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OSHA's Form 300

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Attentions This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

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U.S. Department of Labor

Identify the person		Describe the case	he case		Classify the case	case		
(A) (B) Case Employee's name	Job Hitle	(D) Data of lajory	(E) Where the event occurred	(P) Describe injury or Illness, parts of body affected,		and substitution of the same o	Enter the number of days the injured or ill weeker mass	Shock the "highly" column a
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OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

You must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury or filness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

Year 20



U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form approved OMB on 1218-0176

tom. If	you're not sure whether a case	a is recordable, call you	r local OSHA office	for help.	The second secon					cry_			_	Stare			-
Iden	tify the person		Describe t	he case			sily the c										
(A) Case	(B) Employee's mame	(C) Job title (e.g., Welder)	(D) Date of injury or onset	(E) Where the event occurred (e.g., Londing dark north end)	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected, and object/substance that directly injured		from the mine	List tarion Established		Enter to days th III work	to number of to injured or tor wast	olla	est de	o Paris and dys	ny ca ra ed li	district of the control of the contr	4
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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry, 1975

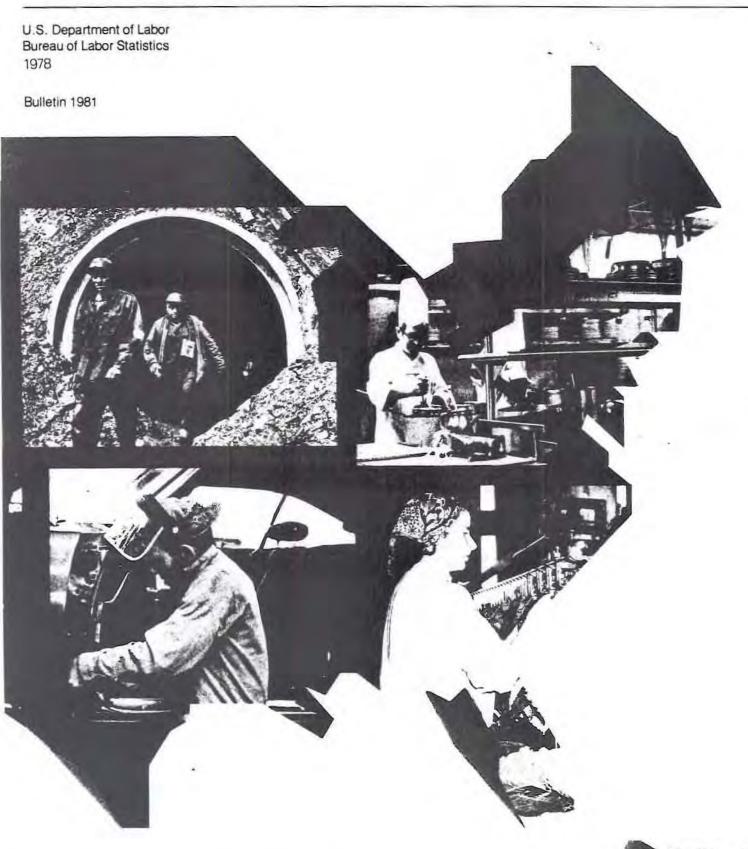


Table 6. Occupational illness incidence rates, private sector, by industry division and category of litness, United States, 1975

		Incidence re	tes per 100 full-time	workers 1/	
Industry division	Total occupational illnesses 1/	Occupational skin diseases or disorders	Disorders due to physical agents (other than roxic materials)	Disorders due to tepested traume	All other occupational illnesses
Private sector	0,3	0,1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Agriculture, forestry, and fishertes———————————————————————————————————	.6 .1 .5 .3 .2 .1 (*)	.3 (*) .3 .1 .1 (*) (*)	.1 .1 .1 .1 (*) (*)	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*)	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*)

^{1/} Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 100 full-time workers, and were calculated as (M/EH) x 200,000, where

2/ Includes data for the following illness categories which are not shown separately: dust diseases of the lungs (pneumocontoess), respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, and poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials). The incidence rates for these illness categories are not presented because the rates for an overwhelming majority of the 2-digit SIC levels were less than .05 per 100 full-time workers. These categories are not included in the classification "all other occupational illnesses."

NOTE: Auteriaks indicate an incidence rate of less than .05 per 100 full-time workers.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor,

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of occupational illnesses, and lost workdays, private sector, by extent of case and category of Illness, United States, 1975

Line I merry		Total Inesses	Vot	ost rkday ases	Nonfata withou work	t lost	Lo	idays	lost vorkdays per loss
Category of illness	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	case
Total	163.3	100.0	54.8	100.0	108.1	100.0	890.8	100.0	16
Occupational skin diseases or disorders	74.4 1.0 11.9 6.2 21.2 23.7 24.9	45.6 7.3 3.8 13.0 14.5 15.2	15.6 .4 4.9 2.5 6.2 11.7 10.5	33.9 .7 8.9 4.6 11.2 21.4 19.2	55.8 7.0 3.6 14.9 11.9	51.6 6.5 3.3 13.8 11.0	205.7 14.6 50.9 35.2 59.6 252.0 272.8	23.1 1.6 5.7 4.0 6.7 28.3 30.6	11 36 10 14 10 21 26

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Percents are computed using rounded estimates and may vary from the percent based on unrounded estimates. Average lost workdays per lost workday case were computed from the satimates before rounding.

SCHRCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

N = number of illnesses per 100 full-time workers

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 60 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

A. If your establishment(s) had either a Federal or State OSHA compli-ance inspection during calendar year 1975, please enter the month of the <u>first</u> inspection. Do you have an established safety and health training program? (Check as (b) If yes, indicate the type of medical examinations provided any of your D. Enter the number of lost workday cases (agt the number of lost workdays) in your establishment(s) in 1975 which had 15 or more workdays away from work. (Refer to column 9a of the log, OSHA No. 100) Approval Expires December 1976 (3) - Yes - training sessions for employees exposed to toxic substances (4) - Examination of employees returning to work after a lost time THIS FORM within 3 weeks OMB APPROVAL NO. 44-R1492 VII. SUPPLEMENTARY DATA ON JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH (5) ☐ Examination of employees upon termination of employment (6) ☐ Other (specify) Complete and return only (4) - Yes - scheduled employee meetings, quarterly or more often B. (a) Do you provide medical examinations for your employees? (5) - Yes - informal, nonscheduled training by supervisors (1) - Pre-placement examinations of new employees (2)

Periodic general medical examinations
(3)

Periodic medical surveillance examinations which exceed prescribed action levels employees. (Check as many as apply) (2) Tes - training for new amployees job related injury or illness (2) TYes (6) The - Other (Specify) IT WILL BE USED ONLY FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND STATISTICAL PURPOSES ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY COMPLETE THIS REPORT WHETHER OR NOT THERE WERE ANY RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES OR ILLNESSES.

[READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM] mony as apply) ON (I) THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-596 0 (I) 1975 OSHA NO. 103 FORM (Covering Calendar Year 1975) Ü A. Indicate the general type of activity performed during 1975 by the establishment(s) included in this report (i.e., monufacturing, wholescale trade, retail trade, construction, Did you have any recordable injuries or illnesses dur-ing calendor year 1975? (Check one) ment 1975 or production, dies, RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES approximate entry, also (1) No - complete Section VII and Section IX include the NATURE OF BUSINESS FOR 1975 (2) Thes - complete Sections VII, VIII and IX receipts. services, finance, etc.): principal products manufactured, lines of trade, specific of importance the specific activities for 1975. description of Ente > E 2 5 3 report should include only those establishments loc-in, or identified by, the Report Location or Identifi-which appears below your mailing address on this Enter the number of establishments (see definition on Enter the average number of employees who worked during cal-endar year 1973, Include all classes of employees, including sea-sonal, temporary, part-time, etc. See instructions for examples of during 1975. DO NOT include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, etc. Note: If employees worked low hours during 1975 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (section IX) noddni Enter the total number of hours actually worked by all employees whose BOLVICER IV. SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PERFORMED FOR OTHER ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1975 **ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT** Does this report include any establishments) primary function is to provide support activities or exclusively for other establishments of your company? service or Edit ESTABLISHMENTS OF YOUR COMPANY SK TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1975 10 type (2) - Research, development, or testing Cd computing your average employment (Round to the negrest If yes, indicate the primary provided (check as many as apply). (1) Contral administrative office (2) D Yes page 1) included in this report: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Burney of Labor Starbatics for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Suf (3) C Storage (warehouse) Ü Round to the nearest (4) Cother - Specify -OR IDENTIFICATION REPORT LOCATION Sch. # whole number) whole number) (1) D No cation This form. Si

VIII. INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covoring Calendar Year 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS:

This section may be completed by copying data from OSHA No. 102, "Summary, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," or by summarizing the data from OSHA No. 100, "Log of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses."

Deave Section VIII blank if there were no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1975.

Code 30 - Add all Occupational Illnesses (Cade 21+22+23+24+25+26+29) and enter on this line for each column (1) through (8).

Code 31 - Add Occupational Injuries (Code 10) and the sum of all Occupational Illnesses (Code 30) and enter on this line for each column (1) through (8).

Please note that first aid, even when administered by a dector or nurse, is net recordable.

			TOTAL	DEATHS		LOST WORKDAY CASES ONLY	CASES ONLY		NONFATAL	TERMINA-
	ILINESS CATEGORY	noom	CASES Number of entries in col. 7 of the log	Number of entries in col. 8 of the log	Total last work- day cases Number of chacks in cal. 9 of the lag	Cases involving days away from work Number of entries in cal. 9A of the log (4)	Days away from work Sum of entries in col. 9A of the log (5)	Days of restricted work activity Sum of entries in cal. 98 of the Log (6)	CASES WITH- OUT LOST WORKDAYS Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (7)	PERMANENT TRANSFERS Number of checks in col. 11 of the log (8)
	OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES	10								
_	Occupational Skin Diseases or Disorders	21	1.4							
10.00	Dust Diseases of the Lungs	22								
œ 0.∢⊩	Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents	23								
	Poisoning (Systemic Effects of Toxic Materials)	24								
4-	Disorders Due to Physical Agents	25							123.3	100
	Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	26								SAR S
	All Other Occupational	29							9	
NUMN	TOTAL-OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES (Sum of codes 21 through code 29)	30							130	200
- 8	TOTAL-OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES (Sum of code 10 and code 30)	3							325	
×	COMMENTS:								+	
				+						11
	Report prepared by:					Area Coc	Area Code and Phone:			11
	Title:					Date:				

Lost workdays-Continued

Medical treatment

Occupational illness

(2) Lost workdays-restricted work activity
The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on
which, because of injury or illness: (1) the employee
was assigned to another job on a temporary basis, or
(2) the employee worked at 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.

The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

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

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 were used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

(21) Occupational skin diseases or disorders

Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash
caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or
poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

(22) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses)

Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, and other pneumoconioses

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

- (24) Poisoning (systematic effects of toxic materials) Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics, and resins; etc.
- (25) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials)

Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and effects of exposure to low tempera-

Occupational illness-Continued

Occupational injury

Occupational injuries and illnesses

Report form

Standard industrial classification (SIC)

State (when mentioned alone)

tures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

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

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

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

Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in:

- Fatalities, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; or
- Lost workday cases, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or
- (3) Nonfatal cases without lost workdays, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, or require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness, or restriction of work or motion. This category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Refers to survey form OSHA No. 103 which is completed and returned by the selected sample unit.

A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or 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.

Refers to a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.





Office of Information

Washington, D.C. 20210

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

CONTACT: James F. Foster USDL:92-741

OFFICE: (202) 219-8151 FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE HOME: (703) 573-2786 Wed., Nov. 18, 1992

OSHA ADMINISTRATOR COMMENTS ON BLS INJURY, ILLNESS DATA FOR 1991

Acting Assistant Secretary Dorothy L. Strunk, administrator of the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), responding to the release today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the results of its annual survey of workplace injury and illness data, issued the following statement:

"We are very pleased that the data for 1991 show declines in nearly all measures of occupational safety and health. There was a seven percent drop in the number of injuries and illnesses, from 6.8 million in 1990 to 6.3 million in 1991.

"The drop in the incidence rate of reported injuries and illnesses from 8.8 per 100 full time workers in 1990 to 8.4 cases in 1991 was the largest decline in 10 years. We are especially pleased at reductions in injury and illness rates in manufacturing and construction work since these are the industries where we have placed our greatest emphasis in enforcement and assistance programs.

"We also saw a six percent decline in the number of lost workday cases, from nearly 65 million in 1990 to around 60 million in 1991.

"Fatalities, too, show a decline to the lowest estimated levels in 20 years. We acknowledge that the fatality data can be improved and plans are in place to do that. Nonetheless, a comparison of data over the 20 years still shows improvement.

"We note, too, that the continuing rise in the incidence of cumulative trauma illnesses gives credibility to our judgement that emphasizing these problems in our enforcement and standard-setting efforts is worthwhile and necessary.

Industries with the highest illness rates 1/ of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1991

Tadushuu 2/	sic	Inciden	ce rate
Industry 2/	code 3/	1990	1991
Meat packing plants	2011	1,336.2	.1,493.7
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	696.2	665.1
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	455.6	558.0
Knit underwear mills	2254	318.8	510.1
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	473.3	485.2
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	377.5	469.5
Household laundry equipment Men's and boys' underwear and	3633	367.4	438.7
nightwear	2322	239.4	423.5
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	311.8	400.3
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	301.9	381.7
Automotive stampings	3465	247.3	342.1
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	3751	249.4	340.6
Luggage	3161	158.6	329.2
Household vacuum cleaners	3635	268.5	328.5
Engine electrical equipment	3694	167.8	314.7
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	319.5	308.4
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	201.4	305.8
Chewing gum	2067	154.7	286.7
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	206.7	284.4
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	240.9	271.2
Small arms	3484	171.7	262.7
Ophthalmic goods	3851	69.6	256.9
Potato chips and similar snacks	2096	276.5	249.7
Footwear cut stock	3131	153.8	233.7
Lawn and garden equipment	3524	191.6	230.6

^{1/} Incidence rates represent the number of disorders associated with repeated trauma per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: 20,000,000 where,

N = number of disorders associated with repeated trauma,

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor November 1992

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per

week, 50 weeks per year).

High-rate industries were those having the 25 highest incidence rates at the most detailed or lowest SIC code level for which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. Generally, manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing and metal and nonmetal mining were calculated at the 2-digit level; and the remaining industries at the 3-digit level.

^{3/} Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Number of occupational illnesses for industries with the highest illness rates 1/ of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1991

Industry 2/	SIC code 3/	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Meat packing plants	2011	1,493.7	20.7
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	665.1	12.9
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	558.0	16.3
Knit underwear mills	2254	510.1	1.3
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	485.2	1.2
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	469.5	3.5
Household laundry equipment Men's and boys' underwear and	3633	438.7	0.8
nightwear	2322	423.5	0.9
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	400.3	1.5
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	381.7	3.3
Automotive stampings	3465	342.1	3.1
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	3751	340.6	0.5
Luggage	3161	329.2	0.3
Household vacuum cleaners	3635	328.5	0.4
Engine electrical equipment	3694	314.7	1.9
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	308.4	0.3
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	305.8	1.4
Chewing gum	2067	286.7	0.2
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	284.4	0.8
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	271.2	10.4
Small arms	3484	262.7	0.3
Ophthalmic goods	3851	256.9	1.0
Potato chips and similar snacks	2096	249.7	0.9
Footwear cut stock	3131	233.7	0.1
Lawn and garden equipment	3524	230.6	0.6

^{1/} Incidence rates represent the number of disorders associated with repeated trauma per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where, N = number of disorders associated with repeated trauma,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor November 1992

^{20,000,000 =} base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

^{2/} High-rate industries were those having the 25 highest incidence rates at the most detailed or lowest SIC code level for which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. Generally, manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing and metal and nonmetal mining were calculated at the 2-digit level; and the remaining industries at the 3-digit level.

^{3/} Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Industries with the highest number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1991

(In thousands)

Industry 1/	SIC code 2/	_1990∿	1991
Meat products	201	34.8	36.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	24.7	27.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	5.1	6.6
Aircraft and parts	372	4.5	6.4
Miscellaneous plastics products,		1,100	
n.e.c.	308	4.6	4.6
Metal forgings and stampings	346	3.1	4.0
Household appliances	363	3.4	3.6
Electronic components and		7 7 7	6117
accessories	367	2.2	3.1
Knitting mills	225	1.7	2.9
Miscellaneous electrical equipment			(20.000
and supplies	369	2.1	2.8
Grocery stores	541	2.3	2.7
Ship and boat building and			
repairing	373	2.5	2.6

^{1/} Industries with the highest number of disorders associated with repeated trauma were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level. The analysis included those 3-digit industries which reported at least 2,500 cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma. Based on this comparison, the highest numbers were all reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC 541 (retail trade industry).

2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor November 1992

Number 1/ of occupational illnesses by category, private industry, 1982-91

(In thousands)

Category	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total illness cases	105.6	106.1	124.6	125.4	136.8	190,2	240.8	283.7	331.6	368.3
Skin diseases or disorders	41.9	39.5	42.5	41.8	41.9	54.2	58.0	62.1	60.9	58.2
Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	8.8	7.9	10.6	11.6	12.3	14.3	16.1	18.9	20.5	18.3
Disorders due to physical agents	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.2	13.8	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.2
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	22.6	26.7	34.7	37.0	45.5	72.9	115.3	146.9	185.4	223.6
All other occupational illnesses	24.0	23.1	27.7	26.0	27.9	35.0	34.0	38.1	46.4	50.0

1/ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor November 1992

Percent distribution of reported occupational illnesses by category of illness, private industry, 1982-91

Category	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total illness cases	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Skin diseases or disorders	40	37	34	33	30	28	24	22	18	16
Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	8	7	9	9	9	8	7	7	6	5
Disorders due to physical agents	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	21	25	28	29	33	38	48	52	56	61
All other occupational illnesses	23	23	22	21	21	19	14	13	14	14

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor November 1992

Occupational illness incidence rates 1/ by selected category of illness, private industry, 1982-91

Category	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total illness cases	16.8	16.7	18.4	18.0	19.2	26.1	32.2	37.1	43.0	49.0
Skin diseases or disorders	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.9	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.7
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	3.6	4.2	5.1	5.3	6.4	10.0	15.4	19.2	24.1	29.7

1/ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor November 1992

Occupational injuries and illnesses: number of cases and incidence rates 1/ for industries with 100,000 or more total cases, 1990 and 1991

Industry	SIC code 2/	Tot cas (in the	Control of the Contro	Incidence rate		
		1990	1991	1990	1991	
Hospitals	806	297.6	326.7	10.6	11.5	
Eating and drinking places	581	357.2	313.6	8.4	7.5	
Grocery stores	541	250.2	242.4	12.3	11.9	
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	205.6	202.8	14.2	14.5	
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	170.5	176.8	15.6	15.3	
Motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing	371	180.9	175.4	23.0	23.4	
Department stores	531	166.8	156.7	11.2	11.2	
Meat products	201	131.2	125.7	31.1	30.0	
Hotels and motels	701	128.4	121.9	10.6	10.4 .	

^{1/} Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000 where,

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

^{200,000 =} base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

^{2/} Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

You must record information about overy work-related death and about avery work-related injury or lithrea that involves loss of conscioueness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must sho neced work-related injuries and involves and involves and involves that are deported by a physician or identificant professional. You must about health care produced work-related planters and liness that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 CFR Part 1904.8 through 1904.12. Feet free to use two two are not as the specific criteria are as a second to the specific criteria in the production of the specific production

protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that

Year 2009

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

Establishment name

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		Days eveny from work (H)								B	D.		
		Desth (G)									D.		
(F) Describe Injury or Eineas, parts of body affected, and object/substance that directly	riquired of made person in	from acetylene tarch)	STS Len Eur, Obj/Sub: Noise	STS Left Ear, Obj/Sub; NOISE	Right Bicaps; Right Shoulder, Scapuler Border, Trepezius, Obj/Sub: Pulling	STS Both Ears, Obl/Sub: Notes	soffness and pain to right scapula and mid thoracic back, Obj/Sub: Repessive Movement	Sprain/Strain Left Upper Back Area-Thors. Obj/Sub: Body Machanics	Pein, Left Hand/Thumb 11/18/09: Gout Flair, Left Thumb 120/12001: Dat: Subungual infection left Blumb: Angel in nature and chronic., Cbt/Sub. Grabbed Land	left hand and right hand, wrist, forarm and shoulder pain/strain 1/14/t0-frigger, Bintersi Middle and Right Ring Fingers, Obj/Sub. Repolivite Grip / Dull Knife	Sprain/Strain Left What, Obj/Sub: Body Mechanics	Sprain/Strain Right What(a) And Hand(a). Obj/Sub: REPETITIVE GRIPPING/CUTTING W/DULL KNIFE	
(E) Where the event accurred (e.g. Loading dock north	(Carry		push hogs dept 713	SKIN JOWLS, DEPT-711A	Feed Ham Line	dept 711A	Stick Pen	Ham Line.	Department 712 B / Lard Operat	Hem Line.	Ham Line.	HAM LINE	
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(B) Employee's name			-				1				ı	1	
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Be sure to transfer these totals to the Summary Page (Form 300A) before you post it 15

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OSHA'S Form 300 (Rev 01/2004)

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

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Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for

occupational safety and health purposes

You must record information about every work-related injusy or directs that involves base of consciousness, restricted work actively by too insister, days every from work, or madical treatment beyond first and You must sho record significant work-related hybrids and disease that are disposed by a physician to know, the standard private and disease that are disposed by a physician to know, the standard private and disease that meet and in the species recording critical and in You for a single case if you need to You must complete an higher and library incident Report (OSHA form 201) or equivalent form for each inputy or directs recorded on this four. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local OSHA office for the by. A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

Employee's name

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