recorded about 15% of all injuries and illnesses in 1984. In other words these two very hazardous groups have such a strong influence on these figures that an incidence rate computed for all industries except these two groups would be about 8% lower than if they were included.

Text Table H is a similar ranking of the 11 above-average industry groups in terms of lost workday incidence rates. Trucking and Warehousing had the highest rate with a lost workday rate of 370.1 per 100 workers, which is about three times the private sector average of 139.4.

Text Table H: Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-industry Average, Maine, 1984.

Industry (SIC)	Lost Workday Incidence Rate
Private Sector (01-89)	139.4
Trucking and Warehousing (42)	370.1
Lumber and Wood Products (24)	319.2
Food and Kindred Products (20)	315.1
Leather and Leather Products (31)	253.6
Heavy Const. Contractors (16)	249.3
General Building Contractors (15)	231.2
Textile Mill Products (22)	219.7
Agricultural Production (01+02)	205.5
Special Trade Construction (17)	205.3
Fabricated Metals (34)	187.0
Paper and Allied Products (26)	186.4

* Industry groups whose 1983 lost workday incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry average.

If only injuries are considered, there were 13 groups whose 1984 total case rates exceeded the private sector average. Of these, three groups (Lumber & Wood Products, SIC 24; Food & Kindred Products, SIC 20; and General Building Contractors, SIC 15) experienced injury rates more than double the all-industry average rate. The most hazardous group had an injury incidence rate about two and a half times the all-industry average. See Text Table I.

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups
that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1984.

Industry (SIC)	Injury Incidence Rate
Private Sector (01-89)	12.6
Lumber & Wood Products (24)	28.5
Food & Kindred Products (20)	26.6
General Bldg Contractors (15)	26.2
Heavy Const Contractors (16)	23.4
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	22.6
Trucking and Warehousing (42)	21.6
Special Trade Contractors (17)	20.8
Textile Mill (22)	17.0
Leather & Leather Products (31)	16.4
Agricultural Production (01+02)	16.0
Machinery Except Electrical (35)	14.4
Food Stores (54)	14.3
Amusement & Recreation Services (79)*	13.4

* Industry groups whose 1983 injury incidence rates did not exceed the all-industry average.

The situation is different for illnesses. As shown in Text Table J, only nine groups recorded total case illness rates that exceeded the average. The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses (Leather & Leather Products, SIC 31) experienced illnesses more than six times the average. According to this information, illnesses appear to be more concentrated within the manufacturing sector, while injuries are recorded more generally.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups
that Exceed the All-Industry Average, Maine, 1984.

Industry (SIC)	Illness Incidence Rate
Private Sector (01-89)	0.6
Leather & Leather Products (31)	3.5
Food & Kindred Products (20)	3.1
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	2.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies (36)	2.4
Textile Mill Products (22)*	1.5
Electric Gas and Sanitary Services (49)*	1.2
Rubber and Plastics Products (30)*	1.1
Apparel & other Textile Products (23)	0.8
Social Service (83)*	0.7

* Industry groups whose 1983 illness incidence
rates did not exceed the all-industry average.

VIII. MAINE COMPARED TO OTHER STATES AND TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1984, the total case incidence rate in Maine was about 65% greater than in the United States as a whole, the lost workday case rate was greater by about 82%, and the incidence rate for lost workdays by nearly 120%. For every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the equivalent national rates. See Text Table K.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1984.

Survey Year	Total Cases				Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workdays			
	Maine		United States		Maine		United States		Maine		United States	
	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change
1972	11.3		10.9		3.9		3.3		57.6		47.9	
1973	11.4	+0.9	11.0	+0.9	4.1	+5.1	3.4	+3.0	71.8	+24.7	53.3	+11.3
1974	10.9	-4.4	10.4	-5.5	1.1	0.0	3.5	+2.9	70.1	-2.4	54.6	+2.4
1975	10.3	-5.5	9.1	-12.5	4.2	+2.4	3.3	-5.7	77.6	+10.7	56.1	+2.7
1976	10.4	+1.0	9.2	+1.1	4.5	+7.1	3.5	+6.1	79.2	+2.1	60.5	+7.8
1977	10.4	0.0	9.3	+1.1	4.8	+6.7	3.8	+8.6	87.7	+10.7	61.6	+1.8
1978	11.7	+12.5	9.4	+1.1	5.5	+14.6	4.1	+7.9	96.0	+9.5	63.5	+3.1
1979	12.1	+3.4	9.5	+1.1	6.2	+12.7	4.3	+4.9	104.2	+8.5	67.7	+6.6
1980	12.0	-0.8	8.7	-8.4	6.1	-1.6	4.0	-7.0	113.7	+9.1	65.2	-3.7
1981	11.9	-0.8	8.3	-4.6	6.0	-1.6	3.8	-5.0	112.5	-1.1	61.7	-5.4
1982	10.9	-8.4	7.7	-7.2	5.5	-8.3	3.5	-7.9	114.0	+1.3	58.7	-4.9
1983	11.0	+0.9	7.6	-1.3	5.6	+1.8	3.4	-2.9	110.1	-3.4	58.5	-0.3
1984	13.2	+20.0	8.0	+5.3	6.7	+19.6	3.7	+8.4	139.4	+26.6	63.4	+8.4

This disparity applies also at the division level. In 1984, only the Finance Industry experienced lower rates in Maine than in the United States. For the two Divisions at the other extreme, Manufacturing and Services, Maine's total case rates greatly exceeded the national rates by about 70% and 78% respectively. See Text Table L.

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine, for Maine adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, and for the United States, by Industry Division, 1984.

Industry (SIC)	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine	Maine	U.S.	Maine	Maine	U.S.	Maine	Maine	U.S.
	Unadj	Adjusted		Unadj	Adjusted		Unadj	Adjusted	
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	13.2	12.1	8.0	6.7	6.1	3.7	139.4	124.4	63.4
Construction (15-17)	23.5	22.9	15.5	11.4	11.1	6.9	223.4	219.9	128.1
Manufacturing (20-39)	18.1	17.5	10.6	9.5	8.5	4.7	210.7	164.9	77.9
Transportation (40-49)	12.4	12.3	8.8	6.6	6.4	5.2	153.6	137.4	105.1
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	10.6	10.4	7.2	5.4	5.3	3.5	102.6	100.1	55.5
Retail Trade (52-59)	10.1	10.2	7.5	4.5	4.5	3.2	76.7	78.4	48.4
Finance (60-67)	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	10.4	13.0	13.6
Services (70-89)	9.3	8.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	2.4	88.0	75.8	40.3

Why are Maine's incidence rates so much higher? One possible reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix, the distribution of total employment into the various industries. Obviously, if Maine's private sector had a higher proportion of employment in more hazardous industries than did the nation as a whole, the all-industry rate for Maine would be correspondingly greater. One can investigate this possibility by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparison between states or between a state and the nation. Briefly, the SIM bases the injury and illness experience of one area (Maine, in this case) on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared (the United States). A more complete explanation can be found in Appendix A.

This adjustment has the effect of reducing Maine's total case rate by about 8%, the lost workday case rate by about 9%, and the rate for lost workdays by about 11%. These adjusted rates still exceed the equivalent national rates, but by less than the unadjusted rates. In most cases, SIM adjusting Maine's division-level rates acts to bring them closer to the equivalent national rates. Again, in most cases, the adjusted Maine rates remain greater than the equivalent national rates. From this information, one can conclude that other factors come into play. Differences in the industry mix are not the only reason that Maine's incidence rates are higher than those for the nation as a whole.

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}				
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	13.2	6.7	6.1	123.7	139.4	6.5
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	13.2	7.3	7.3	142.2	161.6	5.8
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	16.5	9.6	9.4	201.2	205.5	6.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	23.5	11.4	11.2	213.9	223.4	12.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	27.1	13.9	13.5	227.3	231.2	13.1
General Contractors - Residential	152	20.0	10.9	10.8	188.0	191.8	9.1
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	35.5	17.7	17.0	277.7	281.8	17.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	23.5	11.0	10.8	239.1	249.3	12.5
Highway & Street Construction	161	21.6	8.8	8.8	202.3	216.4	12.8
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	20.9	9.7	9.6	192.0	205.3	11.2
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	18.6	6.1	5.9	93.0	95.7	12.5
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	20.5	8.9	8.8	235.9	237.6	11.6
MANUFACTURING	20-39	18.1	9.5	7.9	177.4	210.7	8.6
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	29.7	13.8	12.8	297.0	315.1	15.9
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	26.7	12.1	11.6	155.2	168.6	14.6
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	29.5	15.4	13.4	413.1	446.7	14.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	18.5	10.0	9.5	212.7	219.7	8.5
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	21.3	10.7	10.6	256.36	262.4	10.6
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	11.9	6.9	5.6	93.0	124.6	5.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	28.8	15.4	14.3	292.8	319.2	13.4
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	28.7	17.7	17.6	386.5	392.0	11.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	28.7	16.8	15.2	292.6	331.9	11.9
Misc Wood Products	249	28.2	13.1	11.4	237.1	278.8	15.1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	9.0	5.6	4.0	141.2	186.4	3.4
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	8.5	5.5	3.8	128.3	173.9	3.0

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	9.7	4.1	4.1	54.0	57.4	5.6	
Newspapers	271	7.1	3.0	3.0	37.2	37.2	4.1	
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	11.6	6.5	6.1	120.4	132.5	5.1	
Misc Plastic Products	307	10.6	5.8	5.3	121.1	130.7	4.8	
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	19.9	9.6	8.6	214.7	253.6	10.3	
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	32.3	15.8	11.0	221.2	282.5	16.5	
Footwear Except Rubber	314	18.6	9.1	8.6	226.1	267.2	9.5	
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	25.3	9.3	8.6	150.2	187.0	16.0	
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	15.0	5.4	4.8	93.0	105.4	9.6	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	10.8	4.4	3.9	66.0	70.4	6.4	
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	7.3	2.5	2.5	43.2	46.4	4.8	
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	12.4	6.6	6.4	147.2	153.6	5.8	
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	7.4	5.7	4.9	72.6	84.2	1.7	
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	21.8	11.8	11.8	359.8	370.1	9.9	
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	21.6	11.9	11.9	325.5	336.4	9.6	
COMMUNICATIONS	48	3.0	1.0	0.8	16.9	19.0	2.0	
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	13.9	6.6	6.5	75.8	80.9	7.3	
Electric Services	491	14.6	6.5	6.5	82.8	88.7	8.1	
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	10.2	4.7	4.5	79.9	86.9	5.5	
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	10.6	5.4	5.1	93.4	102.6	5.2	
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	9.2	4.7	4.6	80.1	86.1	4.5	
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	12.1	6.1	5.6	107.6	120.1	6.0	

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}				
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	10.1	4.5	4.4	76.7	83.2	5.6
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	7.6	4.1	3.5	107.0	110.3	3.5
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	9.4	4.8	4.2	96.4	99.7	4.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	11.7	5.9	5.6	97.1	100.0	5.8
Department Stores	531	12.8	5.9	5.4	107.2	109.3	6.9
FOOD STORES	54	14.3	5.5	5.4	86.4	97.2	8.8
Grocery Stores	541	15.2	5.7	5.6	91.2	103.0	9.5
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	12.2	5.7	5.6	100.2	103.5	6.5
New & Used Car Dealers	551	14.1	5.9	5.9	105.0	109.2	8.2
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	7.9	3.7	3.3	60.4	62.0	4.2
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	10.4	4.1	4.0	44.6	49.1	6.3
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	5.6	3.2	3.0	84.6	98.9	2.4
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	13.1	7.4	6.8	154.4	176.9	5.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	1.7	0.6	0.6	9.9	10.4	1.1
BANKING	60	1.2	0.4	0.4	4.4	4.4	0.8
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	1.6	0.5	0.5	3.6	3.6	1.1
INSURANCE	63	1.2	0.6	0.6	14.8	15.5	0.6
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	2.5	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.9	2.0
REAL ESTATE	65	4.8	1.8	1.6	26.1	29.4	3.0

TABLE 1 (continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
SERVICES	70-89	9.3	4.8	4.5	83.1	88.0	4.5
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	11.3	5.5	5.4	90.5	93.2	5.8
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	13.7	6.6	6.6	113.3	116.3	7.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.0	2.0	1.9	46.5	47.0	1.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	4.8	3.3	3.0	28.4	28.7	1.5
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	12.1	4.6	4.4	105.0	111.4	7.5
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	13.4	7.3	6.4	74.4	79.5	6.1
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	11.4	6.2	5.9	125.3	133.5	5.2
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	17.9	10.6	9.6	242.6	257.8	7.3
Hospitals	806	11.2	5.8	5.6	91.8	98.8	5.4
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	x
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	11.3	4.3	4.3	33.8	35.5	7.0
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	10.5	4.4	4.1	54.8	59.0	6.1
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.8	1.3	1.3	57.3	60.0	1.5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3.5	2.2	2.2	32.8	36.0	1.3

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	12.6	6.4	5.8	115.5	129.0	6.2
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	12.8	7.1	7.1	136.3	155.7	5.6
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	16.0	9.2	9.1	196.6	201.2	6.5
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	23.3	11.3	11.1	208.9	218.4	12.0
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	26.2	13.7	13.3	213.6	217.5	12.9
General Contractors - Residential	152	19.7	10.8	10.7	185.0	188.8	8.9
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	34.9	17.3	16.6	251.7	255.8	17.6
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	23.4	10.9	10.7	239.0	249.2	12.5
Highway & Street Construction	161	21.5	8.7	8.7	202.1	216.2	12.8
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	20.8	9.7	9.6	190.9	204.2	11.1
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	18.6	6.1	5.9	93.0	95.7	12.5
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	20.2	8.7	8.6	231.9	233.5	11.5
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>20-39</u>	16.7	8.8	7.4	160.8	188.6	7.9
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	26.6	12.3	11.8	270.9	282.0	14.3
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	24.6	11.4	11.0	145.8	158.1	13.2
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	23.7	11.9	11.5	348.0	355.7	11.8
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	17.0	9.6	9.1	207.5	214.4	7.4
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	18.8	10.0	9.9	246.2	252.0	8.8
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	11.1	6.3	5.3	89.2	109.7	4.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	28.5	15.3	14.2	290.6	316.9	13.2
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	28.6	17.6	17.5	384.3	389.8	11.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	28.3	16.6	15.0	288.7	328.0	11.7
Misc Wood Products	249	27.6	12.9	11.2	235.5	277.0	14.7
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	8.7	5.4	3.9	137.3	180.1	3.3
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	8.2	5.3	3.7	124.7	167.5	2.9

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	9.7	4.1	4.1	54.0	57.4	5.6
Newspapers	271	7.1	3.0	3.0	37.2	37.2	4.1
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	10.5	5.9	5.5	99.5	111.2	4.6
Misc Plastic Products	307	10.0	5.4	4.9	102.6	111.9	4.6
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	16.4	7.5	6.7	145.4	159.9	8.9
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	29.8	15.1	10.4	211.3	272.2	14.7
Footwear Except Rubber	314	14.8	6.7	6.4	144.5	155.2	8.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	22.6	8.3	7.8	140.9	168.2	14.3
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	14.4	5.2	4.7	86.0	95.4	9.2
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	8.4	3.8	3.4	52.4	55.6	4.6
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	4.6	2.2	2.2	33.8	36.2	2.4
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	12.0	6.4	6.2	145.5	151.9	5.6
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	7.1	5.4	4.6	71.4	83.0	1.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	21.6	11.7	11.7	359.1	369.4	9.8
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	21.4	11.8	11.8	324.7	335.6	9.5
COMMUNICATIONS	48	3.0	1.0	0.8	16.9	19.0	2.0
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	12.7	6.3	6.2	68.6	73.7	6.4
Electric Services	491	13.2	6.2	6.2	74.3	80.2	7.0
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	10.0	4.6	4.4	76.4	82.6	5.4
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	10.2	5.3	5.0	91.1	99.6	4.9
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	9.0	4.6	4.5	77.5	82.1	4.4
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	11.6	6.1	5.6	105.5	118.0	5.5

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays		
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	9.9	4.4	4.3	73.0	78.6	5.5	
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	7.6	4.1	3.5	107.0	110.3	3.5	
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	9.4	4.8	4.2	96.4	99.7	4.6	
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	11.7	5.9	5.6	97.1	100.0	5.8	
Department Stores	531	12.8	5.9	5.4	107.2	109.3	6.9	
FOOD STORES	54	14.3	5.5	5.4	82.4	93.2	8.8	
Grocery Stores	541	15.2	5.7	5.6	86.9	98.7	9.5	
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	11.6	5.2	5.1	85.7	88.6	6.4	
New & Used Car Dealers	551	13.8	5.6	5.6	86.9	90.3	8.2	
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	7.9	3.7	3.3	60.4	62.0	4.2	
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	10.2	4.1	4.0	44.6	49.1	6.1	
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	5.4	3.0	2.9	79.7	89.2	2.4	
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	13.1	7.4	6.8	154.4	176.9	5.7	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	1.6	0.6	0.6	9.1	9.6	1.0	
BANKING	60	1.2	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.3	0.8	
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	1.6	0.5	0.5	3.6	3.6	1.1	
INSURANCE	63	1.2	0.6	0.6	14.5	15.2	0.6	
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	2.0	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.9	1.5	
REAL ESTATE	65	4.7	1.7	1.5	23.1	26.4	3.0	

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
SERVICES	70-89	9.0	4.6	4.3	78.2	83.0	4.4
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	11.3	5.5	5.4	90.5	93.2	5.8
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	13.7	6.6	6.6	113.3	116.3	7.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.0	2.0	1.9	46.5	47.0	1.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	4.8	3.3	3.0	27.4	27.7	1.5
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	11.6	4.6	4.4	105.0	111.4	7.0
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	13.4	7.3	6.4	74.4	79.5	6.1
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	10.8	5.8	5.5	118.1	126.3	5.0
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	17.8	10.5	9.5	236.3	251.5	7.3
Hospitals	806	10.3	5.1	4.9	82.1	89.1	5.2
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	x
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	11.1	4.1	4.1	27.3	29.0	7.0
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	9.6	4.1	3.8	42.5	46.3	5.7
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.7	1.2	1.2	51.3	54.0	1.5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	3.2	2.0	2.0	29.0	30.7	1.2

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	0.6	0.3	0.3	8.2	10.4	0.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.9	5.9	0.2
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.6	0.3	0.3	4.3	4.3	x
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.0	5.0	0.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.5	0.2	0.2	13.7	13.7	0.2
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.0	3.0	0.2
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	0.6	0.4	0.4	26.0	26.0	0.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.1	x	x	1.1	1.1	0.1
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.0	4.1	0.1
MANUFACTURING	20-39	1.4	0.7	0.5	16.6	22.1	0.7
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	3.1	1.5	1.0	26.1	33.1	1.6
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	2.1	0.7	0.6	9.4	10.5	1.4
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	5.8	3.5	1.9	65.1	91.0	2.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1.5	0.4	0.4	5.2	5.3	1.1
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	2.5	0.7	0.7	10.1	10.4	1.8
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	0.8	0.6	0.3	3.8	14.9	0.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.3	0.2
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.2	x
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.9	3.9	0.2
Misc Wood Products	249	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.4
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.9	6.3	0.1
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.6	6.4	0.1

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	1.1	0.6	0.6	20.9	21.3	0.5
Misc Plastic Products	307	0.6	0.4	0.4	18.5	18.8	0.2
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	3.5	2.1	1.9	69.3	93.7	1.4
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	2.5	0.7	0.6	9.9	10.3	1.8
Footwear Except Rubber	314	3.8	2.4	2.2	81.6	112.0	1.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	2.7	1.0	0.8	9.3	18.8	1.7
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	0.6	0.2	0.1	7.0	10.0	0.4
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	2.4	0.6	0.5	13.6	14.8	1.8
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	2.7	0.3	0.3	9.4	10.2	2.4
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.7	0.2
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	-
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	1.2	0.3	0.3	7.2	7.2	0.9
Electric Services	491	1.4	0.3	0.3	8.5	8.5	1.1
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4	4.3	0.1
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.0	0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	4.0	0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.5	x	x	2.1	2.1	0.5
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.7	4.6	0.1

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	INCIDENCE RATES ^{3/}					
		Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
FOOD STORES	54	x	x	x	4.0	4.0	x
Grocery Stores	541	x	x	x	4.3	4.3	x
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	0.6	0.5	0.5	14.5	14.9	0.1
New & Used Car Dealers	551	0.3	0.3	0.3	18.1	18.9	x
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.9	9.7	x
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	0.1	x	x	0.8	0.8	0.1
BANKING	60	x	x	x	1.1	1.1	-
INSURANCE	63	x	x	x	0.3	0.3	-
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & SERVICES	64	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5
REAL ESTATE	65	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	3.0	-
<u>SERVICES</u>	70-89	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.9	5.0	0.1
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	x	-	-	-	-	x
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	x	-	-	-	-	x
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	0.5	x	x	x	x	0.5
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.6	0.4	0.4	7.2	7.2	0.2
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3	6.3	-
Hospitals	806	0.9	0.7	0.7	9.7	9.7	0.2
LEGAL SERVICES	81	x	-	-	-	-	x
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.5	6.5	x
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.7	0.3	0.3	12.3	12.7	0.4
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.0	6.0	-
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.8	5.3	0.1

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>01-89</u>	39,210	19,865	17,941	366,539	46,465	413,004	19,328	21
<u>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING</u>	<u>01-09</u>	447	247	246	4,827	660	5,487	197	22
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	255	147	146	3,089	66	3,155	105	21
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15-17</u>	4,217	2,047	2,013	38,441	1,718	40,159	2,167	20
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,589	818	799	13,383	229	13,612	768	17
General Contractors - Residential	152	604	329	327	5,691	115	5,806	275	18
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	985	489	472	7,692	114	7,805	493	16
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	926	433	425	9,424	401	9,825	493	23
Highway & Street Construction	161	397	162	162	3,727	259	3,986	235	25
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,702	796	789	15,634	1,088	16,722	906	21
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	290	95	93	1,457	43	1,500	195	16
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	462	199	198	5,313	37	5,350	263	27
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>20-39</u>	18,610	9,741	8,179	183,179	34,435	217,614	8,866	22
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2,043	950	884	20,464	1,247	21,711	1,092	23
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	501	227	219	2,925	252	3,177	274	14
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	466	212	184	5,683	462	6,145	194	29

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry* Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1,312	711	679	15,156	504	15,660	601	22
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	706	355	351	8,469	201	8,670	351	24
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	457	264	215	3,573	1,215	4,788	193	18
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,690	1,972	1,834	37,389	3,372	40,761	1,717	21
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	1,090	671	666	14,645	207	14,852	418	22
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	909	532	481	9,268	1,246	10,514	377	20
Misc Wood Products	249	1,252	580	502	10,512	1,849	12,361	672	21
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,758	1,084	775	27,311	8,734	36,045	674	33
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	1,369	889	617	20,659	7,342	28,001	480	31
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	393	167	165	2,180	136	2,316	226	14
Newspapers	271	155	66	66	806	-	806	89	22
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	503	284	263	5,258	528	5,786	219	20
Misc Plastic Products	307	372	204	187	4,244	337	4,581	168	22
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,888	1,387	1,251	31,296	5,682	36,978	1,501	27
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	459	224	156	3,139	870	4,009	235	18
Footwear Except Rubber	314	2,181	1,066	998	26,450	4,812	31,262	1,115	29
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	768	282	258	4,554	1,116	5,670	486	20
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	629	227	204	3,897	520	4,417	402	19
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	960	388	357	5,915	397	6,312	572	16
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	400	137	134	2,361	175	2,536	263	19

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	2,196	1,162	1,133	26,033	1,132	27,165	1,027	23
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	136	105	90	1,335	213	1,548	31	12
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,171	636	635	19,324	555	19,879	528	31
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	1,087	600	600	16,411	551	16,962	480	28
COMMUNICATION	48	139	46	39	803	99	902	93	20
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	450	212	210	2,459	167	2,626	238	12
Electric Services	491	402	180	180	2,277	163	2,440	222	14
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	7,747	3,597	3,458	61,435	5,449	66,884	4,150	18
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1,996	1,017	968	17,669	1,738	19,407	979	19
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	889	456	446	7,783	589	8,372	433	18
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,107	561	522	9,886	1,149	11,035	546	20
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	5,751	2,580	2,490	43,766	3,711	47,477	3,171	18
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	261	141	123	3,718	116	3,834	120	27
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	187	96	84	1,927	66	1,993	91	21

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	717	361	343	5,980	181	6,161	356	17
Department Stores	531	571	262	244	4,802	94	4,896	309	19
FOOD STORES	54	1,436	553	544	8,653	1,084	9,737	863	18
Grocery Stores	541	1,401	527	518	8,388	1,082	9,470	874	18
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,021	477	471	8,487	284	8,771	544	18
New & Used Car Dealers	551	676	283	283	4,980	200	5,180	393	18
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	195	92	83	1,500	39	1,539	103	17
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,469	579	570	6,288	628	6,916	890	12
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	532	304	287	8,036	1,360	9,396	228	31
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	259	146	135	3,054	445	3,499	113	24
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	265	97	95	1,628	80	1,708	168	18
BANKING	60	82	29	29	288	-	288	53	10
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	77	25	25	170	-	170	52	7
INSURANCE	63	56	27	27	680	30	710	29	26
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	47	9	9	55	-	55	38	6
REAL ESTATE	65	73	27	25	393	50	443	46	16

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{3/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	37,299	18,896	17,099	342,354	40,072	382,426	18,389	20
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	435	241	240	4,628	660	5,288	191	22
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	246	142	141	3,023	66	3,089	101	21
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	4,178	2,027	1,993	37,538	1,716	39,254	2,151	19
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	1,561	804	785	12,574	229	12,803	757	16
General Contractors - Residential	152	594	326	324	5,601	115	5,716	268	18
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	967	478	461	6,973	114	7,087	489	15
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	924	431	423	9,421	401	9,822	493	23
Highway & Street Construction	161	395	160	160	3,724	259	3,983	235	25
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,693	792	785	15,543	1,086	16,629	901	21
Plumbing Heating Air Conditioning	171	290	95	93	1,457	43	1,500	195	16
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	455	195	194	5,222	35	5,257	260	27
MANUFACTURING	20-39	17,208	9,053	7,612	166,065	28,740	194,805	8,152	22
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,828	845	812	18,665	763	19,428	982	23
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	462	214	208	2,748	231	2,979	248	14
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	327	164	158	4,788	106	4,894	163	30

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{3/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1,207	682	650	14,785	494	15,279	525	22
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	622	331	327	8,136	191	8,327	291	25
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	427	242	202	3,426	787	4,213	185	17
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,648	1,956	1,818	37,109	3,361	40,470	1,691	21
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	1,085	667	662	14,560	207	14,767	417	22
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	899	527	476	9,145	1,246	10,391	372	20
Misc Wood Products	249	1,226	573	495	10,440	1,838	12,278	653	21
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,692	1,045	755	26,550	8,278	34,828	647	33
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	1,316	856	603	20,077	6,886	26,963	460	31
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	393	167	165	2,180	136	2,316	226	14
Newspapers	271	155	66	66	806	-	806	89	12
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	457	258	238	4,344	511	4,855	199	19
Misc Plastic Products	307	349	189	173	3,595	327	3,922	160	21
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,387	1,087	978	21,190	2,119	23,309	1,300	21
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	423	214	148	2,998	864	3,862	209	18
Footwear Except Rubber	314	1,734	787	744	16,905	1,255	18,160	947	23
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	688	253	235	4,271	829	5,100	435	20
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	603	217	198	3,605	395	4,000	386	18
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	750	337	308	4,694	286	4,980	413	15
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	250	121	120	1,849	131	1,980	129	16

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases ^{3/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	2,135	1,134	1,105	25,733	1,131	26,864	994	24
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	130	99	84	1,313	213	1,526	31	15
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	1,161	629	628	19,285	554	19,839	525	32
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	1,077	593	593	16,372	550	16,922	477	29
COMMUNICATION	48	139	46	39	803	99	902	93	20
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	411	203	201	2,226	167	2,393	208	12
Electric Services	491	363	171	171	2,044	163	2,207	192	13
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	7,588	3,522	3,387	58,905	4,820	63,725	4,066	18
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	1,927	1,000	952	17,228	1,600	18,828	927	19
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	868	443	434	7,532	451	7,983	425	18
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,059	557	518	9,696	1,149	10,845	502	19
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	5,661	2,522	2,435	41,677	3,220	44,897	3,139	18
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	261	141	123	3,718	116	3,834	120	27
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	187	96	84	1,927	66	1,993	91	21

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	717	361	343	5,980	181	6,161	356	17
Department Stores	531	571	262	244	4,802	94	4,896	309	19
FOOD STORES	54	1,433	551	542	8,257	1,084	9,341	882	17
Grocery Stores	541	1,398	525	516	7,992	1,082	9,074	873	17
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	976	437	431	7,262	246	7,508	539	17
New & Used Car Dealers	551	659	268	268	4,123	162	4,285	391	16
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	195	92	83	1,500	39	1,539	103	17
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,445	579	570	6,288	628	6,916	866	12
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	514	288	274	7,568	907	8,475	226	29
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	259	146	135	3,054	445	3,499	113	24
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE</u>	60-67	252	93	91	1,495	80	1,575	159	17
BANKING	60	81	28	28	215	-	215	53	8
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	77	25	25	170	-	170	52	7
INSURANCE	63	55	26	26	665	30	695	29	27
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	38	9	9	55	-	55	29	6
REAL ESTATE	65	71	25	23	348	50	398	46	16

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
SERVICES	70-89	5,496	2,819	2,664	47,919	2,925	50,844	2,676	18
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	578	282	277	4,602	136	4,738	296	17
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	550	266	264	4,560	121	4,681	284	18
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	68	46	43	1,054	11	1,065	22	23
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	310	212	194	1,745	18	1,763	98	8
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	270	108	103	2,441	149	2,590	162	24
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	248	135	118	1,379	94	1,473	113	11
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	2,910	1,564	1,470	31,632	2,186	33,818	1,345	22
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,272	748	681	16,910	1,088	17,998	524	24
Hospitals	806	1,526	755	728	12,255	1,046	13,301	770	18
LEGAL SERVICES	81	2	2	2	11	-	11	-	6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	449	166	166	1,107	69	1,176	283	7
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	432	181	168	1,879	167	2,046	251	11
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	40	18	18	746	40	786	22	44
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	106	65	65	959	55	1,014	41	16

See footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1,914	969	842	24,185	6,393	30,578	939	32
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	12	6	6	199	-	199	6	33
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	9	5	5	66	-	66	4	13
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	39	20	20	903	2	905	16	45
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	28	14	14	809	-	809	11	58
General Contractors - Residential	152	10	3	3	90	-	90	7	30
General Contractors - Nonresidential	154	18	11	11	719	-	719	4	65
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	2	2	2	3	-	3	-	2
Highway & Street Construction	161	2	2	2	3	-	3	-	2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	9	4	4	91	2	93	5	23
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	7	4	4	91	2	93	3	23
MANUFACTURING	20-39	1,402	688	567	17,114	5,695	22,809	714	33
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	215	105	72	1,799	484	2,283	110	22
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	39	13	11	177	21	198	26	15
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	79	48	26	895	356	1,251	31	26
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	105	29	29	371	10	381	76	13
Broad Woven Fabric Mills Wool	223	84	24	24	333	10	343	60	14

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{3/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	30	22	13	147	428	575	8	26
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	42	16	16	280	11	291	26	18
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	5	4	4	85	-	85	1	21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	10	5	5	123	-	123	5	25
Misc Wood Products	249	26	7	7	72	11	83	19	12
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	66	39	20	761	456	1,217	27	31
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	53	33	14	582	456	1,038	20	31
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	46	26	25	914	17	931	20	36
Misc Plastic Products	307	23	15	14	649	10	659	8	44
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	501	300	273	10,106	3,563	13,669	201	46
Leather Tanning & Finishing	311	36	10	8	141	6	147	26	15
Footwear Except Rubber	314	447	279	254	9,545	3,557	13,102	168	47
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	80	29	23	283	287	570	51	20
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	26	10	6	292	125	417	16	42
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	210	51	49	1,221	111	1,332	159	26
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	150	16	14	512	44	556	134	35

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
<u>TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	40-49	61	28	28	300	1	301	33	11
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	40	6	6	6	22	-	22	-	4
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	39	9	9	233	-	233	30	26
Electric Services	491	39	9	9	233	-	233	30	26
<u>WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES</u>	50-59	159	75	71	2,530	629	3,159	84	42
<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>	50-51	69	17	16	441	138	579	52	34
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	21	13	12	251	138	389	8	30
WHOLESALE TRADE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	48	4	4	190	-	190	44	48
<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>	52-59	90	58	55	2,089	491	2,580	32	44
FOOD STORES	54	3	2	2	396	-	396	1	198
Grocery Stores	541	3	2	2	396	-	396	1	198
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	45	40	40	1,225	38	1,263	5	32
New & Used Car Dealers	551	17	15	15	857	38	895	2	60
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	18	16	13	468	453	921	2	58

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total Cases ^{4/}	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	13	4	4	133	-	133	9	33
BANKING	60	1	1	1	73	-	73	-	73
INSURANCE	63	1	1	1	15	-	15	-	15
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & SERVICE	64	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
REAL ESTATE	65	2	2	2	45	-	45	-	23
SERVICES	70-89	225	148	146	3,006	66	3,072	77	21
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hotels Tourist Courts & Motels	701	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	3	2	2	62	-	62	1	31
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	12	1	1	1	-	1	11	1
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	157	116	116	1,922	-	1,922	41	17
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	8	8	8	454	-	454	-	57
Hospitals	806	123	98	98	1,447	-	1,447	25	15
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	9	7	7	262	-	262	2	37
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	31	14	12	544	18	562	17	40

See footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 6 (continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1984

INDUSTRY ^{1/}	SIC ^{2/}	Total ^{4/} Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Case
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2	2	2	88	-	88	-	44
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	9	6	6	127	48	175	3	29

See footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 7

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses, by Category of Illness, Maine, 1984

Category of Illness	Recordable Illnesses
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	635
Dust diseases of the lung	9
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	78
Poisoning (Systemic effects of toxic materials)	35
Disorders due to physical agents	108
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	837
All other occupational illnesses	212
TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES ^{5/}	1,914

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-7:

1. Industry Division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.
2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition.
3. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated using

$$\text{Rate} = N \times 200,000 / \text{EH}$$

Where N = number of injuries, illnesses, total cases, or lost workdays.

200,000 = base for 100 full-time-equivalent workers, working 40 hours per week and 50 weeks per year.

EH = number of exposure hours, total hours worked by all employees during the survey year.

4. Incidence rates of total cases and numbers of total cases includes fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. However, because of rounding, the sum of the rates (and the sum of the numbers) for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. Similarly, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.
5. Because of rounding, the figures given for total number of illnesses in Table 6 and in Table 7 disagree.

NOTE: DASHES indicate no data reported.

ASTERISKS (*) in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates of cases/workdays less than 0.5 per 100 workers; and in Tables 4, 5, and 6 indicate numbers of cases/workdays less than 5.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12) and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services on construction on mining sites are also included.

APPENDIX A: SCOPE OF THE SURVEY & TECHNICAL NOTES

SCOPE OF THE 1984 OSH SURVEY

The 1984 OSH Injuries and Illnesses Survey relates to the following Industry Divisions in the State of Maine: Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing (SIC 01-09); Mining (SIC 10-14); Contract Construction (SIC 15-17); Manufacturing (SIC 20-39); Transportation & Public Utilities (SIC 40-49); Wholesale Trade (SIC 50-51); Retail Trade (SIC 52-59); Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (SIC 60-67); and Services (SIC 70-89, except Private Households SIC 88).

All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) in these industries are covered. Excluded are self-employed individuals, agricultural employers with fewer than eleven workers, domestic employers, and Federal/State/Local government units. Also excluded for the 1984 OSH Survey were small employers in certain low-hazard industries, in an attempt to reduce the reporting burden for those employers.

Survey questionnaires were initially mailed to 3,324 sample units. A relatively small proportion (353 or 10%) of these were later excluded because they were no longer in operation, were found to be not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report that was completed for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same establishment, or were not deliverable by the Postal Service because of an inadequate address. Original and follow-up mailings and/or telephone calls resulted in 2,842 usable questionnaires out of a possible 2,971 for a 96% usable response rate.

To maintain comparability with prior years' OSH Surveys, a statistical method was used for generating the estimates to represent the small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed for 1984. The estimating procedure involved averaging the data reported by small employers for the 1980, 1981, and 1982 surveys. In addition, information was received from Federal sources on the injuries and illnesses at Maine's 102 railroad and mining establishments, which are surveyed separately.

ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry were obtained by first weighting the data for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. Each of the sampling cell estimates was then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry was adjusted for births by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined by information entered in Section III (Nature of Business) of the survey questionnaire. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the respondent as the most important product or activity.

STANDARD INDUSTRY MIX

Because rates among industries vary greatly, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could derive the wrong impression that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates (such as Maine) has a poor overall safety record when compared with the national rate or with rates from other states.

To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the desired result were an All-Industry state rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM), and the formula is shown below:

$$\frac{\sum (X_i * Y_i)}{(\sum X_i) - X_o}$$

X_i = national employment for the i^{th} industry
 Y_i = unadjusted incidence rate for the i^{th} industry
 X_o = employment for industries absent from the state

By this method, a state's rates can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries, as was done for Maine in Section VIII. Remaining differences are then clearly due to other factors, at present undetermined.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Occupational
Safety and Health Administration

1984 OSHA No. 200-S
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1984)

O.M.B. NO. 1220-0045
Approval expires 12/31/85

THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-596. FAILURE TO REPORT
CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1984 Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1984 in the establishment(s) covered by this report. Include all classes of employees: full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, etc. See the instructions for an example of an annual average employment calculation (Round to the nearest whole number.) 	II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1984 Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1984 by all employees covered by this report. DO NOT include any non-worktime even though paid such as vacations, sick leave, etc. If employees worked low hours in 1984 due to lay-offs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.) 	III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1984 A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report. <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Services	B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1984 annual value of production, sales or receipts. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: right; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;">%</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: right; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;">%</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: right; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;">%</div>	C. If this report includes any establishment(s) which perform services for other units of your company, indicate the primary type of service or support provided. (Check as many as apply.) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Central administration <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Research, development and testing <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Storage (warehouse) <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (specify) _____ 	IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION If the establishment(s) covered by this report had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1984, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> (Leave this box blank.) <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>	V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1984? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. No (Please complete section VII) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII)	<p>Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses.</p> <p>PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the BLS, OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Complete and return ONLY THIS FORM within 3 weeks </div>
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VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1984)

- Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1984 OSHA No. 200.
- Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1984.
- Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).
- Note: First aid when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SIC Sch. No. Ck. Sub.

EDIT

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES						OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES												
Injury-Related Fatalities DEATHS**	Injuries with Lost Workdays				Injuries Without Lost Workdays*	Type of Illness: Enter the number of checks from the appropriate OSHA columns in the log. No. 200							Illness-Related Fatalities DEATHS**	Illnesses with Lost Workdays				Illnesses Without Lost Workdays*
	Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Injury cases with days away from work	Days away from work	Days of restricted work activity		Occupational skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses		Illness cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Illness cases with days away from work	Days away from work	Days of restricted work activity	
Number of checks in col. 1 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (1)	Number of checks in col. 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (2)	Number of checks in col. 3 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (3)	Sum of days in col. 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (4)	Sum of days in col. 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (5)	Number of checks in col. 6 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (6)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	Number of checks in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (8)	Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (9)	Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (10)	Sum of days in col. 11 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (11)	Sum of days in col. 12 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (12)	Number of checks in col. 13 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (13)

* WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS—CASES (WITH NO DAYS LOST) RESULTING IN EITHER: DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, RESTRICTION OF WORK OR MOTION, TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB OR MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID.

** IF YOU LISTED FATALITIES IN COLUMNS (1) AND/OR (8), PLEASE GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OR EVENT WHICH CAUSED EACH FATALITY IN THE "COMMENTS" SECTION BELOW.

VII. REPORT PREPARED BY (please print or type)

NAME _____ COMMENTS _____

TITLE _____

SIGNATURE _____

AREA CODE AND PHONE _____

DATE _____

RETURN TO:

State of Maine
Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
State House Station 45
Augusta, Maine 04333
Telephone Number 207-289-3331

Complete this report for the establishment(s) covered by the description below:

SURVEY REPORTING REGULATIONS

Title 29, Part 1904. 20-22 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that: each employer shall return the completed survey form, OSHA No. 200-S, within 3 weeks of receipt in accordance with the instructions shown below.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM
1984 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1984)**

Change of Ownership.—When there has been a change of ownership during the report period, only the records of the current owner are to be entered in the report. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), and include the date of the ownership change and the time period this report covers.

Partial-Year Reporting.—For any establishment(s) which was not in existence for the entire report year, the report should cover the portion of the period during which the establishment(s) was in existence. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), including the time period this report covers.

ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

This report should include only those establishments located in, or identified by, the Report Location and Identification designation which appears above your mailing address. This designation may be a geographical area, usually a country or city, or it could be a brief description of your operation within a geographical area. If you have any questions concerning the coverage of this report, please contact the agency identified on the OSHA No. 200-S report form.

DEFINITION OF ESTABLISHMENT

An **ESTABLISHMENT** is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: a factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theatre, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.)

For firms engaged in activities such as construction, transportation, communication, or electric, gas and sanitary services, which may be physically dispersed, reports should cover the place to which employees normally report each day.

Reports for personnel who do not primarily report (or work at a single establishment), such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., should cover the location from which they are paid or the base from which personnel operate to carry out their activities.

SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1984

Enter in Section I the average (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1984 in the establishment(s) included in this report. If more than one establishment is included in this report, add together the annual average employment for each establishment and enter the sum. Include all classes of employees — seasonal, temporary, administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction and service personnel, as well as operators and related workers.

Annual Average employment should be computed by summing the employment from all pay periods during 1984 and then dividing that sum by the total number of such pay periods throughout the entire year, including periods with no employment. For example, if you had the following monthly employment — Jan.-10; Feb.-10; Mar.-10; Apr.-5; May-5; June-5; July-5; Aug.-0; Sept.-0; Oct.-0; Nov.-5; Dec.-5 — you would sum the number of employees for each monthly pay period (in this case, 60) and then divide that total by 12 (the number of pay periods during the year) to derive an annual average employment of 5.

SECTION II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1984

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1984. Be sure to include **ONLY** time on duty. **DO NOT** include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. The hours worked figure should be obtained from payroll or other time records wherever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$ hours for the report period.

SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1984

In order to verify the nature of business code, we must have information about the specific economic activity carried on by the establishment(s) included in your report during calendar 1984.

Complete Parts A, B and C as indicated in Section III on the OSHA No. 200-S form. Complete Part C **only** if supporting services are provided to other establishments of your company. Leave Part C blank if all supporting services are not the primary function of any establishment(s) included in this report or if supporting services are provided but only on a contract or fee basis for the general public or for other business firms.

NOTE: If more than one establishment is included, information in Section III should reflect the combined activities of all such establishments. One code will be assigned which best indicates the nature of business of the group of establishments as a whole.

SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION

Enter the name of the first month in 1984 during which your establishment(s) had an OSHA compliance inspection. Include inspections under the Federal or State equivalents of the Occupational Safety and Health Act by Federal or State inspectors and other inspections which may result in penalties for violations of safety and health standards. Do not include inspections limited to elevators, boilers, fire safety or those which are consultative in nature.

SECTION V. RECORDABLE INJURIES OR ILLNESSES

Check the appropriate box. If you checked "Yes", complete Sections VI and VII. If you checked "No", complete only Section VII.

SECTION VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY

This section can be completed easily by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1984 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses). Please note that if this report covers more than one establishment, the final totals on the "Log" for each must be added and the sums entered in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1984.

If there were recordable injuries or illnesses during the year, please review your OSHA No. 200 form for each establishment to be included in this report to make sure that all entries are correct and complete before completing Section VI. Each recordable case should be included on the "Log" in only one of the six main categories of injuries or illnesses:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. INJURY-related deaths (Log column 1) | 4. ILLNESS-related deaths (Log column 8) |
| 2. INJURIES with lost workdays (Log column 2) | 5. ILLNESSES with lost workdays (Log column 9) |
| 3. INJURIES without lost workdays (Log column 6) | 6. ILLNESSES without lost workdays (Log column 13) |

Also review each case to ensure that the appropriate entries have been made for the other columns if applicable. For example, if the case is an Injury with Lost Workdays, be sure that the check for an injury involving days away from work (Log column 3) is entered if necessary. Also verify that the correct number of days away from work (Log column 4) and/or days of restricted work activity (Log column 5) are recorded. A similar review should be made for a case which is an illness with Lost Workdays (including Log columns 10, 11 and 12). Please remember that if your employees' loss of workdays is still continuing at the time the annual summary for the year is completed, you should estimate the number of future workdays they will lose and add this estimate to the actual workdays already lost. Each partial day away from work, other than the day of occurrence of the injury or onset of illness, should be entered as one full restricted work day.

Also, for each case which is an illness, make sure that the appropriate column indicating Type of Illness (Log columns 7a-7g) is checked.

After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing Columns 1 through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form.

If you entered fatalities in columns (1) and/or (8), please include in the "Comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused each fatality.

FIRST AID

Finally, please remember that all injuries which, in your judgement, required only First Aid Treatment even when administered by a doctor or nurse, should not be included in this report. First Aid Treatment is defined as one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

Please complete all parts including your area code and telephone number. Then return the OSHA No. 200-S form in the pre-addressed envelope. **KEEP** your file copy.

OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

General Concepts of Recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work related if it occurs in the work environment (defined as any area on the employer's premises, e.g., worksite, company cafeteria, or company parking lot). The work environment surrounds the workers wherever they are—on official travel, in dispersed operations, or along regular routes (e.g., sales representative, pipeline worker, vending machine repairer, or telephone line worker).

2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.
3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.
4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment or involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or termination of employment are recordable.

Analysis of Injuries

Recordable and nonrecordable injuries. Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided; i.e., if the injury ordinarily requires *medical treatment*, it is recordable; if only *first aid* was required, it is not recordable. *However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability.* Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or termination of employment, the injury is recordable.

Medical treatment. The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries requiring this type of treatment are almost always recordable if the injury is work related.

- Treatment of infection.
- Application of antiseptics during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel.
- Treatment of second or third degree burn(s).
- Application of butterfly adhesive dressing(s).
- Application of sutures (stitches).
- Removal of foreign bodies embedded in eye.
- Removal of foreign bodies from wound if procedure requires a physician because of depth of embedment, size, or location.
- Use of prescription medications.
- Use of hot or cold soaking therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel.
- Application of hot or cold compress(es) during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel.
- Cutting away dead skin (surgical debridement).
- Application of heat therapy.
- Use of whirlpool bath therapy.
- Positive X-ray diagnosis.

First-aid treatment. The following procedures are generally considered first-aid treatment (e.g., one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries) and need not be recorded if the work-related injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or termination of employment.

- Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel.
- Treatment of first degree burn(s).
- Application of bandage(s) during any visit to medical personnel.
- Use of elastic bandage(s) during first visit to medical personnel.
- Removal of foreign bodies not embedded in eye if only irrigation is required.
- Removal of foreign bodies from wound if procedure does not require a physician and is by tweezers or other simple technique.
- Use of nonprescription medications.
- Removal of bandages by soaking.
- Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking.
- Observation of injury during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel.

Other procedures not elsewhere classified. The following procedures, in themselves, are not considered medical treatment.

- Administration of tetanus shot(s) or booster(s).
- Hospitalization for observation (no treatment other than first aid).
- Negative X-ray diagnosis.

Reminder: Work-related injuries requiring only first-aid treatment and that do not involve any of the conditions in item 4 above are not recordable.

APPENDIX D: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES FOR SELECTED STATES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1983

Table D-1: Sequenced Alphabetically by Name.

State	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Alaska	10.6	4.9	75.6
Arkansas	8.1	3.6	63.4
Arizona	9.3	3.9	62.1
California	9.1	4.2	63.1
Connecticut	8.0	3.6	59.1
Delaware	5.3	2.4	42.8
Florida	8.7	4.0	59.5
Hawaii	10.6	5.7	83.5
Indiana	7.3	3.1	45.4
Iowa	7.8	3.2	52.9
Kentucky	7.6	3.8	65.5
Louisiana	7.4	3.5	92.3
Maine	11.0	5.6	110.1
Maryland	7.6	3.9	54.9
Michigan	6.8	3.3	62.1
Minnesota	7.3	3.3	54.6
Missouri	7.5	3.2	49.7
Nebraska	8.4	3.7	53.4
Nevada	9.0	4.1	61.5
New Mexico	7.8	3.6	71.8
North Carolina	6.8	2.5	39.0
Oklahoma	8.9	3.6	59.1
Oregon	9.5	5.1	97.8
Puerto Rico	4.2	3.1	72.0
Rhode Island	8.1	4.2	89.4
South Carolina	6.7	2.5	45.8
Tennessee	7.9	3.2	51.3
United States	7.7	3.5	58.7
Utah	8.5	3.2	46.2
Vermont	9.2	4.1	63.2
Virginia	7.0	3.2	51.2
Washington	9.7	4.5	75.3
West Virginia	6.7	3.6	76.0
Wyoming	7.9	3.8	103.4
American Samoa	2.5	2.0	51.6
Guam	2.7	1.9	25.2
Virgin Islands	2.8	1.7	28.54

Table D-2: Sequenced by Total Case Incidence Rates.

State	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Maine	11.0	5.6	110.1
Alaska	10.6	4.9	75.6
Hawaii	10.6	5.7	83.5
Oregon	9.8	5.2	98.3
Washington	9.7	4.5	75.3
Arizona	9.3	3.9	62.1
Vermont	9.2	4.1	63.2
California	9.1	4.2	63.1
Nevada	9.0	4.1	61.5
Oklahoma	8.9	3.6	59.1
Florida	8.7	4.0	59.5
Utah	8.5	3.2	46.2
Nebraska	8.4	3.7	53.4
Rhode Island	8.1	4.2	89.4
Arkansas	8.1	3.6	63.4
Connecticut	8.0	3.6	59.1
Tennessee	7.9	3.2	51.3
Wyoming	7.9	3.8	103.4
Iowa	7.8	3.2	52.9
New Mexico	7.8	3.6	71.8
UNITED STATES	7.6	3.4	58.5
Kentucky	7.6	3.8	65.5
Maryland	7.6	3.9	54.9
Missouri	7.5	3.2	49.7
Louisiana	7.4	3.5	92.3
Indiana	7.3	3.1	45.4
Minnesota	7.3	3.3	54.6
Virginia	7.0	3.2	52.1
Michigan	6.8	3.3	62.1
North Carolina	6.8	2.5	39.0
South Carolina	6.7	2.5	45.8
West Virginia	6.7	3.6	76.0
Delaware	5.3	2.4	42.8
Puerto Rico	4.2	3.1	72.0
Virgin Islands	2.8	1.7	28.5
Guam	2.7	1.9	25.2
American Samoa	2.5	2.0	51.6

Source: 1983 OSH Survey

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Table D-3: Sequenced by Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate

State	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Hawaii	10.6	5.7	83.5
Maine	11.0	5.6	110.1
Oregon	9.8	5.2	98.3
Alaska	10.6	4.9	75.6
Washington	9.7	4.5	75.3
California	9.1	4.2	63.1
Rhode Island	8.1	4.2	89.4
Nevada	9.0	4.1	61.5
Vermont	9.2	4.1	63.2
Florida	8.7	4.0	59.5
Arizona	9.0	3.9	62.1
Maryland	7.6	3.9	54.9
Kentucky	7.6	3.8	65.5
Wyoming	7.9	3.8	103.4
Nebraska	8.4	3.7	53.4
Arkansas	8.1	3.6	63.4
Connecticut	8.0	3.6	59.1
New Mexico	7.8	3.6	71.8
Oklahoma	8.9	3.6	59.1
West Virginia	6.7	3.6	76.0
Louisiana	7.4	3.5	92.3
UNITED STATES	7.6	3.4	58.5
Minnesota	7.3	3.3	54.6
Michigan	6.8	3.3	62.1
Iowa	7.8	3.2	52.9
Missouri	7.5	3.2	49.7
Tennessee	7.9	3.2	51.3
Utah	8.5	3.2	46.2
Virginia	7.0	3.2	51.2
Indiana	7.3	3.1	45.4
Puerto Rico	4.2	3.1	72.0
North Carolina	6.8	2.5	39.0
South Carolina	6.7	2.5	45.8
Delaware	5.3	2.4	42.8
American Samoa	2.5	2.0	51.6
Guam	2.7	1.9	25.2
Virgin Islands	2.8	1.7	28.5

Table D-4: Sequenced by Incidence Rates of Lost Workdays

State	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Maine	11.0	5.6	110.1
Wyoming	7.9	3.8	103.4
Oregon	9.8	5.2	98.3
Louisiana	7.4	3.5	92.3
Rhode Island	8.1	4.2	89.4
Hawaii	10.6	5.7	83.5
West Virginia	6.7	3.6	76.0
Alaska	10.6	4.9	75.6
Washington	9.7	4.5	75.3
Puerto Rico	4.2	3.1	72.0
New Mexico	7.8	3.6	71.8
Kentucky	7.6	3.8	65.5
Arkansas	8.1	3.6	63.4
Vermont	9.2	4.1	63.2
California	9.1	4.2	63.1
Arizona	9.0	3.9	62.1
Michigan	6.8	3.3	62.1
Nevada	9.0	4.1	61.5
Florida	8.7	4.0	59.5
Connecticut	8.0	3.6	59.1
Oklahoma	8.9	3.6	59.1
UNITED STATES	7.6	3.4	58.5
Maryland	7.6	3.9	54.9
Minnesota	7.3	3.3	54.6
Nebraska	8.4	3.7	53.4
Iowa	7.8	3.2	52.9
American Samoa	2.5	2.0	51.6
Tennessee	7.9	3.2	51.3
Virginia	7.0	3.2	51.2
Missouri	7.5	3.2	49.7
Utah	8.5	3.2	46.2
South Carolina	6.7	2.5	45.8
Indiana	7.3	3.1	45.4
Delaware	5.3	2.4	42.8
North Carolina	6.8	2.5	39.0
Virgin Islands	2.8	1.7	28.5
Guam	2.7	1.9	25.2

Source: 1983 OSH Survey

APPENDIX E: COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL ESTABLISHMENT

Occupational injury and illness incidence rates may be calculated for an individual establishment by using the same formula used to compute industry-wide incidence rates from the Annual Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey. The establishment's experience may then be compared with the overall rates for other units in the same industry in Maine or elsewhere in the United States.

The formula for computing a total case incidence rate is:

$$\frac{\text{NUMBER OF INJURIES AND ILLNESSES} \times 200,000}{\text{TOTAL EMPLOYEE HOURS WORKED}} = \text{INCIDENCE RATE}$$

This incidence rate represents the number of total recordable cases – the sum of fatalities, lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays – occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure (the equivalent of 100 employees working an average of 2,000 hours per year, 40 hours weekly for 50 weeks annually).

The correct totals are most easily obtained by referring to your file copy of the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey form (OSHA No. 200-S). If your company was not selected to be surveyed in 1984, refer to Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No.200).

for the NUMBER OF RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES, see Section VI of the OSHA No.200-S

for TOTAL EMPLOYEE HOURS WORKED, see Section II of the OSHA No. 200-S

Incidence rates may be computed separately for injuries, illnesses, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, or the number of lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses in the formula given above with the appropriate total from the OSHA No. 200-S for the measure for which the rate is being computed.

APPENDIX F: MAINE'S ON-SITE JOB SAFETY & HEALTH CONSULTATION PROGRAM

...provides you with a cost-free safety and health inspection without penalty provisions, and a confidential written report.

...provides a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.

...provides you with equipment and laboratory assistance to measure potential safety and health problems.

...provides safety and health alternative correction action to assist in complying with OSHA citations.

...provides safety and health inspections of only those areas in your establishment specified by you.

The Maine job safety and health consultation program began in 1978 to help employers, primarily small employers, maintain a safe workplace by understanding and complying with OSHA regulations. This is a cost-free and penalty-free program conducted under a contract between the Maine and the U.S. Departments of Labor.

The consultant will first meet with you to explain the procedures and to update you on OSHA activities. Then, the consultant will inspect your workplace and will note any violations of rules and potential hazards. You are encouraged, but not required, to have worker representatives participate.

When the inspection is completed, the consultant will review the findings with you, including how the standards apply to the workplace, which OSHA rules you may be violating, and ways to correct the deficiencies. The consultant also can help you interpret the standards and inform you of other available resources, or to aid you in correcting safety and health problems.

Later, you will receive a written technical report covering the information given you during the visit, including the specific rules which apply and ways to correct violations.

If you would like more information on this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standard's Safety Division at 289-2591 or write to them at Station 82, Augusta ME 04333.

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY

Average lost workdays per lost workday case: The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

Days away from work: The number of days (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

Days of restricted work activity: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which because of injury or illness (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis, or (2) the employee worked at permanent job less than full time, or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Employment-size Group: Establishments with a specified range of average employment.

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from the same physical location as a lumber yard, each activity shall be treated as a separate establishment.

First Aid Treatment: A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care. See Appendix C.

Incidence rate: The number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. See Section II and Appendix E.

Industry Division – see Standard Industrial Classification

Industry Group – see Standard Industrial Classification

Lost workdays: The sum of days away from work and days of restricted work activity, see above. The number of lost workdays does not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered.

Medical treatment: Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. See Appendix C.

Occupational fatality: Death resulting from a traumatic accident or an exposure in the work environment.

APPENDIX G (Continued)

Occupational illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

(7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders – Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

(7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses) – Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis, and other pneumoconioses.

(7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents – Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials) – Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

(7e) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials) – Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, micro-waves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma – Examples: Noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis. Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

(7g) All other occupational illnesses – Examples: Anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Publishable industry level: An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of firms so dominated the industry so as to hazard the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

APPENDIX G (Continued)

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses: Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in (1) FATALITIES, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; or (2) LOST WORKDAY CASES, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or (3) NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, or require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Report form: The OSHA No. 200-S survey questionnaire used as the data collection vehicle for the OSH Survey. See Appendix B.

SIC – see Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification: A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President\Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in the OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (SIC's 20 thru 39 represent the manufacturing Division, for example) An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.

APPENDIX H: COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this material will help us to improve it. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Requests for additional copies will be filled subject to availability. See Appendix I. Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau Director at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title: _____

How suitable is this material for your own requirements? _____ Very Suitable

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Additional comments: _____

Please return this page to: Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research and Statistics Division
State House Station #45
Augusta, ME 04333

If you wish a reply, please include your name and mailing address.

APPENDIX I: ORDER FORM

The following items are available without charge from:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division
State House - Station 45
Augusta, ME 04333

PUBLICATIONS:

- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1984
- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1983
- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1982
- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1981
- ☐ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses, Maine, 1983
- ☐ Census of Maine Manufactures, 1983
- ☐ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations, 1985
- ☐ Maine Construction Wage Rates, 1984
- ☐ Labor Relations in Maine, 1983

Booklet: Evaluating Your Firm's Injury & Illness Record

- ☐ Construction Industries
- ☐ Manufacturing Industries
- ☐ Wholesale & Retail Trade Industries
- ☐ Transportation & Public Utilities Industries
- ☐ Services Industries

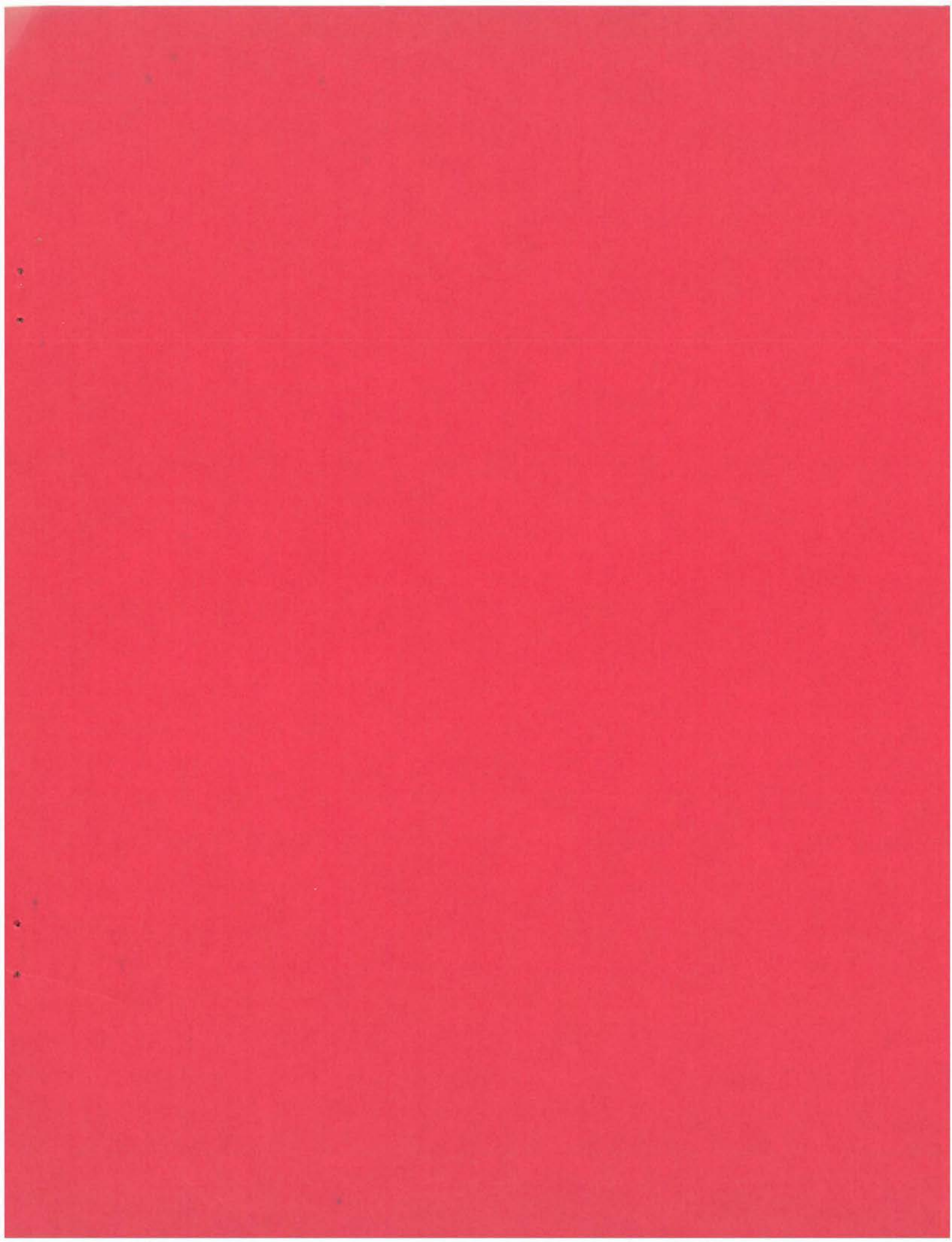
OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

- ☐ Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 101
- ☐ Log & Summary of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 200
- ☐ Poster: Safety and Health Protection on the Job
- ☐ Recordkeeping Requirements Guidelines

CONSULTATION PROGRAM:

- ☐ Booklet: Maine's On-Site Safety & Health Consultation Program
 - ☐ Please contact me concerning an on-site safety & health consultation.
- My phone number is _____

MAILING LABEL:



MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
State House Station 45, Augusta, Maine 04333

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