

SAFETY SURVEY DEFINITIONS

All Other Illnesses – (Column M6) All other occupational illnesses. Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; blood-borne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Apprentice Lineman – An entry-level electrician who connects, tests, adjusts, repairs, constructs and maintains electrical equipment and apparatus for the transmission and distribution system. This includes both overhead and underground work. (Note: This excludes substation mechanics or substation electricians.)

Coal Generation Plants - Associated personnel that support that business and are included in their budget. Provide data for coal generation plants that have used coal for the entire year.

Column Average: Average of all "Rate" values listed in the column.

Company Type

- **Electric**
Reporting data for an organization with Electric Generation, Transmission & Distribution.
- **Electric (with no Nuclear Plants)**
Reporting data for an organization with Electric Generation, Transmission & Distribution, but with no nuclear plants.
- **Combination (Gas/Electric)**
Reporting data for an organization with both Electric Generation, Transmission & Distribution and Gas
- **Combination (Gas/Electric with no Nuclear Plants)**
Reporting data for an organization with both Electric Generation, Transmission & Distribution and Gas with no nuclear plants.
- **Generation Only**
Reporting data for an organization with only Electric Generation.
- **Electric (T&D Only)**
Reporting data for an organization with only Transmission & Distribution
- **Nuclear Only**
Reporting data for an organization with only Nuclear Generating Plans

DART Incident Rate: (Days Away Restricted or Transferred) Number of entries in column H (cases with days away) + Number of entries in column I (cases with job transfer or restrictions) X 200,000 ÷ Number of hours worked by all employees.

Days Away Cases (Days Away From Work Cases) - The total number of OSHA recordable cases which required days away from work for the year. This only includes days away from work. The data is taken directly from the sum of OSHA Form 300 Days Away Cases column H.

Deaths - The total number of OSHA recordable deaths. The listed totals reflect the sum of a company's column G of the OSHA Form 300.

Employees (Number of Employees) - The average reported number of employees a company had for each category.

Fossil Fuel Plants - Fossil Fuel Plants include: coal, natural and other gas plants, and petroleum plants combined, associated personnel that support the business and are included in their budget.

Hydro Plants – Associated personnel that support that business and are included in their budget

Injury (Column M1) - An injury is any wound or damage to the body resulting from an event in the work environment. Examples: Cut, puncture, laceration, abrasion, fracture, bruise, contusion, chipped tooth, amputation, insect bite, electrocution, or a thermal, chemical, electrical, or radiation burn. Sprain and strain injuries to muscles, joints, and connective tissues are classified as injuries when they result from a slip, trip, fall or other similar accidents.

Injury Details - The injury data collection fields that correspond to the classification system established by the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI).

International Data - Data that has been included from establishments not operating within the geographical jurisdiction of the United States Department of Labor.

Job Transfer or Restriction Cases - The total number of OSHA recordable cases which included days that employees were on transferred to other duties or on restricted work duty due to an injury or illness. The data is taken directly from the sum of OSHA Form 300, Job Transfer or Restriction found in column I.

Lineman - An electrician who connects, tests, adjusts, repairs, constructs and maintains electrical equipment and apparatus for the transmission and distribution system. This includes both overhead and underground work. (Note: This excludes substation mechanics or substation electricians.)

Lost Work Cases (Days Away From Work) - The sum of Days Away From Work Cases calculated from the total of the sum of column H.

Lost Work Day Case Rate: Number of entries in column H (cases with days away) X 200,000 ÷ *Number of Hours* worked by all employees.

Meter Readers – Individual responsible for reading meters and energy consumption devices. Logs read information into a hand-held device. Observes and reports irregular wiring, damage or tampered meter facilities and other unusual conditions. (Note: This does not include meter readers who perform connects/disconnects.)

Mechanics – Overhauls, cleans and repairs equipment in a generating plant. Dismantles, repairs, replaces and reassembles various kinds of piping, valves, dampers, burners and other equipment. Performs structural and plate welding, cutting and burning. Heater and Condenser maintenance, cleaning and repairs. Asbestos abatement.

Motor Vehicle - Any licensed mechanically or electrically powered vehicle that is owned, leased (rental), or contracted (mileage reimbursement) and operated in the service of the reporting company. The load on a vehicle is to be considered a part of the vehicle. Any trailer or equipment in tow is considered part of the load. Not Included - vehicles operated on fixed rails, industrial forklifts, road-building machinery, golf carts or similar vehicles (ATVs, mules, gator, etc.), crawler cranes, draglines, farm equipment, bicycles, or similar equipment.

Motor Vehicle Accident

An unplanned event in which the first harmful event involves a motor vehicle in motion coming in contact with another motor vehicle, other property, person(s) or animal(s).

Damage caused solely by striking birds, or by rocks or gravel thrown by vehicles, or by getting road tar on the vehicle is not a motor vehicle fleet accident. If death, injury, or property damage results, for example, from hitting a large rock, or striking a bird and losing control of the vehicle, the occurrence is a motor vehicle accident.

Natural and Other Gas Power Stations - Associated personnel that support that business and are included in their budget. Only provide data for plants that have used gas for the entire year.

Nuclear Plants – Associated personnel that support that business, and are included in their budget

Number of Vehicle Accidents - The number of vehicle accidents during the survey year per recording criteria found in ANSI D16.1 – 2007, ANSI/ASSE Z15.1 – 2006 , or ANSI D15.1 – 1976).

Number of Miles Operated - The number of miles a vehicle was operated during the survey year per recording criteria found in ANSI D16.1 – 2007, ANSI/ASSE Z15.1 – 2006 , or ANSI D15.1 – 1976).

Other Recordable Cases (medical cases) - The total number of OSHA recordable cases that required medical attention. These incidents did not require an employee to go on restricted duty or to take a lost workday. The data is taken directly from the sum of OSHA form 300 Column J.

Peer Group Rate: An average rate calculated using the formula:
 $((\text{Sum of Total Cases}) / \text{Sum of Total Hours}) \times 200,000$

Poisoning (Column M4) - Poisoning includes disorders evidence by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body. Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays, such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals, such as formaldehyde.

Preventable Motor Vehicle Accident

A motor vehicle accident in which the driver failed to do everything that reasonably could have been done to avoid the collision. The determination of preventability should be based on criteria similar to that found in the National Safety Council's Guide to Determine Motor Vehicle Accident Preventability.

Quartile and Percentile Calculations - Quartiles and Percentiles are calculated using formula R-8. There are a number of other ways of calculating percentiles in common use. Hyndman and Fan (1996) in an American Statistician article evaluated nine different methods (as R1 through R9) for computing percentiles. Formula R8 was recommended and is used in the survey.

Respiratory Condition (Column M3) - Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work. Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.

Severity Based Lagging Indicator (SBLI) - A more predictive and valid severity metric based on the weighting of select OSHA reported cases.

SBLI Hours: The total number of hours worked that you would use to compute TRIR.

SBLI First Aid Cases: Total Number of First Cases as defined by OSHA.

SBLI Other Recordable Cases (Medical Cases): Total Number of OSHA Other Recordable Cases that are not a Fatality, DART or First Aid Cases.

SBLI Restricted/Transferred Days Cases: Total Number of OSHA Restricted or Transferred Cases.

SBLI Lost Day Cases: Total Number of OSHA Lost Day Cases.

SBLI Fatality Cases: Total Number of Fatality (Death) Cases as defined by OSHA.

Severity Rate (Lost Days Severity Rate) - Number of entries in column K (total days away) X 200,000 ÷ Number of hours worked by all employees.

SIF (Serious Injury or Fatality) - A serious injury or fatality as defined by the SIF Reporting Criteria.

SIIR - The Serious Injury Incidence Rate (SIIR) is calculated using the formula (# cases x 200,000/hours worked). The calculation of the SIIR uses the same hours worked number as your calculation of the Recordable Incidence Rate.

Skin Disorder (Column M2) - Skin diseases or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.. Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters, chrome ulcers; inflammation of the skin.

Substation Electrician - Substation electricians maintain and monitor the equipment at electrical substations.

System / Headquarters - Associated personnel that support that business and are included in their budget. Examples: Central Services - Business Services, Information Technology, Finance - Accounts Payable/Accounts Receivable, Human Resources, Regulation, Community Affairs, Shareholder Relations, Communications, Strategy, Legal Department, Risk Management, Facilities.

Total Cases (Total Number of Cases) - Represents the sum of Fatality Cases, Lost Work Day Cases, Transferred or Restricted Cases, and Other Recordable Cases. Calculated from the sum of the totals contained on OSHA Form 300, columns G, H, I, and J.

Total Days Away (Days Away From Work) - The total number of OSHA recordable days that employees were away from work. This does not apply to restricted days. The data is taken directly from the sum of OSHA Form 300 column K.

Total Days OTJ Transfer or Restriction (On Job Transfer or Restriction) - The total number of OSHA recordable days that employees were on transferred to other duties or on restricted work duty due to an injury or illness. The data is taken directly from the sum of OSHA Form 300 column L.

Total Days Transfer, Restricted and Away (Total of On job Transfer or Restriction and Away From Work) - The total of all days in which employees were away from work, on restricted duty or transferred to other duties. The data was taken from the sum of OSHA Form 300 columns K and L.

Total Number of Hours (Hours of Exposure) - Participants were allowed to enter their actual hours of exposure from their own payroll records. However, some participants were unable to enter their actual exposure hours and were instructed to estimate the number of hours of exposure for all their employees, including salaried employees, for 12 months using the following formula [(Average number of employees) x 167 hours] x 12 months.

Total Recordable Incident Rate: Number of entries in column G (Deaths) + Number of entries in column H (cases with days away from work) + Number of entries in column I (cases with job transfer or restrictions) + Number of entries in column J (other recordable cases) X 200,000 ÷ Number of hours worked by all employees.

Total Transfer, Restricted and Days Away Cases (Days Away from Work plus Remained at Work – job transfer or restriction) - The total number of OSHA recordable cases which required days away from work and/or restricted duty. The data is taken directly from the sum of OSHA Form 300 columns H and I.

T&D (Transmission and Distribution) - associated personnel that support that business and are included in their budget. Examples: Asset Management and Customer Service - Meter Readers, Fleet, Substation, Line Crews, Engineering and ancillary personnel included in their budget.

Transmission

Electric-power transmission is the bulk transfer of electrical energy, from generating power plants to electrical substations located near demand centers.

Distribution

Electricity distribution is the final stage in the delivery of electricity to end users. A distribution system's network carries electricity from the transmission system and delivers it to consumers. Typically, the network would include medium-voltage (2kV to 34.5kV)[1] power lines, substations and pole-mounted transformers, low-voltage (less than 1 kV) distribution wiring and sometimes meters.

Trouble Man – An electrician who is assigned full-time to respond to outages on the electrical system such as line down, customer lights out or part lights out. Can assist other trouble crews, but this is a single person. Investigates these service interruptions and makes permanent or temporary repairs.

Vehicles - The number of vehicles operated at a company during the survey year.