

SMACNA SAFETY PROFILE 2010

Performance and Characteristics

July 2010

Introduction

Each year SMACNA conducts a Safety Awards Program to recognize 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 injury and illness incident rate formula). There are various award categories based upon a contractor's 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.

The Safety Awards Program also 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. Some trend data are included. Particular attention is given to drug and alcohol abuse programs.

Summary of Findings

Safety performance data for SMACNA contractors was the best of the past decade:

- o The OSHA incident rate was the lowest, 3.84.
- o The average lost workdays per incident was the lowest, 70 days.
- o Prevalence of drug programs reached a new high, 88 percent.
- o Uses of SMOHIT safety products reached a new high, 67 percent.
- o Number of participating companies was the highest, 377.
- o Number of reported hours of work was the highest, almost 88 million.

Other highlights include:

- o The OSHA incident rate generally declined as hours worked increased.
- o The average EMR was .83.
- o SMACNA contractors have:
 - o a company safety policy
 - o a designated competent safety coordinator
 - o regularly schedule training courses
 - o utilize a variety of safety training materials from SMACNA and other sources

SMACNA Safety Summary

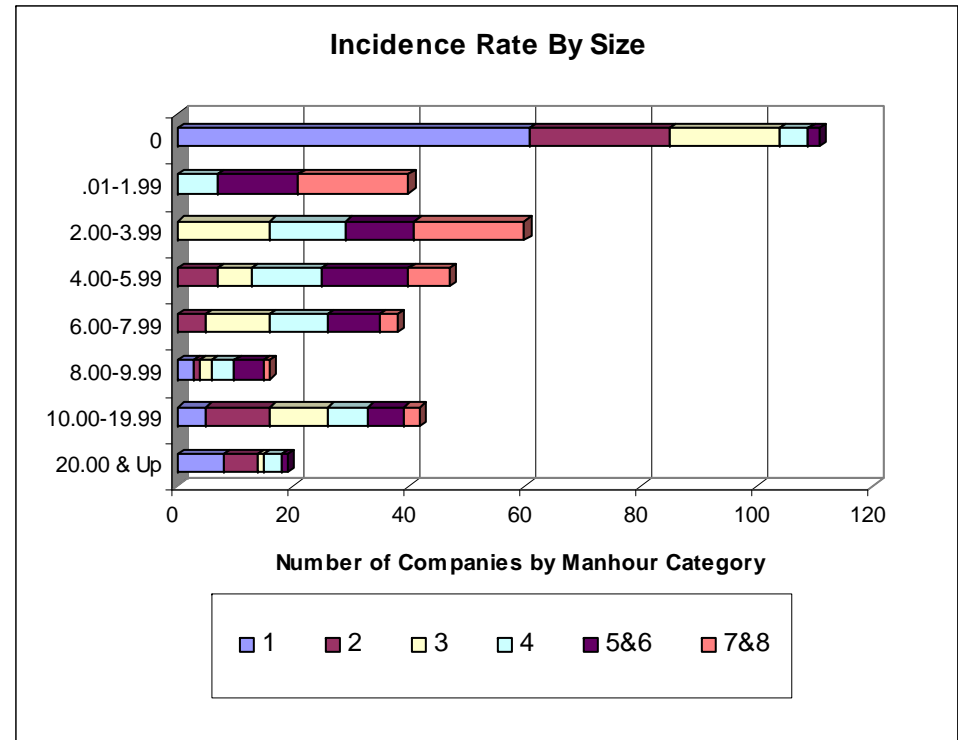
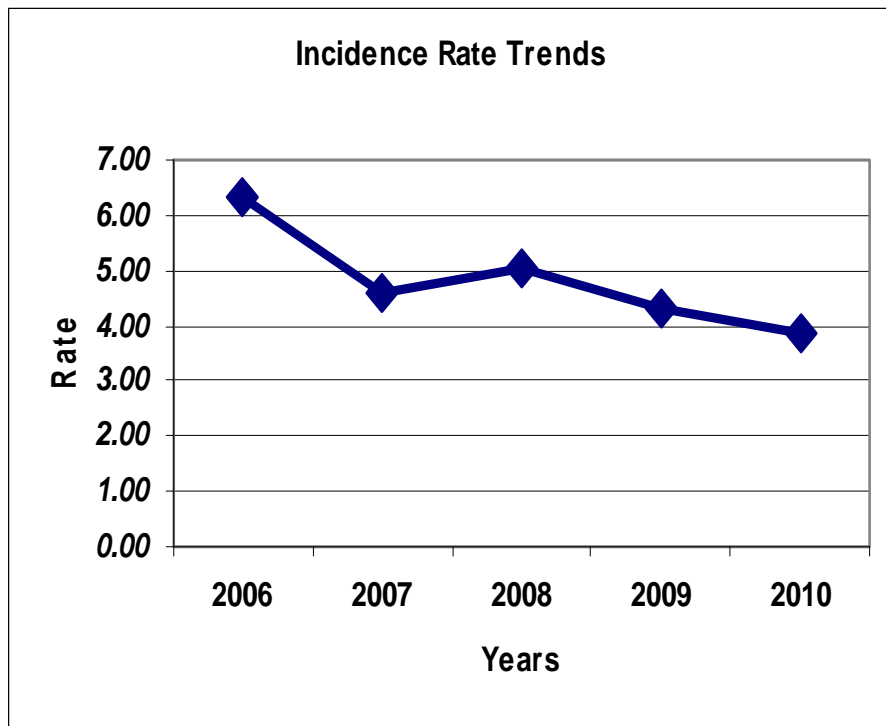
Class Size	Reports	Hours	Number of Incidents	Incidence Rate
1	79	1,170,863	36	6.15
2	57	2,052,976	81	7.89
3	65	4,955,638	122	4.92
4	62	9,065,974	304	6.71
5	39	9,357,943	245	5.24
6	22	7,739,243	143	3.70
7	12	5,572,534	75	2.69
8	41	47,931,403	681	2.84
Grand Total	377	87,846,574	1,687	3.84

Class Size

- 1 1-25,000 hours
- 2 25,001-50,000 hrs.
- 3 50,001-100,000 hrs.
- 4 100,001-200,000 hrs.
- 5 200,001 - 300,000 hrs.
- 6 300,001-400,000 hrs.
- 7 400,001-500,000 hrs.
- 8 Over 500,000 hrs.

This year there were 377 participating contractors in the SMACNA Safety Awards Program. These companies worked about 88 million hours. Over half the total hours were reported by companies working over 500,000 hours in the year. The average OSHA injury and illness incidence rate was 3.84, down from 4.29 a year earlier.

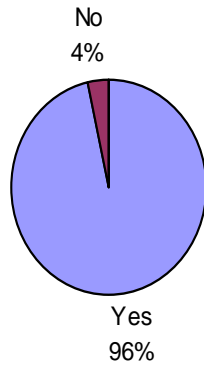
Responding contractors reported almost 26,000 lost workdays. There were 206 contractors or 55 percent with no lost workdays. For those contractors who reported lost workdays because of occupational injury or illness, the average number of days was 70, a reduction from recent years.



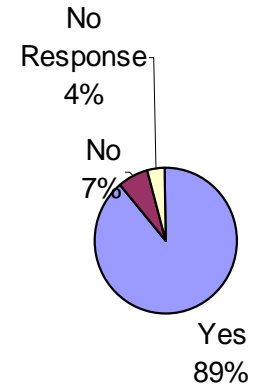
The average OSHA incidence rate declined in the past year to 3.84, its lowest level in a decade. It has, however, been in a narrow range during the past five years, with the exception of 2006. As a reminder, OSHA incidence rate is a measure of frequency and does not necessarily reflect the severity of the cases (i.e., days away from work or restricted duty). There were 1,092 lost workday cases (measured for the first time this year). Lost workday cases are a better measure of severity.

There were companies reporting no injury/illness cases in all, but the two largest size categories. Zero was, by far, the most common incidence rate reported, consistent with past years. Remaining companies incidence rates were spread throughout the range of reported figures.

Safety and Health Program



Conduct Safety Inspections

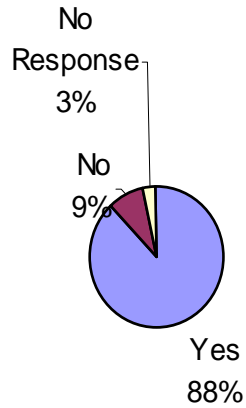


Designated Safety Coordinator

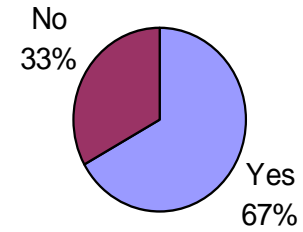


Written safety and health programs including a designated competent safety coordinator and regular safety inspections have become almost universal. The safety coordinator is usually a full time employee, especially in larger companies. Very few respondents utilize a third party to be responsible for company safety.

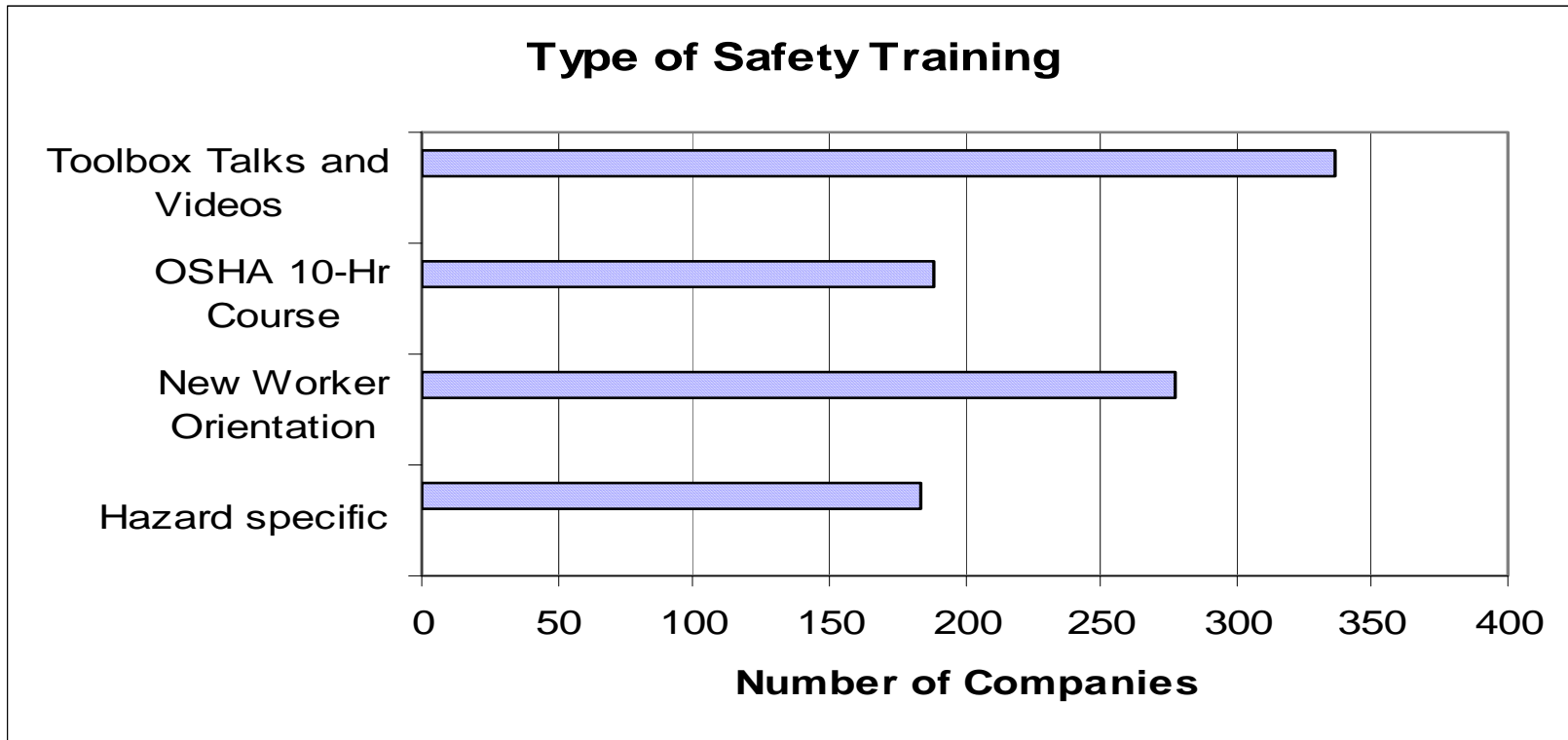
Use Safety Products & Services from SMACNA



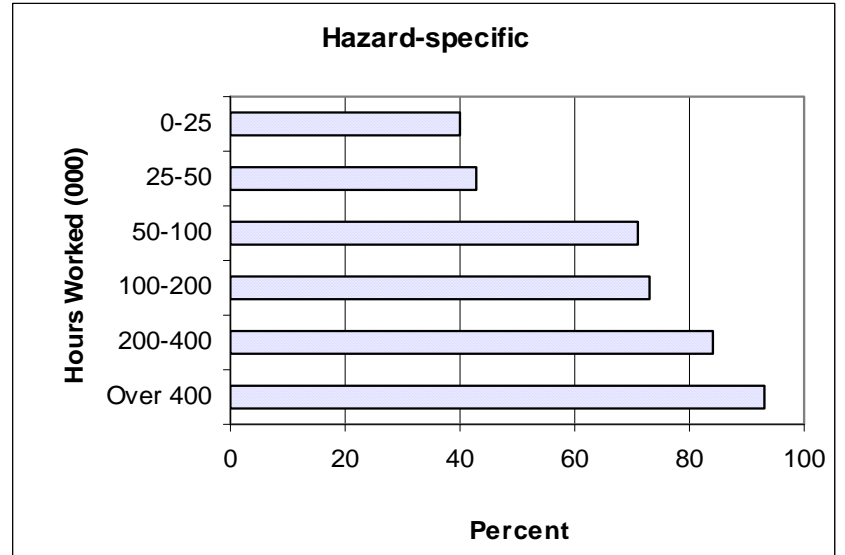
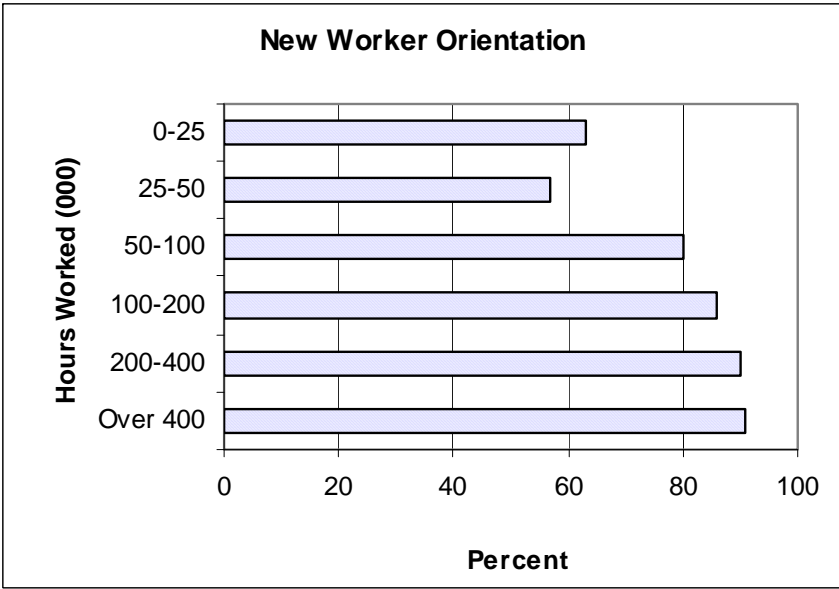
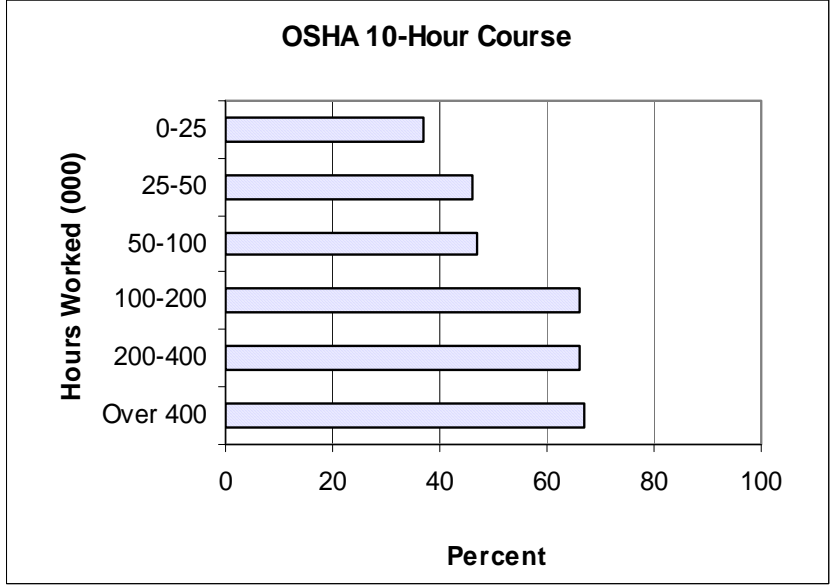
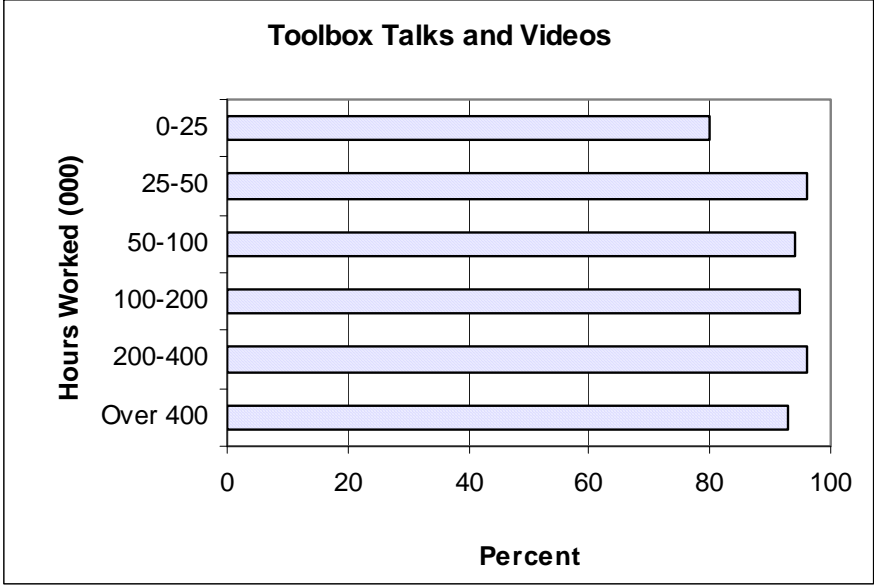
Use SMOHIT Safety Products

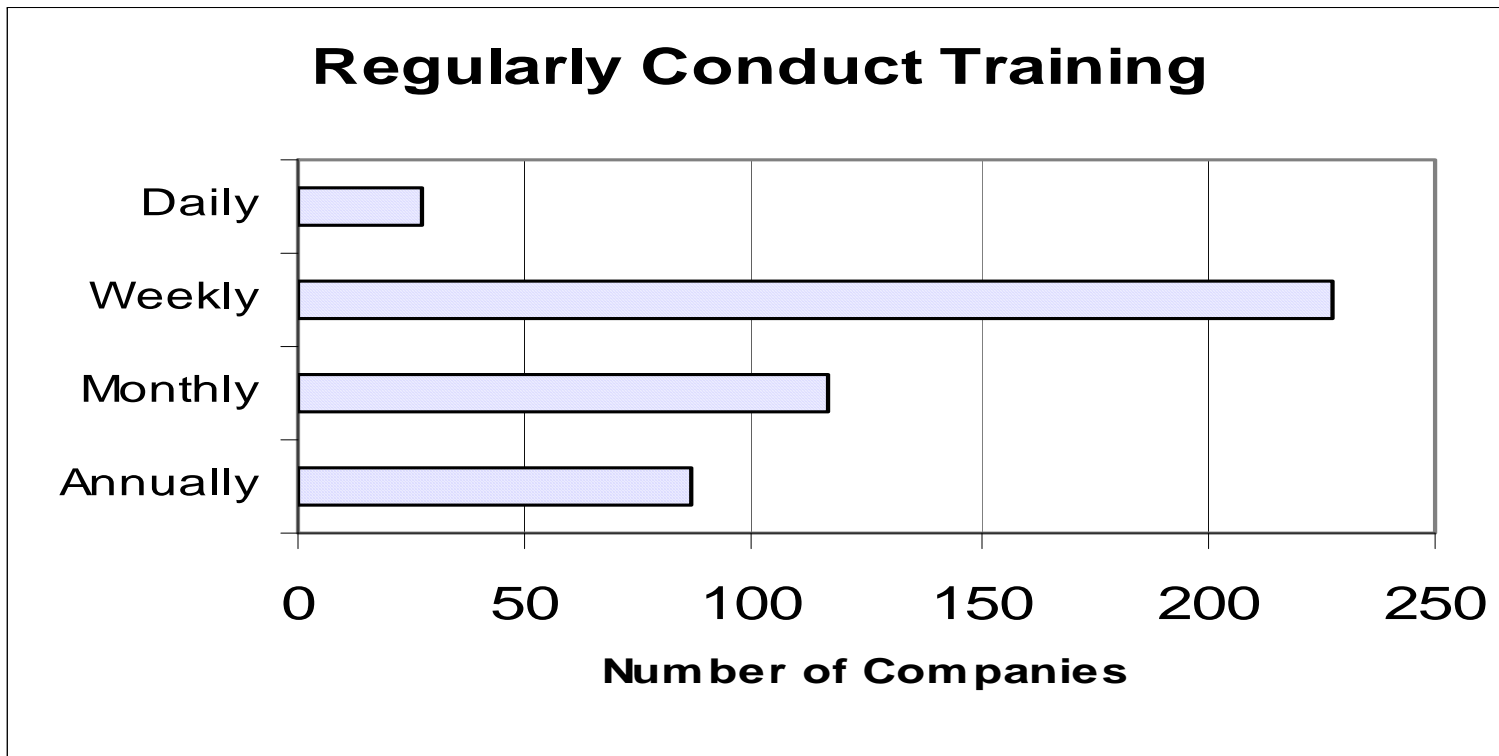


Most contractors use SMACNA safety products and services. As reported each year, a somewhat lower portion utilize SMOHIT safety products, but this percentage continues to move upward. While larger companies were more likely to use SMACNA as a source of safety materials, relatively moderate SMOHIT usage was apparent for all size contractors.



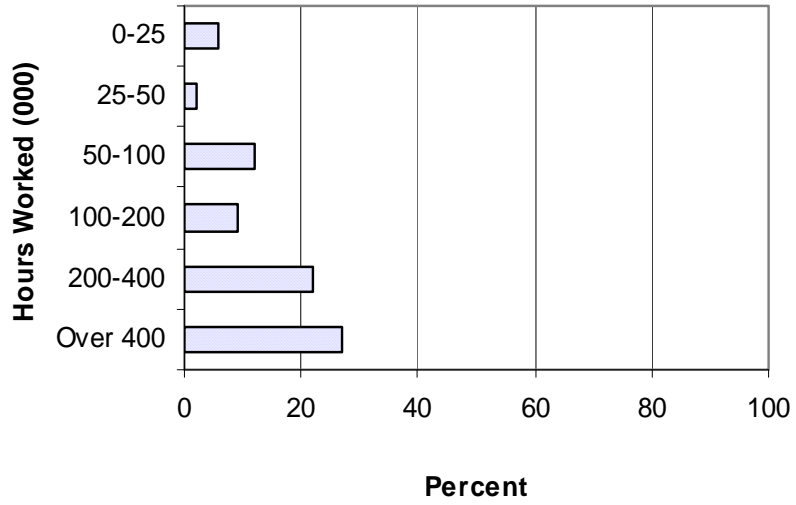
A number of types of training are utilized by contractors. Compared to a year earlier, there was little change in type of training or its prevalence, except for hazard specific. Usage declined, especially among contractors working fewer hours. By contractor size, utilization of toolbox talks and videos is universal while usage of other categories of training increased with the number of hours worked by the contractor. The exception was no growth in prevalence for larger contractors in utilization of the OSHA 10 hour course.



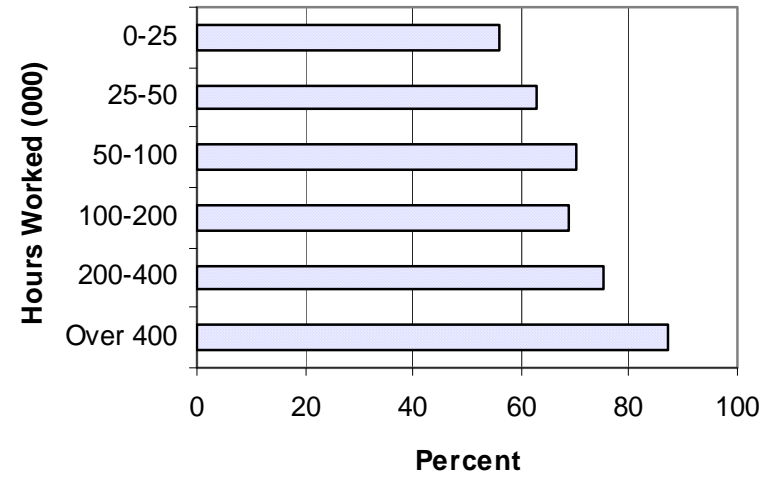


Most often contractors include training as a part of their weekly schedule. Preference for weekly training was independent of number of hours worked.

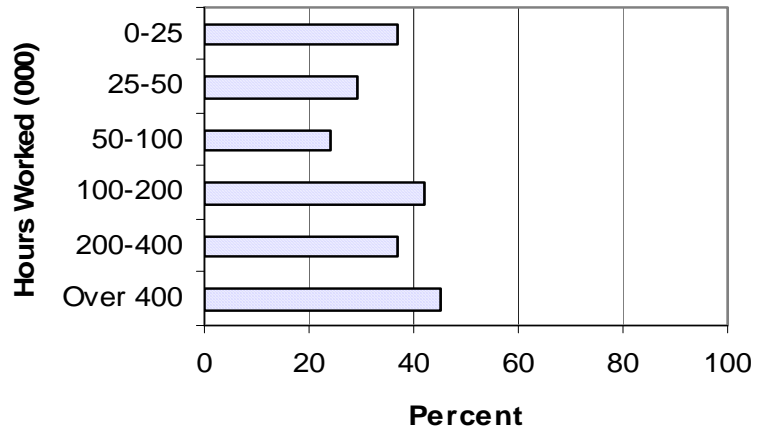
Conduct Training-Daily



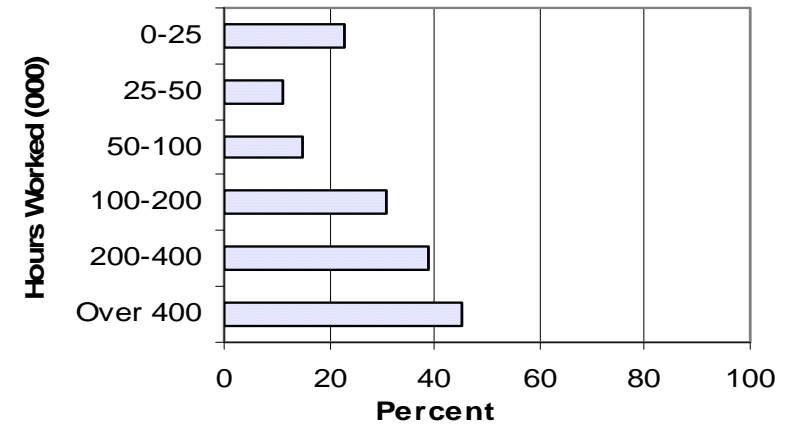
Conduct Training-Weekly



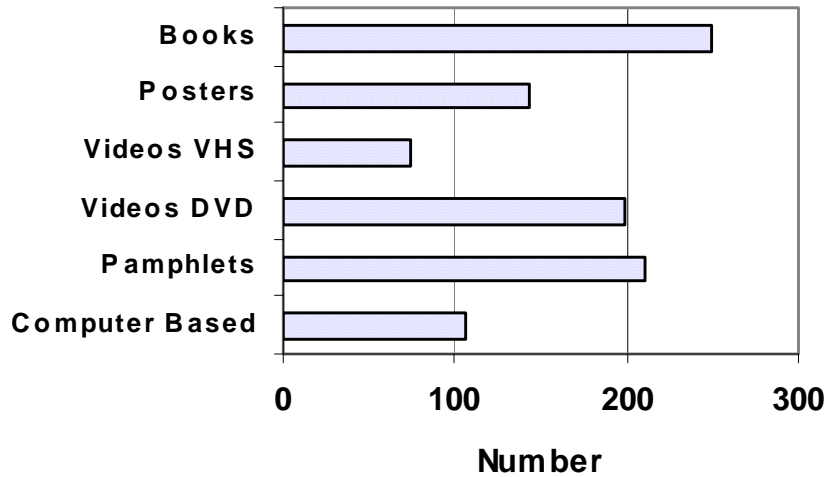
Conduct Training-Monthly



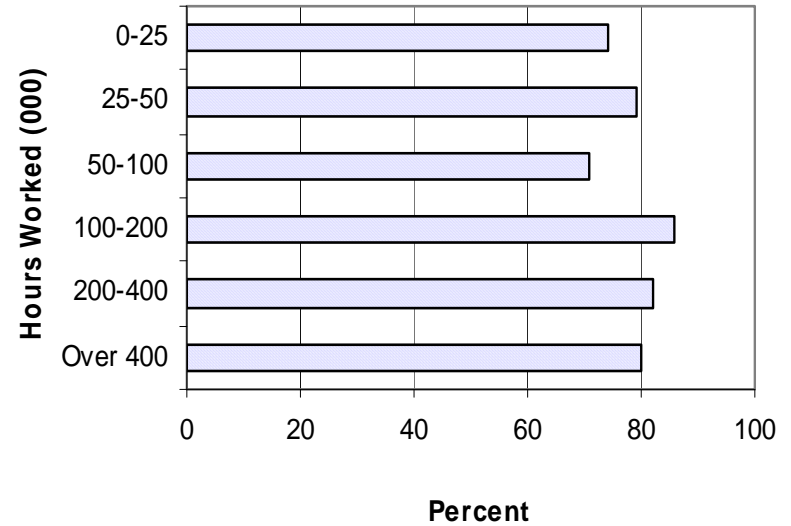
Conduct Training-Annually



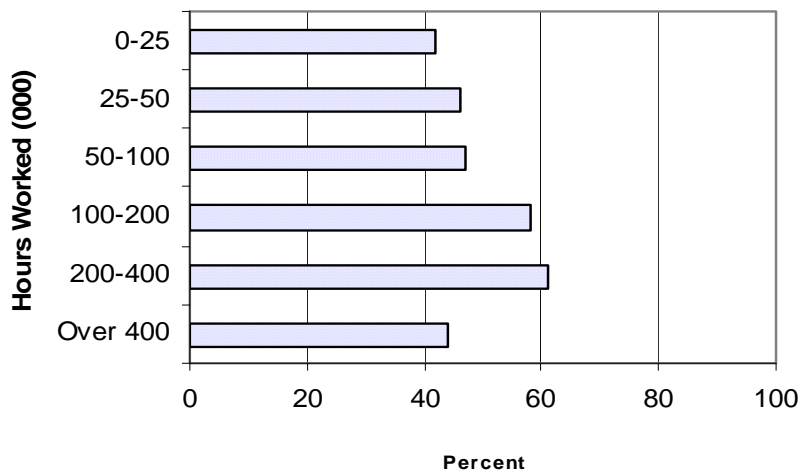
Types of Training Materials Used



Safety Training Materials-Books/Manuals

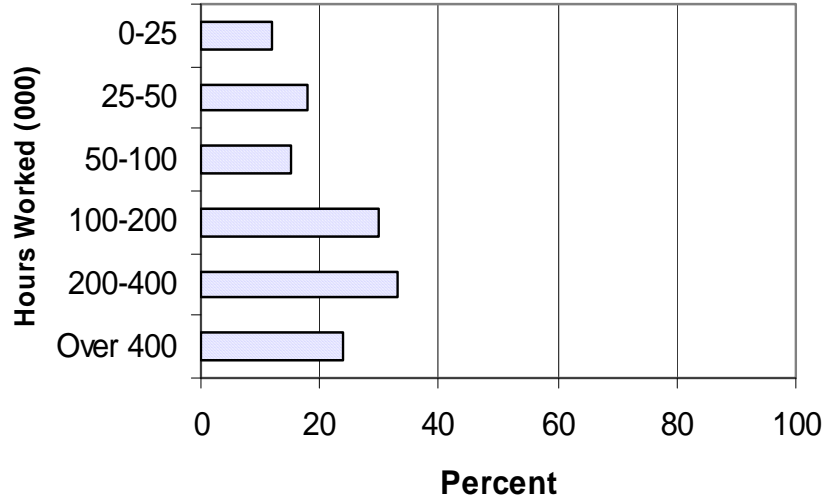


Safety Training Materials-Posters

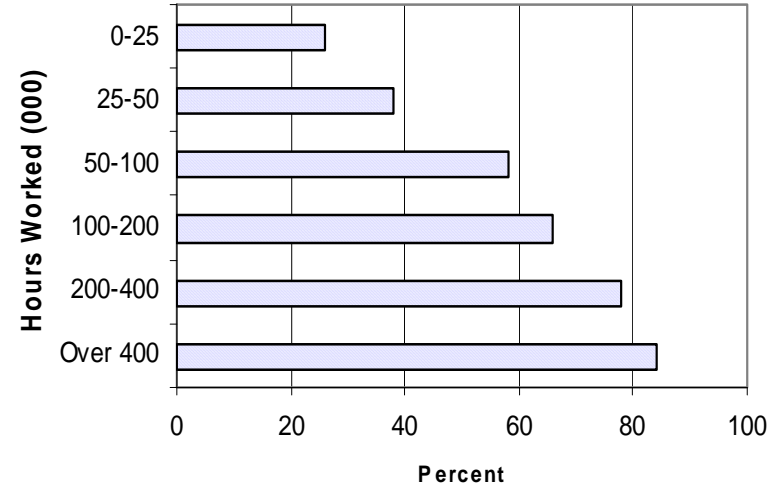


A variety of materials are widely used by contractors to transmit safety information. Print materials are most commonly utilized. Books and manuals were most popular for all sizes of contractors, but pamphlets are most widely used by smaller companies. Some shift was experienced away from VHS and posters. Growth in computer based training was most evident among the middle size categories of companies.

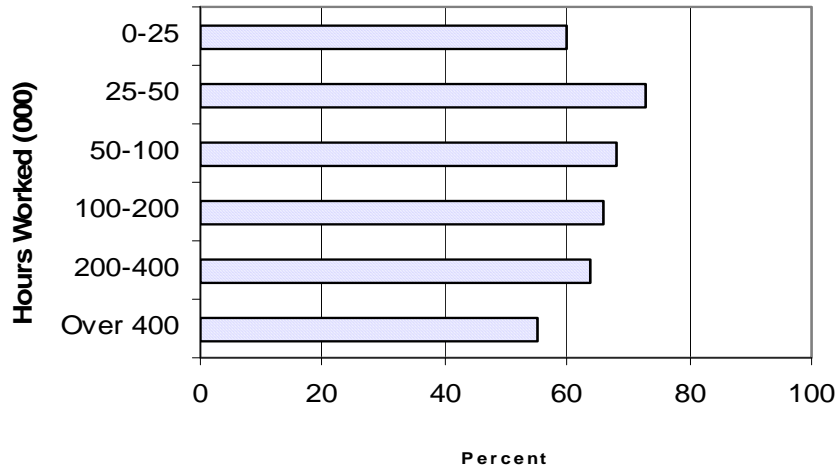
Safety Training Materials- Videos VHS



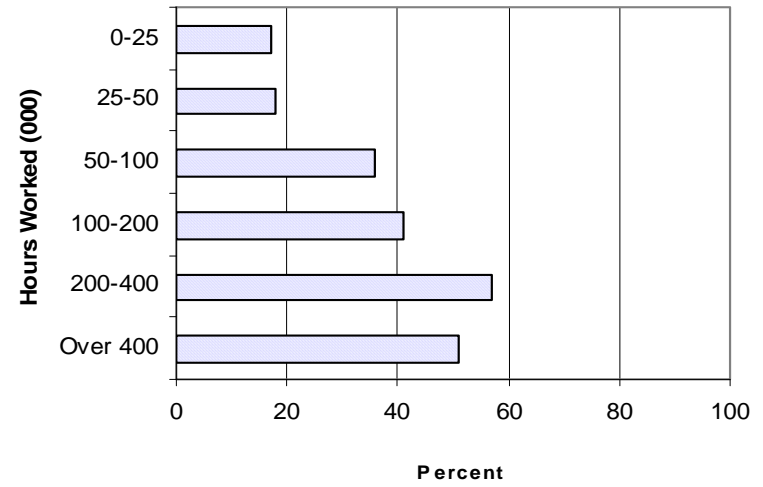
Safety Training Materials-Videos DVD

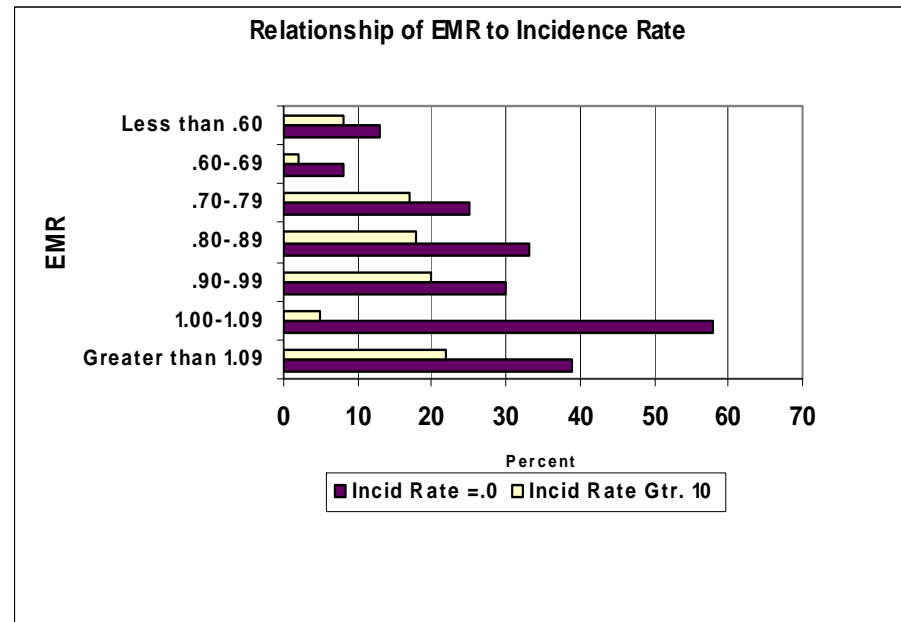
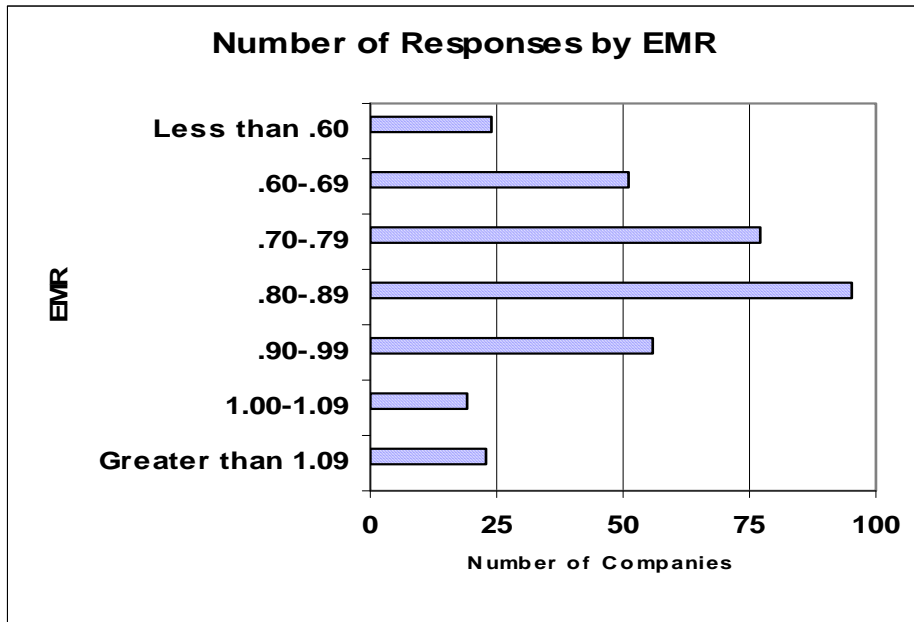


Safety Training Materials-Pamphlets



Safety Training Materials-Computer Based Training





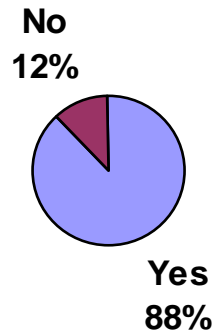
Just under 90 percent of companies reported an experience modification rate (EMR) of less than 1.0. It was most common to have an EMR between .80 and .89. The average EMR was .83, within the range of recent years. While incidence rate has trended downward, EMR has been little changed. There was only moderate correlation between a company's EMR and its lost workday incidence rate.

Industry Segment Safety

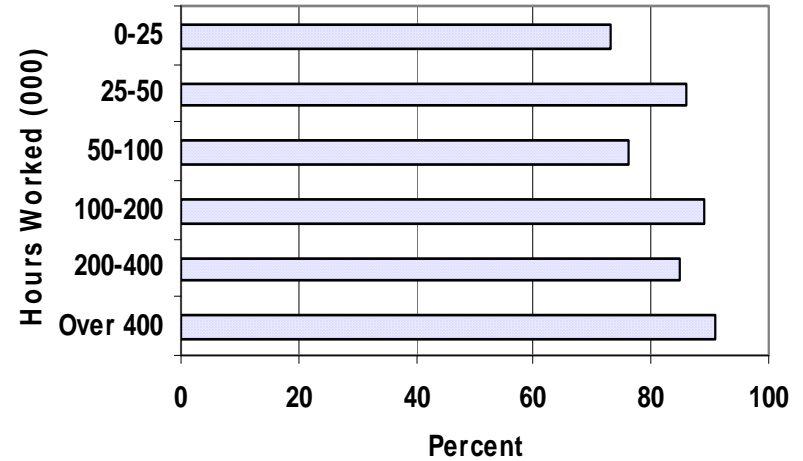
	Number	Hours	Incidents	Incident Rate
Commercial HVAC	149	22,388,511	418	3.74
Residential HVAC	43	880,304	27	6.13
Architectural Sheet Metal	64	1,965,263	58	5.93
Industrial Sheet Metal	120	8,369,078	153	3.67
Kitchen Equipment/Food Svs.	25	227,686	5	4.59
Manufacturing	50	1,127,689	25	4.41
Testing and Balancing	43	535,696	8	2.81
Siding and Decking	21	784,395	13	3.42

For a majority of respondents, it was possible to relate safety experience to type of work performed. Most reported work was HVAC. For most categories of work, incidence rate was between three and six. Commercial HVAC and industrial sheet metal, accounting for the most hours worked, experienced an incident rate close to the average for all segments.

Formal Program for Drug and Alcohol Abuse



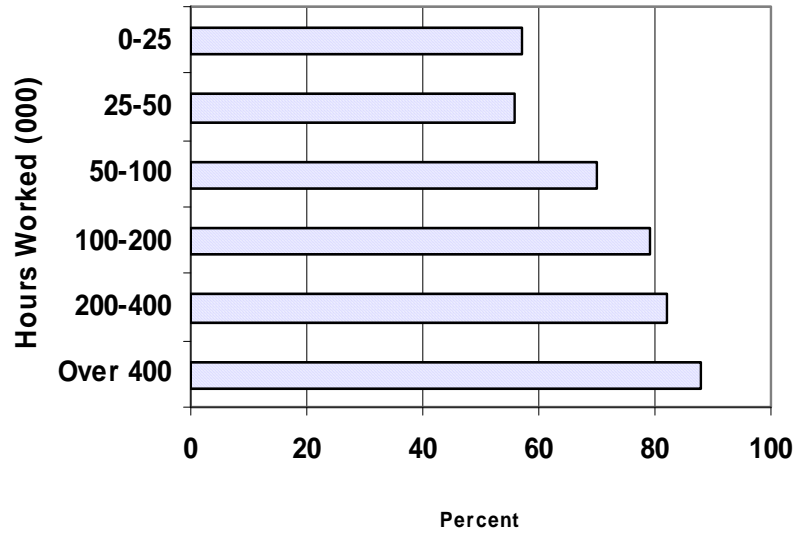
Formal Program for Drug and Alcohol Abuse



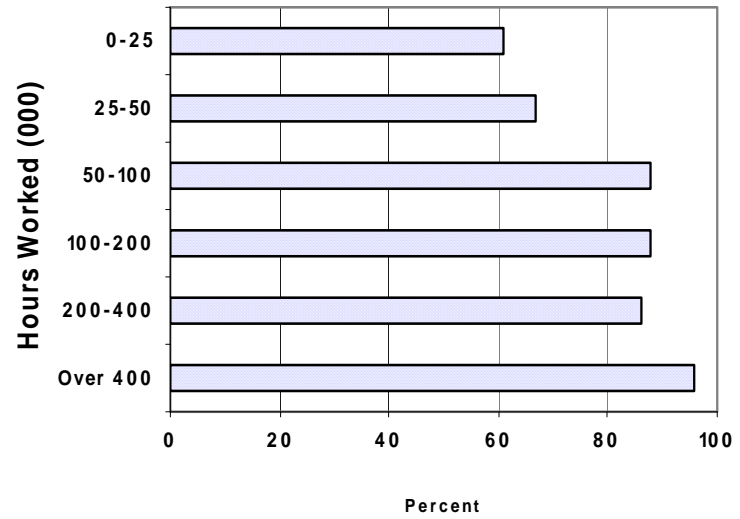
Most companies have a formal program for handling drug and alcohol abuse. They account for close to 90 percent of reported hours. All size contractors are likely to have implemented this type of program.

Drug and alcohol abuse programs are generally comprehensive. A majority include random testing, post accident testing and provide for penalties. Pre-hire testing probability increases as number of hours worked by the contractor grows. Termination is the most common response to policy violations followed by entrance into a rehab program.

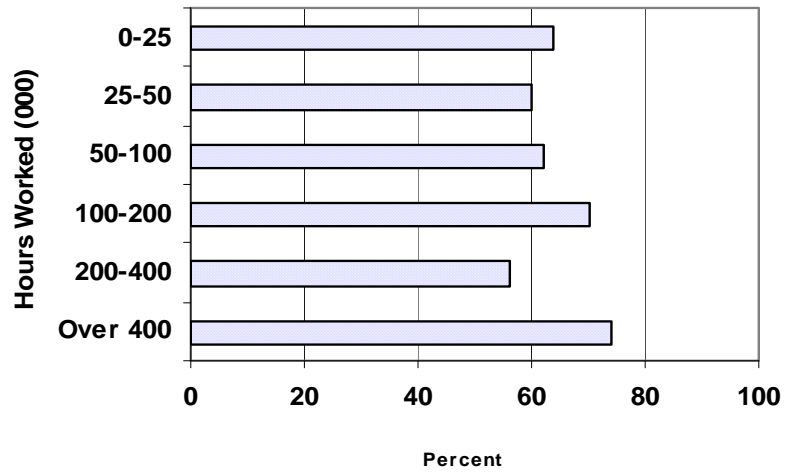
Pre-Hire Testing Conducted



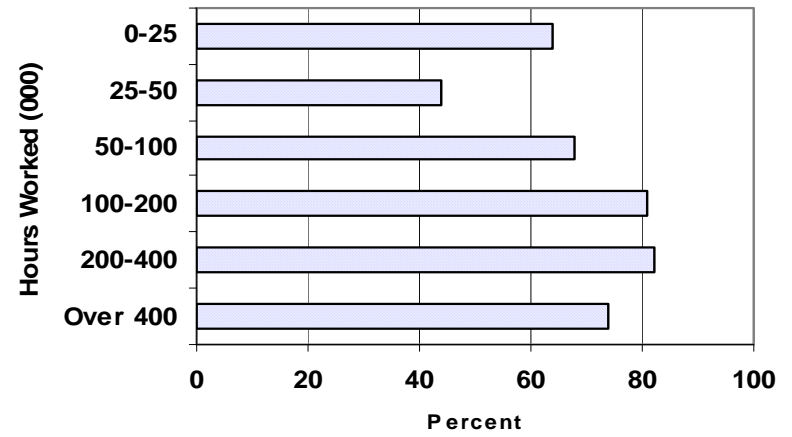
Post Accident Testing Conducted

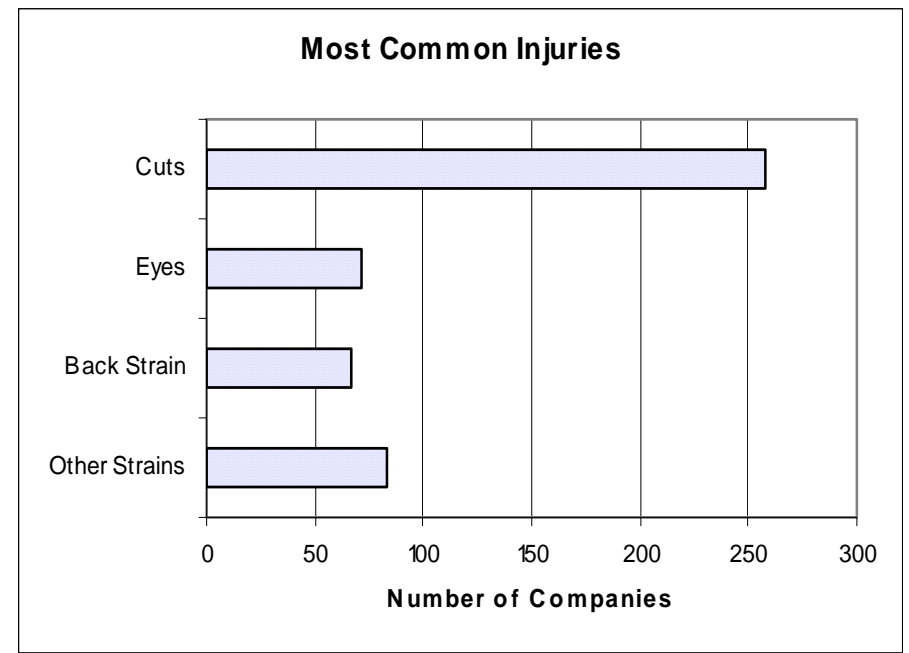
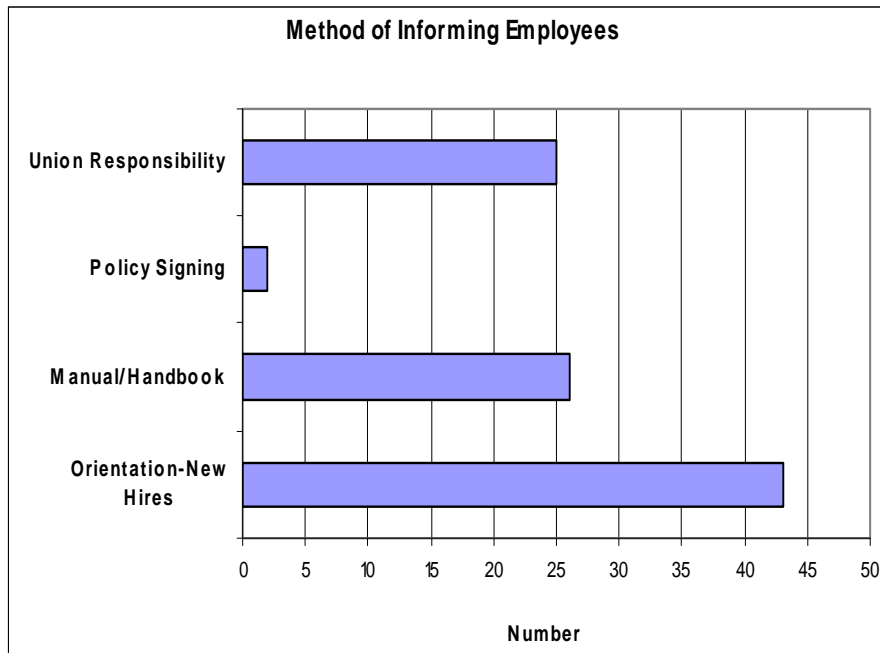


Random Testing Conducted



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, but a significant number view this as a union responsibility.

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

SMACNA Safety Trends

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004 1/</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Incidents	1,450	1,326	1,197	1,429	1,494	1,446	1,339	1,210	1,724	1,687
Incidence Rate	4.04	3.99	4.61	5.52	5.06	5.21	4.62	5.06	4.29	3.84
Lost Workdays	20,106	15,617	25,591	26,086	27,605	24,371	20,547	19,467	30,712	25,785
Average Lost Workdays	114	87	145	168	160	82	84	92	101	70
Reported Hours (millions)	71.8	66.4	52.0	51.8	59.0	56.0	57.9	47.8	80.3	87.8
Safety & Health Program	91%	94%	92%	93%	93%	96%	98%	95%	95%	96%
Designated Safety Coord.	92%	94%	91%	87%	93%	97%	96%	95%	94%	97%
SMACNA Products	88%	88%	88%	83%	82%	84%	87%	87%	86%	88%
SMOHIT Safety Products					28%	37%	45%	51%	55%	67%
EMR	0.83	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.79	0.84	0.83
Drug Program	58%	64%	67%	76%	74%	78%	84%	82%	87%	88%
Number of Companies	292	322	296	252	283	298	243	212	304	377

1/ Data beginning in 2004 are not totally comparable to previous years due to significant changes in OSHA record keeping

SMACNA Safety Performance
Selected Issues

	<u>2010</u>		<u>2009</u>	
	<u>All Respondents</u>	<u>Superior Performers</u>	<u>All Respondents</u>	<u>Superior Performers</u>
Use SMACNA Safety Products	88%	76%	86%	77%
Have a Formal Drug Policy	88%	86%	87%	91%
Provide New Worker Orientation	76%	90%	79%	86%
Utilize OSHA 10 Hr. Training	51%	59%	55%	59%
Utilize Computer Based Training	29%	45%	27%	27%
Average EMR	0.83	0.70	0.84	0.79
Average Incidence Rate	3.84	1.20	4.29	1.15

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 an incidence rate of below 2.00.