

Steve Jones	Safety Task Group Chairman
Doug Rexroad	Safety Task Group Vice-Chairman
David Ayers	NRMCA Managing Director of Compliance
Terry Green	OES Committee Chairman
Terry Jones	OES Committee Vice-Chairman
Gary Mullings	NRMCA Senior VP of Operations & Compliance



June 15, 2009

2009 National Ready Mixed Concrete Association Safety Benchmarking Survey Results

Executive Summary

The National Ready Mixed Concrete Association surveyed member companies to compile the 2009 Safety Benchmarking Survey Report. The report is based on information contained in the OSHA 300A summary log of member companies that responded to the information request. Forty Seven (47) member companies collectively reported 29,640,938 million employee hours. (This number of hours equals approximately 14,820 employees working for member companies). This is up from twenty one (21) member companies reporting 15.93 million employee hours in the 2008 survey. This year’s report includes a 3-year average based on all responses since calendar year 2006. Table 4 illustrates the metrics derived from this year’s survey responses, which summarizes calendar year 2008 along with the three year average for 2006, 2007 and 2008.

The companies are divided into three categories based on the number of employee hours: less than 1 million employee hours, 1 - 3 million employee hours and greater than 3 million employee hours. The lost-time incidence rate is termed *days away from work injury and illness (DAFWII)*, and days away from work and restricted duty/job transfer are combined to represent the *lost work days injury and illness (LWDII)*. *DAFWII* is a measure of the number of cases that involve days away from work, and *LWDII* includes cases with days away from work plus cases with job transfer, restricted and/or both.

One of the primary goals of the NRMCA Safety Benchmarking Survey is to ultimately reduce the incident rate in the ready mixed concrete industry. The latest data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (as of 1 June 2009) indicates that the ready mixed concrete industries overall incident rate at 5.7. Here are previous years for comparison:

Year	Incident Rate
2007	5.7
2006	6.4
2005	7.5
2004	7.2
2003	6.8
2002	9.0

Overall, the data shows a downward trend as the industry continues to stress safe and healthy workplaces along with the added emphasis on training and education.

Collectively companies reported nineteen illnesses, with the largest category being 'hearing loss' cases, which accounted for ten illnesses. The combined industry severity rate (*SR*) was 57.7, which is an decrease from last year's survey (*SR*=87.7), indicating that injuries and illnesses required less time away from work in 2008 than in the prior year. This means that an average of 57.7 lost days occurred as a result of injury or illness in calendar year 2008 for every one hundred employees.

The most common type of injury continues to be strains and sprains, followed by employees being struck by an object. Both same and different level falls accounted for the remainder of the types of incidents reported in this year's survey.

Definitions of terms used in tables

(All rates are based on incidents per 200,000 employee hours)

- The *total case incidence rate (TCIR)* represents the number of lost day injuries/illnesses, restricted duty day injuries/illnesses and injuries/illnesses that require professional medical treatment without lost or restricted duty days.
- The *days away from work injury/illness incidence rate (DAFWII)* illustrates the number of injuries/illnesses that result in the employee being away from work for one or more full day(s) of work.
- The *lost work days injury/illness incidence rate (LWDII)* shows the number of injuries/illnesses that result in either lost days, restricted duty days, or both.
- The *medical case incidence rate* is a measure of incidents where employees seek professional medical treatment and miss no work days and have no restricted duty days.

The following formula is used to arrive at incidence rates.

$$\frac{(\text{Number of Incidents})(200,000)}{\text{Number of Employee Hours}}$$

The following formula is used to arrive at severity rates.

$$\frac{(\text{Number of lost work days})(200,000)}{\text{Number of Employee Hours}}$$

Discussion of rates of companies reporting greater than 3 million hours

Two (2) companies reported 7,017,176 employee hours. There were 27 cases that incurred lost days, and 99 incidents resulted in job transfer or restricted duty. There were 40 medical cases with no lost work days. There were 1,507 days away from work.

Table 1 Data for companies reporting greater than 3 million employee hours

	Total Injuries/Illnesses	Lost Work days Injuries/Illnesses	Lost Work days/Restricted duty days Injuries/Illnesses	TCIR	DAWFII	LWDII	Medical Case Incidence Rate	Severity Rate
7,017,176	166	27	99	4.73	0.77	2.82	1.14	42.95

Discussion of rates of companies reporting 1 – 3 million hours

Seven (7) companies reported more than one million employee hours but less than 3 million hours. There were 110 injuries/illnesses that incurred days away from work, and 47 cases resulted in the employee being either transferred to another job or on restricted duty. There were 50 incidents that required professional medical treatment but incurred no time away from work, and there were 3,231 days lost as a result of injury/illness.

Table 2 Data for companies reporting 1 – 3 million employee hours

Employee Hours	Total Injuries/Illnesses	Lost Work days Injuries/Illnesses	Lost Work days/Restricted duty days Injuries/Illnesses	TCIR	DAWFII	LWDII	Medical Case Incidence Rate	Severity Rate
10,906,276	241	116	64	4.42	2.13	1.17	1.12	60.42

Discussion of rates of companies reporting less than 1 million hours

Thirty eight (38) companies reported 11,717,486 employee hours. This group represents the largest category of respondents. There were 109 cases that incurred lost days, and 128 incidents resulted in job transfer or restricted duty. There were 96 medical cases with no lost work days. There were 3,231 days away from work.

Table 3 Data for companies reporting less than 1 million employee hours

Employee Hours	Total Injuries/Illnesses	Lost Work days Injuries/Illnesses	Lost Work days/Restricted duty days Injuries/Illnesses	TCIR	DAFWII	LWDII	Medical Case Incidence Rate	Severity Rate
11,717,486	333	109	128	5.68	1.86	2.18	1.64	63.41

Number of Employee Hours	Category by Company Size	Number of Injuries/Illnesses	Number of Lost Workdays	Number of Lost Workday Injuries/Illnesses ¹	Number of Lost Workday and Restricted Duty Injuries/Illnesses ²	Total Case Incidence Rate (TCIR) ³	DAFWII ⁴	LWDII ⁵	Medical Case Incidence Rate ⁶	Severity Rate
29,640,938	All Industry Data	740	8,517	252	291	4.99	1.70	1.96	1.26	57.47
11,717,486	Less than 1 Million Employee Hours	333	3715	109	128	5.68	1.86	2.18	1.64	63.41
10,906,276	1 – 3 Million Employee Hours	241	3295	116	64	4.42	2.13	1.17	1.12	60.42
7,017,176	Greater than 3 Million Employee Hours	166	1507	27	99	4.73	0.77	2.82	1.14	42.95
Not available	<i>BLS Statistical Data for NACIS 32732 in 2007</i>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	5.7	1.3	2.1	2.3	Not available
100,590,557	<i>All Industry Data – CY 2006, 2007, 2008</i>	2688	24,596	767	1199	5.34	1.52	2.38	1.58	48.90

Table 4 – All Industry Data 2009

¹ Lost work day injuries and illnesses are those cases where the individual employee was away from work for one day or more excluding the day of injury.

² Restricted duty injuries/illnesses occur when an employee cannot perform his/her normal work activities for one day or more excluding the day of injury.

³ The total case incidence rate is calculated by summing fatalities, lost day injuries/illnesses, restricted duty injuries/illnesses and medical cases, multiplying by 200,000, and then dividing by employee hours for the period of time, in this case for calendar year 2008.

⁴ DAFWII = (#cases with days away from work)(200,000)/employee hours in calendar year 2008.

⁵ LWDII = (#cases with days away from work plus those with job transfer, restricted duty, or both)(200,000)/employee hours in calendar year 2008

⁶ Medical Case Incidence Rate = (# of cases that required professional medical attention with no lost days or restricted duty)(200,000)

Employee hours, in this case for calendar year 2008