

NEW YORK STATE
CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
1995, 1996

New York State Department of Health
Bureau of Occupational Health

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In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Executive Summary

There were 159 work-related deaths reported in New York State, excluding New York City, in 1995¹ and 123 deaths in 1996. The number of deaths reported for 1996 excludes 46 deaths due to a commercial airline accident that year. The rate of workers fatally injured every year in New York State, excluding New York City, is less than the rate of workers who die on the job nationally (3.1 per 100,000 in New York State vs. 5 per 100,000 in the United States for 1995).² New York City data are collected and analyzed separately by the New York City Department of Health.

The decline seen in occupational fatalities over the last two years parallels the national trend. In New York State, the decline in deaths appears to be occurring within nonhighway motor vehicle accidents and electrocutions. However, while these are declining, the percent of fatal falls continues to increase.

¹ This number does not agree with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, count due to information received after the close of the reference period.

² U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Fatal Workplace Injuries in 1995: A Collection of Data and Analysis. Report 913, 1997.

INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 requires the Secretary of Labor to develop and maintain a program of collection, compilation and analysis of occupational safety and health statistics. Since 1972, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in cooperation with state agencies, has collected injury, illness and fatality statistics. Analysis of these occupational injury data shows wide discrepancies in the occurrence of traumatic fatalities among the states. Estimates of the annual number of deaths each year vary greatly and point to the need for an accurate count of these fatalities along with the development of a screening process for all deaths that may be work-related.

In 1991, BLS developed the "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries" (CFOI) to answer this need. CFOI, initially implemented in 32 states in 1991, is a joint effort between the federal and state governments. Currently, BLS has the commitment of 50 states, New York City and Washington D.C. to participate in the program. New York State (excluding New York City) enrolled in the CFOI program in 1993 and collected data retrospectively for 1992.

CFOI PROGRAM

The goal of CFOI is to collect information on occupational fatalities in a comprehensive, timely and verifiable manner. CFOI utilizes multiple sources to identify, verify and profile occupational fatalities. Sources of information include death certificates, Workers' Compensation forms, newspaper articles, and coroner, medical examiner and sheriff reports. Multiple sources are used in order to provide complete and accurate information concerning workplace fatalities.

Another important feature of CFOI is the dissemination of the collected information, without personal identifiers, to federal, state and local officials who plan intervention programs, as well as safety and health researchers involved in promoting workplace safety.

Certain criteria must be met in order for a death to be included in CFOI. The decedent must have been employed at the time of the event, and engaged in a work activity or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of the job. This broad definition is intended to capture all work-related fatalities that occur while a person is engaged in work. Excluded from the analysis are deaths resulting from occupational illnesses such as mesothelioma.

Information gathered for each fatality includes:

- employment characteristics -- industry type and size, ownership and occupation of employee;
- fatal incident and its circumstances -- nature of injury, part of body affected, source of injury and equipment or machinery involved;
- demographic characteristics -- race, age and sex of the deceased.

NEW YORK STATE WORKPLACE FATALITIES

There were 159 work-related deaths reported in 1995³ and 123 deaths in 1996. The rate of workers fatally injured every year in New York State, excluding New York City, is less than the rate of workers who die on the job nationally (3.1 per 100,000 in New York State vs. 5 per 100,000 in the United States for 1995).⁴ New York City data are collected and analyzed separately by the New York City Department of Health.

This report includes tables and charts outlining demographic and occupational characteristics and the circumstances of injuries that led to deaths. Totals for the major categories may include subcategories not shown separately, and percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

The number of deaths reported for 1996 (n = 123) excludes 46 deaths due to a commercial airline accident that year. Because of the large number of deaths attributable to this one accident, the data would be skewed and difficult to interpret. Not only were airline attendants and pilots excluded (n = 40), but any individual who was traveling for business reasons was also excluded (n = 6). Therefore, there were actually 169 work-related deaths that occurred in New York State, excluding New York City, in 1996.

The decline seen in occupational fatalities over the last two years parallels the national trend. In New York State, the decline in deaths appears to be occurring among nonhighway motor vehicle accidents and among electrocutions. However, while these are declining, the percent of fatal falls continues to increase.

Data generated from the CFOI program are useful in monitoring trends of work-related hazards and are used to identify high-risk industries/occupations, and to develop strategies for preventing both occupational fatalities and serious injuries.

Highlights

- More than 90 percent of all occupational fatalities involved men.
- Transportation-related accidents were the most common cause of death for both men and women.
- The construction industry had the largest number of fatalities in 1996 (29 or 24%), while the manufacturing industry had the largest number of fatalities in 1995 (30 or 19%).

³ This number does not agree with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, count due to information received after the close of the reference period.

⁴ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Fatal Workplace Injuries in 1995: A Collection of Data and Analysis. Report 913, 1997.

Results

Table 1 displays the employee status, sex, age and race of the occupational fatality victims in New York State, excluding New York City, for 1994 through 1996. A review of the data demonstrates that certain groups are at an increased risk of workplace fatalities. More than 90 percent of all fatalities were male. Approximately 60 percent were individuals 18-49 years of age reflecting the employment characteristics of New York State (excluding New York City).

Table 1: Number and Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Characteristics, New York State (excluding New York City), 1996, 1995 & 1994

	1996		1995		1994	
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%
Total	123	100	159	100	180	100
Employee Status						
Wage and salary workers	92	74.8	108	67.9	127	70.6
Self-employed ²	27	22.0	47	29.6	47	26.1
Volunteer	3	2.4	3	1.9	5	2.8
Active duty, armed forces	0	0	1	0.6	0	0
Unknown	1	0.8	0	0	1	0.5
Sex						
Male	115	93.5	145	91.2	165	91.7
Female	8	6.5	13	8.2	14	7.8
Unknown	0	0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Age						
<18	3	2.4	1	0.6	5	2.8
18-29	25	20.3	25	15.7	32	17.8
30-39	14	11.4	36	22.6	44	24.4
40-49	35	28.5	35	22.0	37	20.6
50-59	21	17.1	34	21.4	27	15.0
60-69	14	11.4	15	9.4	21	11.7
70-79	3	2.4	9	5.7	8	4.4
Unknown	8	6.5	1	0.6	6	3.3
Race						
White	106	86.2	135	84.9	151	83.9
Black	7	5.7	14	8.8	10	5.6
Asian	0	0	0	0	2	1.1
Other	2	1.6	1	0.6	2	1.1
Unknown	8	6.5	9	5.7	15	8.3
Hispanic Origin³						
	8	6.9	10	6.3	5	2.8

¹ Does not include 46 victims of a single airline accident, of whom 44 were salary workers, 26 were female, and 41 were between 18 and 59 years of age.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

³ Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

Transportation accidents led all other events in 1995 and 1996, accounting for approximately 40 percent of the fatalities. The reduction from 1995 to 1996 in the number of electrocutions was similar to the national trend.

Table 2: Number and Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event, New York State (excluding New York City), 1996, 1995 & 1994

	1996		1995		1994	
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%
Total	123	100	159	100	180	100
Contact with Objects and Equipment	22	17.9	27	17.0	26	14.4
Struck by object	13	10.6	18	11.3	14	7.8
Caught in equipment or objects	4	3.3	8	5.0	10	5.6
Caught in or crushed in collapsing material	5	4.1	1	0.6	2	1.1
Fall	17	13.8	17	10.7	16	8.9
Fall to lower level	14	11.4	16	10.1	12	6.7
Fall on same level	3	2.4	1	0.6	4	2.2
Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environment	5	4.1	17	10.7	16	8.9
Contact with electric current	3	2.4	12	7.5	11	6.1
Exposure to caustic or noxious substances	2	1.6	3	1.9	2	1.1
Transportation Accidents	47	38.2	63	39.6	89	49.4
Highway accident	26	21.1	25	15.7	40	22.2
Non-highway accident, except rail, air, water	10	8.1	20	12.6	22	12.2
Worker struck by vehicle	10	8.1	12	7.5	20	11.1
Aircraft accident	0	0	6	3.8	5	2.8
Fires and Explosions	6	4.9	8	5.0	5	2.8
Assaults and Violent Acts	26	21.1	25	15.7	28	15.6
Homicides	16	13.0	19	11.9	22	12.2
Self-inflicted injury	6	4.9	5	3.1	6	3.3
Assaults by animals	4	3.3	1	0.6	0	0

¹ Does not include 46 victims of a single airline accident.

Figure 1: Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event, 1995 & 1996

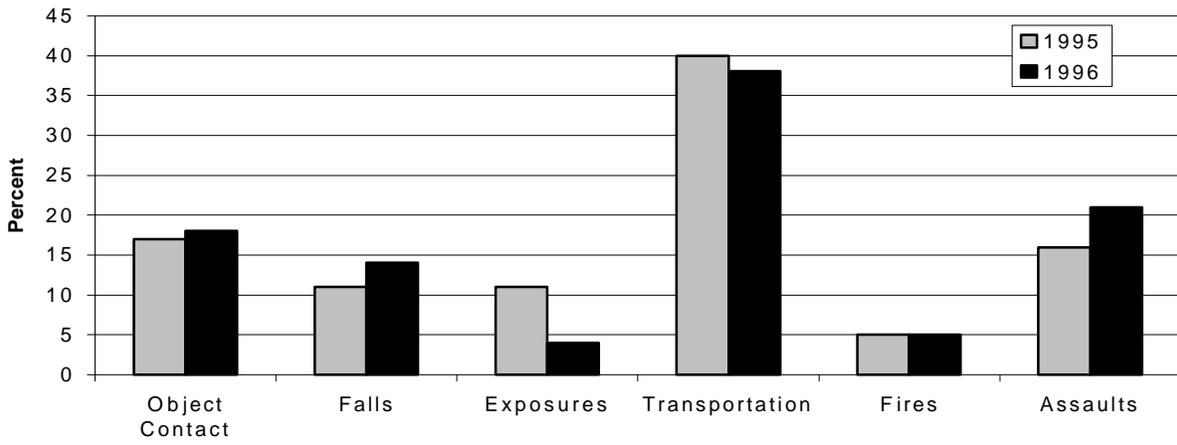


Table 3 and Figure 2 display the occupational groups in which the fatally injured were working. The largest percentage of deaths occurred among workers who were operators, fabricators and laborers, which includes truck drivers. Workers in farming and forestry accounted for 17 percent of the job-related deaths. The percent of fatalities occurring among employees of the precision production, craft and repair occupational group remained stable at 14 percent for the last three years.

**Table 3: Number and Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries
by Occupation,
New York State (excluding New York City), 1996, 1995 & 1994**

	1996		1995		1994	
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%
Total	123	100	159	100	180	100
Managerial and Professional Specialty	8	6.5	18	11.3	16	8.9
Executive, administrative and managerial	5	4.1	12	7.5	9	5.0
Professional specialty	3	2.4	6	3.8	7	3.9
Technical, Sales and Administrative Support	16	13.0	17	10.7	27	15.0
Technical and related support	2	1.6	5	3.1	7	3.9
Sales	13	10.6	9	5.7	16	8.9
Administrative support, including clerical	1	0.8	3	1.9	4	2.2
Service Occupations	10	8.1	12	7.5	19	10.6
Protective service	6	4.9	8	5.0	9	5.0
Service occupations, except protective & household	4	3.3	4	2.5	10	5.6
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	21	17.1	27	17.0	35	19.4
Farm operators and managers	12	9.8	11	6.9	17	9.4
Farm occupations, except managerial	6	4.9	4	2.5	10	5.6
Forestry and logging occupations	3	2.4	6	3.8	2	1.1
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	17	13.8	23	14.5	25	13.9
Mechanics and repairers	4	3.3	10	6.3	9	5.0
Construction trades	11	8.9	12	7.5	13	7.2
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	49	39.8	58	36.5	52	28.9
Machine operators and tenders	4	3.3	7	4.4	8	4.4
Transportation and material moving	21	17.1	28	17.6	27	15.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	22	17.9	23	14.5	17	9.4
Military	0	0	1	0.6	1	0.6
Unknown	2	1.6	3	1.9	5	2.8

¹ Excludes six Managerial and Professional Specialties, nine Technical, Sales and Administrative Support, and 31 Service Occupations personnel due to an airline accident.

Table 4 and Figure 3 display the industrial groups associated with occupational fatalities. Manufacturing had the highest percent of fatalities in 1995, while construction and agriculture had the highest percent of fatalities in 1996. Agriculture continues to account for a large percent of fatalities (17% in 1994, 14% in 1995 and 18% in 1996). The number of deaths in the wholesale trade was much lower in 1995; however, these increased in 1996.

**Table 4: Number and Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries
by Industry,
New York State (excluding New York City), 1996, 1995 & 1994**

	1996		1995		1994	
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%
Total	123	100	159	100	180	100
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	23	18.7	22	13.8	31	17.2
Agricultural production crops	5	4.1	2	1.3	4	2.2
Agricultural production livestock	11	8.9	15	9.4	22	12.2
Agricultural services	5	4.1	5	3.1	5	2.8
Construction	29	23.6	25	15.7	30	16.7
General building contractors	4	3.3	5	3.1	6	3.3
Heavy construction	15	12.2	4	2.5	6	3.3
Special trade contractors	10	8.1	16	10.1	18	10.0
Manufacturing	14	11.4	30	18.9	15	8.3
Lumber and wood products	2	1.6	8	5.0	1	0.6
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	4	2.5	1	0.6
Primary metal industries	1	0.8	3	1.9	2	1.1
Transportation equipment	0	0	3	1.9	1	0.6
Mining	0	0	1	0.6	2	1.1
Transportation	16	13.0	26	16.4	31	17.2
Trucking and warehousing	7	5.7	13	8.2	17	9.4
Transportation by air	0	0	3	1.9	3	1.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	2	1.6	4	2.5	4	2.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	22	17.9	13	8.2	27	15.0
Wholesale trade	8	6.5	2	1.3	5	2.8
Food stores	3	2.4	6	3.8	5	2.8
Automotive dealers & service stations	4	3.3	2	1.3	4	2.2
Eating and drinking places	4	3.3	1	0.6	7	3.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	0	0	3	1.9	5	2.8
Services	14	11.4	19	12.0	16	8.9
Government	5	4.1	18	11.3	21	11.7
Unknown	0	0	2	1.3	2	1.1

¹Excludes 41 individuals working in the Transportation industry, two working in the Service industry, one in Agriculture industry, one in Manufacturing and one in the Finance industry.

Figure 2: Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, 1995 & 1996

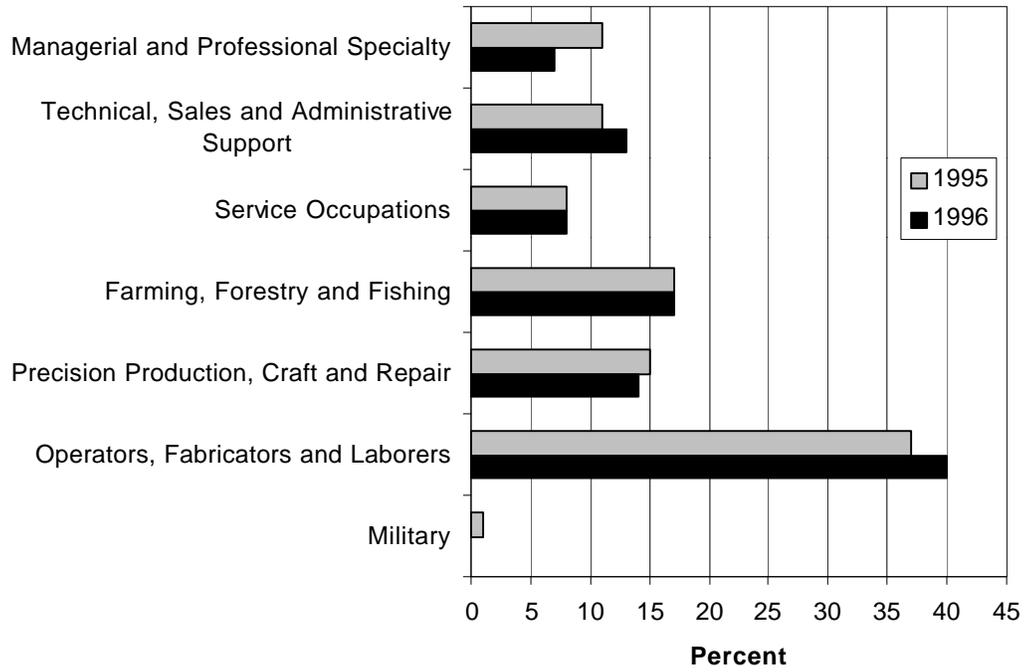
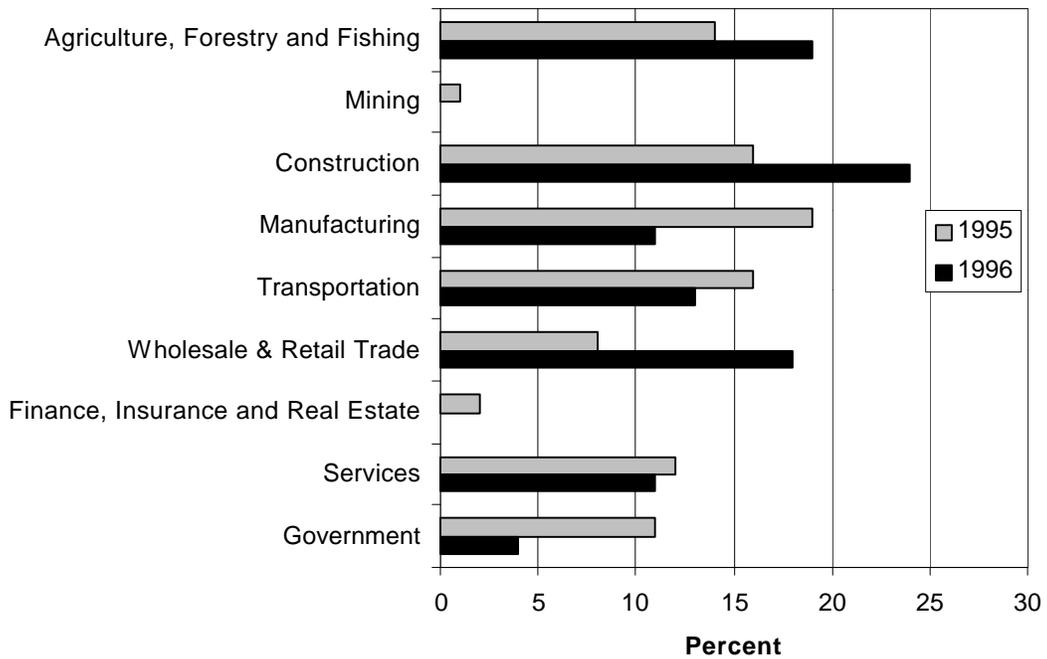


Figure 3: Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, 1995 & 1996



The type of injuries that caused fatalities is displayed in Table 5 and Figures 4 and 5. Traumatic injuries and disorders were the leading cause of death. The category of multiple traumatic injuries and disorders includes combinations of injuries of equal severity, while the classification of other traumatic injuries and disorders includes any other combination of injuries.

**Table 5: Number and Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries
by Nature,
New York State (excluding New York City), 1996, 1995 & 1994**

	1996		1995		1994	
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%
Total	123	100	159	100	180	100
Traumatic Injuries & Disorders, Unspecified	5	4.1	3	1.9	10	5.6
Traumatic Injuries to Bones, Nerves, Spinal Cord	5	4.1	7	4.4	7	3.9
Fractures	2	1.6	1	0.6	4	2.2
Open Wounds	19	15.4	25	15.7	22	12.2
Gunshot wounds	16	13.0	19	11.9	20	11.1
Burns	2	1.6	5	3.1	3	1.7
Intracranial Injuries	33	26.8	38	23.9	26	14.4
Multiple Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	31	25.2	31	19.5	51	28.3
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	1	0.8	3	1.9	13	7.2
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	28	22.8	46	28.9	57	31.7
Asphyxiations/strangulations, suffocations	3	2.4	4	2.5	12	6.7
Electrocution, electric shocks	3	2.4	12	7.5	11	6.1
Internal injuries to organs and blood vessels of trunk	17	13.8	24	15.1	32	17.8
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	0	0	2	1.3	4	2.2

¹Excludes 46 individuals with multiple traumatic injuries due to an airline accident.

Figure 4: Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, 1995

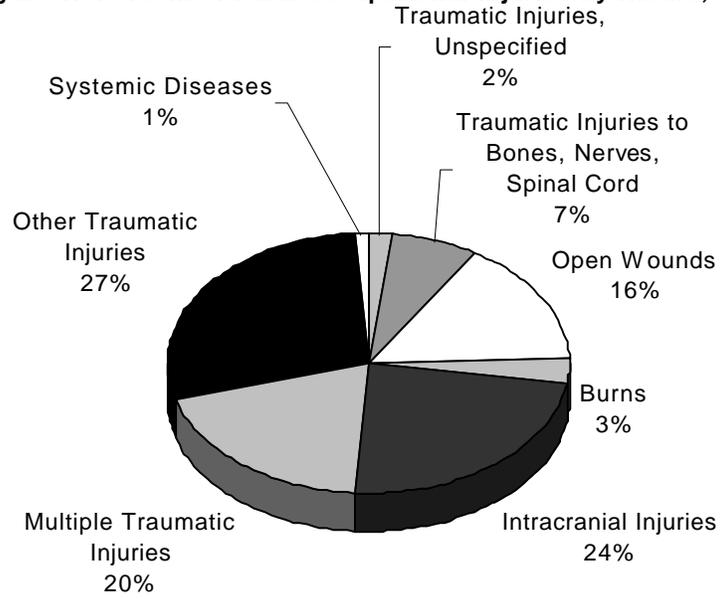


Figure 5: Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, 1996

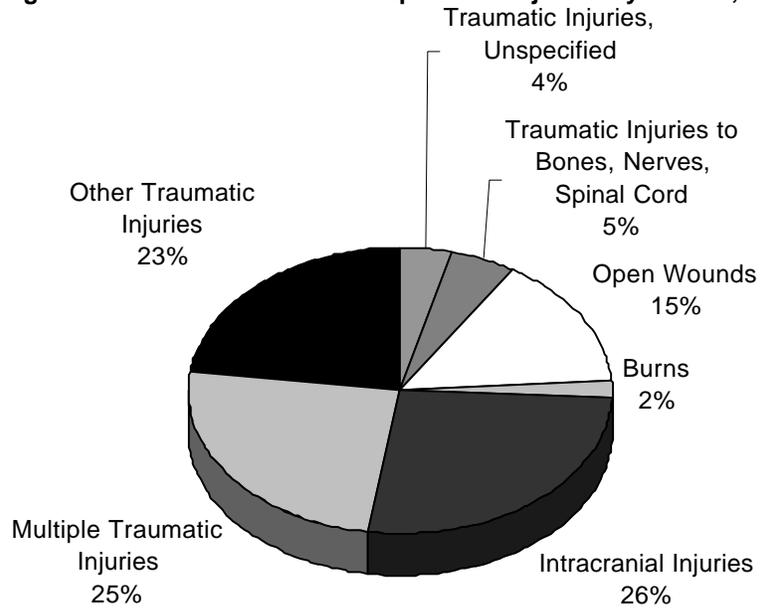


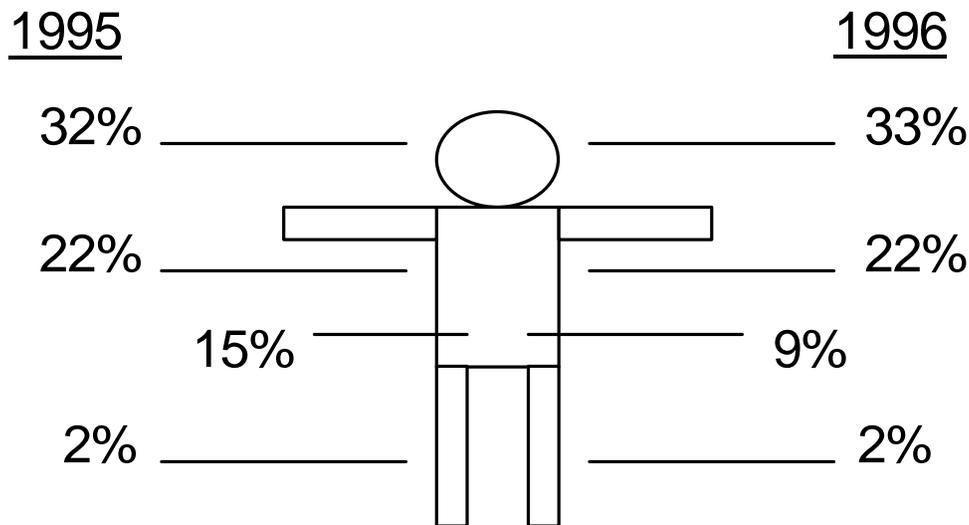
Table 6 and Figure 6 display the part of the body involved in the fatal occupational injuries. Most injuries involved the cranial region of the head. The second most common part of the body for injuries involved multiple body parts, followed by the trunk.

Table 6: Number and Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, New York State (excluding New York City), 1996, 1995 & 1994

	1996		1995		1994	
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%
Total	123	100	159	100	180	100
Head and Neck	41	33.3	51	32.1	40	22.2
Cranial region	38	30.9	46	28.9	28	15.6
Neck, including throat	1	0.8	5	3.1	4	2.2
Trunk	27	22.0	35	22.0	45	25.0
Chest	5	4.1	6	3.8	23	12.8
Multiple trunk locations	18	14.6	23	14.5	18	10.0
Lower Extremities	3	2.4	3	1.9	4	2.2
Body Systems	11	8.9	23	14.5	25	13.9
Multiple Body Parts	35	28.5	37	23.3	56	31.1
Unknown	5	4.1	5	3.1	10	5.6

¹Excludes 46 individuals with injuries to multiple body parts due to an airline accident.

Figure 6: Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, 1995 & 1996



The source of the fatal injuries is displayed in Table 7. Vehicles accounted for most injuries - approximately 40 percent each year. The number of machinery-related accidents decreased in 1996, while the number of fatalities due to persons and animals increased in 1996.

**Table 7: Number and Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries
by Source,
New York State (excluding New York City), 1996, 1995 & 1994**

	1996		1995		1994	
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%
Total	123	100	159	100	180	100
Chemicals and Chemical Products	2	1.6	3	1.9	3	1.7
Containers	2	1.6	5	3.1	2	1.1
Furniture and Fixtures	0	0	0	0	2	1.1
Machinery	5	4.1	20	12.6	22	12.2
Construction, logging & mining machinery	2	1.6	12	7.5	12	6.7
Parts and Materials	8	6.5	11	6.9	11	6.1
Machine, tool and electric parts	3	2.4	7	4.4	6	3.3
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	12	9.8	8	5.0	5	2.8
Structures and Surfaces	17	13.8	19	11.9	18	10.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14	11.4	18	11.3	17	9.4
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	3	2.4	2	1.3	2	1.1
Vehicles	50	40.7	62	39.0	84	46.7
Air vehicle	0	0	6	3.8	5	2.8
Highway vehicle, motorized	41	33.3	39	24.5	54	30.0
Plant and industrial powered vehicle, tractors	6	4.9	13	8.2	19	10.6
Other Sources	23	18.7	25	15.7	26	14.4
Ammunition	16	13.0	19	11.9	20	11.1
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	4	3.3	4	2.5	5	2.8

¹ Does not include 46 victims of a single airline accident.

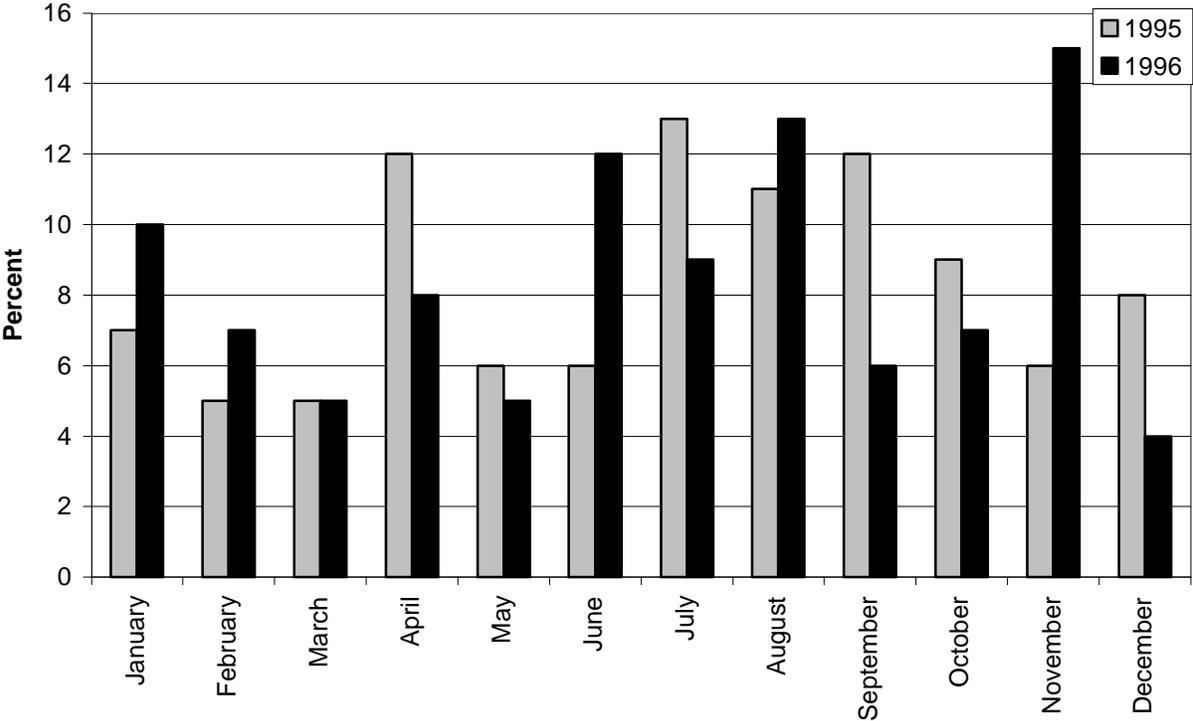
Table 8 and Figure 7 display the number of occupational fatalities each month. More deaths occurred in summer (June through August) than any other season. There is a large jump in the number of deaths that occurred in November 1996. Approximately half of these deaths were motor vehicle accidents.

Table 8: Number and Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Month, New York State (excluding New York City), 1996, 1995 & 1994

	1996		1995		1994	
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%
January	12	9.8	10	6.3	1	6.7
February	9	7.3	8	5.0	2	4.4
March	6	4.9	8	5.0	1	7.2
April	10	8.1	19	11.	3	6.7
May	6	4.9	9	5.7	2	4.4
June	15	12.2	10	6.3	8	10.0
July	11	8.9	21	13.	1	9.4
August	16	13.0	2	7	1	7.8
September	7	5.7	18	11.	3	4
October	8	6.5	19	11.	1	10.6
November	18	14.6	9	9	9	9.4
December	5	4.1	15	9.4	2	13.3
			10	6.3	4	
			12	7.5	7	
					1	10.0
					8	

¹Excludes 46 victims of an airplane accident.

Figure 7: Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Month, 1995 & 1996



PROGRAMS/REGISTRIES

The New York State Department of Health coordinates a number of occupational programs within New York, and monitors various occupationally related illnesses and injuries. Assistance is available for both employers and employees on a variety of occupational health issues. Descriptions of the programs are provided below. For further information, contact:

New York State Department of Health
Bureau of Occupational Health
2 University Place, Room 155
Albany, New York 12203-3313
518-458-6228

New York State Network of Occupational Health Clinics

The New York State Department of Health coordinates a statewide network of occupational health clinics. The clinics help prevent occupational disease by providing diagnostic services, medical screening, treatment, referral and educational services for workers exposed to toxic substances and other occupational hazards. An additional health center dealing primarily with agricultural health is located in Cooperstown.

Occupational Health Clinics

Albany/Poughkeepsie/Glens Falls

Eastern New York Occupational and Environmental Health Program
Community Health Plan
155 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12110
518-436-5511 or 800-638-0668

Mid-Hudson Satellite Clinic
CHP/HealthShield Health Center
160 Union Street
Poughkeepsie, New York 12601
914-471-2800 or 800-888-4504

Buffalo

Union Occupational Health Center
450 Grider Street
Buffalo, New York 14215
716-894-9366

Cooperstown

New York Center for Agricultural Medicine & Health
Bassett Hospital Healthcare
One Atwell Road
Cooperstown, New York 13326
607-547-6023 or 800-343-7527

Long Island

Long Island Occupational and Environmental Health Center
625 Belle Terre Road, Suite 207
Port Jefferson, New York 11777
516-476-2719

New York City/Mt. Sinai

Mount Sinai – I. J. Selikoff Center for Occupational and Environmental Medicine
1 Gustave L. Levy Place, P.O. Box 1058
New York, New York 10029
212-987-6043

Hudson Valley Division - Phelps Hospital
777 North Broadway, Suite 203
North Tarrytown, New York 10591
914-366-3670

Brooklyn Center c/o Long Island College Hospital
340 Hicks Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
718-780-2805

New York City/Health and Hospitals Corporation

Bellevue/NYU Occupational and Environmental Medicine Clinic
Bellevue Hospital
1st Avenue and 27th Street, Room CD349
New York, New York 10016
212-562-4572

Rochester

Finger Lakes Occupational Health Services
980 Westfall Road, Suite 210
Rochester, New York 14618
716-256-0853

Syracuse/Binghamton/Utica

Central New York Occupational Health Clinical Center
6712 Brooklawn Parkway, Suite 204
Syracuse, New York 13211
315-432-8899

Utica Center - St Elizabeth Family Practice Center
120 Hobart St
Utica, New York 13501
315-432-8899

Southern Tier Center – Lourdes Center for Family Health
303 Main St
Binghamton NY 13905
315-432-8899

Agricultural Health Nurse Program of New York State

This program was established in 1991 by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to help make farms safer places to work and live. Three occupational health nurses located in occupational health clinics throughout the state have expertise in agricultural health and safety issues. The agricultural health nurses provide assistance to farm families in the event of agricultural illness, injury or death. They also educate farmworkers and children on agricultural safety techniques.

Report agricultural injuries or illnesses to the nurse in that region:

Western New York

Jane Boyd
800-388-6536

Central New York

Sue Ackerman
800-343-7527

Eastern New York

Sue Roerig
518-436-5511

Pesticide Poisoning Registry

The Pesticide Poisoning Registry monitors both the acute and chronic effects of pesticide exposure. Occurrences of pesticide poisonings are investigated; consultation and diagnostic information is offered to physicians; and education and information about preventive practices are provided. Physicians and health care facilities must report confirmed or suspected pesticide poisonings within 48 hours. Clinical laboratories must report abnormally depressed cholinesterase levels and abnormally elevated tissue levels of pesticides within 48 hours. For further information about the registry or to report a case, contact the Pesticide Poisoning Registry by calling 1-800-322-6850.

Heavy Metals Registry

The Heavy Metals Registry provides individuals with information regarding the potential adverse health effects of heavy metals. Industrial hygiene efforts are directed to both the employer, who has specific responsibilities to provide a safe workplace, and the employee, in the form of training about hazardous conditions and the use of protective equipment. Clinical laboratories, physicians and hospitals are required to report to the Heavy Metals Registry when conducting biological monitoring for arsenic, cadmium, mercury and lead. Further information is available from the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Occupational Health.

Occupational Lung Disease Registry

Physicians are required to report suspected cases of occupational lung disease to the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Occupational Health within 10 days of diagnosis. These diseases include pneumoconioses and other lung diseases from probable causative agents.