TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry sector, South Carolina, 2005

			Goods p	roducing		Service providing							
Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ²	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation, and utilities	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	
Total	132	57	9	33	15	63	40			14	3		
Primary Source ³													
Chemicals and chemical products. Halogens and halogen compounds. Chlorine and chlorine compounds. Chlorine compounds, unspecified. Containers. Machinery Construction, logging, and mining machinery. Material handling machinery. Parts and materials Machine, tool, and electric parts Electric parts Persons, plants, animals, and minerals Structures and surfaces Floors, walkways, ground surfaces Floors. Floor of building Ground. Vehicles Highway vehicle, motorized Automobile Truck. Pickup truck. Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck. Truck, n.e.c Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors Tractor Other sources. Ammunition Bullets Secondary Source ⁴	10 6 4	66 55 55 33 100 4 33 55 111 100 3 3 5 144 122 9 	33		5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6 5 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 29 22 3 19 4 10 5 15 14 13							
Containers Containersnonpressurized Machinery Son footnotes at and of table	5 4 5	 5	 	 4	 	5 4 	3 	 	 	 	 	 	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry 1 sector, South Carolina, 2005 - continued

		Goods producing				Service providing							
Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Total goods producing	resources	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation, and utilities	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	
Material handling machinery	3	3		3									
Parts and materials		5		4									
Building materialssolid elements	3												
Machine, tool, and electric parts	4	3											
Electric parts	4	3											
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals						16	11						
Personother than injured or ill worker	12					11	7						
Robber	6					6	4						
Personother than injured or ill worker,													
n.e.c	4					3							
Plants, trees, vegetationnot processed	7					5	4						
Trees, logs	7					5	4						
Structures and surfaces	19	7		5		10	5						
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5					4							
Other structural elements	5	4		3									
Roof	3												
Structures	9	3				5	4						
Bridges, dams, locks													
Towers, poles													
Other structures						3	3						
Guardrails, road dividers	3					3	3						
Tools, instruments, and equipment		4		3									
Ladders	4	4		3									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry sector, South Carolina, 2005 - continued

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)		Goods p	roducing		Service providing							
		Total goods producing		Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation, and utilities	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	
Vehicles	32	14		6	7	14	12						
Highway vehicle, motorized	19	7		5		8	7						
AutomobileTruck	16	5		4		7							
Pickup truck Semitrailer, tractor trailer,	4												
trailer truck	9					6	5						
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	3												
Rail vehicle Train	10 9	5 5			5 5	5		-	-				

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for all years are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁴The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source.

Other services

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Other services

Other services

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