National Conference on Weights and Measures
"That Equity May Prevail"

2017 NCWM Safety Survey
(covering 2016 incidents)

Professional Development Committee Report
Item 420-1 Safety Awareness

Info Needed for Survey

<u>How many FT employees in last calendar year</u>

- Count FT and PT employees but calculate PTE to FTE

<u>How many hours employees actually worked</u>

- Request this information from HR
- Do not include vacation/sick/holiday
- Approximate (Employees x 40 hours/week x 50 weeks) assuming 2 weeks off for each employee

<u>How many incidents that cost money, had Days Away, Restricted Time (DART)</u>

- The Activities that led to DART injuries
- The Types of DART injuries

Barrier to Completion

OSHA Forms 300 and 300A may combine with other agencies - making it difficult to parse out specific agency's data

<u>Possible solutions:</u>

- Ask HR to provide data on specific agency
- Keep own records, which allows the additional capture of non-reportable incidents
- Keep a spreadsheet throughout the year

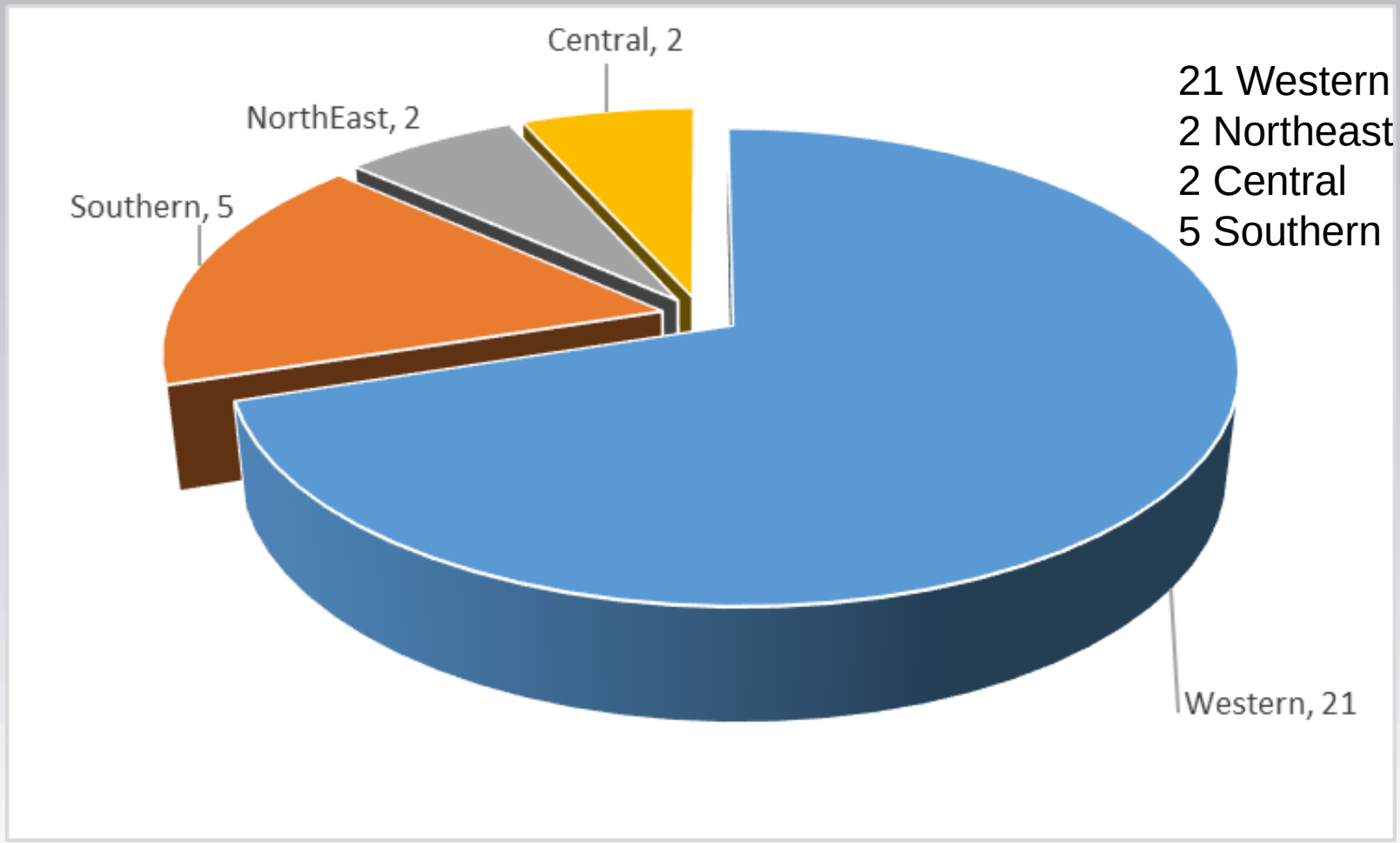
Calculating Injury Rates

Allows organizations in the same field to compare safety - regardless of size

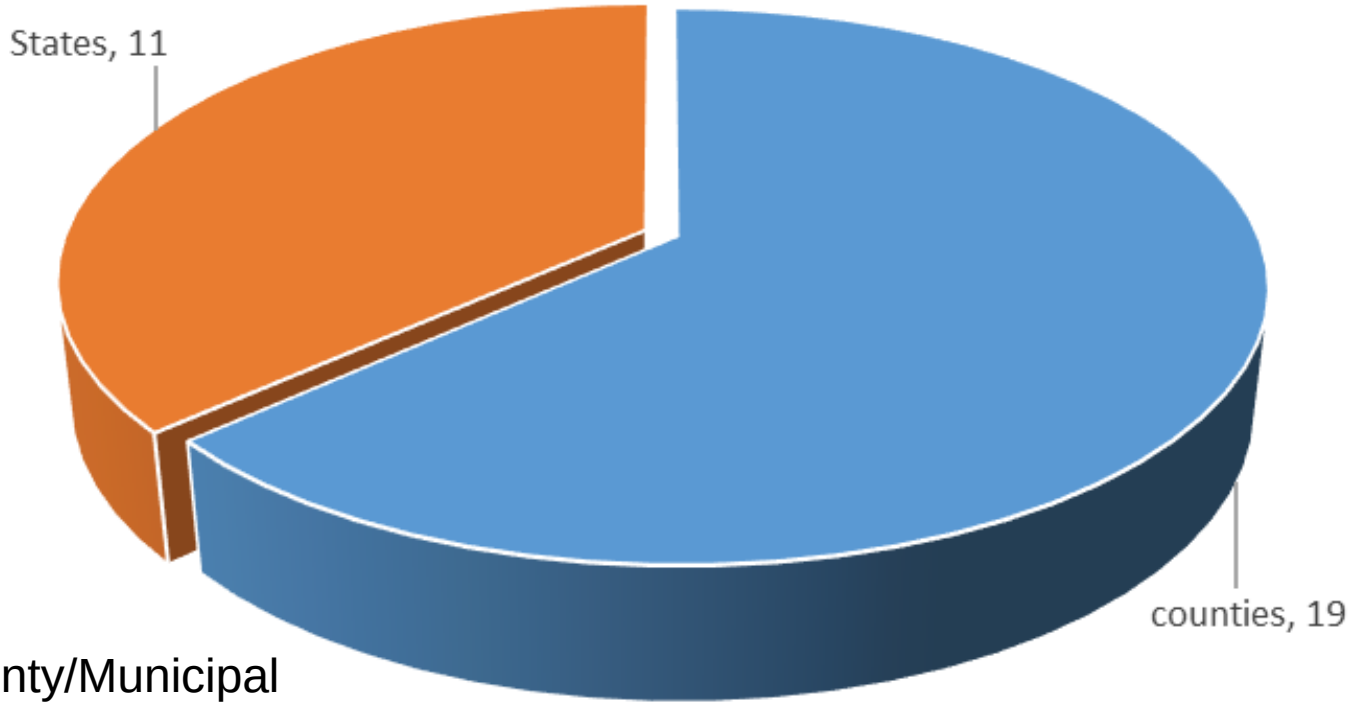
OSHA formula equates to company with 100 people working 40 hours/week for 50 weeks/year

$$\text{DART} = \frac{\text{No. of OSHA Recordable Cases X 200,000}}{\text{No. of Employee labor hours worked}}$$

Completed Surveys by Region
39 responses/30 complete



Completed Surveys by Organization Type



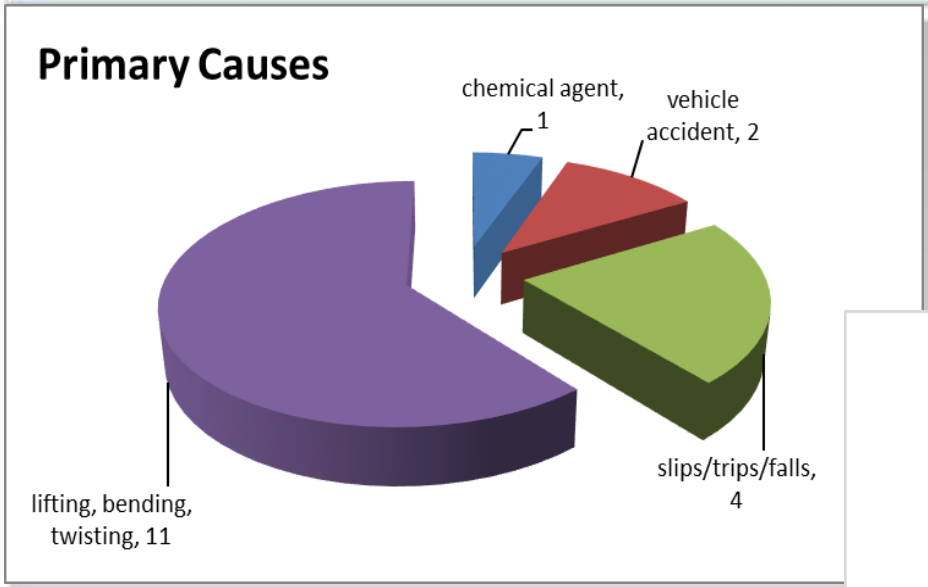
17
County/Municipal
11
State/Provincial

DART Results by Region

- 64 Dart Injuries
- DART rates changed regionally, but virtually the same for country as a whole

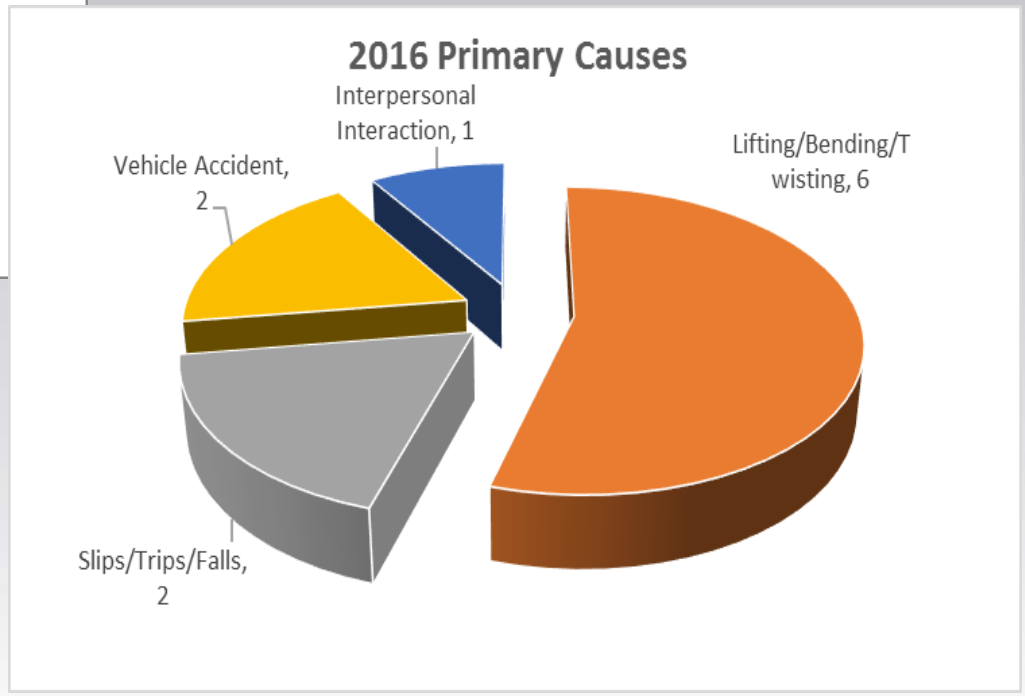
Region	Employees	Hours	LT Incidents	RT Incidents	Both LT & RT Incidents	Total	DART	Last Year's DART
Central	55	98123	1	1	0	2	4.1	7.6
NorthEast	42	85760	1	0	1	2	4.7	0
Southern	613	1173997	1	1	2	4	0.7	4.3
Western	537	1021208	20	9	27	56	11.0	8.3
Total	1247	2379088	23	11	30	64	5.4	5.6

2015/2016 Primary Causes of DART Injuries

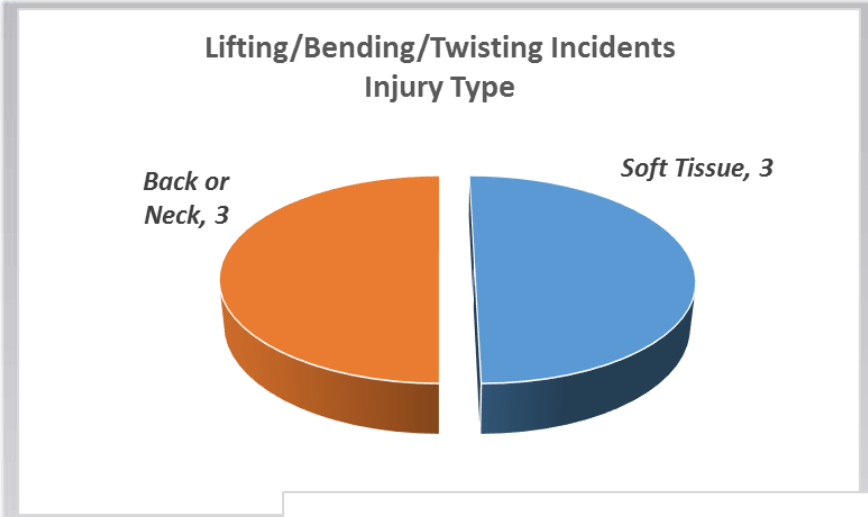


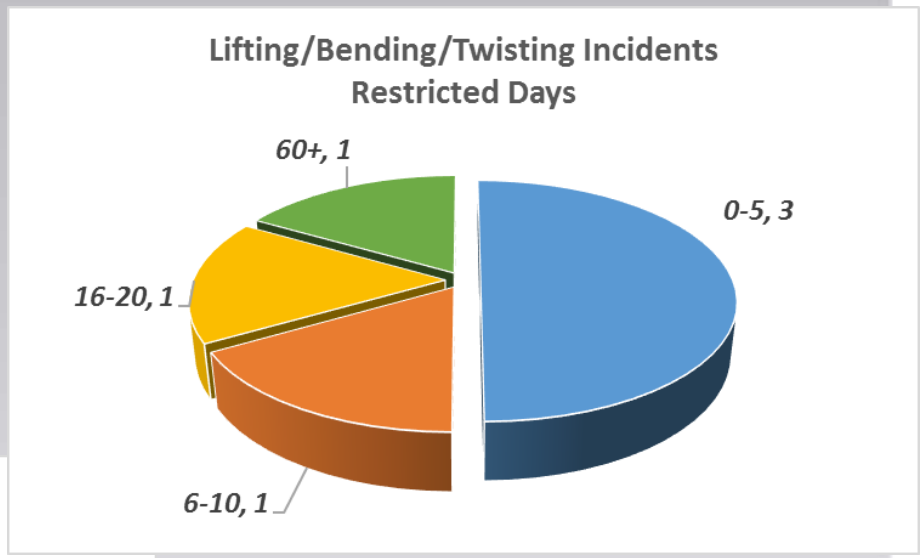
2015 Causes	
lifting, bending, twisting	61.1%
slips/trips/falls	22.2%
vehicle accident	11.1%
chemical agent	5.6%

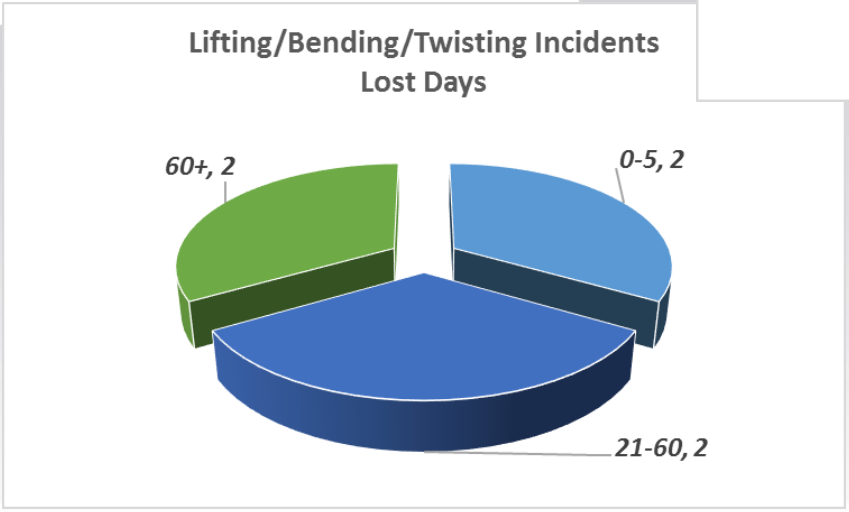
2016 Causes	
Lifting/Bending/Twisting	54.5%
Slips/Trips/Falls	18.2%
Vehicle Accident	18.2%
Interpersonal Interaction	9.1%



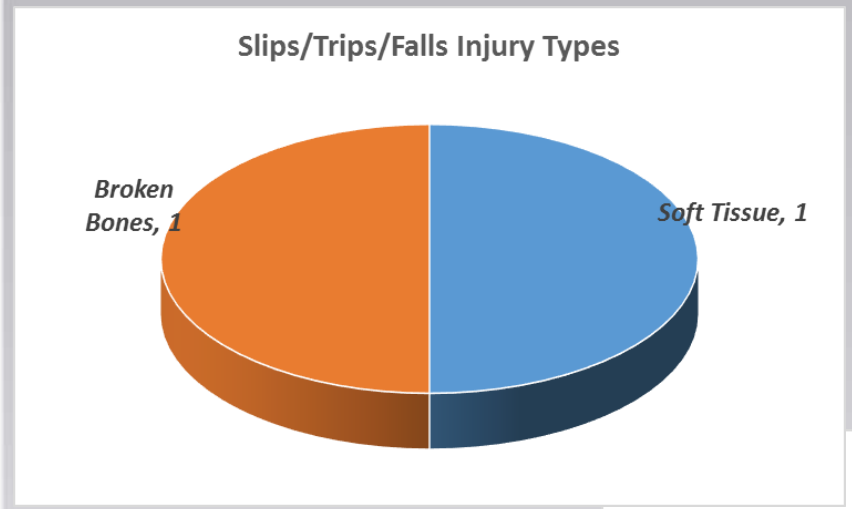
Impact – Lifting/Bending/Twisting 6 incidents (all in field)

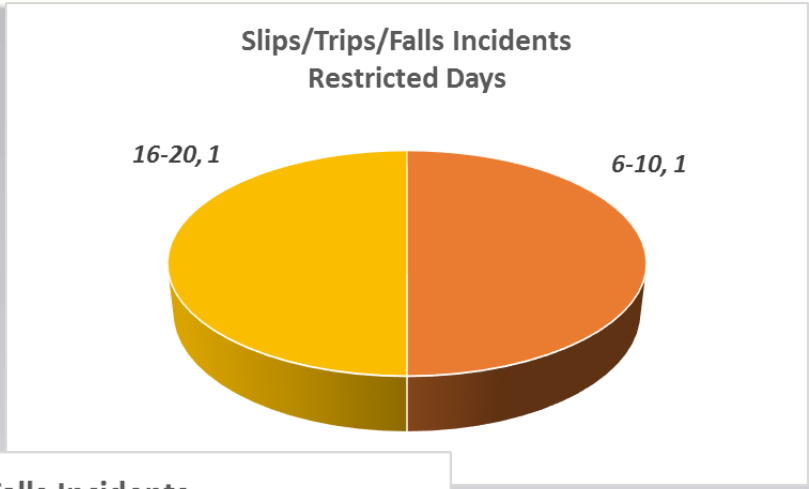


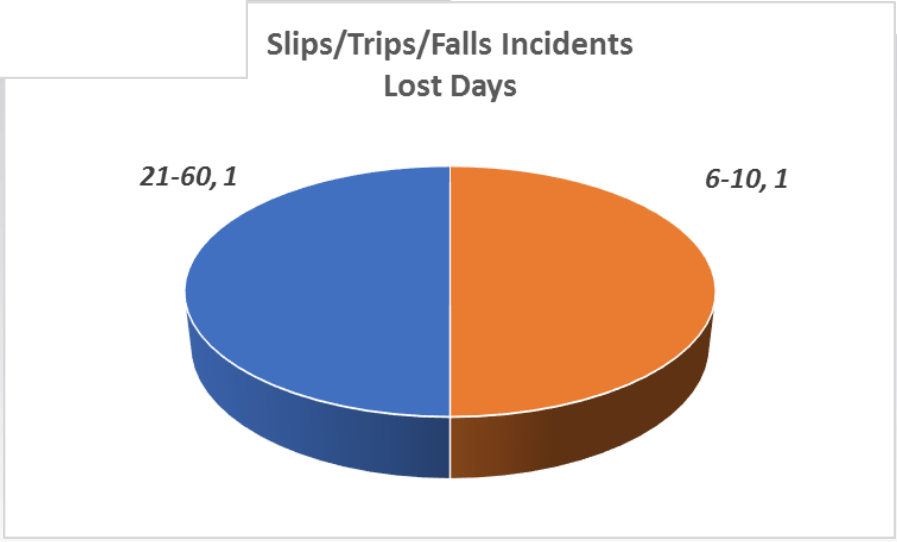




Impact – Slips/Trips/Falls
2 incidents (both in field)







Impact – Vehicle Accidents 2 incidents

- Both soft tissue injuries
- Both less than 5 days lost
- Both had no restricted days
- Modern vehicles designed to absorb impact

Impact – Interpersonal – 1 incident

Anxiety Attack/Acute Distress

- One day lost
- One day restrictions

1 Jurisdiction/40 Incidents

- Organization obviously keeping track
- Top 3 still the same as rest of country
- Mixing types of injuries with cause of injuries
- Didn't give information on where injuries took place

Cause or type of injury	Employee	Lost Days	Restricted
Overexertion/Lifting	22	217	264
Slips/Trips/Falls	12	91	5
Vehicle Accident	11	0	0
Cuts/Punctures	5	2	0
Contusions/Bruises	4	0	0
Eye Injuries	2	0	0
Respiratory	2	0	0
Fractures	1	0	0
Hearing Loss	1	0	0

Looking to Future

- How can we get better participation on the survey? If we re-open the survey, will those who did not participate before, respond?
- NCWM Safety Task Group working on creating a toolbox with resources to help address safety issues unique to W&M world.