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# Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine 1998

Robert W. Leighton Statistician

Ann M. Beaulieu Statistical Technician

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Bureau of Labor Statistics

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# MAINE

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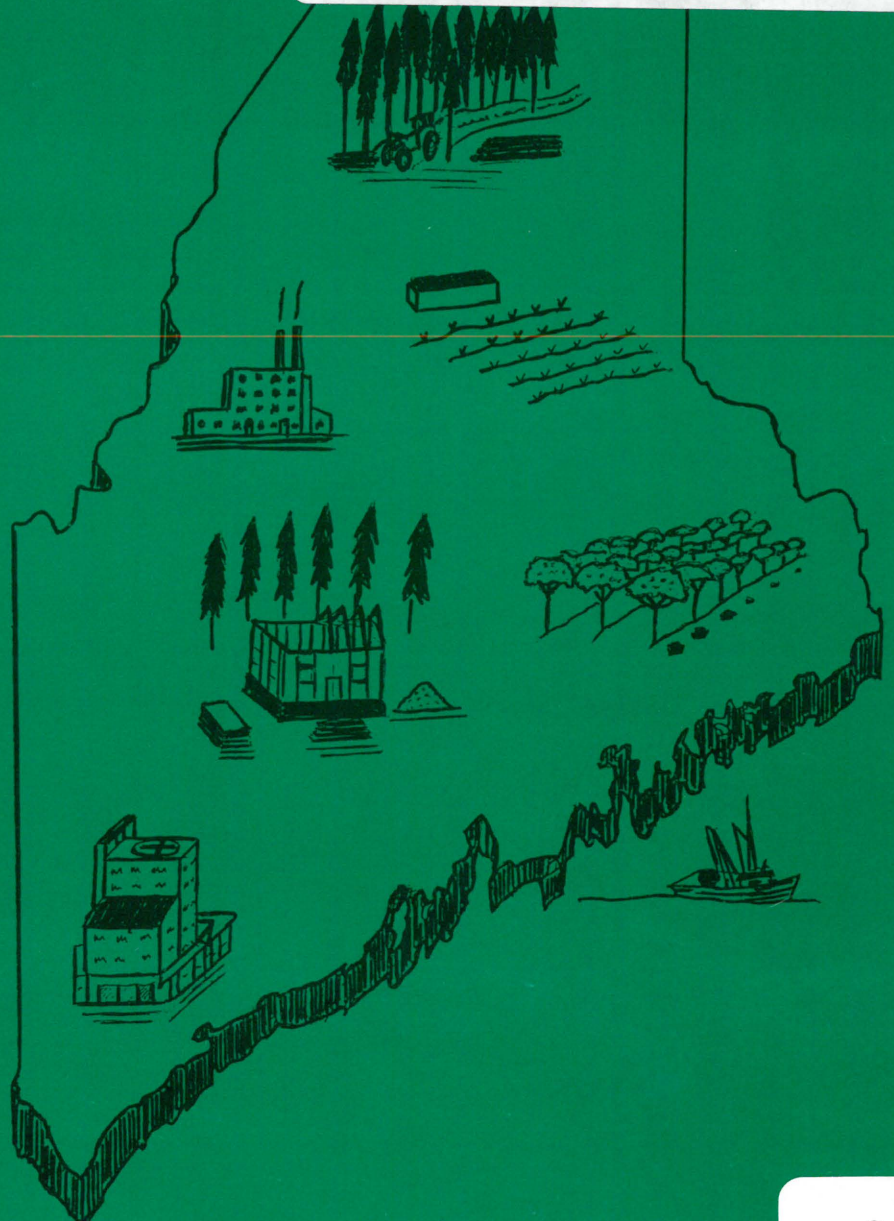
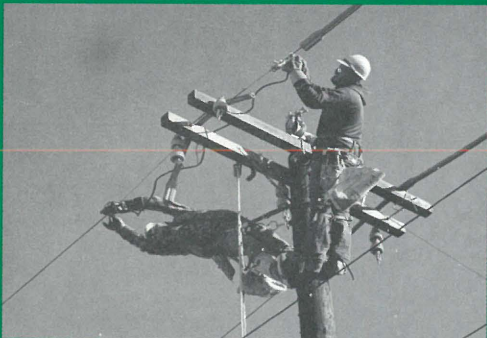
# LABOR

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# Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine

# 1998

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# ***Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine, 1998***

- ✓ 26 work-related fatalities occurred in 1998
- ✓ 26 worked for private places of employment, none for public employers
- ✓ 21 worked for wages or salary, 5 were self-employed
- ✓ All were male

## **Industries**

- ✓ 8 occurred in Transportation and Public Utilities (30.8%)
- ✓ 8 occurred in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (30.8%)
- ✓ 4 occurred in Manufacturing (15.3%)
- ✓ 2 occurred in Construction (7.7%)
- ✓ 2 occurred in Retail (7.7%)
- ✓ 2 occurred in Services (7.7%)

## **Occupations**

- ✓ 12 occurred in the Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers Occupations (46.2%)
- ✓ 9 occurred in the Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations (34.6%)
- ✓ 3 occurred in the Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support Occupations (11.5%)
- ✓ 1 occurred in the Managerial and Professional Specialty Occupations (3.8%)
- ✓ 1 occurred in the Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations (3.8%)

## **Part of Body**

- ✓ 13 involved the head (50.0%)
- ✓ 6 involved the entire internal body system (23.1%)
- ✓ 4 involved multiple body parts (15.4%)
- ✓ 2 involved the chest except internal locations of disease or disorders (7.7%)
- ✓ 1 involved multiple trunk locations (3.8%)

## **Event**

- ✓ 13 involved transportation accidents (50.0%)
- ✓ 6 involved contact with objects and equipment (19.2%)
- ✓ 4 involved falls (15.4%)
- ✓ 2 involved exposure to harmful substances or environments (7.7%)
- ✓ 1 involved a shooting (3.8%)



ANGUS S. KING, JR.  
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS  
45 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE  
04333-0045

VALERIE R. LANDRY  
COMMISSIONER

ALAN C. HINSEY  
DIRECTOR

**FATAL  
OCCUPATIONAL  
INJURIES  
IN MAINE  
1998**

Robert W. Leighton, Jr., Statistician  
Ann M. Beaulieu, Statistical Technician

In cooperation with

U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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August 1999

Augusta, Maine

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Maine State Police

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## Introduction

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program is a Federal/State cooperative program. It was created in 1990 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and includes all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The program was established to determine a true count of work-related fatalities in the U.S. Prior to CFOI, estimates of work-related fatalities varied because of differing definitions and reporting sources. The CFOI program collects and compiles workplace fatality data that is based on consistent guidelines throughout the U.S.

The CFOI program provides detailed data on all fatal workplace injuries in all industries and ages, including those workers under the age of 16. It also includes self-employed people, employees in the lobstering, fishing and farming industries, and government employees. In the past these employees were excluded due to the difficulty in data verification.

This report provides information on fatalities caused by workplace accidents in Maine during 1998. Of particular interest in this year's publication is the increase in workplace fatalities from 19 in 1997 to 26 in 1998.

To increase the usefulness of the publication, a section devoted to transportation accidents, which account for more fatalities than any other event, has been added.

We hope the information in this report is used to reduce the number of workplace injuries in Maine.

For answers to questions concerning the data in this publication or for information on the various safety and health services offered by the Department of Labor, please contact us at:

Maine Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
45 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0045  
Tel. (207) 624-6400

**E-mail:** [webmaster\\_bls@state.me.us](mailto:webmaster_bls@state.me.us)

### **Internet Addresses:**

For the State of Maine:  
<http://www.state.me.us/>

For the Bureau of Labor Standards:  
<http://janus.state.me.us/labor>

## Scope of Fatality Data

All work-related deaths due to injuries in 1998 are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). A death is considered work-related if an event or exposure resulted in an employee fatality while in work status, whether at an on-site or off-site location. Private and public sector (state, local, and county government) employees are included. Self-employed people such as business partners and owners; professional practitioners; contractors; traveling salespeople; farmers; and volunteers in law enforcement, fire-fighting, and emergency medical services are also included.

Fatalities must be confirmed by two independent sources before inclusion in CFOI. Sources include death certificates, first reports of injury for workers' compensation, medical examiner's reports, Department of Marine Resources reports, Maine State Police reports, Department of Motor Vehicles fatality records, Coast Guard reports, OSHA reports, and newspaper clippings.

Fatalities due to injuries are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Occupational illnesses are excluded from this report since many fatalities due to illness or disease are understated because the illness may not be diagnosed until years later or the work relationship may not be known.

Heart attacks and strokes are generally considered illnesses and are excluded from the count. However, heart attacks and strokes are considered injuries if a traumatic work injury was listed as a contributing or underlying cause of death on the death certificate or other medical report. Heart attacks and strokes that occur while lifting or pushing an object or while performing other physical activities are considered illnesses since there was no traumatic event involved.

Injuries occurring in international waters or airspace surrounding the U.S. are in-scope if a U.S. death certificate was issued and the case meets the other CFOI criteria for work relationship.

Injuries occurring in another country are out-of-scope even if a U.S. death certificate was issued. For example, a death occurring in the U.S. but resulting from an injury received in Canada would be considered out-of-scope.

Each fatality is coded according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System. Each fatality is classified in 7 categories: **Nature**, **Part**, **Source**, **Secondary Source** (if applicable), **Event** or **Exposure**, **Activity**, and **Location** of the incident.

## Employee Characteristics

Table 1 lists the general characteristics of the 26 employees who were fatally injured in Maine in 1998. The list includes the employer, employment status, gender, age, and race.

**Table 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Characteristic, Maine, 1998**

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b><u>Employer</u></b>		
Private Industry	26	100.0
Public (state, local and county government)	0	0.0
Federal Government	0	0.0
<b><u>Employment Status</u></b>		
Working for Wage or Salary	21	80.8
Self-Employed	5	19.2
<b><u>Gender</u></b>		
Male	26	100.0
Female	0	0.0
<b><u>Age</u></b>		
15-19	2	7.7
20-24	2	7.7
25-34	8	30.8
35-44	3	11.5
45-54	6	23.1
55-64	4	15.4
65 +	1	3.8
<b><u>Race</u></b>		
White	23	88.5
Hispanic	3	11.5

Figure 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1998

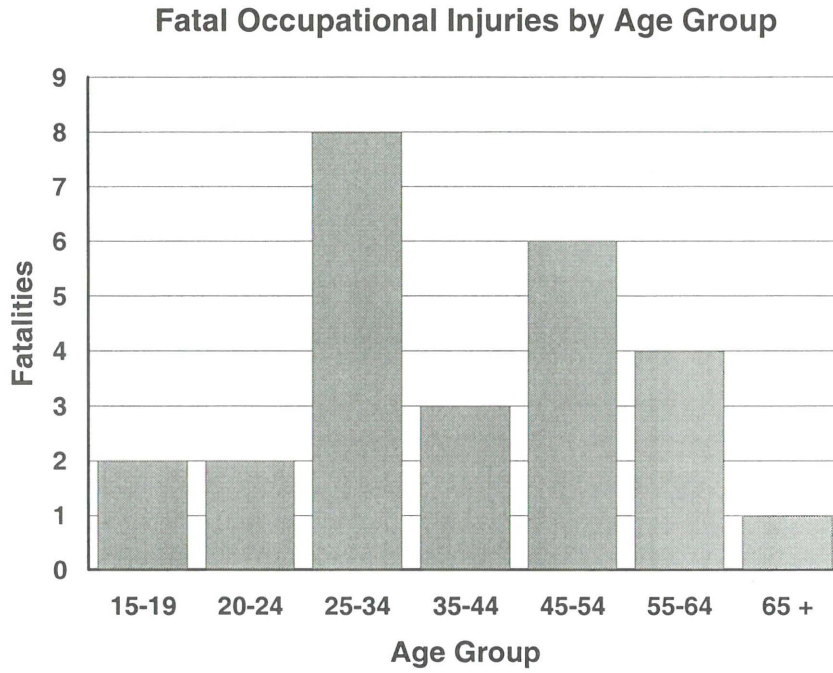
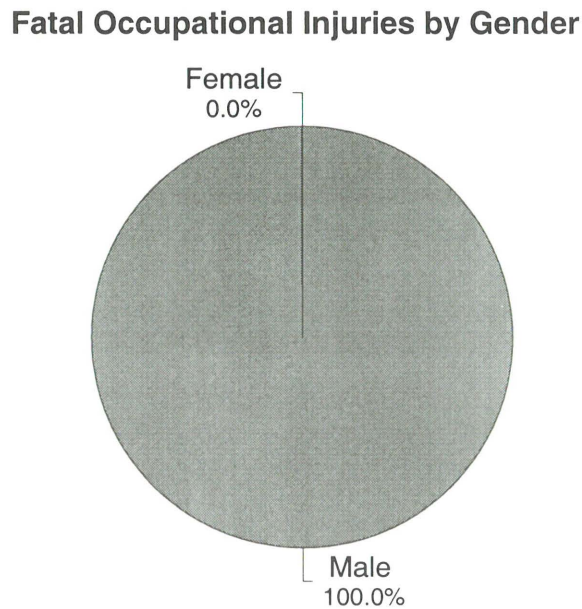


Figure 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Gender, Maine, 1998



## Industry

Table 2 lists the number and percent distribution of fatalities by the industry in which the employee was working when the incident occurred (See Figure 3 on page 7).

**Table 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1998**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b><u>Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing</u></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30.8</b>
Commercial Fishing	4	15.8
Forestry Services	2	7.7
Poultry and Eggs	1	3.8
Berry Crops	1	3.8
<b><u>Transportation and Public Utilities</u></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30.8</b>
Trucking and Courier Services except Air	5	19.2
Air Transportation, Nonscheduled	2	7.7
Cable and other Pay TV Services	1	3.8
<b><u>Manufacturing</u></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Logging	2	7.7
Mobile Homes	1	3.8
Wood Products, miscellaneous	1	3.8
<b><u>Construction</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway and Street	1	3.8
Painting and Paper Hanging	1	3.8
<b><u>Retail</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Gasoline Service Stations	2	7.7
<b><u>Services</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Amusement and Recreation	2	7.7

## Occupation

Table 3 lists the number and percent distribution of fatalities by the employee's occupation when the incident occurred (See Figure 4 on page 7).

**Table 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 1998**

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b><u>Farming, Forestry, and Fishing</u></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>34.6</b>
Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers	4	15.4
Timber Cutting and Logging	2	7.7
Forestry Workers, except Logging	2	7.7
Farm Workers	1	3.8
<b><u>Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers</u></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46.2</b>
Truck Drivers	5	19.2
Garages and Service Stations	2	7.7
Construction Laborers	1	3.8
Industrial Truck and Tractor Equipment	1	3.8
Welders and Cutters	1	3.8
Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers	1	3.8
Vehicle Washers and Equipment Cleaners	1	3.8
<b><u>Precision Production, Craft, and Repair</u></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Electronic Repairer	1	3.8
<b><u>Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support</u></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Airplane Pilots and Navigators	2	7.7
Managers of Food Serving and Lodging	1	3.8
Traffic, Shipping, and Receiving Clerks	1	3.8

Figure 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 1998

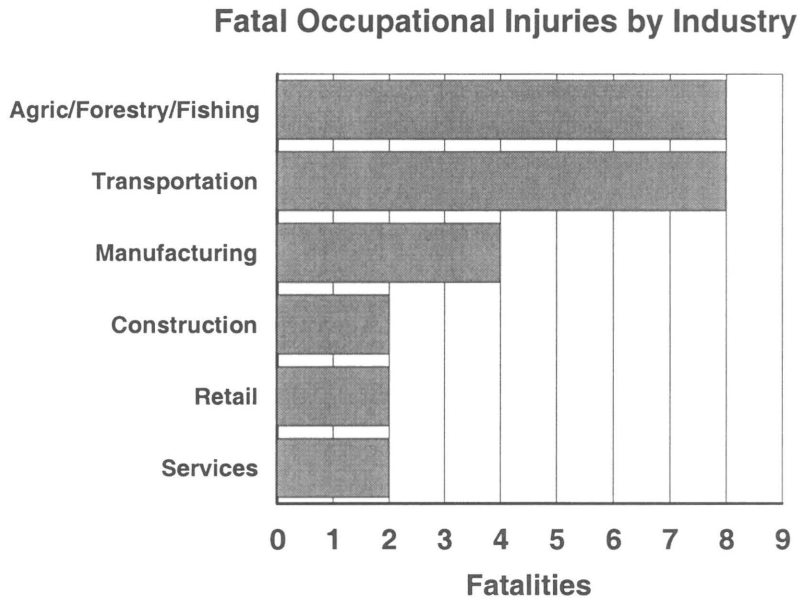
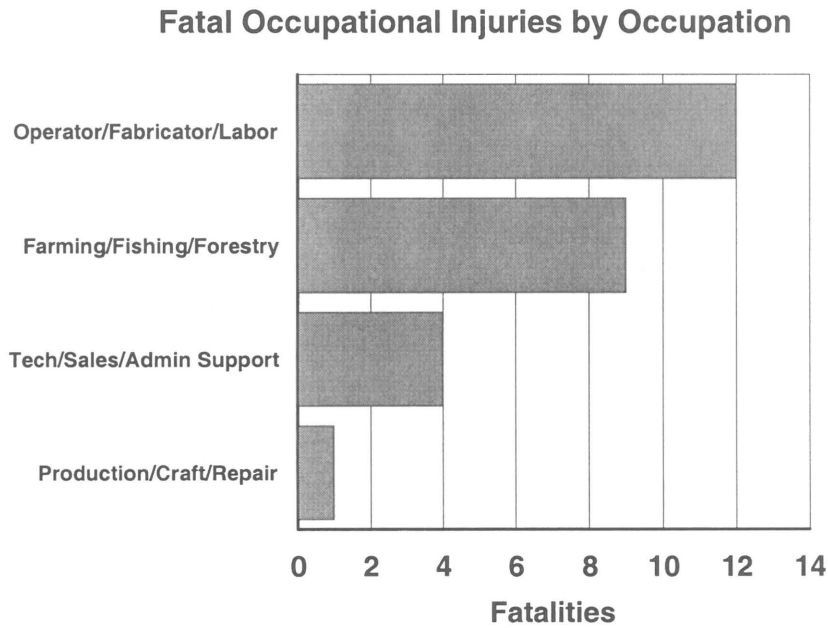


Figure 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 1998







## **Incident Characteristics**

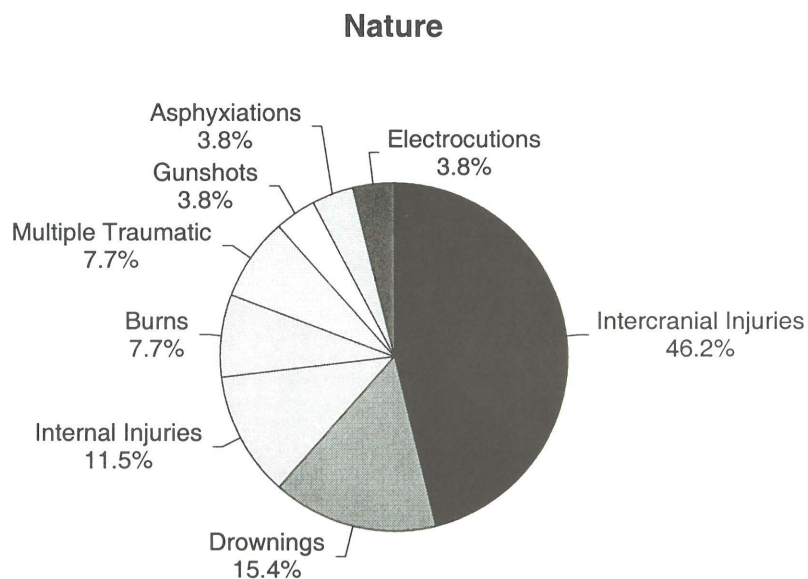
## Nature

The Nature identifies the initial injury which leads to the fatality. If an injury leads to further complications, the initial injury is coded as the nature (e.g., for a cut leading to infection, the cut is the nature of the injury). Table 4 lists the number and percent distribution of fatalities by the Nature of injury that resulted in the fatality.

**Table 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 1998**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Multiple Intercranial Injuries	12	46.2
Drownings	4	15.4
Internal Injuries to Organs and Blood Vessels of the Trunk	3	11.5
Heat Burns and Scalds	2	7.7
Multiple Traumatic Injuries to Bones, Nerves and Spinal Cord	2	7.7
Gunshot Wounds	1	3.8
Asphyxiations, Strangulation and Suffocations	1	3.8
Electrocution, Electric Shock	1	3.8

**Figure 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 1998**



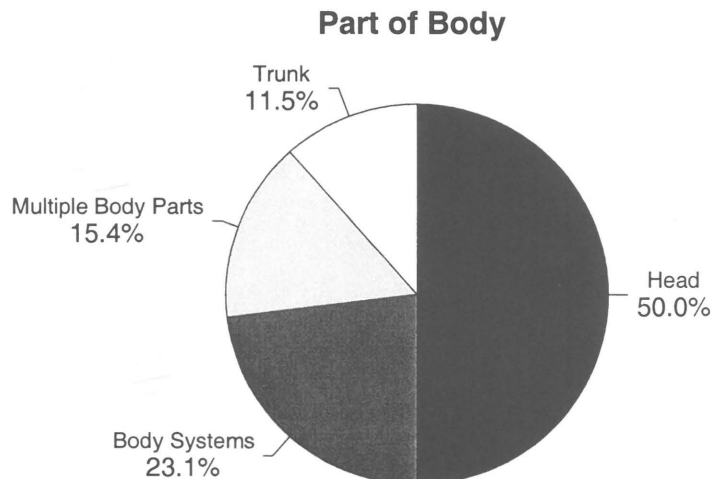
## Part of Body

The Part of Body identifies the injured person's body part directly affected by the injury. Table 5 lists the number and percent distribution of fatalities by the body part directly affected by the injury which led to the fatality.

**Table 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 1998**

<u>Part of Body</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Head</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Brain	12	46.2
Multiple Cranial Locations	1	3.8
<b>Body Systems</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Trunk</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Chest, except internal location	2	7.7
Multiple Trunk Locations	1	3.8
<b>Multiple Body Parts</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15.4</b>

**Figure 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 1998**



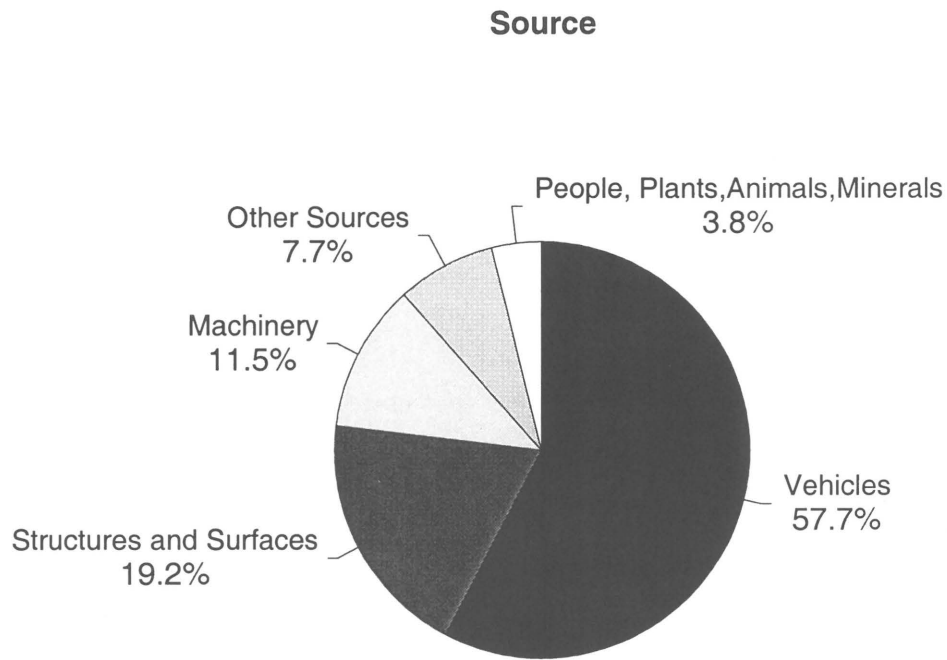
## Source

The Source of an injury identifies the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion which directly produced an injury. Table 6 lists the number and percent distribution of fatalities by the Source of the injury which led to the fatality.

**Table 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 1998**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b><u>Vehicles</u></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>57.7</b>
Trailer Truck	4	15.4
Commercial Fishing Boat	3	11.5
Van/Light Delivery	2	7.7
Automobile	2	7.7
Airplane	2	7.7
Pickup Truck	1	3.8
Truck, nec	1	3.8
<b><u>Machinery</u></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Bucket Loader	1	3.8
Conveyor Belt	1	3.8
Spot Welding Machine	1	3.8
<b><u>Structures and Surfaces</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Ground	2	7.7
Floor of Building	2	7.7
Roof	1	3.8
<b><u>Persons, Plants, Animals, and Minerals</u></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Trees, Logs	1	3.8
<b><u>Other Sources</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Water	1	3.8
Bullets	1	3.8

Figure 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 1998



## Event/Exposure

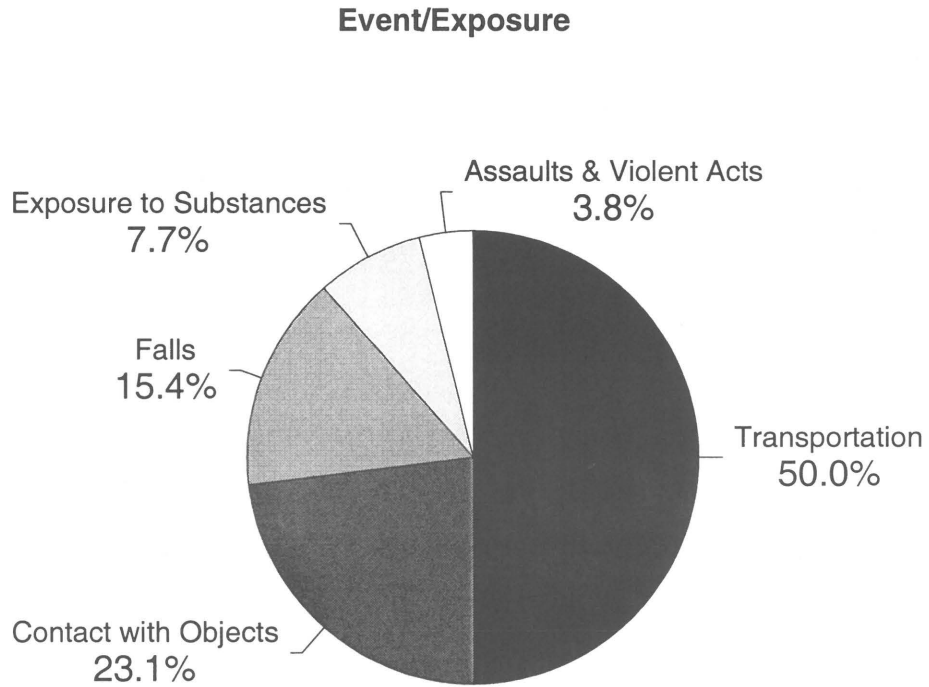
The Event/Exposure identifies the actual event which directly led to a fatality. Table 7 lists the number and percent distribution of fatalities by the Event/Exposure.

**Table 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 1998**

<u>Event/Exposure</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b><u>Transportation Accidents</u></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Highway Accident		
Vehicle Struck Stationary Object on Side of Road	3	11.5
Jack-Knifed or Overturned	2	7.7
Moving in intersection	1	3.8
Collision between Vehicles, Mobile Equipment	1	3.8
Ran Off Highway -No Collision	1	3.8
Water Vehicle Accident		
Fall from Ship or Boat	2	7.7
Sinking, Capsizing Water Vehicle	1	3.8
Aircraft Accident		
During Take-Off or Landing	2	7.7
<b><u>Contact with Objects and Equipment</u></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Struck by Rolling, Sliding Objects on Floor or Ground	2	7.7
Caught in Running Equipment or machinery	2	7.7
Struck by Falling Object	1	3.8
Caught in or Crushed in Collapsing Structure	1	3.8
<b><u>Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Contact with Electric Current	1	3.8
Drowning, Submersion	1	3.8
<b><u>Falls</u></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Fall to Lower Level, n.e.c.	2	7.7
Fall from Ladder	1	3.8
Fall from Scaffolding, Staging	1	3.8
<b><u>Assaults and Violent Acts</u></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Shooting	1	3.8

n.e.c = not elsewhere classified

Figure 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 1998





## Secondary Source

The Secondary Source identifies the object, substance, or person that **generated** the source of the injury or that **contributed to** the event or exposure. Table 8 lists the number and percent distribution of fatalities by the Secondary Source.

**Table 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Secondary Source, Maine, 1998**

<u>Secondary Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>**17</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b><u>Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals</u></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23.5</b>
Trees, Logs	3	17.6
Robber	1	5.9
<b><u>Structures and Surfaces</u></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.6</b>
Floor, nec	1	5.9
Scaffolds, Staging, nec	1	5.9
Guardrails, Road Dividers	1	5.9
<b><u>Machinery</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Log Loaders, including Heel Boom	1	5.9
Derricks - Basket	1	5.9
<b><u>Vehicles</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Dump Truck	1	5.9
Pickup Truck	1	5.9
<b><u>Parts and Material</u></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Ropes, Ties, etc.	1	5.9
<b><u>Other Sources</u></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Ice, Sleet, Snow	3	17.6
Belts, Gloves, Neckties, Scarves	1	5.9
High Winds, Gusts	1	5.9

\*\* A fatal event may or may not involve a secondary source. In 1998, 17 fatal events involved a secondary source.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

## Work Activity

The Work Activity describes what the employee was doing at the time of an incident. Table 9 lists the number and percent distribution of fatalities by the Work Activity.

**Table 9. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Work Activity, Maine, 1998**

<u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Driving, Operating Truck	4	15.4
Driving, Operating Boat	3	11.5
Driving, Operating Aircraft	2	7.7
Riding in or on, n.e.c.	2	7.7
Tending a Retail Establishment	2	7.7
Driving, Operating Automobile	1	3.8
Driving, Operating Industrial/Construction Vehicle	1	3.8
Riding In or On an Automobile	1	3.8
Boarding a Truck	1	3.8
Vehicular and Transportation Operations, n.e.c.	1	3.8
Welding, Cutting, Brazing	1	3.8
Logging	1	3.8
Maintenance	1	3.8
Painting, n.e.c.	1	3.8
Loading, Unloading (Packing, Unpacking) Material	1	3.8
Handling Materials	1	3.8
Climbing, Descending Ladder	1	3.8
Other Physical Activity	1	3.8

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

## Work Location

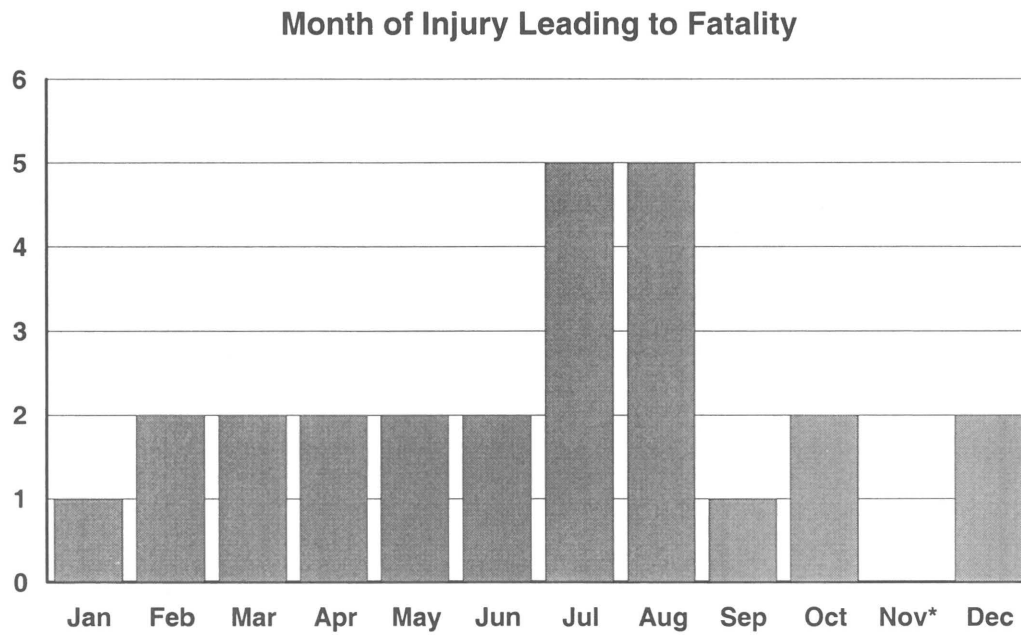
The Work Location describes where the employee was working at the time of an incident. Table 10 lists the number and percent distribution of fatalities by the Work Location.

**Table 10. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Work Location, Maine, 1998**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Places, n.e.c.	5	19.2
Sea	4	15.4
Industrial Place or premises	3	11.5
Street and Highway, n.e.c.	3	11.5
Local Road or Street	3	11.5
Public Building	2	7.7
Interstate Freeway or Expressway	2	7.7
Other State or U.S. Highway	1	3.8
Warehouse, except Loading Platform	1	3.8
Place for Recreation and Sport	1	3.8
Commercial Store	1	3.8

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

Figure 9. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Month of Injury, Maine, 1998



\* No fatal injuries occurred in November, 1998.

Figure 10. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Day of Injury, Maine, 1998

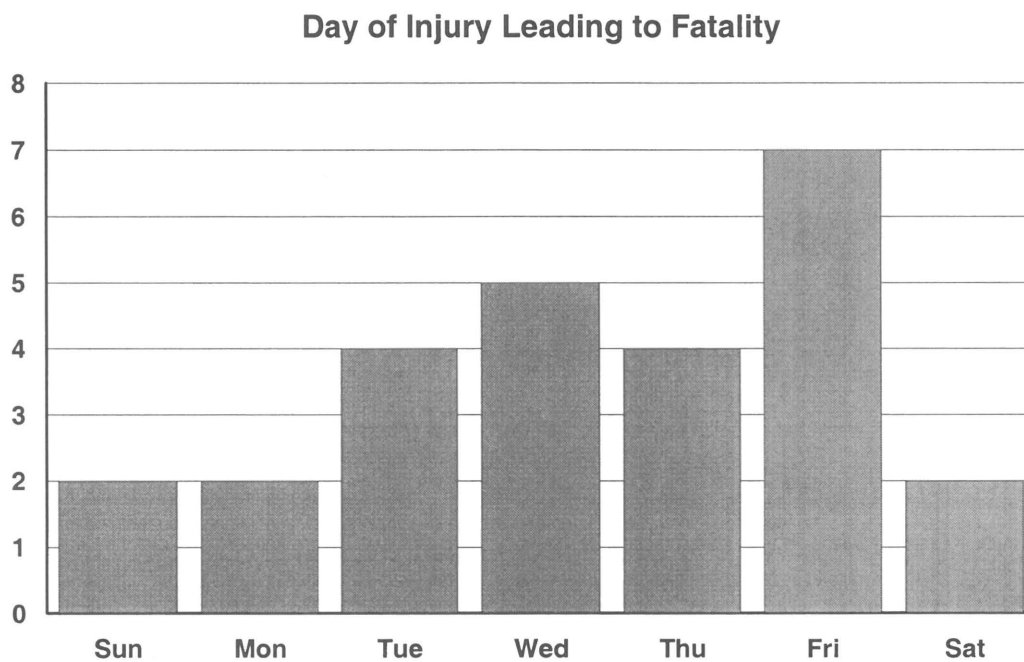


Figure 11. Fatal Occupational Injuries by County, Maine, 1998



## County

Table 11. Fatal Occupational Injuries by County, Maine, 1996-1998

<u>County</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Androscoggin</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Aroostook</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Cumberland</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Franklin</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Hancock</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Kennebec</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Knox</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Oxford</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Penobscot</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Piscataquis</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sagadahoc</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Waldo</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>York</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## Industry Division

Table 12 lists the number of fatalities by Industry Division from 1991 to 1998.

**Table 12. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry Division, Maine, 1991-1998**

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	20	19	24	20	18	23	19	26
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	5	5	8	3	2	3	3	8
<b>Transportation</b>	4	3	4	3	7	3	5	8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	5	5	1	6	3	3	6	4
<b>Construction</b>	3	2	1	2	2	6	2	2
<b>Services</b>	2	1	4	2	3	4	1	2
<b>Retail</b>	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
<b>Wholesale</b>	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	0
<b>Government</b>	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	0
<b>Other</b>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

## Fatal Occupational Injuries, Composite Data, Maine, 1991-1998

Table 13. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1991-1998

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
15-19	8	4.7
20-24	11	6.5
25-34	41	24.2
35-44	42	24.8
45-54	31	18.3
55-64	22	13.0
65+	14	8.3

Figure 12. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1991-1998

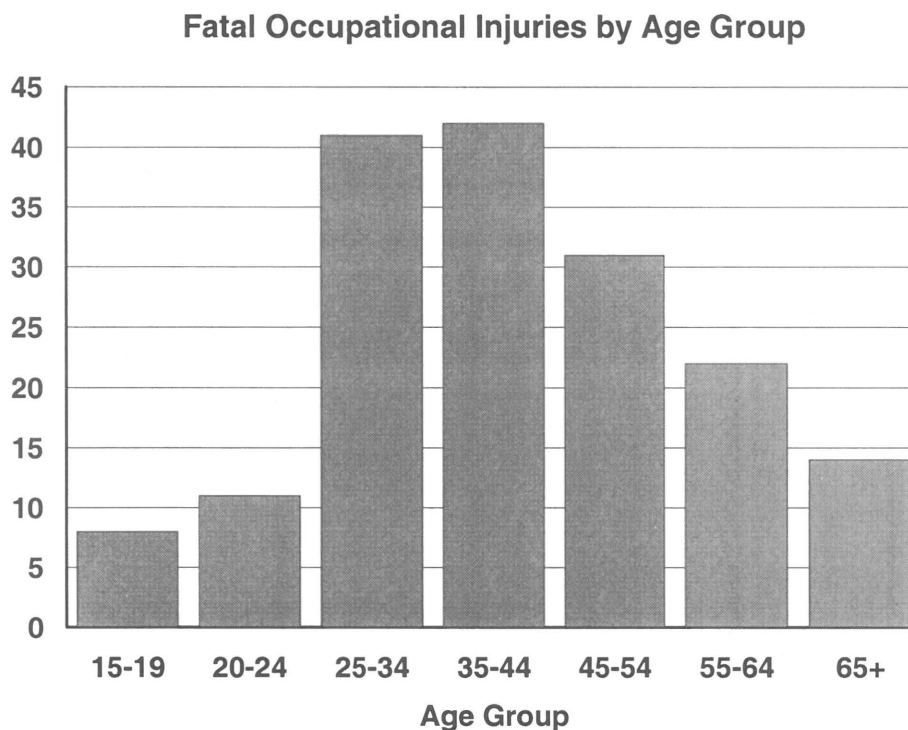




Table 14. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Event/Exposure, Maine, 1991-1998

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Transportation Accidents Highway or Nonhighway</u>	<u>Contact with Objects or Equipment</u>	<u>Exposure to Harmful Substances</u>	<u>Falls</u>	<u>Assaults Suicides</u>	<u>Fire or Explosions</u>
Total	169	71	41	22	22	9	4
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	37	20	2	14	1	0	0
Transportation and Public Utilities	37	25	4	4	3	0	1
Manufacturing	33	6	21	0	5	1	0
Construction	20	3	4	2	9	1	1
Services	19	4	6	0	3	5	1
Public Administration	8	5	1	1	1	0	0
Wholesale	7	5	1	1	0	0	0
Retail	6	3	1	0	0	2	0
Other	2	0	1	0	0	0	1

Figure 13. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 1991-1998

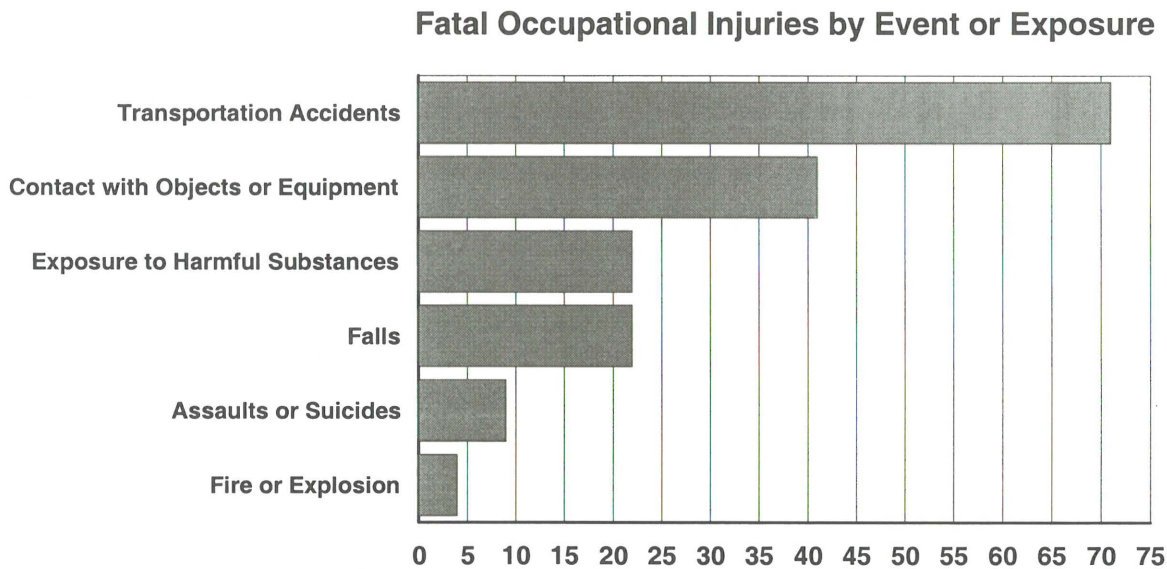


Table 15. Fatal Occupational Injuries by State, 1992-1997

State of Injury	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	6,217	6,331	6,632	6,274	6,202	6,218
Alabama	145	138	153	150	155	139
Alaska	91	66	60	78	63	51
Arizona	67	55	79	86	77	58
Arkansas	82	71	85	92	88	102
California	644	657	639	646	641	636
Colorado	103	99	120	112	90	120
Connecticut	42	31	35	32	35	32
Delaware	11	13	15	12	18	17
Dist of Columbia	8	25	21	16	19	23
Florida	329	345	358	391	333	366
Georgia	204	230	249	237	213	241
Hawaii	28	26	21	24	27	19
Idaho	45	43	50	53	62	56
Illinois	250	252	247	250	262	240
Indiana	148	136	195	156	143	190
Iowa	110	88	74	54	70	80
Kansas	82	99	106	95	85	93
Kentucky	117	143	158	140	141	143
Louisiana	153	171	187	139	134	137
Maine	19	20	22	18	23	19
Maryland	103	82	80	86	82	82
Massachusetts	67	85	74	66	62	69
Michigan	143	160	180	149	155	174
Minnesota	103	113	82	84	92	72
Mississippi	123	121	126	128	103	104
Missouri	140	131	155	125	140	123
Montana	65	38	50	34	50	56
Nebraska	43	78	83	54	56	46
Nevada	49	38	41	51	52	55
New Hampshire	10	13	14	12	11	23
New Jersey	138	145	114	118	100	101
New Mexico	35	55	54	58	60	50
New York	314	345	364	302	317	264
North Carolina	169	214	226	187	191	210
North Dakota	20	30	21	28	23	35
Ohio	203	190	209	186	201	201
Oklahoma	78	86	97	200	87	104
Oregon	88	84	80	73	85	84
Pennsylvania	242	241	354	233	282	259
Rhode Island	17	16	12	11	6	10
South Carolina	100	87	83	115	109	129
South Dakota	28	28	31	26	32	23
Tennessee	145	154	170	179	152	168
Texas	536	529	497	475	514	460
Utah	59	66	66	51	64	66
Vermont	11	7	8	16	7	9
Virginia	175	135	164	132	153	166
Washington	97	112	118	109	128	112
West Virginia	77	66	61	56	66	53
Wisconsin	135	138	109	117	108	114
Wyoming	26	36	35	32	28	29

Table 16. Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Employment Status, 1997

State of Injury	Fatalities	Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers	Self-employed Workers	Government Workers
Total	6,218	4,335	1,259	624
Alabama	139	101	17	21
Alaska	51	37	12	--
Arizona	58	45	6	7
Arkansas	102	75	10	17
California	636	463	93	80
Colorado	120	79	21	20
Connecticut	32	--	9	--
Delaware	17	--	--	--
Dist of Columbia	23	--	--	7
Florida	366	320	27	19
Georgia	241	187	26	28
Hawaii	19	--	7	4
Idaho	56	34	13	9
Illinois	240	154	58	28
Indiana	190	130	43	17
Iowa	80	39	37	4
Kansas	93	49	36	8
Kentucky	143	89	46	8
Louisiana	137	121	10	6
Maine	19	--	7	--
Maryland	82	54	15	13
Massachusetts	69	53	10	6
Michigan	174	149	17	8
Minnesota	72	48	18	6
Mississippi	104	63	29	12
Missouri	123	71	34	18
Montana	56	29	20	7
Nebraska	46	--	21	--
Nevada	55	42	8	5
New Hampshire	23	--	--	4
New Jersey	101	74	12	15
New Mexico	50	29	15	6
New York	264	190	49	25
North Carolina	210	118	56	36
North Dakota	35	--	18	--
Ohio	201	126	53	22
Oklahoma	104	78	20	6
Oregon	84	65	12	7
Pennsylvania	259	167	69	23
Rhode Island	10	--	--	--
South Carolina	129	83	31	15
South Dakota	23	--	9	--
Tennessee	168	119	37	12
Texas	460	329	95	36
Utah	66	55	8	--
Vermont	9	--	--	--
Virginia	166	115	41	10
Washington	112	72	24	16
West Virginia	53	44	6	--
Wisconsin	114	66	37	11
Wyoming	29	--	7	4

Table 17. Rate of Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Industry, 1997

State of Injury	All Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Services	Government
Total	4.7	22.6	25.0	14.1	3.6	13.2	3.4	1.2	2.2	2.9
Alabama	6.5	19.6	--	13.8	5.2	21.4	4.1	--	3.4	5.4
Alaska	17.5	--	--	31.3	50.0	73.9	--	--	13.3	--
Arizona	2.8	--	--	5.9	2.1	--	3.1	--	1.0	2.6
Arkansas	8.9	37.2	--	22.4	5.9	31.3	5.3	--	2.4	9.8
California	4.1	12.5	16.7	11.2	2.3	10.5	3.4	1.5	2.2	2.4
Colorado	5.4	--	--	18.1	2.0	16.0	2.0	--	1.8	4.9
Connecticut	2.0	--	--	10.3	--	8.4	--	--	--	--
Delaware	4.7	--	--	33.3	--	31.6	--	--	--	--
Dist of Columbia	8.9	--	--	150.0	--	--	--	--	--	7.0
Florida	5.4	18.1	--	18.4	6.1	13.6	3.7	1.4	3.0	2.0
Georgia	6.4	21.7	--	22.4	4.4	9.9	5.4	4.8	3.0	4.3
Hawaii	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	9.0	23.1	--	13.2	11.7	18.5	--	--	4.8	7.1
Illinois	4.1	32.6	--	11.8	1.8	10.2	1.7	--	1.6	3.9
Indiana	6.3	--	--	16.4	4.7	16.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	4.6
Iowa	5.2	26.5	--	14.3	2.3	13.1	2.9	--	1.5	--
Kansas	7.0	31.8	--	18.5	3.7	21.4	2.6	--	1.7	3.7
Kentucky	7.8	73.8	33.3	12.8	3.5	28.0	2.7	--	3.1	2.8
Louisiana	7.2	18.9	28.6	12.2	8.1	32.4	3.8	--	3.4	1.7
Maine	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	3.1	--	--	7.2	4.1	11.6	1.5	--	1.3	2.3
Massachusetts	2.2	--	--	8.7	1.2	6.1	0.9	--	1.7	1.6
Michigan	3.6	17.2	--	17.5	3.1	12.4	2.0	--	2.2	1.5
Minnesota	2.8	15.5	--	7.2	2.6	7.9	1.1	--	0.9	1.6
Mississippi	8.6	48.0	--	26.0	7.1	19.2	3.5	--	--	5.1
Missouri	4.4	17.4	--	9.9	1.8	7.4	2.2	--	1.6	4.9
Montana	11.6	44.1	--	--	--	58.8	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	5.2	24.1	--	13.2	--	13.5	3.4	--	--	--
Nevada	6.5	--	--	16.7	--	13.3	6.0	--	2.3	4.9
New Hampshire	3.7	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	2.5	--	--	14.7	1.5	7.6	1.2	--	0.9	2.4
New Mexico	6.5	21.7	--	26.2	--	13.2	3.4	--	--	3.5
New York	3.2	22.0	--	13.0	2.2	9.6	2.8	0.8	1.2	1.4
North Carolina	5.1	37.6	--	13.4	3.0	8.5	2.7	----	1.0	3.1
North Dakota	10.3	45.5	--	--	21.7	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	3.7	37.9	--	13.5	2.4	10.4	0.9	--	1.5	3.0
Oklahoma	6.8	27.0	--	21.4	3.3	19.3	6.1	--	2.5	2.4
Oregon	5.2	16.4	--	13.0	4.9	15.1	3.6	--	2.5	3.6
Pennsylvania	4.5	38.5	--	15.7	2.7	14.4	2.6	1.9	1.2	2.8
Rhode Island	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	6.9	--	--	20.7	3.2	12.7	4.3	--	4.3	3.9
South Dakota	6.0	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	6.5	31.0	--	25.0	3.4	19.6	3.9	--	3.2	3.4
Texas	4.8	11.5	23.9	16.2	3.1	10.5	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.9
Utah	6.3	--	55.6	17.7	6.8	29.2	3.5	--	3.6	--
Vermont	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	5.0	--	--	15.4	5.9	9.7	3.0	--	0.9	1.3
Washington	3.9	14.4	--	5.8	4.8	5.7	2.3	--	1.5	3.1
West Virginia	7.1	--	25.0	28.2	--	22.2	5.1	--	--	--
Wisconsin	4.0	30.9	--	10.9	3.1	8.4	1.8	--	0.8	2.5
Wyoming	12.2	37.5	--	--	--	35.7	--	--	--	--

The state fatal work injury rate per 100,000 workers was calculated as follows:  $(N / W) \times 100,000$ . N = number of civilian work er fatalities, age 16 and older, 1997. W = number of employed civilians, age 16 and older, 1997. The employed worker figures used in the rate calculations are annual average estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS), 1997. Forestry and Fishing is included in Services. Individual state rates exclude self-employed and family workers but are included in the All States rate. Government excludes military personnel. -- indicates non publishable data.

Table 18. Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Industry, 1992-1996

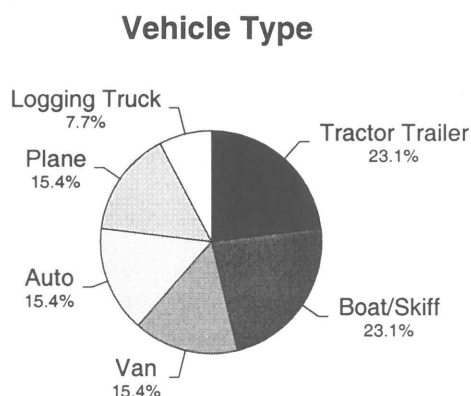
State of Injury	All Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Services	Government
Total	5.0	22.6	26.4	14.3	3.7	13.2	3.9	1.5	2.6	3.0
Alabama	7.8	--	--	24.3	6.4	18.2	5.6	3.0	3.3	3.9
Alaska	22.9	--	--	22.2	--	54.6	--	--	38.8	4.0
Arizona	3.8	--	--	8.5	3.2	10.9	2.1	1.3	2.1	3.2
Arkansas	7.3	12.4	--	25.1	5.0	21.9	4.9	2.9	4.0	3.8
California	4.4	12.6	--	10.7	2.3	11.1	3.1	1.5	2.8	2.7
Colorado	5.4	--	--	12.1	2.5	10.7	3.1	1.2	2.9	4.7
Connecticut	2.1	--	--	--	1.5	6.0	1.8	--	1.0	1.8
Delaware	3.8	--	--	11.8	3.8	13.0	1.5	--	2.3	3.0
Dist of Columbia	6.6	--	--	--	--	20.0	13.0	--	2.2	4.3
Florida	5.5	18.3	--	18.0	4.3	11.6	3.9	2.0	3.8	3.1
Georgia	6.6	19.5	--	23.8	5.1	13.2	4.8	2.7	3.6	3.8
Hawaii	4.0	6.3	--	13.3	--	5.6	2.0	--	3.6	2.8
Idaho	8.9	29.1	--	14.2	8.0	26.0	4.6	--	2.9	4.2
Illinois	4.4	32.4	--	17.6	3.0	10.7	2.3	0.8	1.6	2.4
Indiana	5.4	--	--	15.4	3.4	14.9	3.5	1.7	2.8	3.7
Iowa	5.2	22.8	--	19.2	2.9	6.4	3.3	1.7	1.1	2.8
Kansas	7.1	30.6	--	22.5	3.7	14.8	3.4	--	2.2	4.4
Kentucky	7.9	--	--	18.1	4.3	15.0	2.7	1.3	2.2	3.1
Louisiana	8.6	--	22.6	22.2	11.0	31.6	4.4	1.8	4.3	4.6
Maine	3.4	--	--	8.6	3.0	12.4	1.5	--	3.7	3.0
Maryland	3.3	--	--	8.6	4.3	8.9	2.7	0.6	1.4	1.1
Massachusetts	2.3	18.4	--	12.3	1.1	5.5	1.4	--	1.6	2.0
Michigan	3.5	14.4	--	14.4	2.4	9.9	2.7	1.3	2.1	2.1
Minnesota	3.8	21.3	--	11.1	1.8	7.0	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.4
Mississippi	10.2	33.0	--	23.2	8.4	24.0	6.2	4.5	3.5	4.0
Missouri	5.2	26.0	--	13.5	2.7	9.3	3.5	1.9	1.8	3.1
Montana	10.9	35.8	--	25.3	19.4	19.6	3.7	6.7	3.7	4.9
Nebraska	7.2	25.7	--	21.7	6.4	20.0	3.5	--	2.1	2.5
Nevada	6.2	--	--	14.0	8.8	17.0	4.4	2.6	3.1	3.9
New Hampshire	2.0	--	--	5.4	--	--	1.2	--	2.3	2.5
New Jersey	3.2	15.7	--	13.2	2.3	7.0	2.6	0.9	1.4	2.5
New Mexico	7.0	--	--	16.5	5.5	25.7	2.4	--	4.0	2.8
New York	4.1	24.2	--	13.8	1.9	14.1	4.2	1.1	1.4	2.3
North Carolina	5.3	23.0	--	16.3	3.4	14.0	3.2	1.2	1.6	3.5
North Dakota	7.3	23.4	--	28.1	--	17.6	1.5	--	1.5	4.3
Ohio	3.8	24.4	--	13.0	3.0	11.6	1.9	1.1	1.5	2.3
Oklahoma	7.4	13.5	--	17.1	4.3	13.6	4.4	5.8	3.1	9.9
Oregon	5.3	10.1	--	16.0	6.4	15.4	2.6	1.8	4.0	2.9
Pennsylvania	4.8	28.7	--	15.1	4.2	12.1	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.8
Rhode Island	2.6	--	--	15.8	--	--	1.4	--	1.6	2.9
South Carolina	5.7	15.3	--	17.7	3.4	14.6	4.2	--	3.0	4.0
South Dakota	7.8	28.3	--	30.3	3.4	14.1	3.6	--	1.8	4.1
Tennessee	6.3	52.8	--	24.3	2.5	11.9	3.8	1.1	2.4	3.3
Texas	5.8	14.6	21.3	17.3	4.3	10.9	3.8	1.1	2.8	3.0
Utah	6.5	--	--	20.3	4.2	15.1	3.4	--	3.9	4.6
Vermont	3.2	9.4	--	--	2.0	15.0	2.2	--	1.9	2.5
Virginia	4.4	--	--	13.9	3.4	12.5	2.6	0.9	1.6	2.0
Washington	4.3	--	--	11.5	5.2	12.0	2.3	1.1	2.6	1.5
West Virginia	8.9	--	48.4	31.5	8.5	28.7	2.9	--	2.4	2.5
Wisconsin	4.5	25.9	--	8.8	2.6	10.6	3.0	0.7	1.2	2.7
Wyoming	12.5	21.6	27.2	33.9	12.3	30.1	5.7	--	5.8	6.6

The state fatal work injury rate per 100,000 workers was calculated as follows:  $(N/W) \times 100,000$ . N = number of civilian worker fatalities, age 16 and older, 1992-1996. W = number of employed civilians, age 16 and older, 1992-1996. The employed worker figures used in the rate calculations are annual average estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS), 1992-1996. Forestry and Fishing is included in Services. Individual state rates exclude self-employed and family workers but are included in the All States rate. Government excludes military personnel. -- indicates non publishable data.

## Transportation Accidents - Leading Cause of Work-Related Fatal injuries in Maine

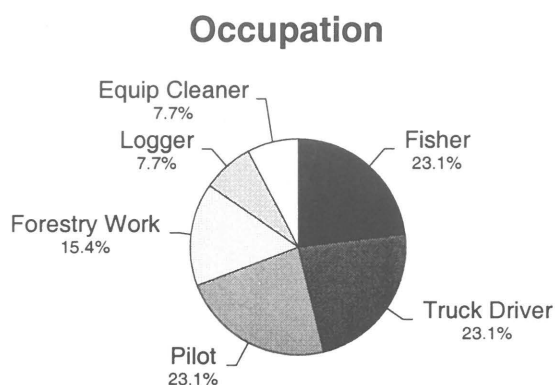
Transportation accidents include Highway, Aircraft, Railway, and Water Transportation accidents. They accounted for half of the fatal injuries that occurred in Maine in 1998. Since 1991, Transportation accidents accounted for 42 percent of all fatal injuries. This section summarizes the characteristics of the 13 workers who were fatally injured in transportation accidents in 1998, the occupations, the industries in which they worked and the type of vehicle involved.

**Figure 14. Fatal Transportation Accidents by Vehicle Type, Maine, 1998**



*Fatalities by occupation and industry.* Seven of the 13 fatal transportation accidents occurred to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry. Five occurred to the Transportation and Public Utilities industry, and one occurred in Manufacturing. Three fatal accidents occurred to fishers, three to truck drivers, three to farm workers, two to pilots, one to a timber cutter, and one to a vehicle and equipment cleaner.

**Figure 15. Fatal Transportation Accidents by Occupation, Maine, 1998**



**Fatal Occupational Injuries by Date of Injury, Maine, 1998**

<u>Date of Injury</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Description</u>
1-2-98	Male	Trucking	Truck Driver	Driver passed a car on the interstate, re-entered the travel lane, but over-corrected causing vehicle to jackknife and go over embankment striking trees. Truck caught fire.
2-6-98	Male	Commercial Fishing	Fisher	Diver traveled 100 feet from his boat under the ice at a depth of 30 feet. Victim became disoriented and drown after running out of oxygen
2-12-98	Male	Retail	Gas Station	Ice and snow accumulated on an overhead canopy causing it to fall onto the employee.
3-1-98	Male	Air Transportation	Pilot	Multi-engine plane crashed while on instrument approach to airport. Ceiling and visibility estimated at 100 feet and ½ mile. Localizer was inoperable.
3-3-98	Male	Logging	Timber Cutter	Victim stepped or jumped from a logging truck moving at approximately 7 mph. Victim received head injuries after striking the asphalt road.
4-4-98	Male	Retail	Gas Station Attendant	Employee was preparing delivery trucks when he was shot and killed by an assailant with a .22 caliber gun in the intent to rob the employee.
4-10-98	Male	Air Transportation	Pilot	A twin-engine airplane crashed on take-off from runway. Winds were gusting at 25 knots. Aircraft rolled, inverted, and descended nose first into ground.

## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Date of Injury, Maine, 1998 (cont.)

<u>Date of Injury</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Description</u>
5-20-98	Male	Amusement and Recreation	Manager	Employee was in process of pumping holding tanks at rear of a truck. The truck rolled over a log used as a brake. Employee ran around the front of the truck to get in but was crushed by the truck when it hit a tree.
5-22-98	Male	Commercial Fishing	Fisher	Employee drowned after attempting to clear the engine propeller from a fouled trap line. Employee was operating a recently modified small skiff which swamped and quickly sank in 35 feet of water.
6-26-98	Male	Forestry Service	Forestry Worker	A van carrying more than 12 employees to a job site to clear brush. The van suffered a flat tire which caused the van to overturn on a sharp corner on a dirt road. Two employees were killed.
6-26-98	Male	Forestry Service	Forestry Worker	A van carrying more than 12 employees to a job site to clear brush. The van suffered a flat tire which caused the van to overturn on a sharp corner on a dirt road. Two employees were killed.
7-9-98	Male	Agriculture	Equipment Cleaner	Employee pulled out of parking lot into path of an oncoming dumptruck
7-20-98	Male	Construction	Welder	Employee was electrocuted by a 400 volt welding machine in a mill. Employee was welding a post to a plate he was holding with driving gloves. The welding machine was grounded to the plate.



## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Date of Injury, Maine, 1998 (cont.)

<u>Date of Injury</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Description</u>
7-22-98	Male	Logging	Truck Driver	Employee was driving a tractor trailer loaded with logs when it lost breaking power. The truck rolled down a 15 foot embankment striking trees.
7-24-98	Male	Amusement and Recreation	Stock and Material Handler	Employee lost his footing on a staging while moving electrical cords and fell 37 feet.
7-25-98	Male	Logging	Truck Driver	Employee, while waiting at a mill, reached into a conveyor system to remove debris. The machine pulled the employee's arm into the system and crushed the employee.
8-5-98	Male	Trucking	Truck Driver	Employee lost control of a tractor trailer truck, slammed into guardrails, and overturned on the interstate. Employee believed to have fallen asleep.
8-6-98	Male	Commercial Fishing	Fisher	Employee fell into the water and drowned while attempting to step from a boat.
8-19-98	Male	Commercial	Fisher	Employee fell from a boat and drowned while working a trapline.
8-19-98	Male	Agriculture	Manager	Employee was involved in an automobile accident. Employee was an unbelted passenger in a sedan that collided with a pickup truck at an intersection enroute between fields. Visibility was poor for both drivers.

## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Date of Injury, Maine, 1998 (cont.)

<u>Date of Injury</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Description</u>
8-23-98	Male	Construction	Laborer	Employee was in a basket derrick lift that slipped 50 feet before the safety rope broke the fall. The sudden stop caused the employee to fall out of the basket nearly 200 feet below. No safety harness was used.
9-8-98	Male	Lumber and Wood Mfrs.	Equipment Operator	Employee leaned forward in the cab of a skid steer loader and accidentally contacted the operating control for the bucket. The safety device failed permitting the bucket to lower resulting in a crushing injury to the head.
10-5-98	Male	Transportation	Truck Driver	Employee was crushed while changing trailer units. The rig rolled over the employee. The emergency brake was not engaged.
10-20-98	Male	Logging	Timber Cutter	Employee was filing his saw between a tractor trailer logging truck and a loader. While the loader was putting a log on the truck, the log fell vertically between the holding posts striking and crushing the employee.
12-17-98	Male	Mobile Home Manufacturing	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	Employee was moving barrels on a mezzanine when he fell 12 feet onto a concrete floor.
12-22-98	Male	Cable TV Service	TV Cable Installer	Employee was standing on a ladder secured to a cable about 25 feet off the ground. Before the employee could secure himself to the ladder, a 40 mph gust of wind caused victim to fall off the ladder.







## Order Form

### Brochures

- Bureau of Labor Standards brochure
- SafetyWorks! brochure

### Annual Publications

- Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- Census of Maine Manufactures
- Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine
- Maine Construction Wage Rates
- Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- Substance Abuse Testing
- Safety Works! (Quarterly)
- Public Sector Safety Report (Quarterly)

### Videos

- Workplace Safety and Health Library

### Classes

- Schedule of Free Workplace Safety and Health Classes

### Loans

- Occupational Safety Loan Program

### Safety and Health Booklets/Cards

#### **Bloodborne Pathogens**

- Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan
- Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens - Biohazard

#### **Concrete and Masonry**

- Concrete and Masonry Construction

#### **Confined Space**

- Permit-Required Confined Space
- Permit-Required Confined Spaces (OSHA 3138)
- Permit-Required Confined Space Decision Flowchart

#### **Cranes**

- Cranes-Frequent Inspection for Defects

#### **Emergency**

- How to Prepare for Workplace Emergencies
- Principal Emergency Response and Preparedness Requirements in OSHA Standards

#### **Ergonomics**

- Ergonomics Guide for Hand-Held Power Tools
- Feeling Good in My Job (a guide for computer users)
- Work Station Check Card

#### **Fall Protection**

- Sample Fall Protection Plan for Residential Construction
- Stairways and Ladders brochure
- Subpart M: Fall Protection

#### **Firefighter**

- Performance Guidelines for Interior Structural Firefighter Training
- Minimum Safety Standards of Firefighters

#### **Flammable and Combustible**

- Presentation of Flammable and Combustible Liquid Standards

#### **Forklift**

- Forklift Safety
- Forklift Safety Pocket Guide

#### **Hazard Communication**

- Hazard Communication - Employer Guide and Model Hazard Communication Program

#### **Hazardous Material**

- Hazardous (Classified) Locations
- Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

#### **Lead**

- Lead Exposure in Construction
- Prevent Lead Poisoning before it Poisons your Business

#### **Lockout/Tagout**

- Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)

#### **Machine Guarding**

- Machine Guarding and Hand and Power Tools Safety

Order Form (continued)

Safety and Health Booklets/Cards (continued)

OSHA

- \_\_\_ OSHA General Industry 1910 Fast Fact Sheet
\_\_\_ OSHA Handbook for Small Business
\_\_\_ Training Requirements in OSHA Standards and Training Guidelines
\_\_\_ Introduction to OSHA Standards
\_\_\_ OSH Act - Public Law 91-596

Personal Protective Equipment

- \_\_\_ Personal Protective Equipment
\_\_\_ Personal Protective Equipment (Hazard Certification and Assessment)

Power Presses

- \_\_\_ Mechanical Power Presses 29 CFR 1910.217

Recordkeeping

- \_\_\_ Brief Guide to OSHA Recordkeeping for the Private Sector
\_\_\_ Brief Guide to OSHA Recordkeeping for the Public Sector
\_\_\_ OSHA 200 Log and Summary
\_\_\_ OSHA 101 Form - Supplemental Record

Respiratory Protection

- \_\_\_ Respiratory Protection Equipment ( Highlights of OSHA's Revised Standards)

Safety and Health

- \_\_\_ Basic Elements of an Effective Safety and Health Program

Scaffolds

- \_\_\_ Safety Standards for Scaffolds used in the Construction Industry

Silica

- \_\_\_ A Guide to Working Safely with Silica
\_\_\_ Hazards of Breathing Dust (with silica) in Construction
\_\_\_ Hazards of Breathing Dust (with silica)
\_\_\_ Tips for Preventing Silicosis

Stress

- \_\_\_ Stress...At Work

Truck Drivers

- \_\_\_ Safety Reminders for Truck Drivers
\_\_\_ Pre-Shift Inspection

Video Display Terminal

- \_\_\_ The Maine Video Display Terminal Law

Workplace Violence

- \_\_\_ Preventing Violence at Work
\_\_\_ Workplace Violence Readings and Resources

Wage and Hour Information

- \_\_\_ Child Labor Laws
\_\_\_ Rights for Working Teens(Wallet Cards)
\_\_\_ Family Medical Leave Requirements
\_\_\_ Hazardous Occupations and Operations(18+ yrs old)
\_\_\_ Selected laws Governing Workplace Rights, Title 26 MRSA
\_\_\_ Coefficient Table (for computing overtime and half-time)

Required Posters

- \_\_\_ List of Federal and State Required Posters
\_\_\_ Regulation of Employment (Child Labor, Wages, Breaks)
\_\_\_ Whistleblowers Protection Act
\_\_\_ Minimum Wage
\_\_\_ Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (Private Sector) - also in Spanish
\_\_\_ Job Safety and Health Protection (Private Sector)
\_\_\_ Job Safety and Health Protection (Public Sector)
\_\_\_ Maine VDT Law

Please mail to: SafetyWorks! Maine Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Standards, Customer Service Unit, 45 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0045 or FAX to (207) 624-6449. Phone: 1-877-723-3345. Please include your name and mailing address below.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_
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