

SMACNA Safety Profile 2005

Performance and Characteristics

August 2005

Introduction

Each year SMACNA conducts a Safety Awards Program. This Program recognizes SMACNA members with the lowest accident/illness rates in the prior calendar year. Awards are presented to participating contractors with the lowest accident/illness incidence rate (as computed using the OSHA lost workday incident rate formula). There are various award categories based upon a contractors hours worked.

Information submitted for the contest provides a rich data base for evaluating sheet metal industry safety performance. Findings are summarized in this report. In addition, contractors participating in the awards contest are provided with information to permit them to compare their own safety performance with other similar size contractors and those performing similar types of work.

In addition to safety performance information, the awards application profiles many aspects of SMACNA members safety efforts. Information has been gathered on the prevalence and characteristics of safety programs and training and their impact on contractor safety performance. Particular attention is given to drug and alcohol abuse programs.

Summary of Findings

Safety performance data provided by 283 SMACNA contractors indicates that:

- o The lost workday incident rate was 5.06
- o Over one-third of all contractors reported a lost workday incident rate of zero.
- o Lost workday incident rate generally declined as hours worked increased.
- o The average EMR was .85.

Characteristics of safety policies and programs of most SMACNA contractors include:

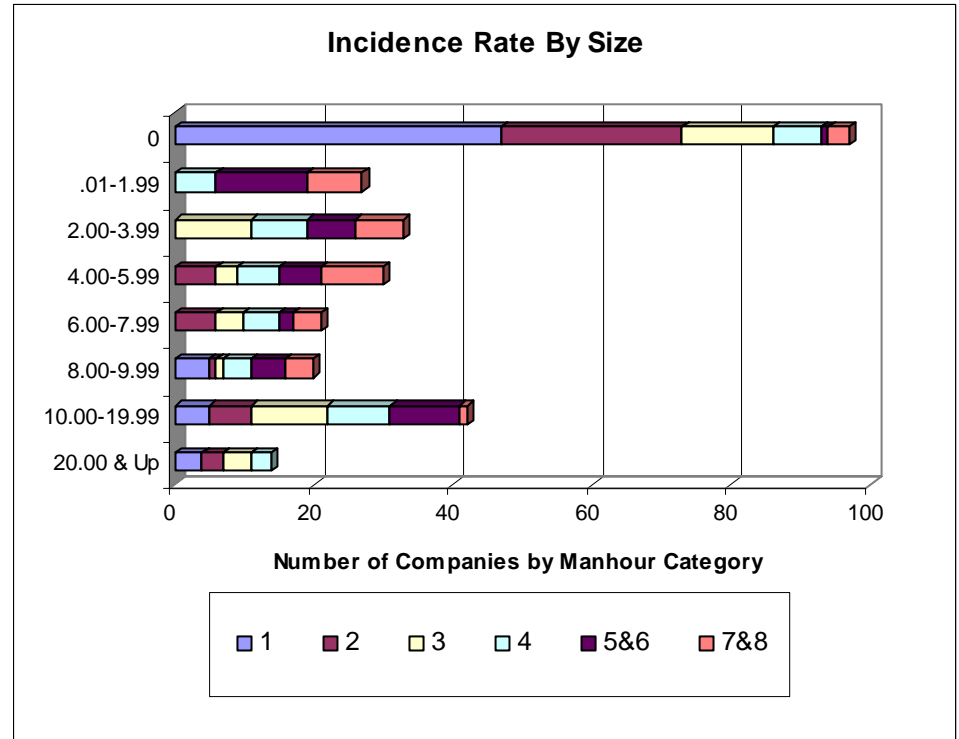
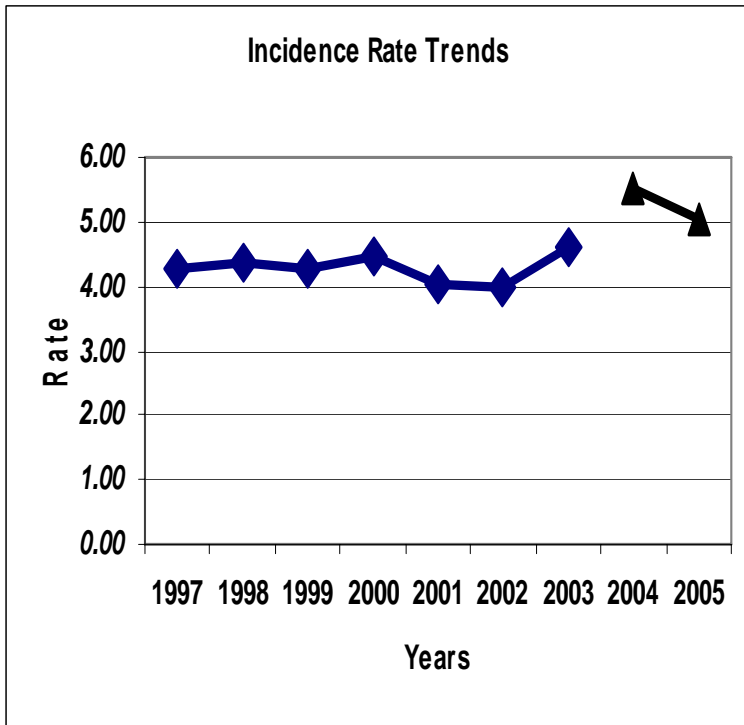
- o A company safety policy.
- o A designated competent safety coordinator.
- o Regularly scheduled training programs.
- o A variety of safety training materials from SMACNA and other sources.
- o A formal program for drug and alcohol abuse (about three-quarters).

SMACNA Safety Summary

Class Size	Reports	Hours	Number of Incidents	Incidence Rate
1	61	953,113	23	4.83
2	48	1,771,354	54	6.10
3	47	3,332,441	134	8.04
4	48	7,042,368	235	6.67
5	28	7,109,596	219	6.16
6	16	5,641,522	178	6.31
7	8	3,634,824	67	3.69
8	27	29,529,828	584	3.96
Grand Total	283	59,015,046	1,494	5.06

Class Size

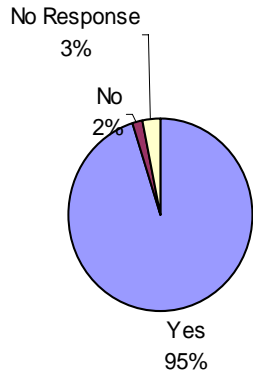
1	1-25,000 hours	This year there were 283 participating contractors in the SMACNA Safety Awards Program. These companies worked 59 million hours. Close to one-third of them reported no occupational injuries or illness with lost workdays. The average lost workday incidence rate was 5.06.
2	25,001-50,000 hrs.	
3	50,001-100,000 hrs.	
4	100,001-200,000 hrs.	
5	200,001 - 300,000 hrs.	Responding contractors reported Over 27,000 lost workdays. There were 91 contractors or over one-third with no lost workdays. (Four companies accounted for a quarter of all lost workdays.) For those contractors who reported lost workdays because of occupational injury or illness, the average number of days was 160.
6	300,001-400,000 hrs.	
7	400,001-500,000 hrs.	
8	Over 500,000 hrs.	



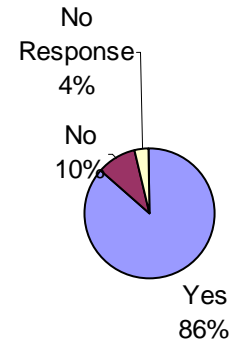
The average incidence rate reported this year declined from 2004, but remain above earlier years. It should be noted, however, that **data beginning in 2004 are not totally comparable to previous years due to significant changes in the OSHA record keeping requirements.** As the OSHA form used to record injury and illness cases is now more comprehensive, a greater number of incidents are being reported. In addition, the mix of respondents, by number of man-hours varies each year. The impact on the data of these factors cannot be measured. As a reminder, incidence rate is a measure of frequency and does not necessarily reflect the severity of the cases (i.e. days away from work or restricted duty).

There were companies reporting no injury/illness cases in all size categories. Zero was, by far, the most common incidence rate reported, consistent with past years. If a company did not report a zero incidence rate, it was most likely to report a rate between 10 and 20. This is partially a function of the method used to calculate incidence rate in which smaller companies with fewer man-hours and even a minimal number of cases have an above average incidence rate.

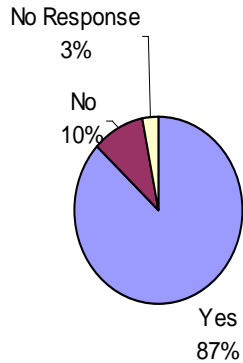
Safety and Health Program



Conduct Safety Inspections

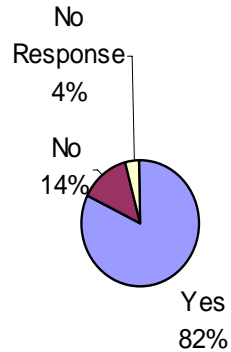


Designated Safety Coordinator

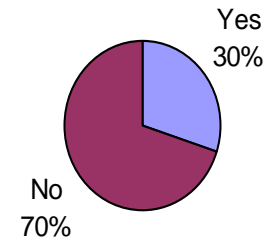


Most respondents reported that their company has a written safety and health program. They have a designated competent safety coordinator and conduct regular safety training. In six of every 10 companies, the safety coordinator is a full time employee. Very few respondents utilize a third party to be responsible for company safety.

Use Safety Products & Services from SMACNA

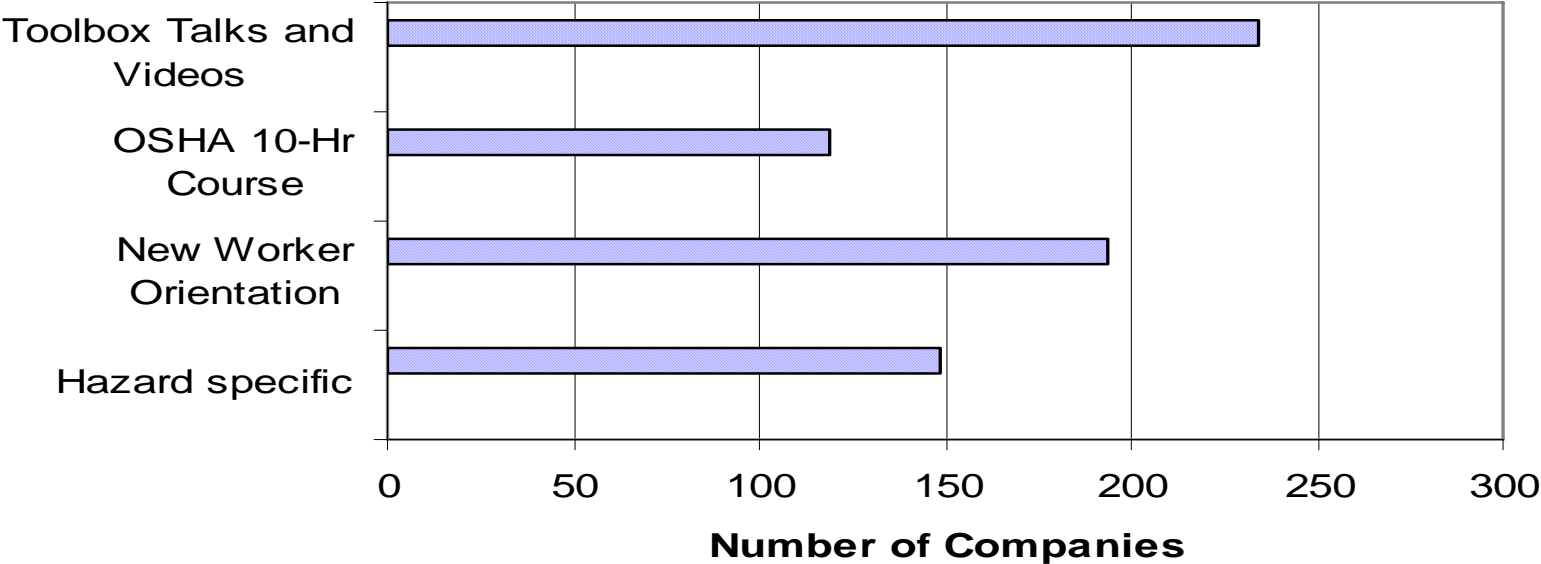


Use SMOHIT Safety Products

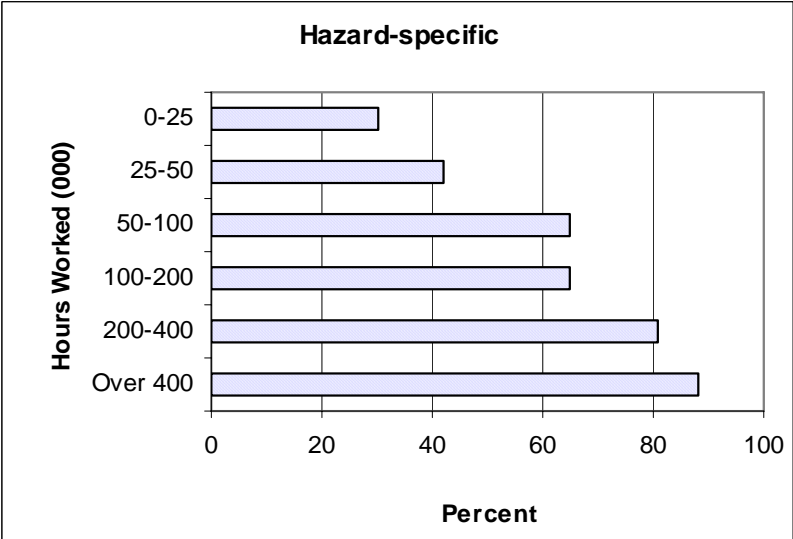
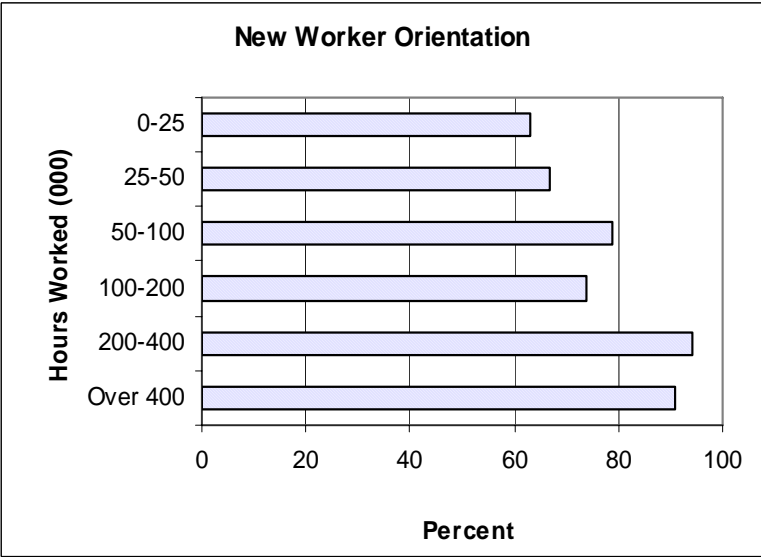
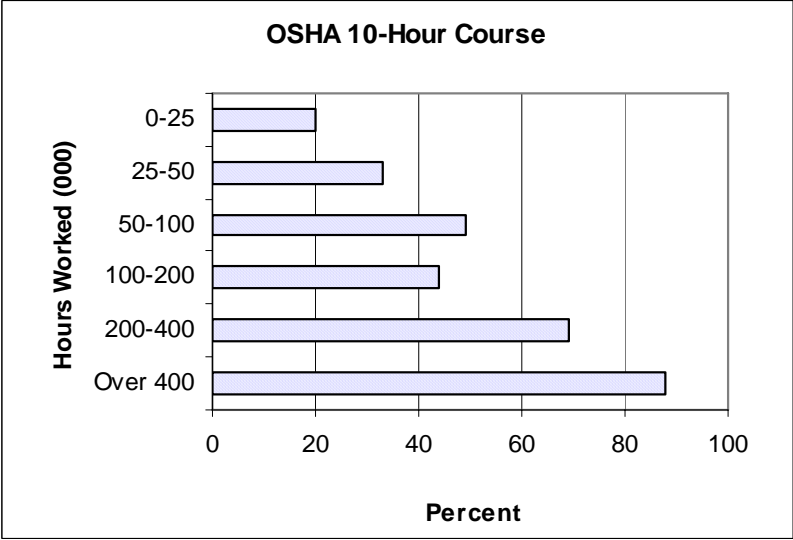
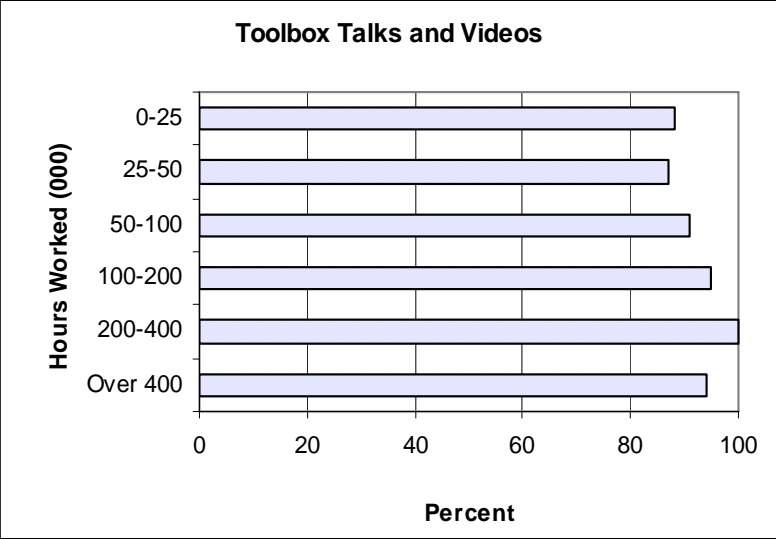


Most contractors use SMACNA safety products and services. As reported each year, a much lower portion utilize SMOHIT safety products. While larger companies were more likely to use SMACNA as a source of safety materials, low SMOHIT usage was apparent for all size contractors.

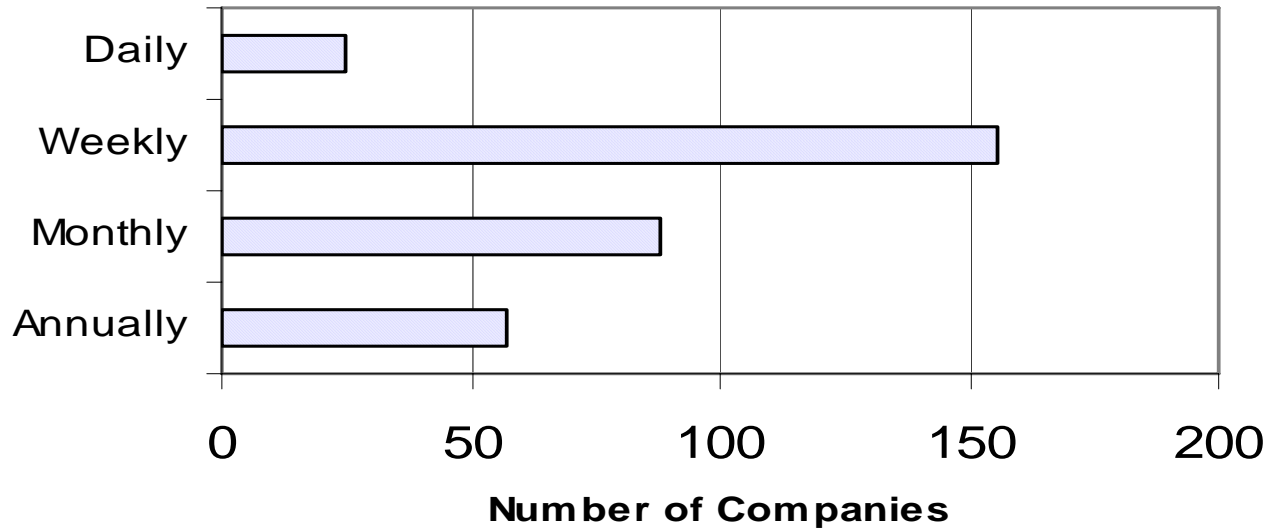
Type of Safety Training



A number of types of training are utilized by contractors. All were conducted by a majority of respondents, except the OSHA 10 hour course. Compared to a year earlier, new worker orientation declined. Generally, the usage of each category of training increased with the number of hours worked by the contractor.

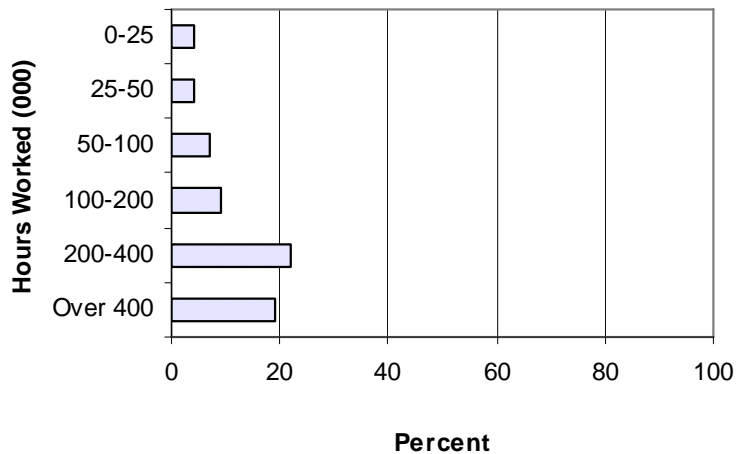


Regularly Conduct Training

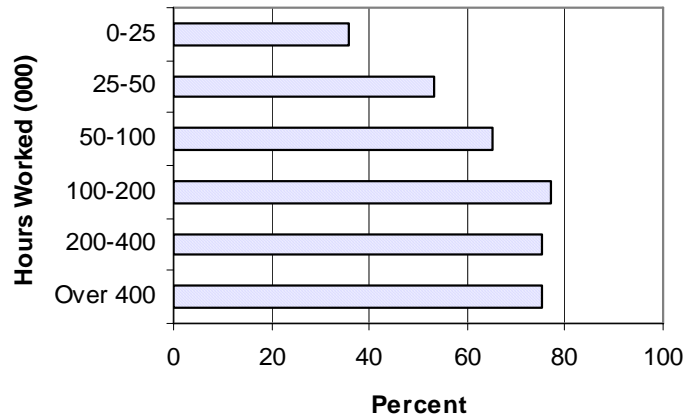


Most often contractors include training as a part of their weekly schedule. Except for monthly training, likelihood of all intervals of training tended to increase with number of hours worked by contractors.

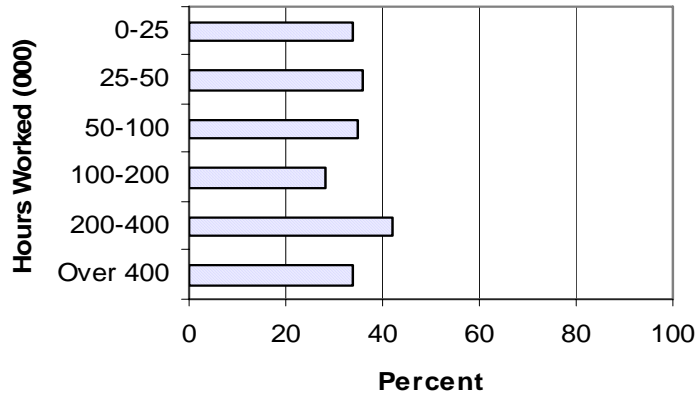
Conduct Training-Daily



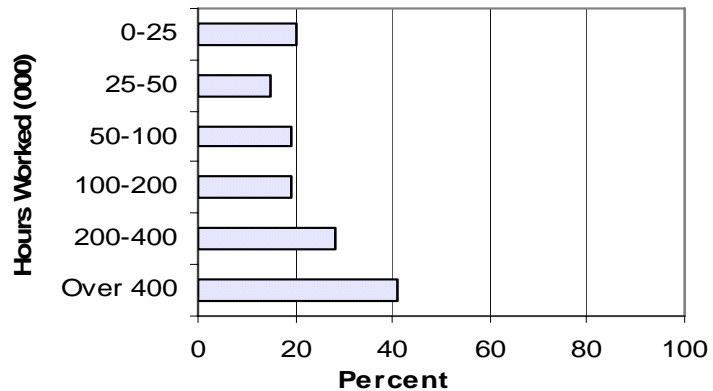
Conduct Training-Weekly



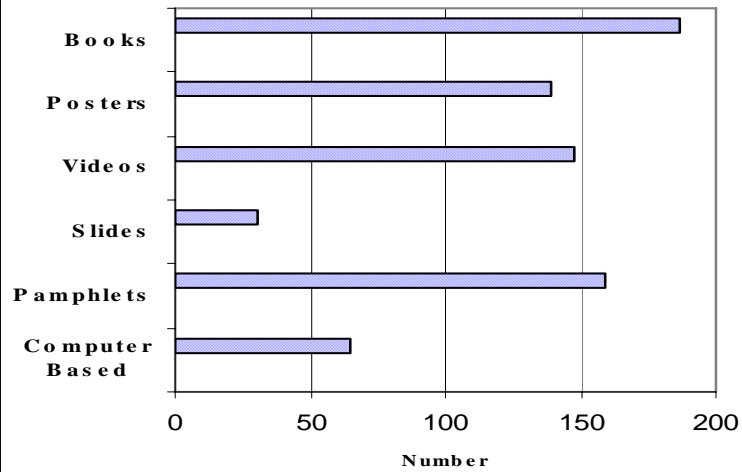
Conduct Training-Monthly



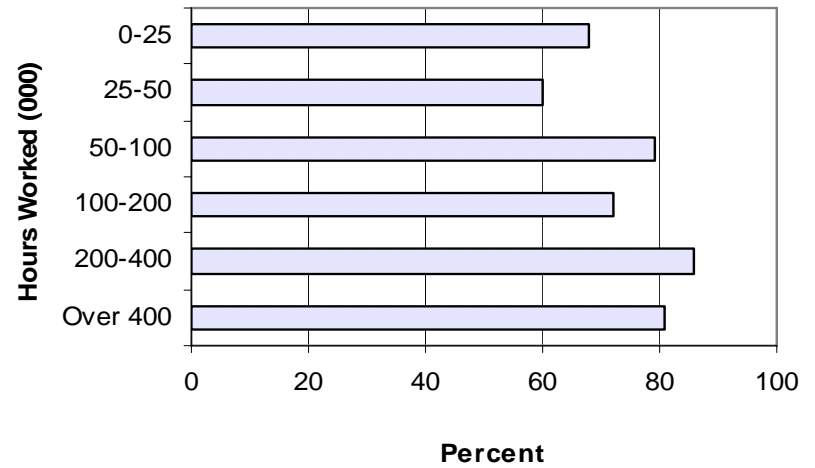
Conduct Training-Annually



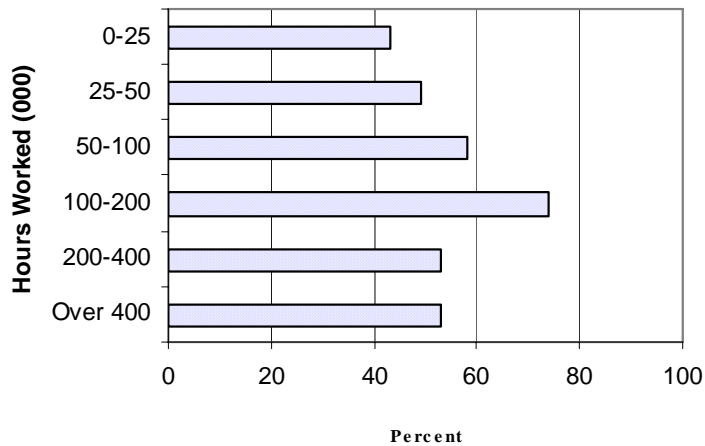
Types of Training Materials Used



Safety Training Materials-Books

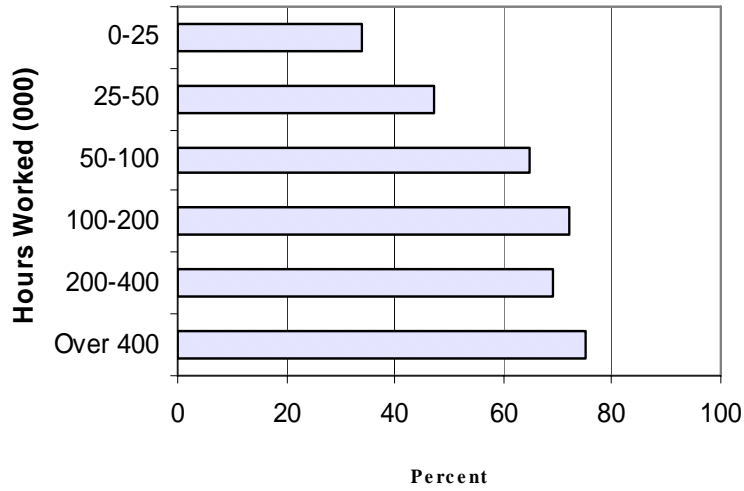


Safety Training Materials-Posters

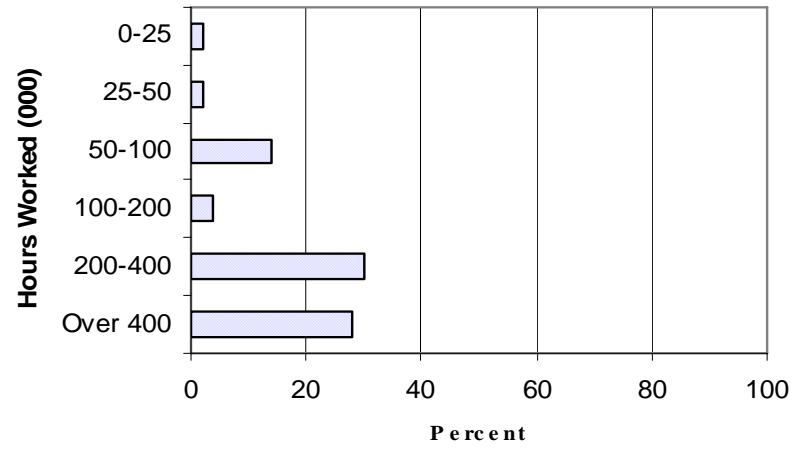


A variety of materials are widely used by contractors to transmit safety information. Usage of all materials generally increased with hours worked by the contractor, except for the largest size category. There appears to be some movement by larger companies from slides and videos to computer based training.

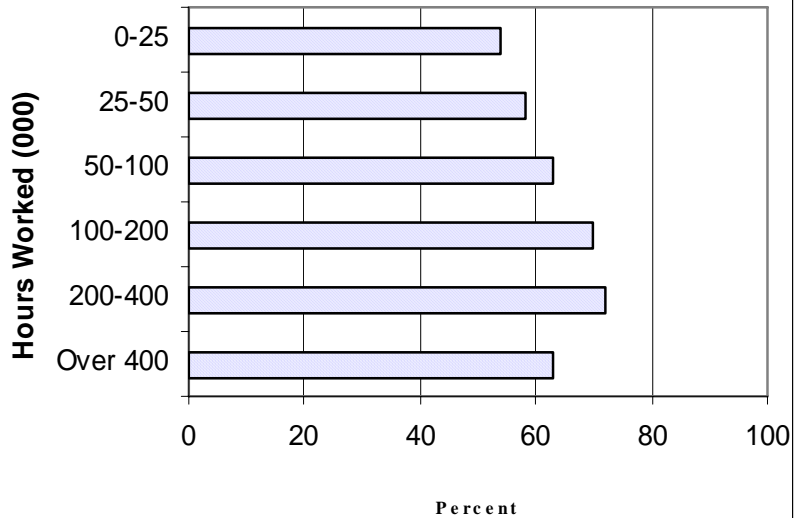
Safety Training Materials-Videos



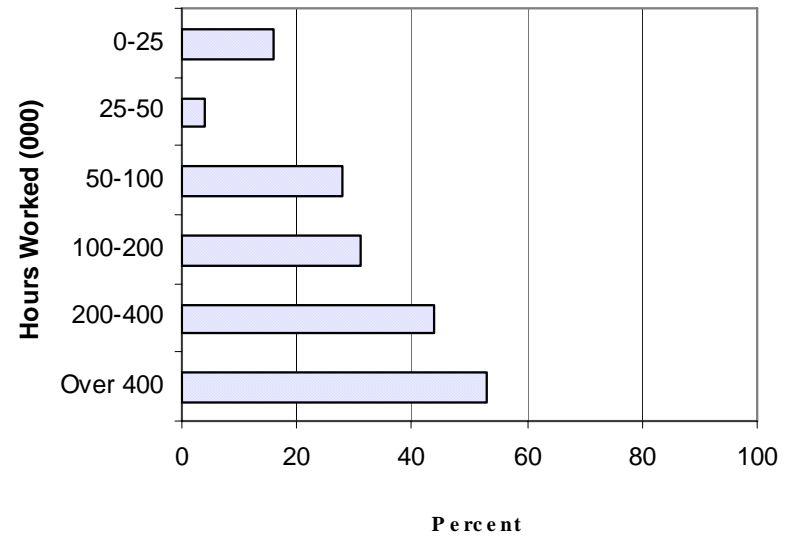
Safety Training Materials-Slides



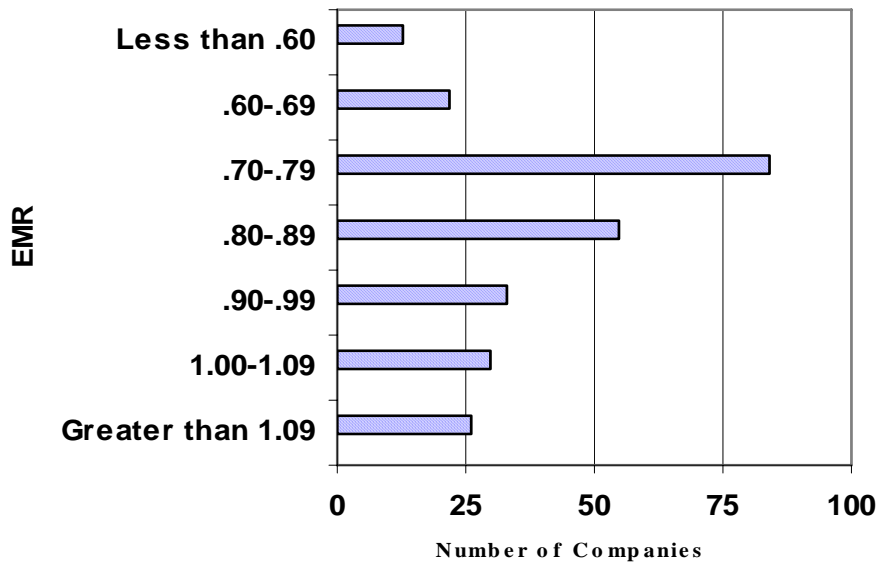
Safety Training Materials-Pamphlets



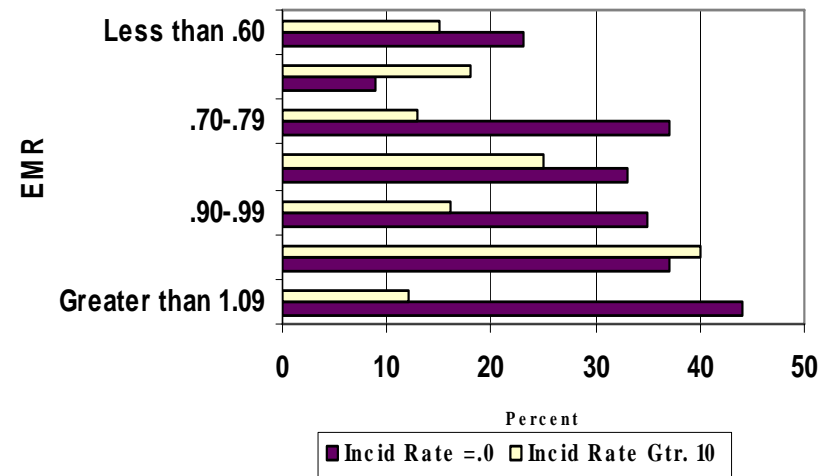
Safety Training Materials-Computer Based Training



Number of Responses by EMR



Relationship of EMR to Incidence Rate



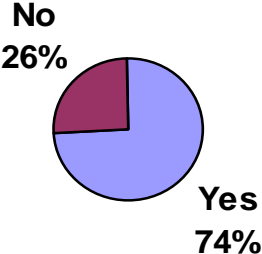
About 80 percent of companies reported an experience modification rate (EMR) of less than 1.0. While there was an upswing in companies reporting .70 to .79, the average for all respondents remained .85. There was only moderate correlation between a company's EMR and its lost workday incidence rate. Companies with an EMR greater than 1.09 were most likely to have reported an incidence rate of zero and least likely to have reported a rate of over 10.

Industry Segment Safety

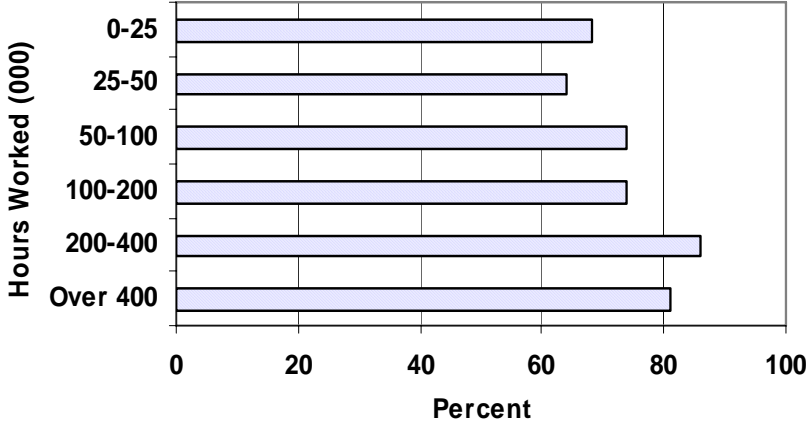
	Number	Hours	Incidents	Incident Rate
HVAC	154	20,155,727	515	5.11
HAC	38	921,497	36	7.81
ASM	75	1,308,258	44	6.69
ISM	129	5,935,839	154	5.20
KIT	41	425,556	10	4.48
MFG	59	1,238,024	22	3.61
TB	63	645,534	12	3.83
SD	25	394,022	9	4.47

For a majority of respondents, it was possible to relate safety experience to type of work performed. Most reported work was HVAC. For all categories of work, but one, incidence rate was within two of the overall industry average. Heating and air conditioning was considerably higher.

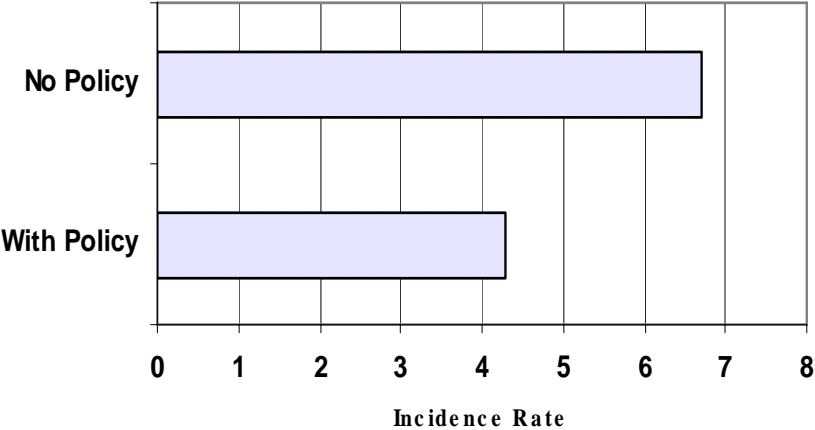
Formal Program for Drug and Alcohol Abuse



Formal Program for Drug and Alcohol Abuse

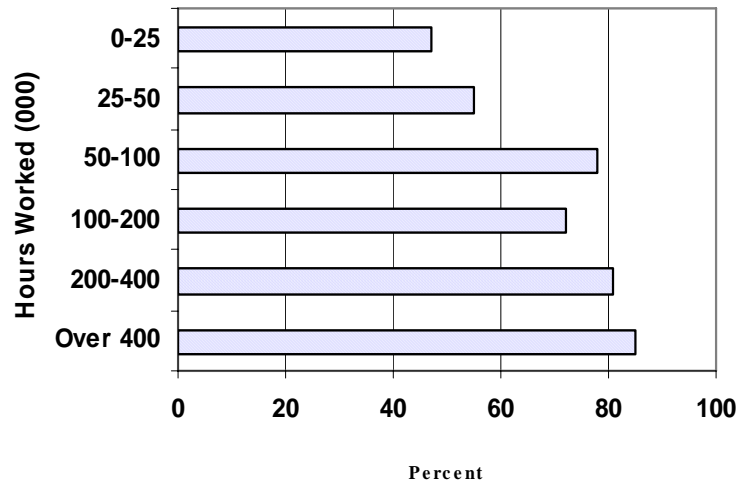


Incidence Rate by Drug Policy

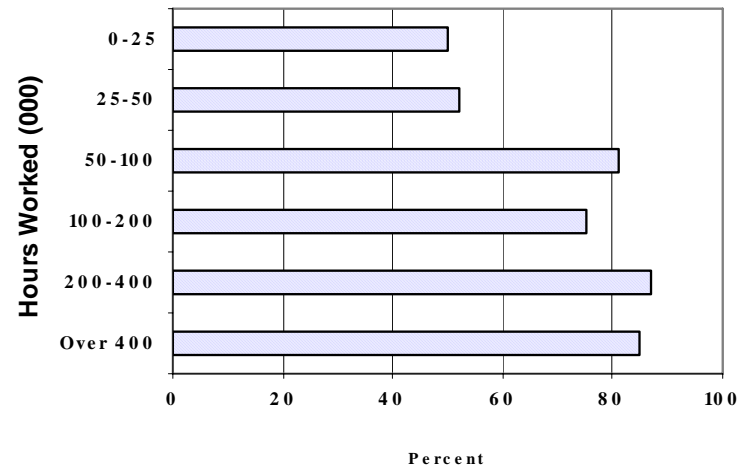


The number of companies reporting that they had a formal program for drug and alcohol abuse is now 74 percent. These companies worked 80 percent of all reported hours. While likelihood of a program was generally greater among contractors working a larger number of hours, geographic location of the contractor also appears to be a factor. For the first time this year, a majority of companies in the smallest size category reported a formal program. Again this year, companies with a formal program for drug and alcohol abuse had a lower lost workday incidence rate than those with no programs.

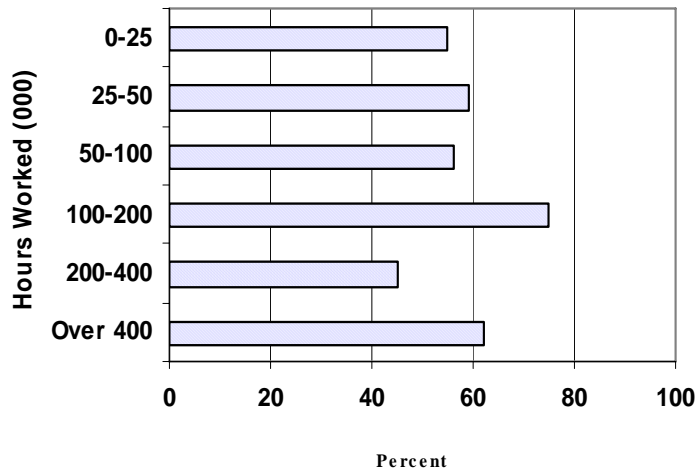
Pre-Hire Testing Conducted



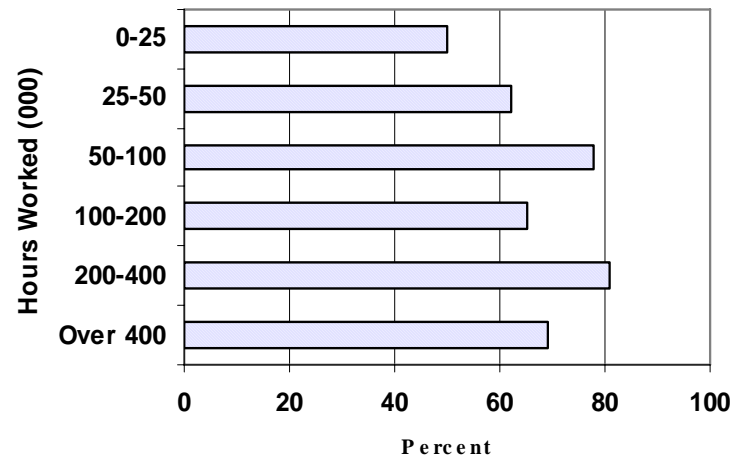
Post Accident Testing Conducted

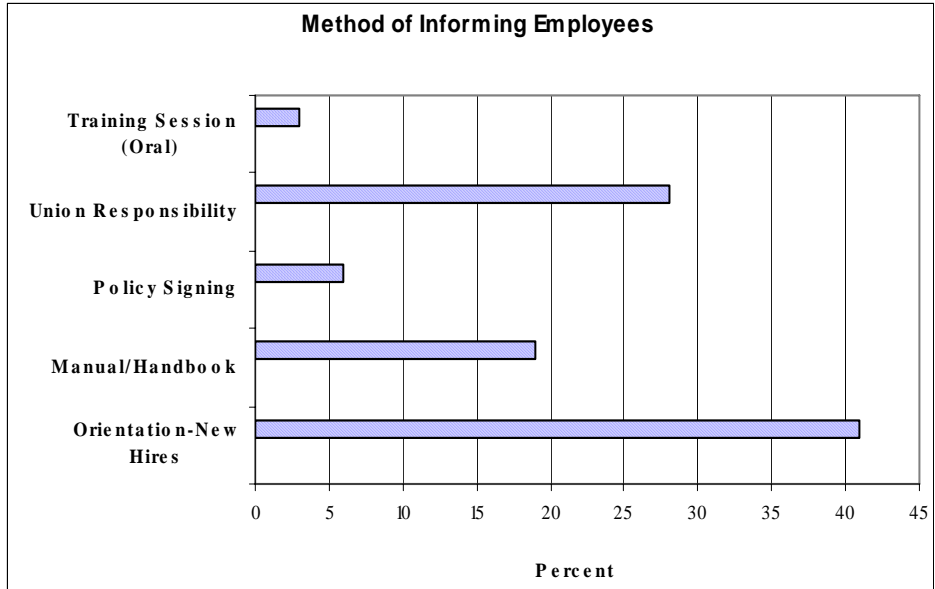


Random Testing Conducted

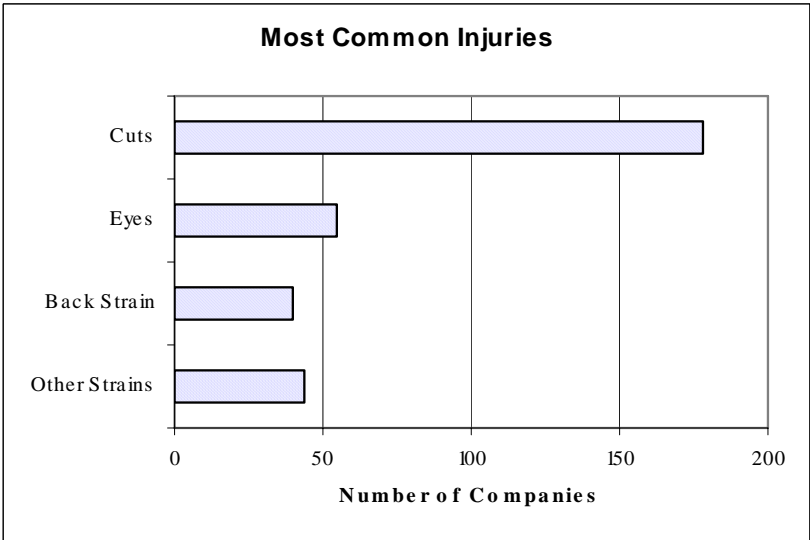


Penalties





Contractors utilize a number of means to inform their employees as to their drug and alcohol abuse policies. Most commonly, it is part of an orientation program for new workers. Preference of orientation over oral training session grew.



Cuts continue, by far, to be the most commonly reported injury. Some eye injuries may be cuts, as well.

SMACNA Safety Performance Selected Issues

	<u>2005</u>		<u>2004</u>	
	<u>All</u> <u>Respondents</u>	<u>Superior</u> <u>Performances</u>	<u>All</u> <u>Respondents</u>	<u>Superior</u> <u>Performances</u>
Use SMACNA Safety Products	82%	86%	83%	95%
Have a Formal Drug Policy	74%	91%	76%	95%
Provide New Worker Orientation	68%	75%	67%	100%
Utilize OSHA 10 Hr. Training	42%	62%	46%	59%
Utilize Computer Based Training	23%	38%	17%	34%
Average EMR	0.85	0.75	0.85	0.78
Average Incidence Rate	5.06	0.79	5.52	0.78

Contractors with a higher level of safety commitment often experience better safety performance results than those with more basic safety programs. These “superior performers” implement policies and procedures to address key safety and health issues such as consistent training and a formal drug policy. Their safety programs are more often processes that are a part of a larger, corporate “safety culture”. For definition purposes for this exhibit, a superior performing contractor is one who worked over 100,000 hours and achieved a lost workday incidence rate of below 2.00.

Supplement
SMACNA Safety Trends

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Incidents	1,026	1,174	1,282	1,267	1,450	1,326	1,197	1,429	1,494
Incidence Rate	4.28	4.39	4.25	4.47	4.04	3.99	4.61	5.52	5.06
Lost Workdays	15,903	16,478	21,650	18,665	20,106	15,617	25,591	26,086	27,605
Average Lost Workdays	92	86	97	97	114	87	145	168	160
Reported Hours (millions)	*	*	*	*	71.8	66.4	52.0	51.8	59.0
Safety & Health Program	95%	91%	94%	92%	91%	94%	92%	93%	93%
Designated Safety Coord.	94%	88%	95%	95%	92%	94%	91%	87%	93%
SMACNA Products	84%	82%	84%	89%	88%	88%	88%	83%	82%
EMR	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.85
Drug Program	45%	42%	46%	51%	58%	64%	67%	76%	74%
Number of Companies	294	312	334	303	292	322	296	252	283

*Data not available.