TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry 1 sector, Oregon, 2006

-			Goods p	roducing		Service providing								
Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2</sup>	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	Other services	
Total	. 87	45	25	10	10	37	26			3	3		4	
Primary Source <sup>3</sup>														
Chemicals and chemical products.  Machinery	7 5 3 3 3 9 9 6 6 51 300 26 5 16 4 11 7 9 5 5 3	6 4 3 3 5 5 5 3 3 18 9 8 3 3 7 7 7 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	 3 3 3   12 3 3 3  7 7 7 4  3 3 3 3			  3 3 3  30 19 18    							3	
Secondary Source <sup>4</sup>														
Furniture and fixtures  Persons, plants, animals, and minerals  Personother than injured or ill worker  Plants, trees, vegetationnot processed  Trees, logs  Structures and surfaces  Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8 3 4 4 11	 4    6 3	    	    		    4	    3	   		   	   		    	
Structures	6	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, Oregon, 2006 - continued

		Goods producing				Service providing								
Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2</sup>	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation, and utilities	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	II eisiire and	Other services	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4													
Vehicles	13					10	8							
Highway vehicle, motorized	13					10	8							
Truck	12					10	8							
Pickup truck	5					4								
Semitrailer, tractor trailer,														
trailer truck	7					6	5							
Other sources	12	5				7	5							
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	10					6								
Weather and atmospheric conditions	10					6								
Weather and atmospheric conditions,														
n.e.c	7													

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>The 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The 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.