

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

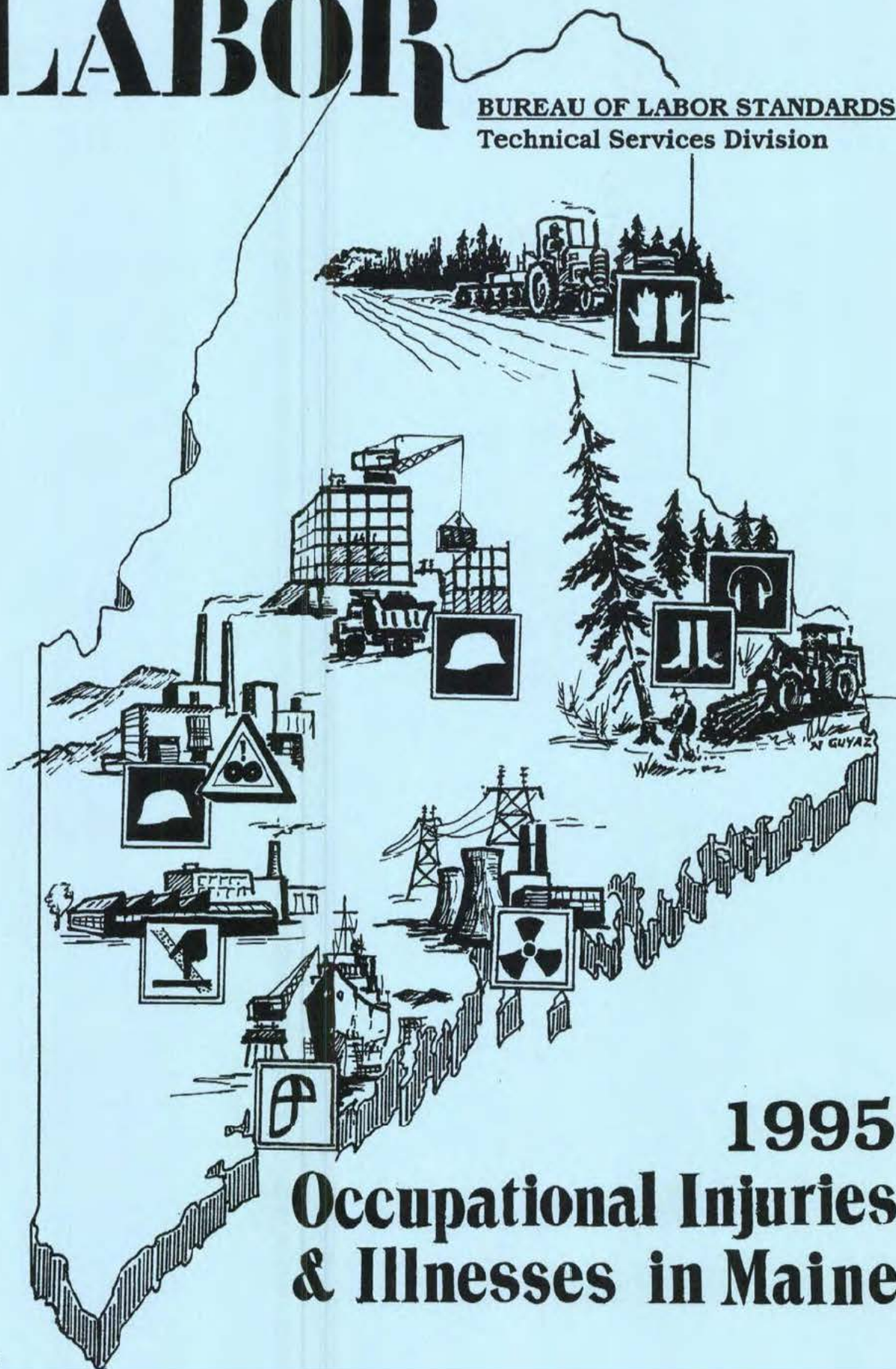
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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS
Technical Services Division



OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES IN MAINE, 1995

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Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards

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Foreward

Information in this publication represents the 24th year of data collection from the survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. The information --

- * Assists OSHA in targeting industries considered the most hazardous based on the incidence rates.
- * Provides historical information to researchers, educators, and policy makers for trend and pattern analysis.
- * Aids employers in evaluating their own safety record by providing comparable industry rates.
- * Targets training efforts by safety and health officials.

To increase the usefulness of the OSH survey, the Bureau of Labor Statistics increased the scope of the survey beginning in 1992. BLS began collecting demographic data (age, sex, occupation, etc.) and case characteristics data (nature of an injury, part of body affected, and event leading to the injury or illness) on a sample of OSHA recordable cases resulting in days away from work. This information is a powerful tool which safety and health officials can use to focus their training efforts. The focus of the survey is no longer solely on rates of injuries and illnesses. It now includes information on types of injuries and illnesses occurring most frequently and also identifies occupations with the most incidences. Information is collected while maintaining confidentiality of the data provided by employers. It is available at the address below.

We would like to thank the nearly 6,000 private and public employers in the state of Maine who responded to the survey for 1995.

For answers to questions concerning the data in this publication or for information on the various safety and health services offered by the Bureau of Labor Standards, please contact us:

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Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
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Introduction

Survey Background

The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of safety regulations that apply to most private sector employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under this Act, employers are required to maintain records of all work-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries that involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to alternate work, or medical treatment beyond First Aid. The goal is to encourage both employers and employees to maintain safe and healthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the federal agency authorized under the OSH Act (Public Law 91-956) to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program. The Bureau of Labor Statistics created a federal-state cooperative system to fulfill this function. The Maine Bureau of Labor Standards is the state agency designated to collect injury and illness data for the state of Maine through the annual survey.

Scope of Survey

Industries included in the survey are:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing | 6. Wholesale Trade |
| 2. Mining | 7. Retail Trade |
| 3. Construction | 8. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate |
| 4. Manufacturing | 9. Services |
| 5. Transportation and Public Utilities | |

Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employees regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal government agencies.

Note: In this report, private sector results and public sector results are reported separately. Maine law requires similar recordkeeping by state and local government employers (public sector) under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity. The data are tabulated according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Employers selected for the survey are required to complete a survey booklet by Public Law 91-596. The information that must be provided by employers includes the number of OSHA recordable work-related injuries and illnesses that occur to a company's employees in a given year as well as the average employment and total hours worked in that same year. Once this information is collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses in the population of employers are produced.

Survey Design

Sampling theory is applied in the OSH Survey to analyze statistical information on the incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses. The survey categorizes establishments by Standard Industrial Code (SIC) and employment size and then subsamples these to select establishments to be included in the sample. The OSH samples provide a cost effective method of selecting a sufficient number of sampling units to provide, at lowest possible cost, statistical estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses.

Selection for participation in the survey is random. Although response is mandatory for those employers who are chosen, the results can be affected by errors. These errors are due to nonresponse reporting errors by employers, and sampling errors (e.g. a unit found to be outside the scope of the survey). Randomization increases the accuracy of the survey estimation by distributing it evenly throughout the sample.

Survey Process

In Maine, a sample of 5,000 to 6,000 private and public sector establishments are chosen to participate in the survey. The Bureau of Labor Standards attempts to ensure correct addresses and to eliminate duplicates and employers known to be out of business.

Survey booklets for the sample are mailed to the selected employers. The survey booklet asks for the company's average employment, hours worked, and the total number of OSHA recordable injury and illness cases. Detailed information on a sample of cases that resulted in days away from work are also requested. (The total number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses are taken from the OSHA 200 Log which most employers must maintain). When the survey booklets are returned to the Department of Labor, they are reviewed for consistency and correctness. If necessary, the employer is recontacted to clarify any discrepancies.

Once the collection of the data is complete, estimates of injuries and illnesses are generated for three categories: total cases (injuries and illnesses combined), injuries only, and illnesses only. These categories are then broken down by days away from work, restricted work activity, and non-lost time cases. These elements are produced for each publishable industry classification.

Before the resulting estimates are made public, they must comply to a minimum set of publishability rules set forth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These rules are to ensure that individual establishment data remains confidential.

OSHA Recordkeeping System

The OSH Act of 1970 requires covered employers to prepare and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses. The recordkeeping regulations in Part 1904 of the Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1904) provide specific recording and reporting requirements which make up the OSHA recordkeeping system.

The basic requirements are:

1. Injury and illness records must be kept at business establishments. If an employer has more than one establishment, a separate set of records must be maintained for each.
2. The OSHA 200 Log is used for recording and classifying work-related injuries and illnesses and for noting the outcome of each case (e.g. whether the case was a fatality, a nonfatal case with lost workdays, or a nonfatal case without lost workdays). Cases that are recordable on the OSHA Log include a fatality, a work-related illness case regardless of lost time, a case with lost workdays beyond the day of injury, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to other work, and cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Injury cases resulting in no lost time, no loss of consciousness, and no treatment beyond first aid, as defined by OSHA, are not recordable cases.

Note: It is possible to prepare and maintain the log at a location other than the establishment or by means of computer storage provided that certain requirements are met. This exception applies only to the OSHA Log and not other OSHA documents.

3. In addition to maintaining the OSHA Log on a calendar year basis, employers are required to update it to include newly discovered cases and to reflect changes which occur in cases after the end of the calendar year.
4. Except when specifically notified by the Bureau of Labor Standards to participate in the survey, two categories of employers normally do not have to keep OSHA records: (1) employers with no more than 10 employees at any one time during the previous calendar year; and (2) employers in certain low-hazard industries such as retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

Incidence Rates

Incidence rates are a measure of the likelihood that an employee will suffer a work-related injury or illness. Incidence rates represent the number of OSHA recordable injuries, illnesses or both experienced by 100 full-time workers. This rate allows year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons of injury and illness data even when the employment and hour worked are different. The key is the adjustment factor of 200,000 hours.

The formula for calculating an incidence rate is:

$$\frac{N \times 200,000}{EH}$$

N = the total number of incidences or occurrences in the reference year.

EH (Exposure Hours) = the total number of hours worked by employees at risk.

200,000 = the hours worked by 100 full-time employees in one calendar year (50 weeks) based on a 40 hour work-week.

For example:

Company ABC

Number of recordable cases = 5

Number of Employees = 40

Full-time hours = 75,000

Part-time hours = 5,000

$$EH = 75,000 + 5,000 = 80,000$$

$$\text{Incidence rate} = \frac{5 \times 200,000}{80,000} = 12.5 \text{ cases per 100 full-time workers.}$$

OSHA Recordkeeping vs. Workers' Compensation

The OSHA Recordkeeping system and the Workers Compensation system are two programs that serve two different purposes. Each of these two reporting systems has its own distinct set of rules and definitions regarding the recordability and reportability of injury and illness cases occurring in the workplace (See page 5).

The OSHA Recordkeeping system is a product of the OSH Act of 1970. The Act requires employers in the private sector who are subject to the OSH Act, to comply with regulations and standards developed to increase worker safety and health. Among these are injury and illness recordkeeping and reporting regulations which require covered employers to maintain records of occupational injuries and illnesses. The reporting forms are the OSHA 200 Log and OSHA 101 supplemental form. The OSHA Recordkeeping system is the same in all states and territories participating in the program.

The Worker's Compensation system compensates employees injured in the workplace. Its purpose is to hear claims, administer the informal conference system, oversee rehabilitation activities, investigate abuse, and monitor individual cases. Its primary reporting form is the First Report of Injury.

Estimation Procedure

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry are 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 is then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry is adjusted for births (new company) by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

Standard Industry Mix

Incidence rates vary greatly among industries. Therefore, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. For instance, a state with a higher concentration of employment in high risk industries will likely have a higher incidence rate than a state with a lower concentration of higher risk industries. To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base (U.S. employment) using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the desired result was an All-Industry state rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division (2 digit SIC) level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM). The formula is shown below.

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

| | |
|--|--|
| | X_i = National employment for the i th industry |
| | Y_i = Unadjusted incidence rate for the i th industry |
| | X_o = Employment for industries which are not present in the state |

By this method, a state's rate can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries. The results are listed in Text Table J.

Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of the OSHA-200 Log and Summary. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

Determining Recordability

An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or an exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following: (1) the employer's premises, and (2) other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment including areas such as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. Parking lots are not considered part of the work environment unless an employee is performing a work-related activity. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used by the employee in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

In addition to location or work environment criteria, there are other criteria for determining recordability. All fatalities are recordable. All recognized or diagnosed illnesses that are work-related are recordable. For injury cases, each case must meet at least one of the following:

1. Days away from work
2. Restriction of work or motion
3. Transfer to another job
4. Medical treatment beyond first aid
5. Loss of consciousness

Medical Treatment

The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. An injury requiring medical treatment is almost always recordable if the injury is work-related:

- *Treatment of infection**
- *Application of antiseptics during the second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- *Treatment of second or third degree burns**
- *Application of sutures (stitches)**
- *Application of butterfly adhesive dressing(s) or steri strip(s) in lieu of sutures**
- *Removal of foreign bodies embedded in eye**
- * Removal of foreign bodies from wound if procedure is complicated because of depth of embedment, size, or location**
- *Use of hot or cold soaking therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- *Cutting away dead skin (surgical debridement)**
- *Application of heat therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- *Use of whirlpool bath therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- *Positive x-ray diagnosis (fractures, broken bones)**
- *Admission to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for treatment**

First Aid Treatment

First aid treatment is one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment and should not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

- *Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Treatment of first degree burns**
- *Application of bandages during any visit to medical personnel**

First Aid Treatment (continued)

- *Use of elastic bandages 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 is uncomplicated (for example, by tweezers or other simple technique)**
- *Use of nonprescription medications and administration of single dose of prescription medication on first visit for minor injury or discomfort**
- *Soaking therapy on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by soaking**
- *Application of hot or cold compresses during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking**
- *Application of heat therapy during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Use of whirlpool bath therapy during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Negative x-ray diagnosis**
- *Observation of injury during visit to medical personnel**

Administration of Tetanus Shots or Boosters by itself, is **not** considered medical treatment. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries. Consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

Private Sector Results

1995 Occupational Safety & Health Survey Summary

Private Sector

- * **Maine's private sector recorded a record low incidence rate of 9.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995.** After adjustment to mix of U.S. industries, the incidence rate was 9.2. The incidence rate for the U.S. was 8.1.

- * **Incidence rates by case type:**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Cases with lost workdays | 5.3 |
| Cases with days away from work | 2.9 |
| Cases with restricted work activity | 2.4 |
| Cases without lost workdays | 4.4 |

- * **Industries posting increases in incidence rates:**

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Mining | 30.3% |
| Construction | 5.8% |
| Wholesale Trade | 9.8% |

- * **Industries posting decreases in incidence rates:**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | (18.5%) |
| Manufacturing | (4.1%) |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | (8.1%) |
| Retail Trade | (7.3%) |
| Services | (12.8%) |

- * **Number of OSHA recordable cases:**

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Injuries and illnesses | 34,474 |
| Injuries | 28,666 |
| Illnesses | 5,808 |

- * **Injury and illness case types:**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Cases with lost workdays | 18,733 |
| Cases with days away from work | 10,165 |
| Cases with restricted work activity | 8,568 |
| Cases without lost workdays | 15,741 |

- * **Characteristics of recordable cases:**

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Injuries | 83% |
| Illnesses | 17% |

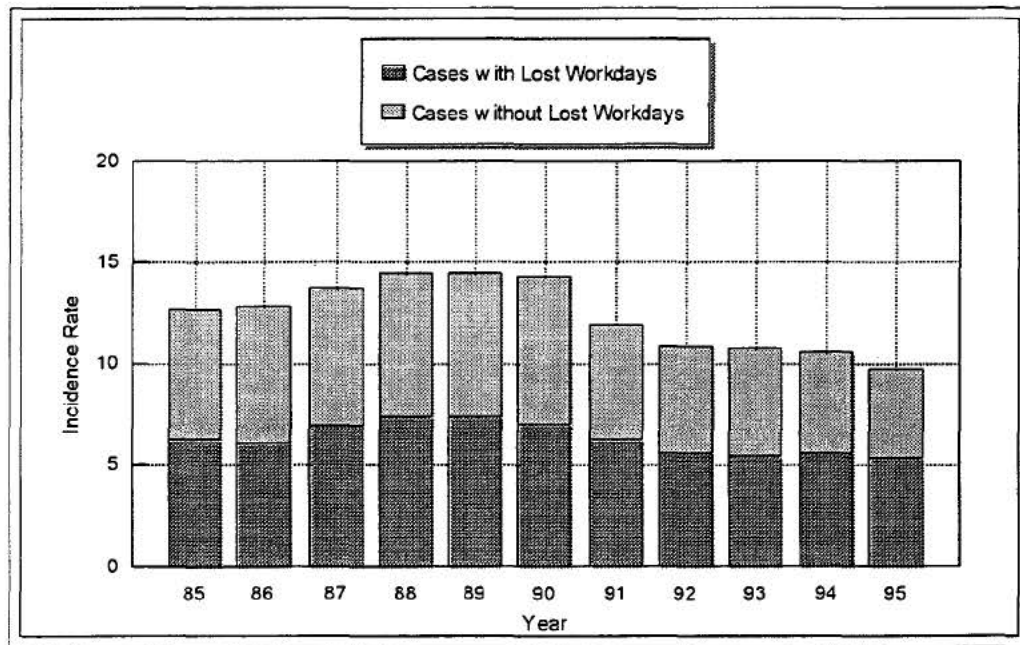
Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

OSHA recordable injuries and illness in Maine's private sector workplaces occurred at a rate of 9.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. This is the lowest incidence rate for total cases since rates were first published in 1972. The rate is 6.7% lower than the previously low incidence rate of 10.4 recorded in 1977. (See Text Table A.)

Lost workday cases (cases involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at a rate of 5.3 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 5.4%. The rate for lost workday cases has decreased in five of the last six years.

The incidence rate for cases that did not result in lost time, but were serious enough to require medical treatment beyond first aid, was 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 10.2% from 1994.

Figure 1. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine 1985-1995



Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Under the OSH Act, all work-related illnesses must be recorded. Injuries are recordable if they require medical treatment (beyond first aid) or involve days away from work, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

An occupational **injury** is an event such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

An occupational **illness** is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Text Table A. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine 1972-1995

| <u>Survey Year</u> | <u>Total Cases</u> | <u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u> | <u>Cases with Days Away From Work</u> | <u>Cases with Restricted Workdays</u> | <u>Cases Without Lost Workdays</u> |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 1972 | 11.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | <0.1 | 7.4 |
| 1973 | 11.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | <0.1 | 7.4 |
| 1974 | 10.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | <0.1 | 6.8 |
| 1975 | 10.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 6.0 |
| 1976 | 10.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | <0.1 | 5.9 |
| 1977 | 10.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 5.6 |
| 1978 | 11.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 6.1 |
| 1979 | 12.1 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 5.9 |
| 1980 | 12.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 5.9 |
| 1981 | 11.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 5.9 |
| 1982 | 10.9 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 5.4 |
| 1983 | 11.1 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 5.4 |
| 1984 | 13.2 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 6.5 |
| 1985 | 12.5 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 6.4 |
| 1986 | 12.9 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 6.8 |
| 1987 | 13.7 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 6.8 |
| 1988 | 14.4 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 7.0 |
| 1989 | 14.5 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 7.0 |
| 1990 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 7.3 |
| 1991 | 11.8 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 5.6 |
| 1992 | 10.8 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 5.2 |
| 1993 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| 1994 | 10.5 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 4.9 |
| 1995 | 9.7 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 4.4 |

Text Table A lists the case rates for injuries and illnesses combined from 1972 to 1995. Of note is the incidence rate of 2.9 for cases with days away from work. The incidence rate for cases with days away from work has consistently declined since 1988 and have been at record lows for the

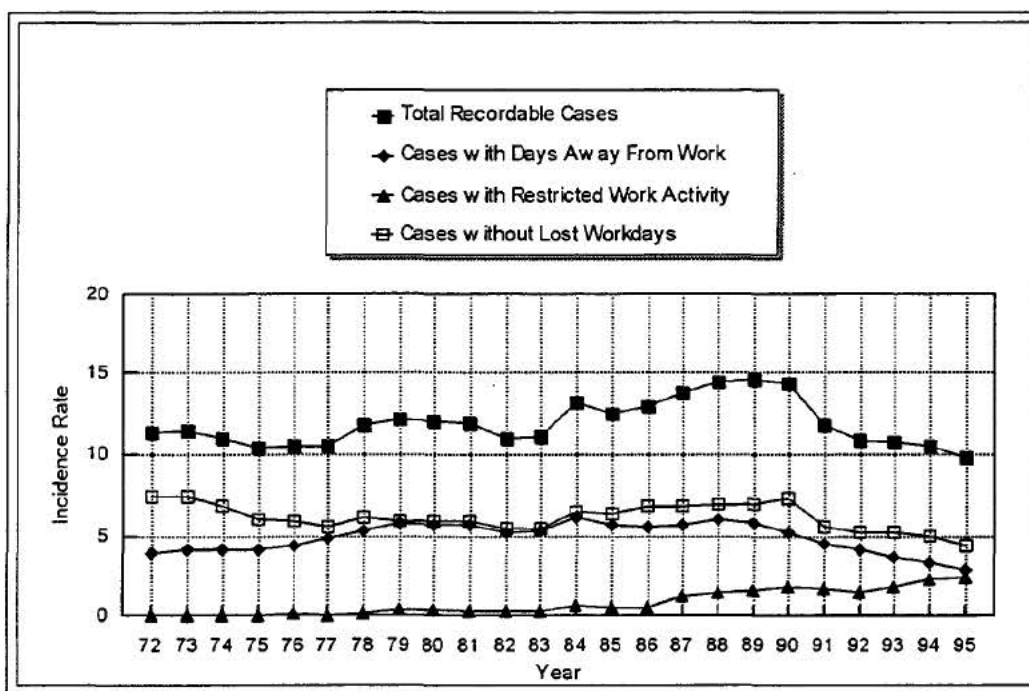
last three years. In contrast, the rate of 2.4 for cases resulting in Restricted Work Activity is another record high. In 1990, 26% of the lost workday cases involved restricted work activity. However, in 1995 nearly 46% of the lost workday cases involved restricted work activity.

The numbers suggest that there is a shift in the way in which injuries and illnesses are handled once they occur. Once an employee suffers a work-related injury or illness, the employee is put on light duty activity or alternative work more often than in the past.

Figure 2 illustrates the the severity of OSHA recordable injury and illness cases from 1972 to 1995.

Figure 2. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates, Private Industry, Maine, 1972-1995

Incidence Rates per 100 full-time workers



Occupational Injuries

In 1995, private sector workplaces recorded 8.1 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 5.8% from 1994 and a record low.

The incidence rate for injuries without lost time (medical treatment beyond first aid) was 3.6 cases per 100 full-time workers, the lowest incidence rate for this category since the survey began.

In 1995, 83.2% of cases were injuries. In 1994, 81.6% of all cases were injuries.

Text Table B. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine 1972-1995

| <u>Survey Year</u> | <u>Total Injury Cases</u> | <u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u> | <u>Cases without Lost Workdays</u> | <u>Percent of all Cases that were Injuries</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1972 | 10.9 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 96.6 |
| 1973 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 97.1 |
| 1974 | 10.6 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 97.0 |
| 1975 | 9.7 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 96.6 |
| 1976 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 97.0 |
| 1977 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 96.6 |
| 1978 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 97.2 |
| 1979 | 11.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 96.9 |
| 1980 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 96.4 |
| 1981 | 11.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 95.9 |
| 1982 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 94.6 |
| 1983 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 94.9 |
| 1984 | 12.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 95.1 |
| 1985 | 12.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 95.8 |
| 1986 | 12.2 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 95.0 |
| 1987 | 12.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 93.1 |
| 1988 | 13.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 93.0 |
| 1989 | 13.1 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 91.0 |
| 1990 | 12.9 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 89.7 |
| 1991 | 10.6 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 89.7 |
| 1992 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 87.4 |
| 1993 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 85.7 |
| 1994 | 8.6 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 81.6 |
| 1995 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 83.2 |

Occupational Illnesses

In 1995, Maine's private sector workplaces recorded 1.6 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 15.8% from 1994.

The incidence rate for illnesses without lost workdays decreased slightly to 0.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995.

The percent of OSHA recordable cases classified as illnesses in 1995 was 16.8%. The decrease may be due to a large decline in the number of disorders associated with repeated trauma during 1995.

Text Table C. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine 1972-1995

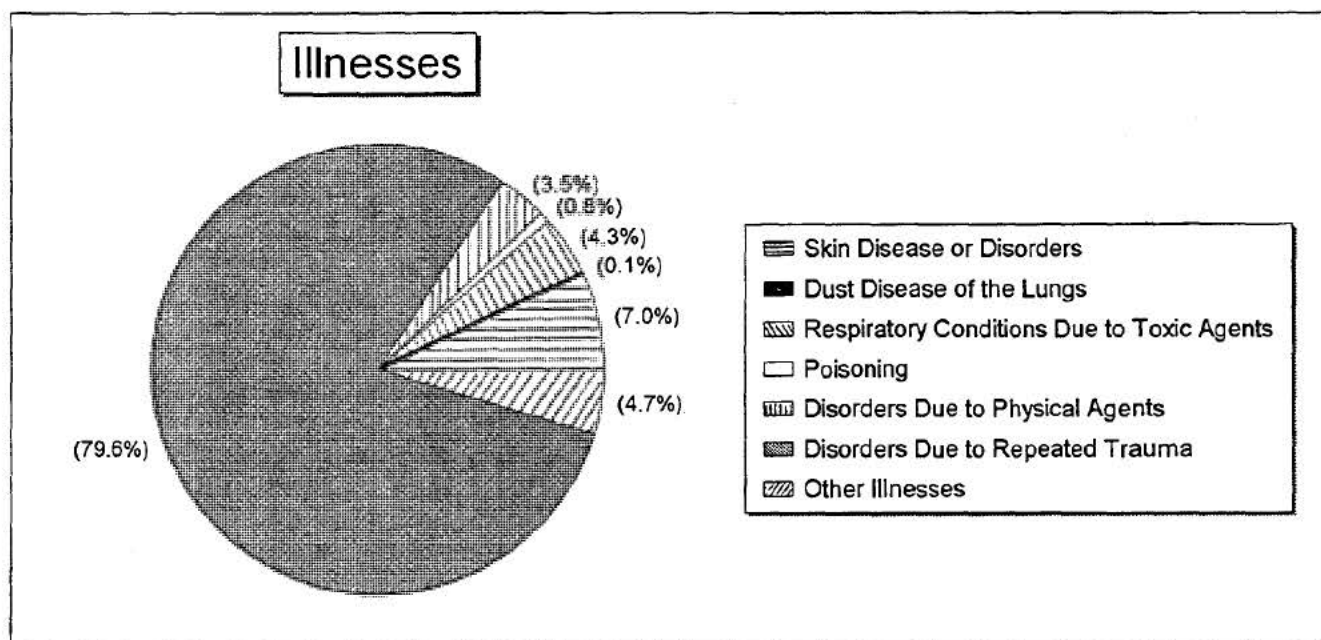
| <u>Survey Year</u> | <u>Total Injury Cases</u> | <u>Cases with Lost Workdays</u> | <u>Cases without Lost Workdays</u> | <u>Percent of all Cases that were Illnesses</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1972 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.4 |
| 1973 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| 1974 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| 1975 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.4 |
| 1976 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| 1977 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.4 |
| 1978 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 |
| 1979 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| 1980 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.6 |
| 1981 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.1 |
| 1982 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5.4 |
| 1983 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 5.1 |
| 1984 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.9 |
| 1985 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.2 |
| 1986 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 5.0 |
| 1987 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.9 |
| 1988 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 7.0 |
| 1989 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 9.0 |
| 1990 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 10.3 |
| 1991 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 10.3 |
| 1992 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 12.6 |
| 1993 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 14.3 |
| 1994 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 18.4 |
| 1995 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 16.8 |

Text Table D: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1994-1995

| <u>Type of Illness</u> | <u>Number of Illnesses</u> | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
| Total All Types | 6,760 | 5,808 | -14.1 |
| Skin Diseases or Disorders | 486 | 409 | -15.8 |
| Dust Diseases of the Lungs | 19 | 3 | -84.2 |
| Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents | 306 | 249 | -28.0 |
| Poisoning | 117 | 45 | -65.4 |
| Disorders Due to Physical Agents | 164 | 202 | 23.2 |
| Disorders Due to Repeated Trauma | 5,274 | 4,624 | -12.3 |
| Other Illnesses | 397 | 275 | -30.7 |

Six of the seven categories of illnesses declined in 1995. The only illness type showing an increase in the number of cases was Disorders Due to Physical Agents. The most notable change occurred to Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma which fell 12.3% to 4,624 cases in 1995. (See Appendix D for definitions.)

Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine 1995



Industry Division Analysis

Industry divisions are defined by using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (See Appendix D: Glossary). Data is provided for nine industry divisions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing | 6. Wholesale Trade |
| 2. Mining | 7. Retail Trade |
| 3. Construction | 8. Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate |
| 4. Manufacturing | 9. Services |
| 5. Transportation & Public Utilities | |

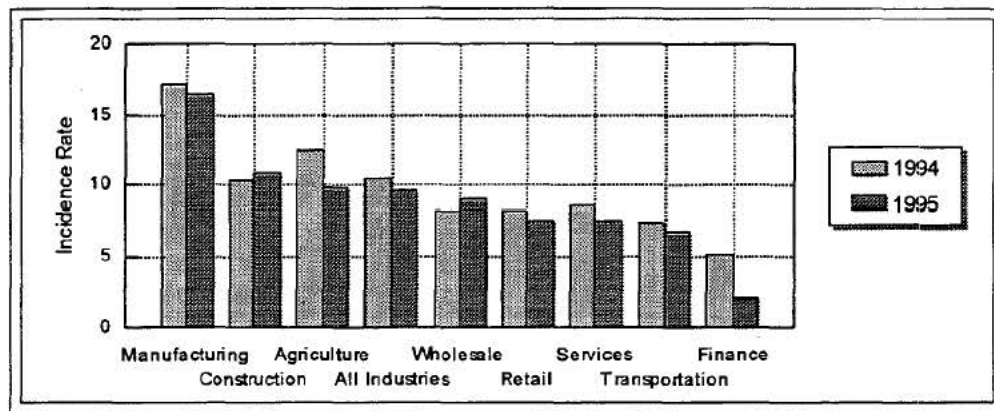
In 1995, incidence rates for total OSHA recordable cases decreased in six of the major industries and increased in three industries.

Text Table E. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1994-1995

| <u>Industry (SIC)</u> | <u>Total Cases</u> | | | <u>Lost Workday Cases</u> | | | <u>Non-Fatal Cases Without Lost Time</u> | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|--|-------------|---------------|
| | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>% chg.</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>% chg.</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>% chg.</u> |
| Private Sector | 10.5 | 9.7 | -7.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | -5.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 | -10.2 |
| 1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 12.4 | 9.8 | -21.0 | 6.8 | 5.8 | -14.7 | 5.6 | 4.0 | -28.6 |
| 2. Mining | 3.3 | n/a | n/a | 2.0 | n/a | n/a | 1.3 | n/a | n/a |
| 3. Construction | 10.4 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 | -3.3 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 15.9 |
| 4. Manufacturing | 17.2 | 16.4 | -4.7 | 9.5 | 9.0 | -5.3 | 7.7 | 7.4 | -3.9 |
| 5. Transportation & Public Utilities | 7.5 | 6.8 | -9.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | -2.4 | 3.4 | 2.8 | -17.6 |
| 6. Wholesale | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 21.9 |
| 7. Retail | 8.2 | 7.6 | -7.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | -15.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| 8. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 5.1 | 2.1 | -58.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | -41.7 | 3.9 | 1.4 | -64.1 |
| 9. Services | 8.6 | 7.5 | -12.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | -2.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 | -23.8 |

Industries with the largest decreases in incidence rates occurred in Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 58.8 percent; Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 21.0 percent; and Services, 12.8 percent. Publishable industries that experienced an increase in their incidence rates were Wholesale Trade, 9.8 percent and Construction, 5.1 percent. Mining was not a publishable industry in 1995.

Figure 4. Total Case Incidence Rates by Industry Division, Maine 1994-1995



As shown in Figure 5 and 6, annual average employment and total hours worked in the private sector continued to climb in 1995. Employment increased from 432,378 workers in 1994 to 439,583 workers in 1995. The estimated total number of hours worked by private sector workers increased from 702.0 million hours in 1994 to 708.6 million hours worked in 1995.

Figure 5. Annual Average Employment, Maine 1985-1995

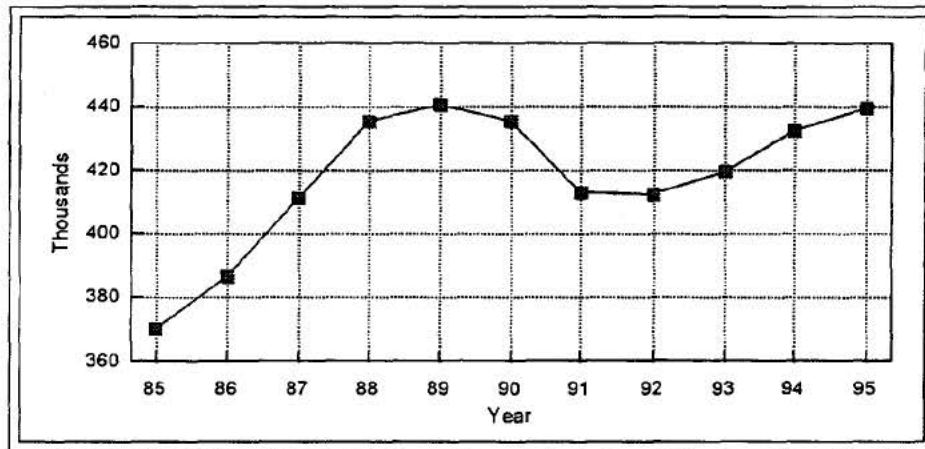
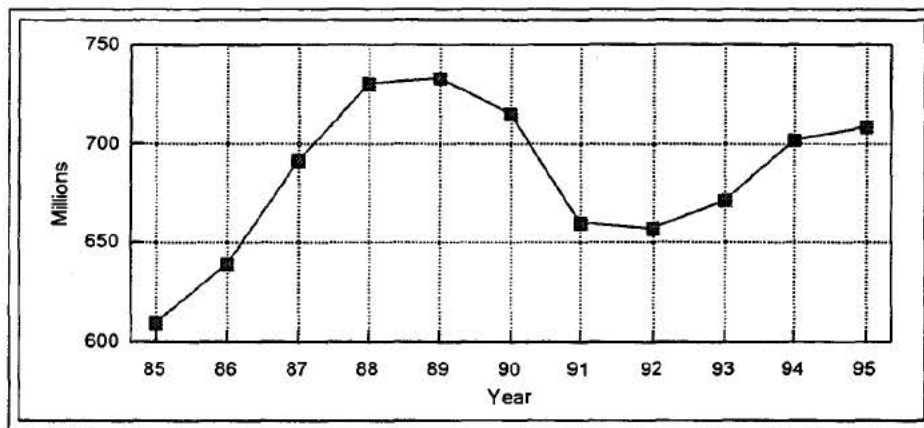


Figure 6. Total Hours Worked, Maine 1985-1995



Annual average employment and total hours worked in private sector workplaces increased 1.7% and 18.5%, respectively, in 1995. Employment increased by 7,205 workers while total hours worked increased by an estimated 130 million hours.

The largest increase in the number of workers occurred in Services which gained 5,060 workers in 1995. Retail Trade was the second leading gainer with 1,571 additional workers.

Three industries experienced a decrease in average employment in 1995. Transportation & Public Utilities; Finance, Insurance & Real Estate; and Manufacturing decreased 1.8%, 1.6%, and 0.3%, respectively.

Only one industry, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, experienced a decline in total hours worked. The remaining industries experienced increases in total hours worked or remained steady in 1995.

**Text Table F: Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division,
Maine, 1994-1995**

| <u>Industry (SIC)</u> | Employment (Thousands) | | | Total Hours Worked (Millions) | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>% chg</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>% chg</u> |
| Private Sector | 432.4 | 439.6 | 4.9 | 702.0 | 832.1 | 18.5 |
| Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing | 5.7 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 0.0 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | - | 0.5 | - |
| Construction | 21.0 | 21.7 | 3.3 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 91.4 | 91.1 | -0.3 | 177.5 | 177.5 | 0.0 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 21.9 | 21.5 | -1.8 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 0.2 |
| Wholesale | 23.9 | 24.9 | 4.2 | 44.2 | 48.2 | 9.0 |
| Retail | 110.4 | 112.0 | 1.5 | 160.1 | 160.5 | 0.2 |
| Finance/Insurance/Real Estate | 25.4 | 25.0 | -1.6 | 43.3 | 42.8 | -1.2 |
| Services | 132.2 | 137.3 | 3.9 | 187.5 | 189.7 | 1.2 |

Text Table G illustrates the relationship between the share of employment and the share of OSHA recordable cases in 1995 for each of the industry divisions. Manufacturing, by far, has the highest share of cases per employment. This industry employed 20.7 percent of the total private sector workforce but accounted for 42.4 percent of the total cases. On the other hand, Retail Trade had 25.5 percent of the employment but only 17.8 percent of the total recordable cases.

**Text Table G: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses
by Industry Division, Maine, 1995**

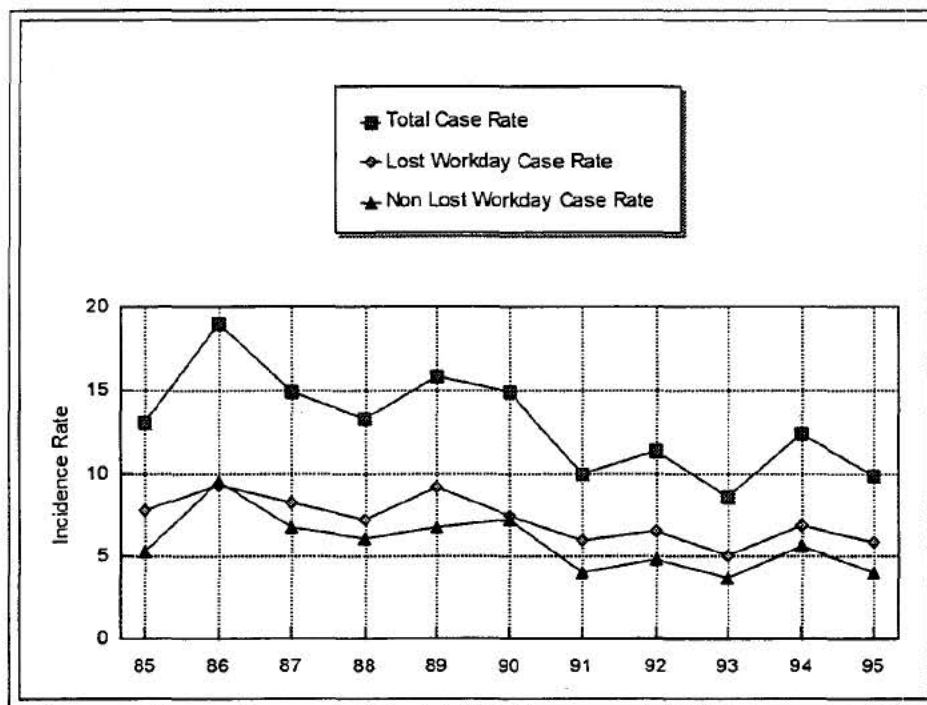
| <u>Industry (SIC)</u> | Percent Distribution | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <u>Published Employment</u> | <u>Total Cases</u> | <u>Total Injuries</u> | <u>Total Illnesses</u> |
| Private Sector | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Services | 31.2 | 20.6 | 21.8 | 14.7 |
| Retail | 25.5 | 17.8 | 16.6 | 23.2 |
| Manufacturing | 20.7 | 42.4 | 40.4 | 52.4 |
| Wholesale | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 3.3 |
| Finance/Insurance/Real Estate | 5.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Construction | 4.9 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 1.0 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Mining | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

The Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing industry includes establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting, and trapping, and related services. This includes farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, orchards, and hatcheries.

Incidence rates for each category of severity dropped to the levels of 1991. The total case incidence rate for this industry in 1995 was 10.1 cases per 100 full-time workers. The incidence rate for lost workday cases was 6.0 in 1995. The rates for this industry were similar to the rates for Maine's private industry as a whole.

Figure 7. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Maine, 1985-1995

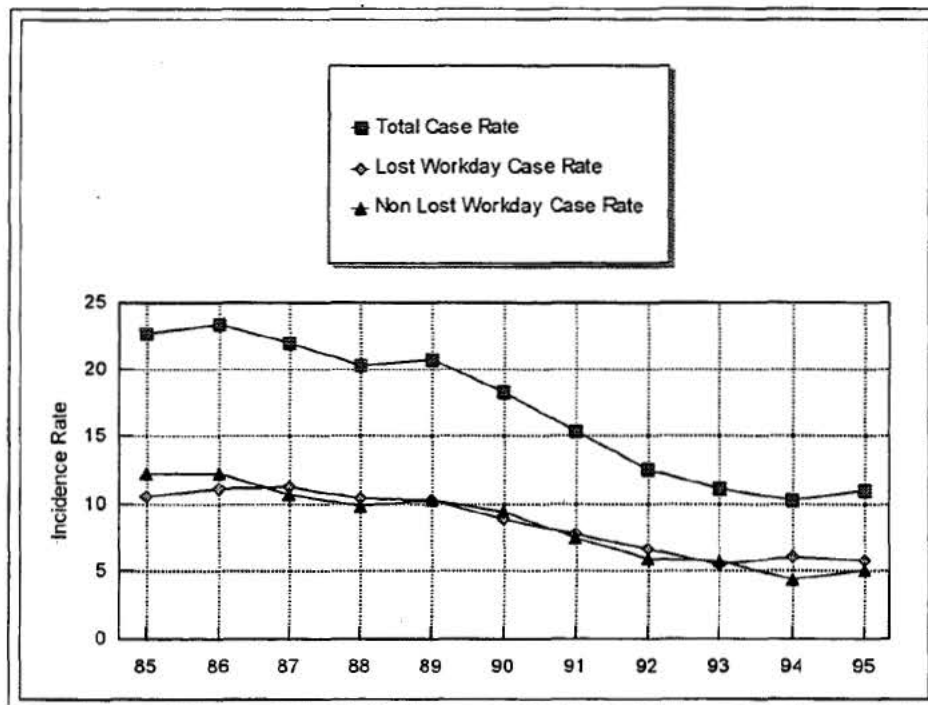


Construction

The construction industry includes general building contractors, heavy construction contractors and special trades contractors. This includes residential and nonresidential builders; highway and street construction; and plumbing, heating, and electrical contractors.

Incidence rates for the construction industry, as a whole, had steadily declined over the last 10 years. However, in 1995 the total case incidence rate increased slightly to 10.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. The increase was due to the increase in the less severe cases that did not involve lost workdays. The incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays decreased slightly in 1995 after a slight increase in 1994.

Figure 8. Construction, Maine, 1985-1995

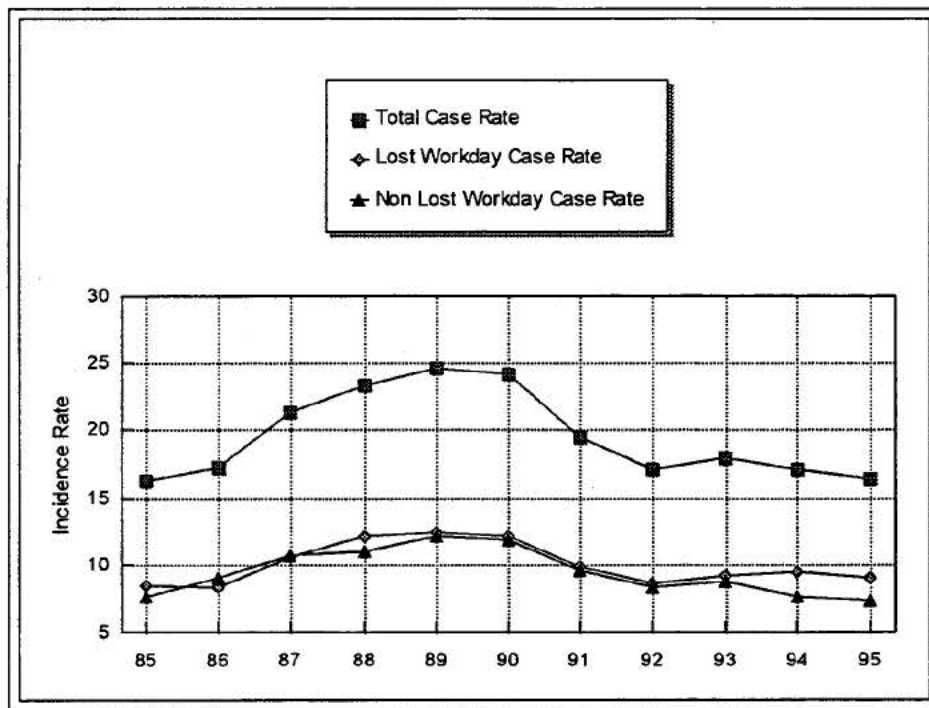


Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry covers a wide range of businesses including, but not limited to food processing, tobacco products, textile mill products, apparel products, lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, paper products, printing and publishing, chemical products, petroleum production, rubber and plastic products, leather products, stone, clay and glass products, metal products, fabricated metal products, machinery and computer products, electronic equipment, transportation equipment, measuring and controlling instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

The incidence rate for total cases in the manufacturing industry exhibited a declining trend for the last 6 years. After reaching a peak in 1989 with a rate of 24.6 cases per 100 full-time employees, the industry's incidence rate fell to 16.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995. It was the lowest rate recorded for manufacturing in Maine since 1985. After increases in the lost workday case incidence rate in 1993 and 1994, the rate has fallen back to 1992's level.

Figure 9. Manufacturing, Maine, 1985-1995

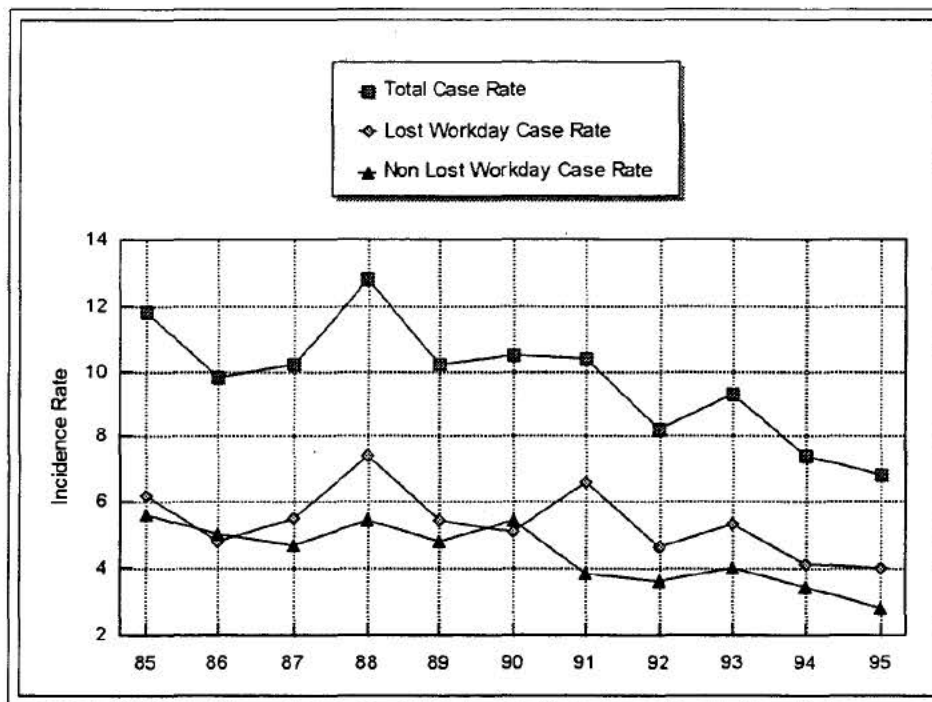


Transportation & Public Utilities

Transportation & Public Utilities includes businesses providing passenger and freight transportation, communications services, electricity, gas, steam, water, or sanitary services.

Overall, the incidence rates for Transportation & Public Utilities have declined consistently over the past 7 years. In 1995, the total case incidence rate dropped to 6.8 cases per 100 full-time workers after peaking in 1988 at 12.7. The incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays has also decreased from a peak of 7.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1988 to a rate of 4.0 in 1995.

Figure 10. Transportation & Public Utilities, Maine, 1985-1995

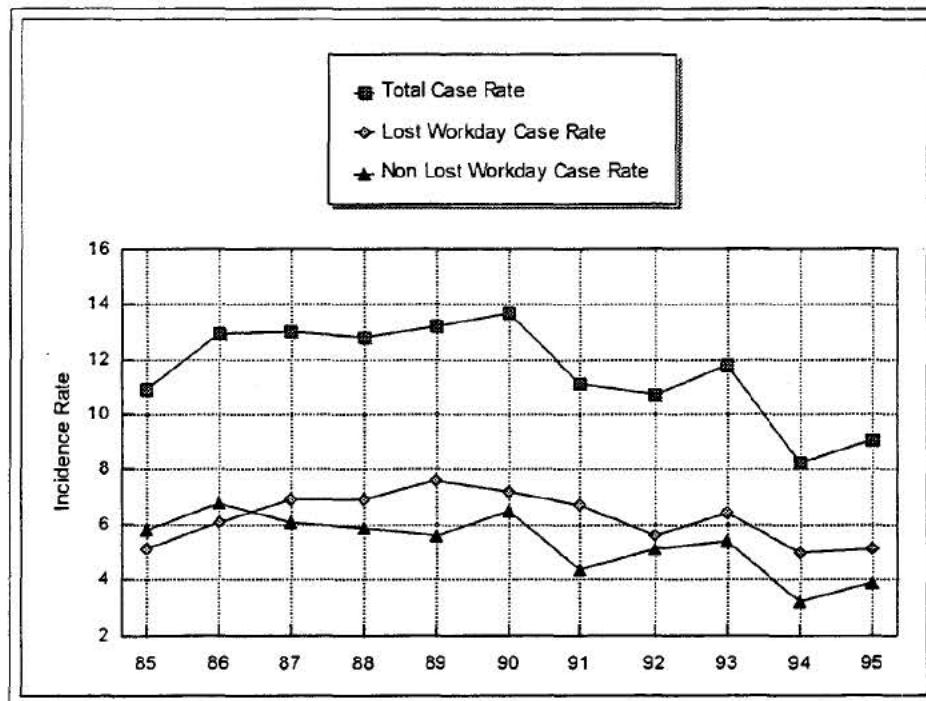


Wholesale Trade

Wholesale Trade includes establishments primarily engaged in selling durable and nondurable merchandise to retailers, industries, commercial businesses, institutional, farms, construction contractors, professional business users, or other wholesalers or agents.

Incidence rates for the wholesale industry increased in 1995 after a significant decline in 1994. The increase occurred due to the increase in the rate of the less serious injury and illness cases that did not result in lost time from work. The incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays remained steady in 1995.

Figure 11. Wholesale Trade, Maine, 1985-1995

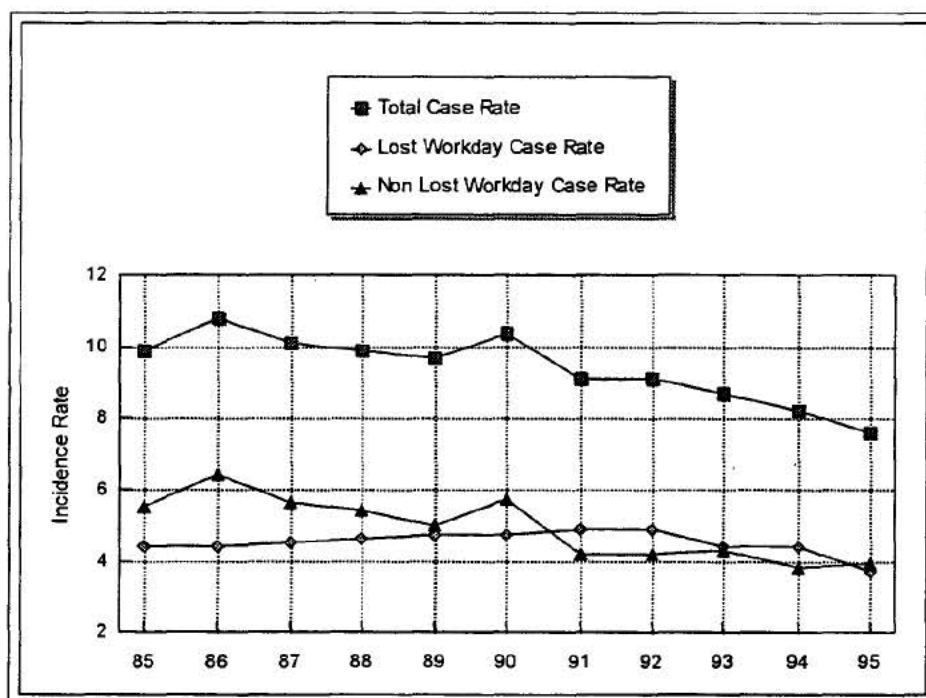


Retail Trade

Retail Trade includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods.

The incidence rates for the retail industry decreased for the third year in a row. The reduction in the total case incidence rate was due to the drop in the rate of cases resulting in lost workdays. From 1985 until 1993 the incidence rate for cases resulting in lost workdays in the Retail industry steadily increased. Since that time, the rate decreased in two of the last three years. The incidence rate for the less serious cases that did not result in lost time increased slightly in 1995 after remaining somewhat steady for four years.

Figure 12. Retail Trade, Maine, 1985-1995

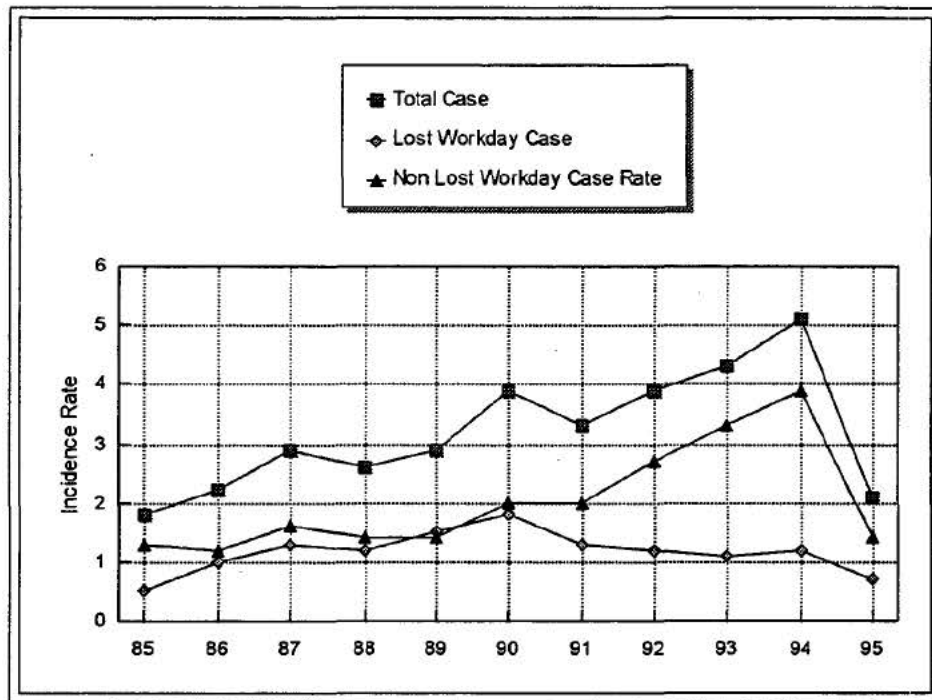


Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate includes depository institutions, nondepository credit institutions, holding companies, investment companies, brokers and dealers in securities and commodities. It also covers carriers of all types of insurance and insurance agents and brokers. The category also includes owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents, and developers of real estate.

The total case incidence rate for the industry dropped significantly in 1995. For three years, the total case incidence rate for this industry increased uncharacteristically. The increase was due to the strong, three-year increase in the rate for cases without lost workdays. At the same time, the rate for cases resulting in lost workdays had remained steady.

Figure 13. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, Maine, 1985-1995



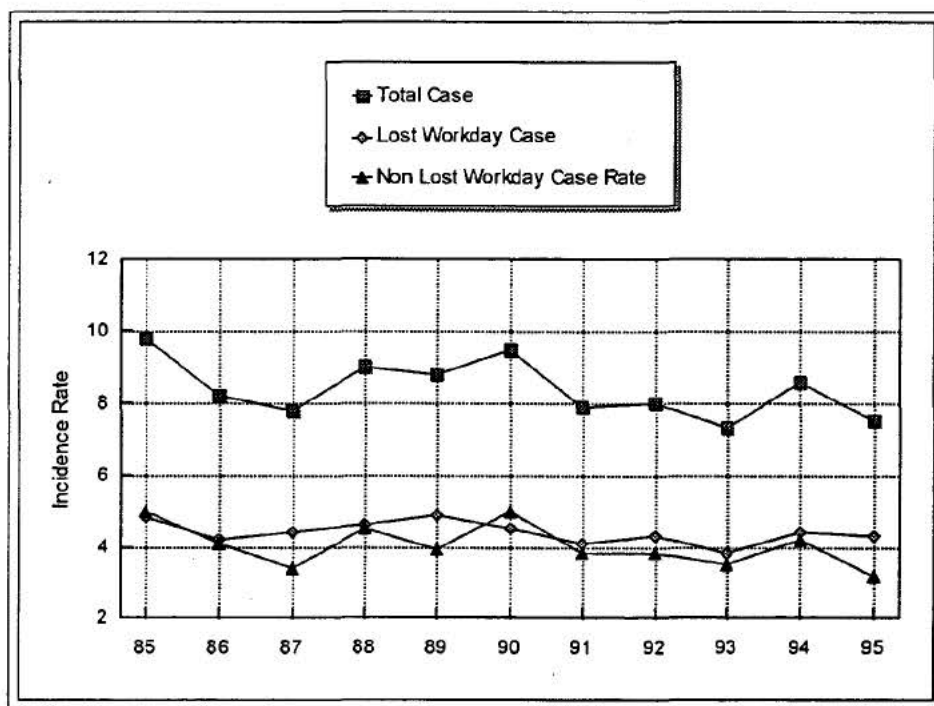
Services

Services include establishments primarily engaged in a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments, and other organizations. It includes hotels and lodging places; establishments providing personal, business, repair, and amusement services; health, legal, engineering, and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations, and other miscellaneous services.

Incidence rates for the Services industry have fluctuated the least of the major industries. The total case incidence rate has hovered around 8 cases per 100 full-time workers for many years. Also, the incidence rates for cases involving lost workdays and cases without lost workdays have remained steady at around 4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

In 1995, the total case rate for the service industry decreased due to the drop in cases without lost workdays. The incidence rate for cases with lost workdays remained steady.

Figure 14. Services, Maine, 1985-1995



Analysis of Major Industry Groups

In 1995, incidence rates for 46 Major Industry Groups (identified by two-digit SIC codes; see glossary) were publishable. Of the 46 groups, 23 groups recorded lower total case incidence rates than the year before. Of the remaining 23 groups, 19 recorded higher total case incidence rates in 1995 than in 1994. Four groups were not publishable in 1994 and therefore were not compared.

Of the 46 Major Industry Groups, 15 exceeded the Private Sector incidence rate of 9.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. (See Text Table H.) The highest was Transportation Equipment within the Manufacturing sector. This group recorded a total case incidence rate of 37.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. Although 13.7% lower than 1994, the group remained in the highest position in 1995. Following Transportation Equipment was Food & Kindred Products; Leather and Leather Products; and Fabricated Metal Products with total case incidence rates of 20.7, 18.6, and 17.4 respectively. Manufacturing groups, due to the inherent dangers in the workplace, held 10 of the 15 positions that exceeded the private sector incidence rate of 9.7 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Text Table H. Injury & Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceeded the Private Sector Incidence Rate, Maine, 1994-1995

| <u>Industry</u> | <u>SIC</u> | <u>Rank</u> | | <u>Total Cases</u> | | <u>Lost Workday Cases</u> | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>1995</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>1994</u> |
| Private Sector | 01-89 | - | - | 9.7 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Transportation Equipment | 37 | 1 | 1 | 37.9 | 43.9 | 25.5 | 29.2 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 20 | 2 | 2 | 20.7 | 19.2 | 12.6 | 11.2 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 31 | 3 | 3 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 7.1 | 8.8 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 34 | 4 | 4 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 |
| General Building Contractors | 15 | 5 | 13 | 15.5 | 11.0 | 8.5 | 5.5 |
| Textile Mill Products | 22 | 6 | 7 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 8.2 | 6.5 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 24 | 7 | 5 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| Rubber & Plastic Products | 30 | 8 | 10 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 |
| Food Stores | 54 | 9 | 12 | 13.2 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| Industrial & Cmcl. Machines | 35 | 10 | 8 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 4.4 | 5.6 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 26 | 11 | 9 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 3.8 | 5.1 |
| Printing & Publishing | 27 | 12 | * | 10.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale - Nondurable Goods | 51 | 13 | * | 9.9 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| Health Services | 80 | 14 | 11 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 6.8 |
| Amusement & Recreation | 79 | 15 | * | 9.8 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 3.4 |

“*” Represents those industry groups whose rate did not exceed the private sector rate.

Incidence Rates by Company Size

Incidence rates can vary depending on the size of a business. Generally, smaller businesses with between 1 to 10 employees have lower incidence rates than larger companies with 50 or more employees.

Text Table I. Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1994-1995

| <u>Number of Employees</u> | <u>Incidence Rate</u> | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | <u>1995</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>% change</u> |
| All Sizes | 9.7 | 10.5 | -7.6 |
| 1 - 10 | 3.8 | 4.2 | -9.5 |
| 11 - 49 | 6.9 | 8.0 | -13.8 |
| 50 - 249 | 11.9 | 13.4 | -11.2 |
| 250 - 999 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 8.3 |
| 1,000+ | 17.3 | 19.0 | -8.9 |

Maine vs. United States

By adjusting the rates to account for the differences in the makeup of the industries between Maine and the U.S., the two rates can be compared fairly.

In 1995, the total case incidence rate (adjusted for the mix of industries in the U.S.) in Maine was 13.6% higher than the U.S. as a whole (See Text Table J.). The adjusted total case incidence rate for Maine's private sector was 9.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995. The total case incidence rate for the U.S. as a whole was 8.1 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Text Table J. Incidence Rates (unadjusted & adjusted) by Case Type, Maine, 1972 - 1995

| Injuries and Illnesses per 100 full-time Workers | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| Year | Total Cases | | | Lost Workday Cases | | |
| | Maine Unadjusted Incidence Rate | Maine Adjusted Incidence Rate | U.S. Incidence Rate | Maine Unadjusted Incidence Rate | Maine Adjusted Incidence Rate | U.S. Incidence Rate |
| 1972 | 11.3 | n/a | 10.9 | 3.9 | n/a | 3.3 |
| 1973 | 11.4 | n/a | 11.0 | 4.1 | n/a | 3.4 |
| 1974 | 10.9 | n/a | 10.4 | 4.1 | n/a | 3.5 |
| 1975 | 10.3 | n/a | 9.1 | 4.2 | n/a | 3.3 |
| 1976 | 10.4 | n/a | 9.2 | 4.5 | n/a | 3.5 |
| 1977 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| 1978 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.1 |
| 1979 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.3 |
| 1980 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.0 |
| 1981 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 3.8 |
| 1982 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| 1983 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 3.4 |
| 1984 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 3.7 |
| 1985 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 3.6 |
| 1986 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 3.6 |
| 1987 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 3.8 |
| 1988 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 4.0 |
| 1989 | 14.5 | 13.1 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 3.9 |
| 1990 | 14.3 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 4.1 |
| 1991 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 3.9 |
| 1992 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 |
| 1993 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 3.8 |
| 1994 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 3.8 |
| 1995 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 3.6 |

Public Sector Results

1995 Occupational Safety & Health Survey Summary

Public Sector

- * **Maine's public sector (state & local government) recorded a record low incidence rate of 5.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995.**

- * **Incidence rates by case type:**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Cases with lost workdays | 5.9 |
| Cases with days away from work | 2.6 |
| Cases with restricted work activity | 0.4 |
| Cases without lost workdays | 2.9 |

- * **Number of OSHA recordable cases:**

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Injuries and illnesses | 3,418 |
| Injuries | 3,040 |
| Illnesses | 378 |

- * **Injury and illness case types:**

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Cases with lost workdays | 1,744 |
| Cases with days away from work | 1,503 |
| Case with restricted work activity | 240 |
| Cases without lost workdays | 1,674 |

- * **Characteristics of recordable cases:**

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Injuries | 89% |
| Illnesses | 11% |

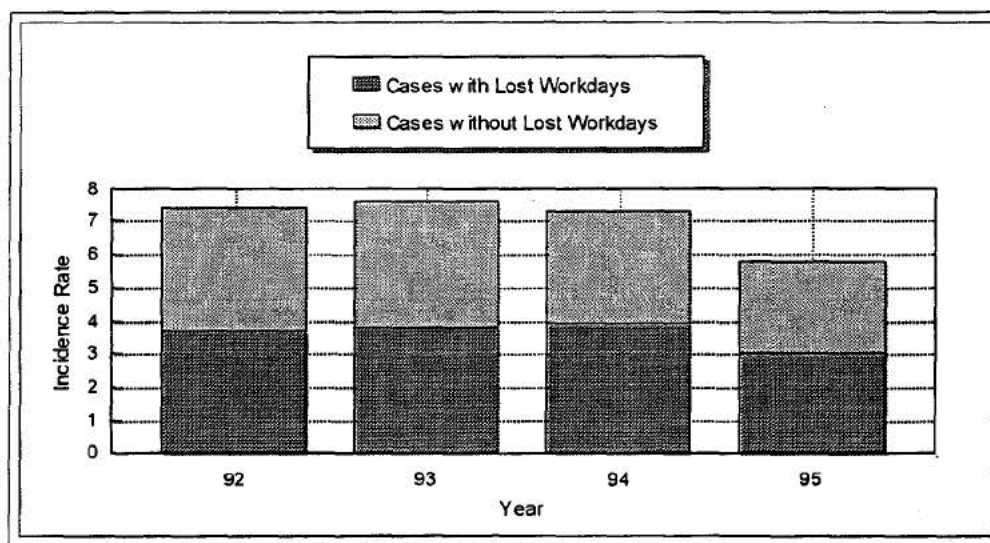
Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in state and local government occurred at a rate of 5.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995, a decrease of 19.2% from 1994. Both state government and local government showed decreases in the major injury and illness case categories.

State government experienced a total case incidence rate of 3.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995 and recorded a decrease in the incidence rate for cases that resulted in lost work-time. The incidence rate for cases with lost work-time was 2.0 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 33.3% from 1994.

Local government experienced a total case incidence rate of 6.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995 and recorded a decrease in the incidence rate for cases that resulted in lost work-time. The incidence rate for cases with lost work-time was 3.5 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 12.5% from 1994.

Figure 15. Total Case Incidence Rates, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1992-1995



Annual Average Employment and Total Hours Worked

Figure 16. Annual Average Employment, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1992-1995

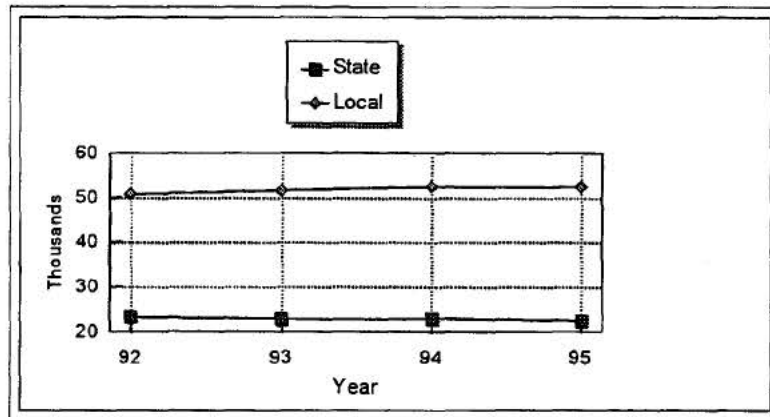
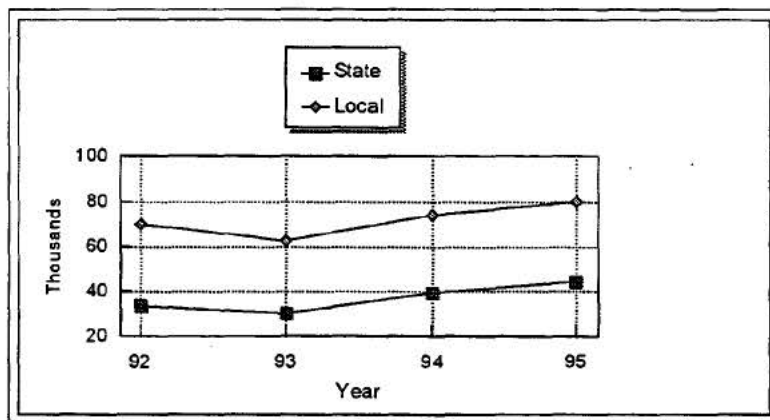


Figure 17. Total Hours Worked, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1992-1995



Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

Under the Maine Occupational Safety and Health Act, all work-related illnesses must be recorded. Injuries are recorded if they require medical treatment beyond first aid or the injury involves lost time beyond the day of injury, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to other work.

An occupational **injury** is an event such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., resulting from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

An occupational **illness** is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous, one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

**Text Table K. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, State & Local Govt.,
Maine, 1992-1995**

| Survey Year | Incidence Rates | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Total Cases | Cases with Lost Workdays | Cases with Days Away From Work | Cases with Restricted Workdays | Cases without Lost Workdays |
| 1992 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| 1993 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| 1994 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 3.4 |
| 1995 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 2.9 |

Occupational Injuries

State and local government in Maine recorded 5.3 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers in 1995, a decrease of 17.2% from 1994. (See Text Table L.)

The lost workday injury incidence rate due to injuries was 2.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995, down 20.0% from 1994.

Injuries accounted for 88.2% of all cases occurring in the public sector in 1995.

**Text Table L. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, State & Local Govt.,
Maine, 1992-1995**

| <u>Survey Year</u> | <u>Incidence Rates</u> | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | <u>Total Injuries</u> | <u>Injuries with Lost Workdays</u> | <u>Injuries with Days Away From Work</u> | <u>Injuries with Restricted Workdays</u> | <u>Injuries without Lost Workdays</u> |
| 1992 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| 1993 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 3.5 |
| 1994 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| 1995 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 2.5 |

Occupational Illnesses

State and local government in Maine experienced an incidence rate for work-related illnesses of 0.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995, a 33.3% drop from 1994. (See Text Table M.)

The lost workday case incidence rate was 0.2 cases per 100 full-time workers, a 50.0% drop.

Illnesses accounted for just 11.8% of all cases occurring in state and local government workplaces.

**Text Table M. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, State & Local Govt.,
Maine, 1992-1995**

| Survey Year | Incidence Rates | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | Total Illnesses | Illnesses with Lost Workdays | Illnesses with Days Away From Work | Illnesses with Restricted Workdays | Illnesses without Lost Workdays |
| 1992 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | <0.1 | 0.4 |
| 1993 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | <0.1 | 0.3 |
| 1994 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | <0.1 | 0.5 |
| 1995 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | <0.1 | 0.4 |

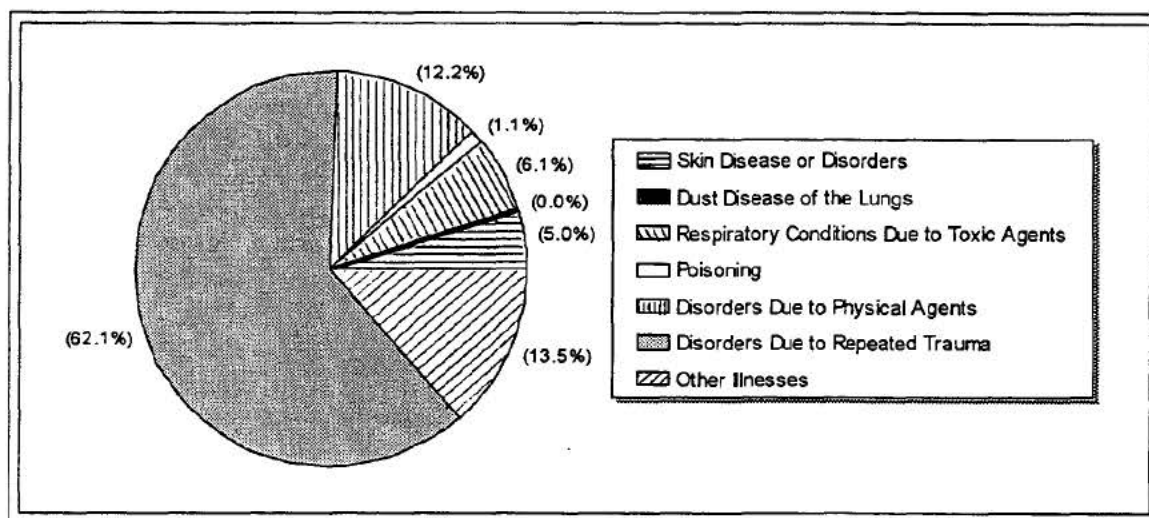
Text Table N shows the estimated number of occupational illnesses categorized by the type of illness. Work-related illnesses are recorded in seven categories. (See Appendix for a description of the seven categories.)

Text Table N. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1995

| <u>Type of Illness</u> | <u>Number of Illnesses</u> | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>Total</u> | <u>State</u> | <u>Local</u> |
| Total All Types | 378 | 170 | 208 |
| Skin Diseases or Disorders | 19 | 2 | 17 |
| Dust Diseases of the Lungs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents | 23 | 6 | 18 |
| Poisoning | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Disorders Due to Physical Agents | 46 | 1 | 45 |
| Disorders Due to Repeated Trauma | 234 | 141 | 94 |
| Other Illnesses | 51 | 16 | 35 |

Disorders associated with repeated trauma which includes cases involving tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hearing loss due to prolonged exposure, etc., accounted for 61.9% of all work-related illnesses in state and local government in 1995. Disorders due to physical agents which includes environmental temperatures and radiation accounted for 12.2% of all illnesses cases.

Figure 18. Distribution of Illnesses by Type, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1995



Industry Division Analysis

Industry Divisions are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (See Appendix D: Glossary). Data is provided for two major industries in State Government and for five major industries in Local Government.

State Government

Services
Public Administration

Local Government

Public Works
Transportation & Public Utilities
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Services
Public Administration

Text Table O. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1994-1995

| <u>Industry (SIC)</u> | <u>Total Cases</u> | | | <u>Lost WorkdayCases</u> | | | <u>Non-Fatal Cases Without Lost Time</u> | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|
| | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>% chg.</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>% chg.</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>% chg.</u> |
| State Government | 5.6 | 3.8 | -32.1 | 3.0 | 2.0 | -33.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | -33.3 |
| 1. Services | 6.2 | 3.2 | -48.3 | 3.1 | 1.8 | -1.7 | 3.2 | 1.4 | -56.3 |
| 2. Public Administration | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | -21.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 19.0 |
| Local Government | 8.2 | 6.8 | -17.1 | 4.4 | 3.5 | -20.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | -8.1 |
| 1. Public Works | 20.2 | 15.2 | -24.8 | 14.8 | 9.9 | -33.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 |
| 2. Transportation & Public Utilities | 16.2 | 14.1 | -13.0 | 9.9 | 9.0 | -9.1 | 6.3 | 5.1 | -19.0 |
| 3. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 6.4 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 0.5 | -86.5 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 125.9 |
| 4. Services | 5.3 | 5.0 | -5.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | -20.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 7.1 |
| 5. Public Administration | 10.8 | 7.0 | -35.2 | 5.6 | 4.1 | -26.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 44.2 |

TABLES

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Private Sector - All Industries | 01-89 | 9.7 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 4.4 |
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 01-09 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 4.1 |
| Agricultural Production | 01-02 | 16.3 | 11.8 | 8.6 | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| Mining | 10-14 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Contract Construction | 15-17 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 5.1 |
| General Building Contractors | 15 | 15.5 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 7.1 |
| General Contractors - Residential | 152 | 15.2 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 6.8 |
| General Contractors - Nonresidential | 154 | 16.2 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 7.6 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 16 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.8 |
| Highway & Street Construction | 161 | 13.1 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 5.8 |
| Heavy Construct. exc. Highway & St. | 162 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Special Trades Contractors | 17 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 4.7 |
| Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning | 171 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 6.6 |
| Electrical Work | 173 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 5.6 |
| Miscellaneous Special Trades | 179 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| Manufacturing | 20-39 | 16.4 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 7.4 |
| Durable Goods | | 19.8 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 7.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | | 13.6 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 7.2 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 20 | 20.7 | 12.6 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 8.0 |
| Canned, Frozen & Pres. Fruit & Veg. | 203 | 19.7 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 8.5 | 6.7 |
| Miscellaneous Food Products | 209 | 22.1 | 12.2 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 9.9 |
| Textile Mill Products | 22 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 7.3 |
| Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool | 223 | 14.5 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 6.6 |
| Apparel Products from Fabrics | 23 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 |

np = nonpublishable data

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-----|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Lumber & Wood Products | 24 | 15.4 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 7.0 |
| Logging | 241 | 14.6 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 4.7 |
| Sawmills & Planing Mills | 242 | 15.3 | 9.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products | 249 | 14.4 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 7.3 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 25 | 14.9 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 7.2 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 26 | 10.3 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 6.5 |
| Paper Mills | 262 | 11.0 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 7.2 |
| Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries | 27 | 10.1 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.4 |
| Newspapers - Pub. or Pub. & Printing | 271 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| Commercial Printing | 275 | 16.2 | 10.5 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 5.7 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 28 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 3.9 |
| Rubber & Plastic Products | 30 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| Miscellaneous Plastic Products | 308 | 13.8 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 6.1 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 31 | 18.6 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 11.5 |
| Footwear, except Rubber | 314 | 17.3 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 11.6 |
| Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery & Transportation Equipment | 34 | 17.4 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.6 |
| Industrial & Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment | 35 | 11.4 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 7.0 |
| Miscellaneous Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Equip. | 359 | 13.0 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 8.7 |
| Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq. | 36 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Electronic Components & Accessory | 367 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Transportation Equipment | 37 | 37.9 | 25.5 | 5.0 | 20.4 | 12.5 |
| Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair | 373 | 43.7 | 29.6 | 5.7 | 23.9 | 14.1 |

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | 40-49 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 2.8 |
| Railroad Transportation | 40 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation | 41 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing | 42 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| Communications | 48 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 49 | 8.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 4.5 |
| Electric Services | 491 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 4.5 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 50-59 | 7.9 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50-51 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.9 |
| Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 50 | 7.9 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 3.8 |
| Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies | 501 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 5.6 |
| Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies | 504 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Supplies | 508 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 3.1 |
| Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 51 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| Groceries & Related Products | 514 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| Retail Trade | 52-59 | 7.6 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 3.9 |
| Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers | 52 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 4.1 |
| Lumber & Building Material Dealers | 521 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 5.4 |
| Hardware Stores | 525 | 7.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| General Merchandise Stores | 53 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| Department Stores | 531 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 3.6 |
| Food Stores | 54 | 13.2 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 4.9 |
| Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations | 55 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used | 551 | 9.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 6.3 |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 554 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 56 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 2.1 |
| Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores | 57 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.7 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 58 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 59 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 5.7 |
| Drug Stores & Proprietary Stores | 591 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 60-69 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Depository Institutions | 60 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Insurance Carriers | 63 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service | 64 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Real Estate | 65 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.7 |
| Services | 70-89 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places | 70 | 9.5 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| Hotels & Motels | 701 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 4.6 |
| Personal Services | 72 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.2 |

TABLE 1 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

[illegible]

Note: np = Nonpublishable category.

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Private Sector - All Industries | 01-89 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.6 |
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 01-09 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 3.9 |
| Agricultural Production | 01-02 | 15.5 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 |
| Mining | 10-14 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Contract Construction | 15-17 | 10.6 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 5.0 |
| General Building Contractors | 15 | 15.1 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 7.0 |
| General Contractors - Residential | 152 | 14.7 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 6.7 |
| General Contractors - Nonresidential | 154 | 15.9 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 7.5 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 16 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.8 |
| Highway & Street Construction | 161 | 12.9 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| Heavy Construct. exc. Highway & St. | 162 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Special Trades Contractors | 17 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 4.8 |
| Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning | 171 | 11.1 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 6.4 |
| Electrical Work | 173 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 5.6 |
| Miscellaneous Special Trades | 179 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| Manufacturing | 20-39 | 13.0 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 5.7 |
| Durable Goods | | 16.0 | 9.9 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | | 10.5 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 5.5 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 20 | 15.6 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 6.6 |
| Canned, Frozen & Pres. Fruit & Veg. | 203 | 14.7 | 8.9 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 5.8 |
| Miscellaneous Food Products | 209 | 17.1 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 7.7 |
| Textile Mill Products | 22 | 11.9 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 6.2 |
| Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool | 223 | 11.2 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 5.4 |
| Apparel Products from Fabrics | 23 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.8 |

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-----|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Lumber & Wood Products | 24 | 14.1 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 6.2 |
| Logging | 241 | 14.4 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 4.5 |
| Sawmills & Planing Mills | 242 | 13.7 | 8.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products | 249 | 12.1 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 25 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 5.1 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 26 | 9.4 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 5.9 |
| Paper Mills | 262 | 10.1 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 6.6 |
| Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries | 27 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Newspapers - Pub. or Pub. & Printing | 271 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.7 |
| Commercial Printing | 275 | 15.4 | 9.9 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 28 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Rubber & Plastic Products | 30 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.9 |
| Miscellaneous Plastic Products | 308 | 9.9 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 4.2 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 31 | 11.4 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 6.4 |
| Footwear, except Rubber | 314 | 9.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 5.9 |
| Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery & Transportation Equipment | 34 | 14.6 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 |
| Industrial & Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment | 35 | 10.1 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 6.1 |
| Miscellaneous Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Equip. | 359 | 11.0 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 7.0 |
| Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq. | 36 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Electronic Components & Accessory | 367 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Transportation Equipment | 37 | 30.3 | 20.7 | 4.4 | 16.3 | 9.6 |
| Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair | 373 | 35.0 | 24.2 | 5.0 | 19.1 | 10.9 |

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | 40-49 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| Railroad Transportation | 40 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation | 41 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing | 42 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 2.9 |
| Communications | 48 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 49 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| Electric Services | 491 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 50-59 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50-51 | 8.2 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 50 | 7.5 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 3.7 |
| Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies | 501 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 5.5 |
| Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies | 504 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.9 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Supplies | 508 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 3.1 |
| Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 51 | 8.8 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Groceries & Related Products | 514 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Retail Trade | 52-59 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 2.8 |
| Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers | 52 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| Lumber & Building Material Dealers | 521 | 11.0 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 5.3 |
| Hardware Stores | 525 | 7.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| General Merchandise Stores | 53 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| Department Stores | 531 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 3.3 |
| Food Stores | 54 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 3.1 |
| Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations | 55 | 6.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 3.8 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used | 551 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 6.0 |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 554 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 56 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores | 57 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.7 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 58 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.5 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 59 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 2.1 |
| Drug Stores & Proprietary Stores | 591 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 60-69 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Depository Institutions | 60 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Insurance Carriers | 63 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service | 64 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Real Estate | 65 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| Services | 70-89 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places | 70 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 4.0 |
| Hotels & Motels | 701 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| Personal Services | 72 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.1 |

TABLE 2 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

[illegible]

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Private Sector - All Industries | 01-89 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 01-09 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Agricultural Production | 01-02 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Mining | 10-14 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Contract Construction | 15-17 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| General Building Contractors | 15 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| General Contractors - Residential | 152 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| General Contractors - Nonresidential | 154 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 16 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Highway & Street Construction | 161 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Heavy Construct. exc. Highway & St. | 162 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Special Trades Contractors | 17 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning | 171 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Electrical Work | 173 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Miscellaneous Special Trades | 179 | <0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | <0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 20-39 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Durable Goods | | 3.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 20 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 1.4 |
| Canned, Frozen & Pres. Fruit & Veg. | 203 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 0.9 |
| Miscellaneous Food Products | 209 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Textile Mill Products | 22 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool | 223 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Apparel Products from Fabrics | 23 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-----|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Lumber & Wood Products | 24 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Logging | 241 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Sawmills & Planing Mills | 242 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products | 249 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 25 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 26 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Paper Mills | 262 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries | 27 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Newspapers - Pub. or Pub. & Printing | 271 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Commercial Printing | 275 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 28 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Rubber & Plastic Products | 30 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Miscellaneous Plastic Products | 308 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 31 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 5.2 |
| Footwear, except Rubber | 314 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 5.8 |
| Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery & Transportation Equipment | 34 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Industrial & Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment | 35 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Miscellaneous Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Equip. | 359 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq. | 36 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Electronic Components & Accessory | 367 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Transportation Equipment | 37 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair | 373 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 3.2 |

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | 40-49 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Railroad Transportation | 40 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation | 41 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing | 42 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Communications | 48 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 49 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Electric Services | 491 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 50-59 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50-51 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 50 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies | 501 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies | 504 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Supplies | 508 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.0 | <0.1 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 51 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Groceries & Related Products | 514 | 1.0 | 0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Retail Trade | 52-59 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers | 52 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | <0.1 |
| Lumber & Building Material Dealers | 521 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | <0.1 |
| Hardware Stores | 525 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| General Merchandise Stores | 53 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Department Stores | 531 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Food Stores | 54 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations | 55 | 0.3 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used | 551 | 0.3 | <0.1 | 0.0 | <0.1 | 0.3 |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 554 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 56 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3 |
| Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores | 57 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 58 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 59 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | <0.1 | 3.6 |
| Drug Stores & Proprietary Stores | 591 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 60-69 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Depository Institutions | 60 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Insurance Carriers | 63 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service | 64 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Real Estate | 65 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Services | 70-89 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places | 70 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | 0.1 |
| Hotels & Motels | 701 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| Personal Services | 72 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |

TABLE 3 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

[illegible]

TABLE 4 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Private Sector - All Industries | 01-89 | 34,474 | 18,733 | 10,165 | 8,568 | 15,741 |
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 01-09 | 435 | 260 | 207 | 53 | 175 |
| Agricultural Production | 01-02 | 264 | 191 | 140 | 51 | 73 |
| Mining | 10-14 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Contract Construction | 15-17 | 2,188 | 1,169 | 974 | 195 | 1,019 |
| General Building Contractors | 15 | 710 | 387 | 345 | 42 | 323 |
| General Contractors - Residential | 152 | 470 | 259 | 244 | 14 | 211 |
| General Contractors - Nonresidential | 154 | 240 | 129 | 101 | 28 | 112 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 16 | 320 | 183 | 111 | 72 | 138 |
| Highway & Street Construction | 161 | 252 | 140 | 76 | 65 | 112 |
| Heavy Construct. exc. Highway & St. | 162 | 68 | 43 | 35 | 7 | 26 |
| Special Trades Contractors | 17 | 1,158 | 599 | 518 | 82 | 559 |
| Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning | 171 | 309 | 139 | 113 | 26 | 170 |
| Electrical Work | 173 | 153 | 62 | 60 | 3 | 91 |
| Miscellaneous Special Trades | 179 | 357 | 208 | 174 | 34 | 149 |
| Manufacturing | 20-39 | 14,597 | 8,015 | 2,947 | 5,069 | 6,581 |
| Durable Goods | | 8,160 | 4,976 | 1,651 | 3,325 | 3,184 |
| Nondurable Goods | | 6,437 | 3,039 | 1,295 | 1,743 | 3,398 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 20 | 1,212 | 741 | 298 | 443 | 470 |
| Canned, Frozen & Pres. Fruit & Veg. | 203 | 316 | 209 | 73 | 136 | 107 |
| Miscellaneous Food Products | 209 | 303 | 167 | 67 | 100 | 136 |
| Textile Mill Products | 22 | 774 | 408 | 121 | 288 | 366 |
| Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool | 223 | 332 | 182 | 43 | 138 | 150 |
| Apparel Products from Fabrics | 23 | 102 | 53 | 21 | 33 | 49 |

TABLE 4 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-----|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Lumber & Wood Products | 24 | 1,614 | 878 | 482 | 394 | 737 |
| Logging | 241 | 304 | 207 | 189 | 18 | 97 |
| Sawmills & Planing Mills | 242 | 466 | 287 | 142 | 146 | 179 |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products | 249 | 527 | 259 | 96 | 163 | 268 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 25 | 711 | 369 | 198 | 171 | 342 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 26 | 1,622 | 597 | 270 | 327 | 1,025 |
| Paper Mills | 262 | 1,471 | 509 | 241 | 268 | 962 |
| Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries | 27 | 514 | 289 | 131 | 158 | 225 |
| Newspapers - Pub. or Pub. & Printing | 271 | 124 | 53 | 38 | 15 | 71 |
| Commercial Printing | 275 | 331 | 214 | 74 | 140 | 117 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 28 | 142 | 65 | 8 | 56 | 78 |
| Rubber & Plastic Products | 30 | 446 | 268 | 126 | 141 | 178 |
| Miscellaneous Plastic Products | 308 | 397 | 222 | 116 | 106 | 175 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 31 | 1,625 | 619 | 320 | 299 | 1,007 |
| Footwear, except Rubber | 314 | 1,235 | 403 | 245 | 158 | 833 |
| Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery & Transportation Equipment | 34 | 557 | 346 | 169 | 176 | 211 |
| Industrial & Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment | 35 | 453 | 174 | 111 | 63 | 279 |
| Miscellaneous Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Equip. | 359 | 241 | 78 | 50 | 29 | 162 |
| Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq. | 36 | 492 | 303 | 114 | 188 | 189 |
| Electronic Components & Accessory | 367 | 180 | 122 | 52 | 70 | 58 |
| Transportation Equipment | 37 | 4,333 | 2,909 | 577 | 2,333 | 1,424 |
| Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair | 373 | 4,158 | 2,819 | 546 | 2,273 | 1,339 |

TABLE 4 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | 40-49 | 1,406 | 827 | 683 | 144 | 579 |
| Railroad Transportation | 40 | 50 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 20 |
| Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation | 41 | 63 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 24 |
| Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing | 42 | 768 | 508 | 422 | 86 | 259 |
| Communications | 48 | 71 | 32 | 29 | 3 | 39 |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 49 | 307 | 143 | 110 | 34 | 164 |
| Electric Services | 491 | 279 | 134 | 105 | 29 | 145 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 50-59 | 8,267 | 4,230 | 2,665 | 1,565 | 4,037 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50-51 | 2,160 | 1,227 | 697 | 530 | 934 |
| Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 50 | 913 | 477 | 291 | 186 | 436 |
| Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies | 501 | 183 | 83 | 49 | 34 | 100 |
| Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies | 504 | 65 | 27 | 19 | 8 | 38 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Supplies | 508 | 185 | 101 | 73 | 2 | 84 |
| Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 51 | 1,247 | 749 | 405 | 344 | 498 |
| Groceries & Related Products | 514 | 564 | 361 | 200 | 162 | 203 |
| Retail Trade | 52-59 | 6,107 | 3,003 | 1,968 | 1,035 | 3,104 |
| Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers | 52 | 384 | 186 | 106 | 80 | 199 |
| Lumber & Building Material Dealers | 521 | 276 | 143 | 68 | 76 | 133 |
| Hardware Stores | 525 | 104 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 62 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 4 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| General Merchandise Stores | 53 | 565 | 319 | 211 | 108 | 246 |
| Department Stores | 531 | 455 | 251 | 172 | 79 | 203 |
| Food Stores | 54 | 1,778 | 1,123 | 662 | 461 | 655 |
| Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations | 55 | 817 | 348 | 276 | 72 | 469 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used | 551 | 489 | 179 | 163 | 17 | 310 |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 554 | 138 | 96 | 67 | 30 | 41 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 56 | 158 | 78 | 63 | 14 | 80 |
| Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores | 57 | 129 | 53 | 29 | 24 | 76 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 58 | 1,002 | 478 | 278 | 200 | 524 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 59 | 1,275 | 419 | 343 | 76 | 855 |
| Drug Stores & Proprietary Stores | 591 | 43 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 35 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 60-69 | 448 | 157 | 77 | 80 | 291 |
| Depository Institutions | 60 | 141 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 125 |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Insurance Carriers | 63 | 67 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 42 |
| Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service | 64 | 51 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 27 |
| Real Estate | 65 | 188 | 92 | 49 | 43 | 96 |
| Services | 70-89 | 7,118 | 4,067 | 2,604 | 1,463 | 3051 |
| Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places | 70 | 571 | 326 | 234 | 91 | 245 |
| Hotels & Motels | 701 | 525 | 298 | 211 | 87 | 227 |
| Personal Services | 72 | 123 | 63 | 41 | 22 | 60 |

TABLE 4 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

[illegible]

TABLE 5 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Private Sector - All Industries | 01-89 | 28,666 | 16,018 | 9,284 | 6,734 | 12,648 |
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 01-09 | 412 | 244 | 198 | 46 | 167 |
| Agricultural Production | 01-02 | 251 | 184 | 138 | 46 | 66 |
| Mining | 10-14 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Contract Construction | 15-17 | 2,131 | 1,133 | 941 | 192 | 998 |
| General Building Contractors | 15 | 690 | 371 | 332 | 39 | 318 |
| General Contractors - Residential | 152 | 454 | 246 | 232 | 14 | 208 |
| General Contractors - Nonresidential | 154 | 236 | 125 | 100 | 25 | 111 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 16 | 318 | 183 | 111 | 72 | 135 |
| Highway & Street Construction | 161 | 249 | 140 | 76 | 65 | 109 |
| Heavy Construct. exc. Highway & St. | 162 | 68 | 43 | 35 | 7 | 26 |
| Special Trades Contractors | 17 | 1,124 | 579 | 498 | 81 | 545 |
| Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning | 171 | 284 | 120 | 93 | 26 | 164 |
| Electrical Work | 173 | 153 | 62 | 60 | 3 | 91 |
| Miscellaneous Special Trades | 179 | 356 | 208 | 174 | 34 | 148 |
| Manufacturing | 20-39 | 11,556 | 6,454 | 2,602 | 3,852 | 5,102 |
| Durable Goods | | 6,588 | 4,099 | 1,494 | 2,606 | 2,489 |
| Nondurable Goods | | 4,968 | 2,354 | 1,108 | 1,246 | 2,614 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 20 | 915 | 524 | 254 | 271 | 390 |
| Canned, Frozen & Pres. Fruit & Veg. | 203 | 235 | 143 | 63 | 80 | 93 |
| Miscellaneous Food Products | 209 | 235 | 128 | 56 | 72 | 106 |
| Textile Mill Products | 22 | 595 | 285 | 94 | 191 | 310 |
| Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool | 223 | 255 | 133 | 35 | 98 | 123 |
| Apparel Products from Fabrics | 23 | 75 | 39 | 19 | 20 | 35 |

TABLE 5 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-----|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Lumber & Wood Products | 24 | 1,471 | 824 | 469 | 355 | 648 |
| Logging | 241 | 301 | 207 | 189 | 18 | 94 |
| Sawmills & Planing Mills | 242 | 419 | 267 | 140 | 127 | 152 |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products | 249 | 444 | 231 | 85 | 146 | 213 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 25 | 550 | 308 | 177 | 131 | 242 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 26 | 1,481 | 549 | 243 | 305 | 932 |
| Paper Mills | 262 | 1,352 | 474 | 222 | 251 | 879 |
| Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries | 27 | 463 | 264 | 118 | 146 | 199 |
| Newspapers - Pub. or Pub. & Printing | 271 | 99 | 41 | 29 | 12 | 58 |
| Commercial Printing | 275 | 314 | 202 | 71 | 131 | 113 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 28 | 118 | 52 | 6 | 46 | 67 |
| Rubber & Plastic Products | 30 | 324 | 199 | 112 | 87 | 125 |
| Miscellaneous Plastic Products | 308 | 286 | 164 | 104 | 61 | 122 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 31 | 998 | 442 | 263 | 179 | 558 |
| Footwear, except Rubber | 314 | 679 | 260 | 192 | 68 | 419 |
| Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery & Transportation Equipment | 34 | 467 | 299 | 160 | 139 | 168 |
| Industrial & Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment | 35 | 403 | 162 | 102 | 60 | 241 |
| Miscellaneous Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Equip. | 359 | 204 | 73 | 46 | 27 | 131 |
| Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq. | 36 | 235 | 140 | 80 | 60 | 95 |
| Electronic Components & Accessory | 367 | 76 | 55 | 35 | 20 | 21 |
| Transportation Equipment | 37 | 3,461 | 2,387 | 505 | 1,881 | 1,095 |
| Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair | 373 | 3,329 | 2,297 | 478 | 1,818 | 1,032 |

TABLE 5 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | 40-49 | 1,267 | 795 | 665 | 129 | 473 |
| Railroad Transportation | 40 | 50 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 20 |
| Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation | 41 | 57 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 23 |
| Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing | 42 | 736 | 490 | 414 | 75 | 247 |
| Communications | 48 | 71 | 32 | 29 | 3 | 39 |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 49 | 215 | 138 | 104 | 34 | 77 |
| Electric Services | 491 | 189 | 129 | 100 | 29 | 60 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 50-59 | 6,726 | 3,625 | 2,418 | 1,207 | 3,102 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50-51 | 1,967 | 1,132 | 661 | 471 | 836 |
| Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 50 | 868 | 446 | 277 | 169 | 422 |
| Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies | 501 | 181 | 82 | 48 | 34 | 99 |
| Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies | 504 | 64 | 26 | 18 | 8 | 38 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Supplies | 508 | 184 | 100 | 73 | 27 | 84 |
| Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 51 | 1,100 | 686 | 384 | 301 | 414 |
| Groceries & Related Products | 514 | 504 | 354 | 199 | 156 | 150 |
| Retail Trade | 52-59 | 4,759 | 2,493 | 1,757 | 736 | 2,266 |
| Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers | 52 | 380 | 183 | 106 | 77 | 198 |
| Lumber & Building Material Dealers | 521 | 272 | 141 | 68 | 73 | 132 |
| Hardware Stores | 525 | 104 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 62 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 5 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| General Merchandise Stores | 53 | 522 | 294 | 205 | 89 | 229 |
| Department Stores | 531 | 425 | 238 | 165 | 73 | 187 |
| Food Stores | 54 | 1,184 | 765 | 533 | 232 | 419 |
| Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations | 55 | 778 | 342 | 272 | 70 | 436 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used | 551 | 475 | 177 | 163 | 15 | 297 |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 554 | 123 | 93 | 63 | 30 | 30 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 56 | 141 | 73 | 60 | 13 | 68 |
| Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores | 57 | 122 | 46 | 23 | 24 | 76 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 58 | 963 | 439 | 278 | 161 | 524 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 59 | 668 | 351 | 281 | 70 | 317 |
| Drugs Stores & Proprietary Stores | 591 | 43 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 35 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 60-69 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Depository Institutions | 60 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Insurance Carriers | 63 | 22 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service | 64 | 34 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 20 |
| Real Estate | 65 | 169 | 83 | 49 | 34 | 86 |
| Services | 70-89 | 6,260 | 3,650 | 2,391 | 1,259 | 2,610 |
| Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places | 70 | 557 | 318 | 228 | 90 | 239 |
| Hotels & Motels | 701 | 515 | 290 | 205 | 86 | 225 |
| Personal Services | 72 | 114 | 56 | 41 | 15 | 58 |

TABLE 5 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1995

[illegible]

TABLE 6 - Number of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Private Sector - All Industries | 01-89 | 5,808 | 2,714 | 881 | 1,833 | 3,093 |
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 01-09 | 24 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Agricultural Production | 01-02 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Mining | 10-14 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Contract Construction | 15-17 | 57 | 36 | 33 | 3 | 21 |
| General Building Contractors | 15 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 2 | 5 |
| General Contractors - Residential | 152 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 4 |
| General Contractors - Nonresidential | 154 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 16 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Highway & Street Construction | 161 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Heavy Construct. exc. Highway & St. | 162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Trades Contractors | 17 | 34 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 14 |
| Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning | 171 | 25 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 5 |
| Electrical Work | 173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Special Trades | 179 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 20-39 | 3,041 | 1,562 | 345 | 1,217 | 1,479 |
| Durable Goods | | 1,573 | 877 | 158 | 720 | 695 |
| Nondurable Goods | | 1,469 | 684 | 187 | 497 | 784 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 20 | 297 | 217 | 45 | 172 | 80 |
| Canned, Frozen & Pres. Fruit & Veg. | 203 | 81 | 67 | 10 | 57 | 14 |
| Miscellaneous Food Products | 209 | 69 | 39 | 11 | 28 | 30 |
| Textile Mill Products | 22 | 179 | 123 | 27 | 97 | 56 |
| Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool | 223 | 77 | 49 | 9 | 40 | 28 |
| Apparel Products from Fabrics | 23 | 27 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 13 |

TABLE 6 - Number of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-----|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Lumber & Wood Products | 24 | 142 | 53 | 13 | 40 | 90 |
| Logging | 241 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Sawmills & Planing Mills | 242 | 47 | 21 | 2 | 18 | 27 |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products | 249 | 83 | 28 | 11 | 18 | 55 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 25 | 161 | 61 | 21 | 40 | 100 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 26 | 141 | 48 | 27 | 21 | 93 |
| Paper Mills | 262 | 118 | 35 | 19 | 16 | 83 |
| Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries | 27 | 51 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 26 |
| Newspapers - Pub. or Pub. & Printing | 271 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 13 |
| Commercial Printing | 275 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 5 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 28 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 11 |
| Rubber & Plastic Products | 30 | 122 | 68 | 14 | 54 | 53 |
| Miscellaneous Plastic Products | 308 | 111 | 58 | 12 | 46 | 53 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 31 | 627 | 177 | 57 | 119 | 450 |
| Footwear, except Rubber | 314 | 556 | 143 | 53 | 90 | 413 |
| Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery & Transportation Equipment | 34 | 91 | 47 | 10 | 37 | 44 |
| Industrial & Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment | 35 | 50 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 36 |
| Miscellaneous Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Equip. | 359 | 37 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 32 |
| Electronic & Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Eq. | 36 | 257 | 163 | 34 | 129 | 94 |
| Electronic Components & Accessory | 367 | 104 | 67 | 17 | 50 | 37 |
| Transportation Equipment | 37 | 872 | 543 | 71 | 471 | 329 |
| Ship & Boatbuilding & Repair | 373 | 829 | 522 | 67 | 454 | 307 |

TABLE 6 - Number of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | 40-49 | 139 | 32 | 18 | 4 | 107 |
| Railroad Transportation | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation | 41 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing | 42 | 31 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| Communications | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 49 | 92 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 87 |
| Electric Services | 491 | 90 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 85 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 50-59 | 1,541 | 605 | 247 | 358 | 936 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50-51 | 193 | 95 | 36 | 59 | 98 |
| Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 50 | 46 | 32 | 15 | 17 | 14 |
| Motor Vehicles, Parts & Supplies | 501 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies | 504 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Supplies | 508 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 51 | 147 | 63 | 21 | 42 | 84 |
| Groceries & Related Products | 514 | 60 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 53 |
| Retail Trade | 52-59 | 1,348 | 510 | 211 | 299 | 836 |
| Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers | 52 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Lumber & Building Material Dealers | 521 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Hardware Stores | 525 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE 6 - Number of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| General Merchandise Stores | 53 | 43 | 25 | 7 | 19 | 17 |
| Department Stores | 531 | 29 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 16 |
| Food Stores | 54 | 594 | 358 | 129 | 229 | 236 |
| Auto Dealers and Gas. Service Stations | 55 | 39 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 33 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used | 551 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 554 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 11 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 56 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment Stores | 57 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 58 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 59 | 607 | 68 | 62 | 6 | 539 |
| drug Stores & Proprietary Stores | 591 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 60-69 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Depository Institutions | 60 | 66 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 49 |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Insurance Carriers | 63 | 46 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 35 |
| Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service | 64 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 7 |
| Real Estate | 65 | 19 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| Services | 70-89 | 859 | 417 | 214 | 204 | 441 |
| Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places | 70 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Hotels & Motels | 701 | 91 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Personal Services | 72 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 2 |

TABLE 6 - Number of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, Maine, 1995

[illegible]

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, by Type, Maine, 1995
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Skin Diseases | Dust Diseases of the Lungs | Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents | Poisoning | Disorders due to Physical Agents | Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma | Other |
|---|-------|---------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| PRIVATE SECTOR - ALL INDUSTRIES | 01-89 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 130.3 | 7.8 |
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 01-09 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 12.9 |
| Agricultural Production | 01-02 | 19.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.9 | 19.9 |
| Mining | 10-14 | np | np | np | np | np | np | np |
| Contract Construction | 15-17 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 12.1 | 1.4 |
| General Building Contractors | 15 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 0.0 |
| General Contractors - Residential | 152 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| General Contractors - Nonresidential | 154 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 22.7 | 0.0 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 |
| Highway & Street Construction | 161 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.7 |
| Heavy Construction, except Highway & Street | 162 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Special Trades Contractors | 17 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 0.0 |
| Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning | 171 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.9 | 0.0 |
| Electrical Work | 173 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Miscellaneous Special Trades | 179 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, by Type, Maine, 1995
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Skin Diseases | Dust Diseases of the Lungs | Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents | Poisoning | Disorders due to Physical Agents | Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma | Other |
|--|-------|---------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| Manufacturing | 20-39 | 26.3 | 0.3 | 18.0 | 0.7 | 16.9 | 267.9 | 12.5 |
| Durable Goods | | 24.6 | 0.5 | 23.2 | 0.5 | 27.1 | 292.6 | 12.5 |
| Nondurable Goods | | 27.8 | 0.2 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 246.4 | 12.4 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 20 | 60.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 404.9 | 21.6 |
| Canned, Frozen & Preserved Fruit & Vegetable | 203 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 456.6 | 24.2 |
| Miscellaneous Food Products | 209 | 145.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.8 | 291.7 | 0.0 |
| Textile Mill Products | 22 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 305.9 | 21.2 |
| Broadwoven Fabric Mills - Wool | 223 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 280.3 | 0.0 |
| Apparel Products from Fabrics | 23 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 128.3 | 5.1 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 24 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 112.5 | 10.4 |
| Logging | 241 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.8 |
| Sawmills & Planing Mills | 242 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 94.3 | 20.2 |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products | 249 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 218.5 | 5.2 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 25 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 236.2 | 39.3 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 26 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 56.6 | 10.3 |
| Paper Mills | 262 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 2.2 | 9.9 | 50.4 | 12.1 |

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, by Type, Maine, 1995
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Skin Diseases | Dust Diseases of the Lungs | Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents | Poisoning | Disorders due to Physical Agents | Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma | Other |
|---|-----|---------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries | 27 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.6 | 5.8 |
| Newspapers - Publishing or Publishing & Print | 271 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.2 | 13.6 |
| Commercial Printing | 275 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77.7 | 0.0 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 28 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.4 | 0.0 |
| Rubber & Plastic Products | 30 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 136.6 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 209.0 | 5.2 |
| Miscellaneous Plastic Products | 308 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 149.7 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 193.4 | 5.7 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 31 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 615.8 | 16.1 |
| Footwear, except Rubber | 314 | 46.3 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 692.1 | 15.3 |
| Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery & Transportation Equipment | 34 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 221.3 | 53.5 |
| Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Computer Equipment | 35 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 100.1 | 7.5 |
| Miscellaneous Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Equipment | 359 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 185.6 | 0.0 |
| Electronic & Electrical Equipment & Components, except Computer Equipment | 36 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 324.3 | 2.4 |
| Electronic Components & Accessories | 367 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 222.2 | 2.0 |

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, by Type, Maine, 1995
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Skin Diseases | Dust Diseases of the Lungs | Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents | Poisoning | Disorders due to Physical Agents | Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma | Other |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|---|------------|
| Transportation Equipment | 37 | 38.8 | 1.8 | 79.6 | 1.8 | 93.3 | 547.4 | 0.0 |
| Ship & Boat Building & Repair | 373 | 43.5 | 2.2 | 94.7 | 2.2 | 112.1 | 617.2 | 0.0 |
| Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 40-49 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 55.1 | 6.1 |
| Railroad Transportation | 40 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Local & Suburban Transit & Highway Transportation | 41 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 28.2 |
| Motor Freight Transport. & Warehousing | 42 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 28.0 | 3.0 |
| Communications | 48 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 49 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 213.2 | 20.6 |
| Electric Services | 491 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 244.7 | 20.6 |
| Wholesale & Retail | 50-59 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 136.1 | 3.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50-51 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 1.2 | 60.5 | 2.7 |
| Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 50 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 5.7 |
| Motor Vehicles Parts & Supplies | 501 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, by Type, Maine, 1995
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Skin Diseases | Dust Diseases of the Lungs | Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents | Poisoning | Disorders due to Physical Agents | Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma | Other |
|--|-------|---------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies | 504 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Supplies | 508 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 51 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 20.5 | 2.3 | 86.8 | 0.0 |
| Groceries & Related Products | 514 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.7 | 4.6 | 50.9 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 52-59 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 158.8 | 3.0 |
| Building Materials, Hardware & Garden Supplies & Mobile Home Dealers | 52 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 |
| Lumber & Building Material | 521 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 0.0 |
| Hardware Stores | 525 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 53 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.9 | 1.4 |
| Department Stores | 531 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 0.0 |
| Food Stores | 54 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 436.3 | 0.0 |
| Auto Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations | 55 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 6.3 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers - New & Used | 551 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 554 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.6 | 0.0 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 56 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, by Type, Maine, 1995
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Skin Diseases | Dust Diseases of the Lungs | Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents | Poisoning | Disorders due to Physical Agents | Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma | Other |
|--|-------|---------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| Home Furniture, Furnishing & Equip. Stores | 57 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 7.6 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 58 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 0.0 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 59 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 380.5 | 9.3 |
| Drug Stores & Proprietary Stores | 591 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 60-69 | np | np | np | np | np | np | np |
| Depository Institutions | 60 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.2 | 0.0 |
| Commercial Banks | 602 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Insurance Carriers | 63 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.2 | 3.5 |
| Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service | 64 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.1 | 0.0 |
| Real Estate | 65 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.1 | 16.8 |
| Services | 70-89 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 56.4 | 11.2 |
| Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging Places | 70 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 9.9 | 0.0 |
| Hotels & Motels | 701 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 12.1 | 0.0 |
| Personal Services | 72 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 0.0 |

TABLE 7 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, by Type, Maine, 1995
(per 10,000 full-time workers)

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Skin Diseases | Dust Diseases of the Lungs | Respiratory Conditions due to Toxic Agents | Poisoning | Disorders due to Physical Agents | Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma | Other |
|--|-----|---------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| Business Services | 73 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 85.7 | 2.3 |
| Personnel Supply Services | 736 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Amusement & Recreation Services | 79 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 35.9 | 0.0 |
| Health Services | 80 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 62.8 | 21.3 |
| Offices & Clinics of Doctors of Medicine | 801 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nursing & Personal Care Facilities | 805 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 23.8 | 7.9 | 0.0 |
| Hospitals | 806 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 118.8 | 41.4 |
| Home Healthcare Services | 808 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 59.0 | 21.5 |
| Legal Services | 81 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.4 | 0.0 |
| Educational Services | 82 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 62.8 | 4.2 |
| Social Services | 83 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 43.3 | 16.7 |
| Individual & Family Social Services | 832 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 67.2 | 6.5 |
| Residential Care | 836 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 12.6 |
| Membership Organizations | 86 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management & Related Services | 87 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 97.1 | 4.4 |
| Engineering & Architectural Survey | 871 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 5.8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 8 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Public Sector - State & Local Government | | 5.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Public Sector - State Government | 01-89 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 |
| Services | | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Health Services | 80 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Social Services | 83 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Public Administration | | 4.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 2.5 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 3.5 |
| Administration of Human Resources | 94 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| Administration of Social & Manpower | 944 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| Environmental Quality & Housing | 95 | 0.3 | np | np | np | 0.3 |
| Administration of Economic Programs | 96 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Public Sector - Local Government | | 6.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| Public Works | 16 | 15.2 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 5.4 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | | 14.1 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 5.1 |
| Water Supply | 494 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| Real Estate Operators & Lessors | 651 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | np | np |
| Services | | 5.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 3.0 |
| Amusement & Recreation Services | 79 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| Educational Services | 82 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| Libraries | 823 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Public Administration | | 7.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Executive, Legislative & General | 91 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Legislative Bodies | 912 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 3.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

**TABLE 9 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, State & Local
Govt., Maine, 1995**

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Public Sector - State & Local Government | | 5.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| Public Sector - State Government | 01-89 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 |
| Services | | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Health Services | 80 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Social Services | 83 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Public Administration | | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 3.4 |
| Administration of Human Resources | 94 | np | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | np |
| Administration of Social & Manpower | 944 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Environmental Quality & Housing | 95 | 0.3 | np | np | np | 0.3 |
| Administration of Economic Programs | 96 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Public Sector - Local Government | | 6.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 3.1 |
| Public Works | 16 | 14.3 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 4.6 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | | 12.3 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 4.6 |
| Water Supply | 494 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| Real Estate Operators & Lessors | 651 | np | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | np |
| Services | | 4.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 2.9 |
| Amusement & Recreation Services | 79 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| Educational Services | 82 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| Libraries | 823 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Public Administration | | 6.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| Executive, Legislative & General | 91 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Legislative Bodies | 912 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 2.8 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 10 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Public Sector - State & Local Government | | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Public Sector - State Government | 01-89 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Services | | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | np |
| Health Services | 80 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Social Services | 83 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Public Administration | | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Administration of Human Resources | 94 | np | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | np |
| Administration of Social & Manpower | 944 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | np |
| Environmental Quality & Housing | 95 | 0.0 | np | np | np | 0.0 |
| Administration of Economic Programs | 96 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Public Sector - Local Government | | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Public Works | 16 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Water Supply | 494 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Real Estate Operators & Lessors | 651 | np | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | np |
| Services | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Amusement & Recreation Services | 79 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Educational Services | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Libraries | 823 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Public Administration | | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Executive, Legislative & General | | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Legislative Bodies | 912 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 11 - Number of OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Public Sector - State & Local Government | | 3,418 | 1,744 | 1,503 | 240 | 1,674 |
| Public Sector - State Government | 01-89 | 668 | 356 | 257 | 99 | 2 |
| Services | | 295 | 165 | 129 | 36 | 131 |
| Health Services | 80 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Social Services | 83 | 54 | 33 | 33 | | 22 |
| Public Administration | | 280 | 117 | 108 | 9 | 163 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 131 | 57 | 52 | 5 | 74 |
| Administration of Human Resources | 94 | 47 | 21 | 21 | | 27 |
| Administration of Social & Manpower | 944 | 34 | 19 | 19 | | 15 |
| Environmental Quality & Housing | 95 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Administration of Economic Programs | 96 | 45 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 30 |
| Public Sector - Local Government | | 2,750 | 1,388 | 1,247 | 141 | 1,362 |
| Public Works | 16 | 424 | 275 | 233 | 42 | 150 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | | 391 | 250 | 197 | 53 | 141 |
| Water Supply | 494 | 42 | 27 | 22 | 5 | 15 |
| Real Estate Operators & Lessors | 651 | 83 | 6 | 6 | | 77 |
| Services | | 1,216 | 485 | 469 | 17 | 730 |
| Amusement & Recreation Services | 79 | 38 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 21 |
| Educational Services | 82 | 1,034 | 404 | 402 | 2 | 629 |
| Libraries | 823 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Public Administration | | 623 | 364 | 342 | 21 | 260 |
| Executive, Legislative & General | 91 | 108 | 40 | 40 | | 69 |
| Legislative Bodies | 912 | 108 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 69 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 496 | 307 | 289 | 18 | 189 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

**TABLE 12 - Incidence Rates of OSHA Recordable Injuries by Industry, State & Local
Govt., Maine, 1995**

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Public Sector - State & Local Government | | 3,040 | 1,600 | 1,399 | 201 | 1,440 |
| Public Sector - State Government | 01-89 | 499 | 305 | 217 | 88 | 193 |
| Services | | 208 | 136 | 109 | 27 | 72 |
| Health Services | 80 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Social Services | 83 | 33 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 11 |
| Public Administration | | 199 | 96 | 89 | 7 | 103 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 119 | 48 | 43 | 5 | 71 |
| Administration of Human Resources | 94 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 2 |
| Administration of Social & Manpower | 944 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Environmental Quality & Housing | 95 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Administration of Economic Programs | 96 | 27 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 15 |
| Public Sector - Local Government | | 2,541 | 1,295 | 1,182 | 113 | 1,247 |
| Public Works | 16 | 398 | 269 | 231 | 38 | 129 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | | 340 | 212 | 183 | 30 | 127 |
| Water Supply | 494 | 42 | 27 | 22 | 5 | 15 |
| Real Estate Operators & Lessors | 651 | 83 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 77 |
| Services | | 1,171 | 468 | 451 | 17 | 704 |
| Amusement & Recreation Services | 79 | 38 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 21 |
| Educational Services | | 995 | 386 | 385 | 2 | 609 |
| Libraries | 823 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Public Administration | | 537 | 331 | 311 | 20 | 206 |
| Executive, Legislative & General | | 85 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 57 |
| Legislative Bodies | 912 | 85 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 57 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 434 | 287 | 270 | 17 | 147 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 13 - Number of OSHA Recordable Illnesses by Industry, State & Local Govt., Maine, 1995

| INDUSTRY | SIC | Total Cases | Lost Workday Cases | Cases With Days Away From Work | Cases With Restricted Work Activity | Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Public Sector - State & Local Government | | 378 | 144 | 104 | 40 | 234 |
| Public Sector - State Government | 01-89 | 170 | 50 | 39 | 11 | 119 |
| Services | | 88 | 29 | 20 | 9 | 59 |
| Health Services | 80 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Social Services | 83 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Public Administration | | 82 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 60 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 2 |
| Administration of Human Resources | 94 | 28 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 25 |
| Administration of Social & Manpower | 944 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Environmental Quality & Housing | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administration of Economic Programs | 96 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 16 |
| Public Sector - Local Government | | 208 | 93 | 65 | 28 | 115 |
| Public Works | 16 | 26 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 21 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | | 52 | 38 | 15 | 23 | 14 |
| Water Supply | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Real Estate Operators & Lessors | 651 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Services | | 45 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 27 |
| Amusement & Recreation Services | 79 | | | | | |
| Educational Services | 82 | 38 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 21 |
| Libraries | 823 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Public Administration | | 86 | 32 | 31 | 1 | 54 |
| Executive, Legislative & General | 91 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Legislative Bodies | 912 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Justice, Public Order & Safety | 92 | 62 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 42 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

APPENDIX B:

OSHA 101 SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Supplementary Record of
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

U.S. Department of Labor



| | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|---|
| This form is required by Public Law 91-596 and must be kept in the establishment for 5 years. Failure to maintain can result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties. | | Case or File No. | Form Approved OMB No. 1220-0029 |
| Employer | | See OMB Disclosure Statement on reverse | |
| 1. Name | | | |
| 2. Mail address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code) | | | |
| 3. Location, if different from mail address | | | |
| Injured or Ill Employee | | | |
| 4. Name (First, middle, and last) | | Social Security No. | |
| 5. Home address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code) | | | |
| 6. Age | 7. Sex: (Check one) | | Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Occupation (Enter regular job title, not the specific activity he was performing at time of injury.) | | | |
| 9. Department (Enter name of department or division in which the injured person is regularly employed, even though he may have been temporarily working in another department at the time of injury.) | | | |
| The Accident or Exposure to Occupational Illness | | | |
| If accident or exposure occurred on employer's premises, give address of plant or establishment in which it occurred. Do not indicate department or division within the plant or establishment. If accident occurred outside employer's premises at an identifiable address, give that address. If it occurred on a public highway or at any other place which cannot be identified by number and street, please provide place references locating the place of injury as accurately as possible. | | | |
| 10. Place of accident or exposure (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code) | | | |
| 11. Was place of accident or exposure on employer's premises? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| 12. What was the employee doing when injured? (Be specific. If he was using tools or equipment or handling material, name them and tell what he was doing with them.) | | | |
| 13. How did the accident occur? (Describe fully the events which resulted in the injury or occupational illness. Tell what happened and how it happened. Name any objects or substances involved and tell how they were involved. Give full details on all factors which led or contributed to the accident. Use separate sheet for additional space.) | | | |
| | | | |
| Occupational Injury or Occupational Illness | | | |
| 14. Describe the injury or illness in detail and indicate the part of body affected. (E.g., amputation of right index finger at second joint; fracture of ribs; lead poisoning; dermatitis of left hand, etc.) | | | |
| 15. Name the object or substance which directly injured the employee. (For example, the machine or thing he struck against or which struck him; the vapor or poison he inhaled or swallowed; the chemical or radiation which irritated his skin; or in cases of strains, hernias, etc., the thing he was lifting, pulling, etc.) | | | |
| 16. Date of injury or initial diagnosis of occupational illness | | 17. Did employee die? (Check one) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Other | | | |
| 18. Name and address of physician | | | |
| 19. If hospitalized, name and address of hospital | | | |
| Date of report | | Prepared by | |
| | | Official position | |

OSHA No. 101 (Feb. 1981)

APPENDIX B: (continued)

OSHA 101 SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD

SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

To supplement the Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 200), each establishment must maintain a record of each recordable occupational injury or illness. Worker's compensation, insurance, or other reports are acceptable as records if they contain all facts listed below or are supplemented to do so. If no suitable report is made for other purposes, this form (OSHA No. 101) may be used or the necessary facts can be listed on a separate plain sheet of paper. These records must also be available in the establishment without delay and at reasonable times for examination by representatives of the Department of Labor and the Department of Health and Human Services, and States accorded jurisdiction under the Act. The records must be maintained for a period of not less than five years following the end of the calendar year to which they relate.

Such records must contain at least the following facts:

- 1) *About the employer*—name, mail address, and location if different from mail address.
- 2) *About the injured or ill employee*—name, social security number, home address, age, sex, occupation, and department.
- 3) *About the accident or exposure to occupational illness*—place of accident or exposure, whether it was on employer's premises, what the employee was doing when injured, and how the accident occurred.
- 4) *About the occupational injury or illness*—description of the injury or illness, including part of body affected, name of the object or substance which directly injured the employee; and date of injury or diagnosis of illness.
- 5) *Other*—name and address of physician; if hospitalized, name and address of hospital; date of report; and name and position of person preparing the report.

SEE DEFINITIONS ON THE BACK OF OSHA FORM 200.

OMB DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

We estimate that it will take an average of 20 minutes to complete this form including time for reviewing instructions; searching, gathering and maintaining the data needed; and completing and reviewing the form. If you have any comments regarding this estimate or any other aspect of this recordkeeping system, send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Management Systems (1220-0029), Washington, D.C. 20212 and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1220-0029), Washington, D.C. 20503.

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1990-262-256/13618

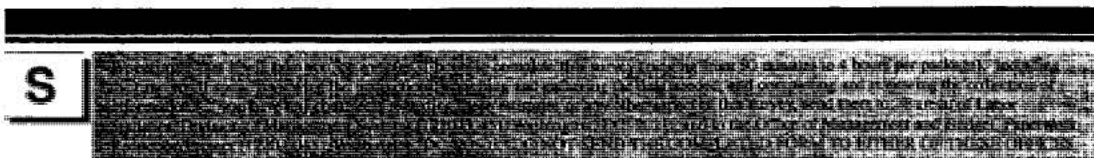
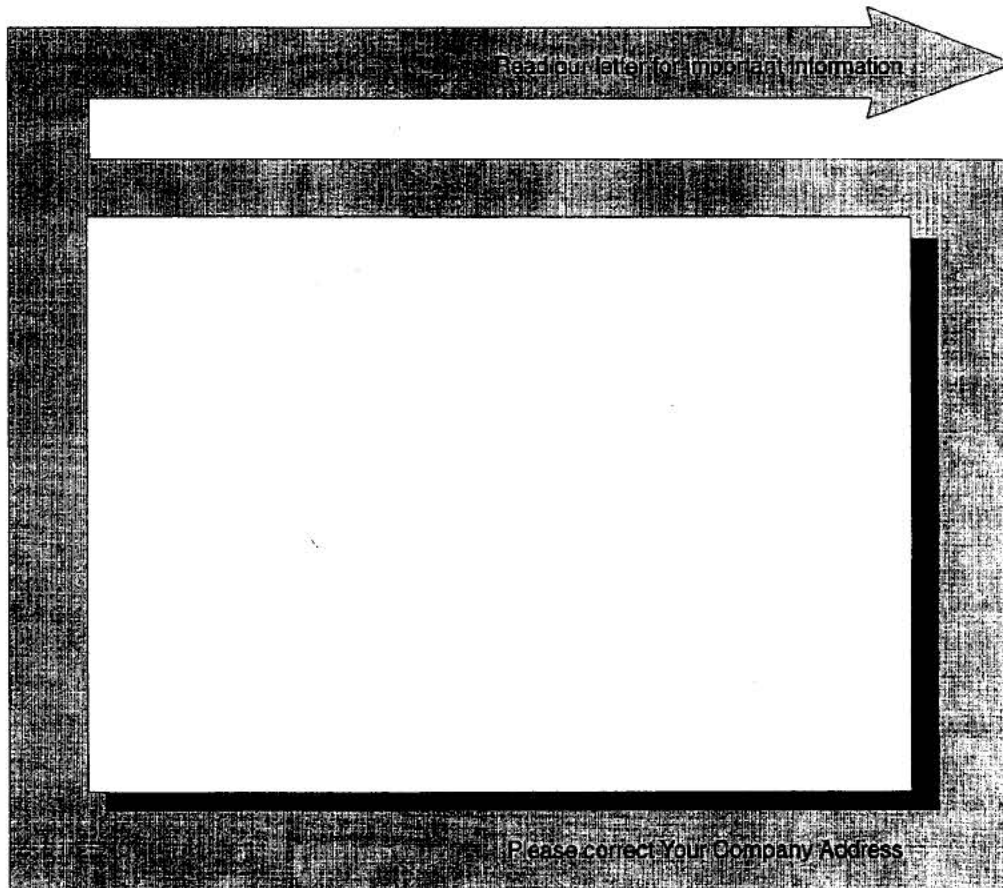
APPENDIX C:

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1995

Survey of Occupational
Injuries and Illnesses, 1995



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics



The information collected in this survey will be held confidential and used for statistical purposes only.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires
09-30-97
BLS-9300 SUM

APPENDIX C: (continued)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1995

Summary of 1995 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments must complete this survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 1995. If you have already provided the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) with this information, you may attach a copy of their form instead of completing this survey. If you choose to attach the OSHA form, go to **Sign This Form**, fill in the name of the person we should call with questions and sign the form. Mail both forms to us in the enclosed envelope.

To answer the questions below, you'll need

- information about employment and hours worked from your payroll, and
- your completed copy of the 1995 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200).

Tell us about your establishment's employees and the hours they worked

Be sure the information you supply refers **only** to the establishment(s) noted on the cover under *Reporting Site*.

1. What is the average number of employees who worked for your establishment during 1995?
If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

Employment average

- Add together the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 1995. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.
- Divide that answer by the number of pay periods your establishment had in 1995. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.
- Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

Example

Acme Construction pays its employees 26 times each year. During 1995,

| in this pay period | Acme paid this many employees |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 10 |
| 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 15 |
| 4 | 30 |
| 5 | 40 |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| 24 | 20 |
| 25 | 15 |
| 26 | 10 |
| | 830 (sum) |

Because Acme has 26 pay periods, it would divide its sum by 26.

$$830 \text{ divided by } 26 = 31.92$$

Acme would round 31.92 to 32 and write that number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

2. How many hours did your employees (salaried as well as hourly employees) actually work during 1995?

Total hours worked

Do not include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it. If your establishment keeps records of only the hours paid or if you have employees who are not paid by the hour, please estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

If this number isn't available, you can use this worksheet to estimate it.

Optional Worksheet

- _____ Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 1995.
- x _____ Multiply by the number of work hours for a full-time employee in a year.
- _____ This is the number of full-time hours worked.
- + _____ Add the number of any overtime hours as well as the hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal).
- _____ Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Total hours worked*.

APPENDIX C: (continued)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1995

3. Put an X in the box next to all the conditions that might have affected your answers to #1 and #2.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or lockout | <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown or layoff | <input type="checkbox"/> Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work | <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____ |

4. Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 1995?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, *Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1995*.
- ☐ No. Go to *Sign This Form* at the bottom of this page.

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1995

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 1995, follow these steps.

- Go to your completed 1995 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200) form.
- Look at the total line on the last page.
- Copy the 1995 totals from your OSHA No. 200 form into the columns below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under *Reporting Site*, add together the total lines from all your OSHA No. 200 forms to get the 1995 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the columns below.

Total Injuries

Copy these totals from columns (1) - (6):

| Deaths as a result of injury (column 1) | Injuries with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 2) | Injuries with days away from work (column 3) | Total days away from work (column 4) | Total days of restricted work activity (column 5) | Injuries without lost workdays (column 6) |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Total Types of Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (7a) - (7g):

| Skin diseases or disorders (column 7a) | Dust diseases of the lungs (column 7b) | Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (column 7c) | Poisoning (column 7d) | Disorders due to physical agents (column 7e) | Disorders associated with repeated trauma (column 7f) | Other occupational illnesses (column 7g) |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Total Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (8) - (13):

| Deaths as a result of illness (column 8) | Illnesses with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 9) | Illnesses with days away from work (column 10) | Total days away from work (column 11) | Total days of restricted work activity (column 12) | Illnesses without lost workdays (column 13) |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Sign This Form

Fill in the name, title, and phone number of the person we should call with questions. Then date and sign the form. Use the return envelope to send us the survey within 30 days of the date your establishment received it.

Printed name _____

()
Telephone number _____

Ext. _____

Today's date _____

Title _____

Signature _____

APPENDIX C: (continued)

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, 1995

Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 1995 occupational injury or illness **only** if it resulted in days away from work. To find out which cases you should report, read the instructions at the beginning of **Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work**. We will keep all information that you give us confidential.

Tell us about the case

Go to your completed OSHA No. 200 form. Copy the case information from that form into the columns below.

| | | Injury | | Illness | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Date of injury or illness (column B) | Employee's last name, first initial (column C) | Days away from work (column 4) | Days of restricted work activity (column 5) | Days away from work (column 11) | Days of restricted work activity (column 12) |
| <div style="text-align: center;"> <div>1</div> <div>month</div> <div>1</div> <div>day</div> <div>95</div> <div>year</div> </div> | | | | | |

If, as a result of the injury or illness, the employee did NOT return to regular work in 1995, tell us why.

- ☐ Still recovering; approximate return date

1

month

1

day

year
- ☐ Other: _____

Tell us about the employee

Please answer the questions below.

- Employee's approximate length of service at this establishment when the incident occurred (optional)
 - ☐ Less than 3 months
 - ☐ Between 3 and 12 months
 - ☐ Between 1 and 5 years
 - ☐ More than 5 years
- Employee's race or ethnic background (optional)
 - ☐ White, not of Hispanic origin
 - ☐ Black, not of Hispanic origin
 - ☐ Hispanic
 - ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
 - ☐ American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo

You may either answer the next questions or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

- Employee's age _____ OR date of birth

1

month

1

day

year
- Employee's sex
 - ☐ Male
 - ☐ Female
- Employee's occupation _____
Be specific and describe the occupation. Do not use a general term such as "maintenance". *Examples:* "auto mechanic"; "janitor."

Tell us about the incident

Answer the questions below or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

- What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Tell us about the activity as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. *Examples:* "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."
- What happened? Tell us how the injury or illness occurred. *Examples:* "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
- What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or "sore." *Examples:* "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "tendinitis, elbow"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."
- What object or substance directly harmed the employee? *Examples:* "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|
| 8 | N | P | S | E | SS | OCC |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|

APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY

Average lost workdays per lost workdays 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 occupational injury and illness, one or more of the following occurs: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; (2) the employee worked at a 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 within a specified range of average employment.

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from 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.

Incidence rate: The number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers.

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, etc.) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

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

APPENDIX D (continued)

GLOSSARY

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, for example: 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), for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

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

(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials), for example: 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), for example: 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, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma, for example: noise-induced hearing loss; tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

(7g) All other occupational illnesses, for example: anthrax; burcellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidiomycosis; 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 jeopardize the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

APPENDIX D: (continued)

GLOSSARY

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; (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, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. The third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

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 OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.

APPENDIX E

MAINE'S CONSULTATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards offers safety consultation and training programs to businesses in the state. The services are provided free of charge. The Bureau of Labor Standards operates in a non-enforcement manner and attempts to foster safety awareness and voluntary compliance. Through these programs, the staff of the bureau:

-assists Maine employers in developing and maintaining healthful and safe workplaces.
-offers **penalty-free** and **cost-free** safety and health inspections.
-discusses the problems found during inspection and suggests ways to correct them.
-provides a written report covering the problems discovered during the inspection, including suggestions for correcting them.
-offers a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.
-offers assistance in measuring potential safety and health problems.
-offers assistance in correcting violations uncovered during and OSHA inspection.
-offers training in many occupational safety and health topics.

If you would like more information about this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standards' Workplace Safety and Health Division at 624-6400, or write to 82 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0082.

MAINE'S LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM

The State of Maine has a low interest loan program for Maine employers who wish to purchase equipment to improve the healthfulness and safety of their workplaces. Loans of up to \$50,000 are provided at 3% interest for a maximum repayment period of 10 years. **For further information about this program call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 624-6400 or call the Finance Authority of Maine at 623-Fame.**

APPENDIX F

COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this publication will help us make improvements. 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 G). Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau of Labor Standards at the address below. 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 _____

Suitable _____

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What information not presently covered should be included?

What information presently covered should be excluded?

Additional comments:

Please return this page to:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Technical Services Division
45 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333

APPENDIX G

ORDER FORM

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS:

- _____ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- _____ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses in Maine
- _____ Census of Maine Manufactures
- _____ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations
- _____ Maine Construction Wage Rates

QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

- _____ Occupational Safety & Health Monitor

OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (84 pages) may be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office for a \$6.00 charge.

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
P O Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

Due to transfer of OSHA Recordkeeping functions from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to OSHA, requests for Private Sector OSHA Recordkeeping forms should be addressed to:

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Room 121
40 Western Avenue
Augusta, Maine 04330
Tel. (207) 622-8417