

# **Colorado**

## **1998 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries**

### **July, 2000**

Health Statistics Section  
Center for Health and Environmental Information and Statistics  
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*in cooperation with:* the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

prepared by: Debra Tuenge, CFOI Coordinator

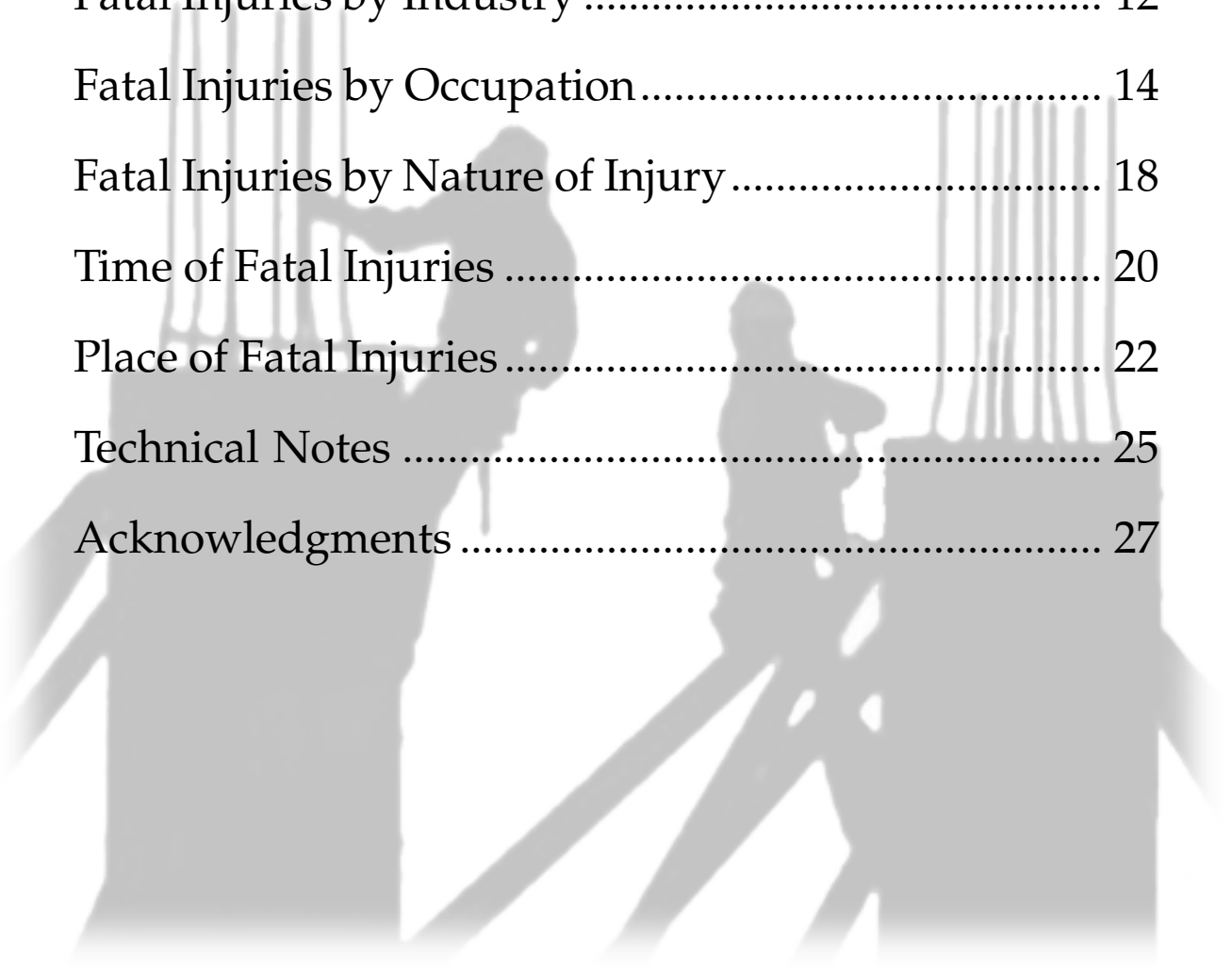
For more information contact:  
Health Statistics Section, HSVRD-A1  
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South  
Denver, CO 80246-1530  
Telephone: (303) 692-2173  
E-Mail: [health.statistics@state.co.us](mailto:health.statistics@state.co.us)  
Internet: <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/cfoi.html>



**Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment**

# CONTENTS

Introduction .....	1
Overview of 1998 Fatal Occupational Injuries .....	3
Occupational Fatality Rates .....	4
Fatal Injuries by Worker Characteristic .....	5
Fatal Injuries by Injury Event .....	8
Fatal Injuries by Industry .....	12
Fatal Injuries by Occupation.....	14
Fatal Injuries by Nature of Injury .....	18
Time of Fatal Injuries .....	20
Place of Fatal Injuries .....	22
Technical Notes .....	25
Acknowledgments .....	27



## **INTRODUCTION**

Thousands of workers in Colorado are injured each year at work, with some of these injuries resulting in death. Many of these injuries are preventable. It is the intent of this census to document the number and characteristics of fatal injuries occurring at work so that risks can be identified and prevention measures addressed. Numerous organizations including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) are using Census of Fatal Occupational Injury (CFOI) data to prevent injuries through the development of safety standards, educational programs, and safety equipment.

Fatality data collection by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began in select states in 1972. The CFOI program grew from this effort and is a national census conducted in partnership with states to compile work-related fatality data. In 1992, all 50 states and the District of Columbia were included for the first time. Colorado has published data on work-related fatalities since 1982, and implemented the CFOI system in 1991. CFOI program data are collected in cooperation with BLS to ensure that data are comparable among states. The data are compiled and published annually by each state, and are also forwarded to BLS for inclusion in a National database that is used for research, statistical analysis, and planning prevention measures.

To be tabulated in CFOI data, the injury must have occurred while the employee was at work receiving pay or other compensation, was conducting work activity, or was present at the site of the incident as a condition of employment. Volunteer workers who are exposed to the same work hazards and perform the same duties as paid employees are also included. Examples of representative CFOI cases might be: truck drivers involved in motor vehicle accidents, ranchers and farmers injured while working in a field, persons injured while traveling to conduct business by aircraft or automobile, and construction workers killed in accidents. However, fatal accidents occurring during a regular commute are not included.

To ensure that fatalities are work-related, CFOI cases are substantiated with two or more independent source documents. Source documents include: death certificates, workers' compensation forms, coroner reports, motor vehicle accident reports, autopsy reports, newspaper articles, OSHA forms, and others. Source documents for the 77 Colorado deaths in 1998 are listed in Table 1.

The statistics published in this report do not include deaths due to illnesses or natural causes. Although CFOI collects data on deaths due to illness occurring in the workplace, this information is not published here.

**Table 1: Distribution of Source Documents by Type, Colorado, 1998**

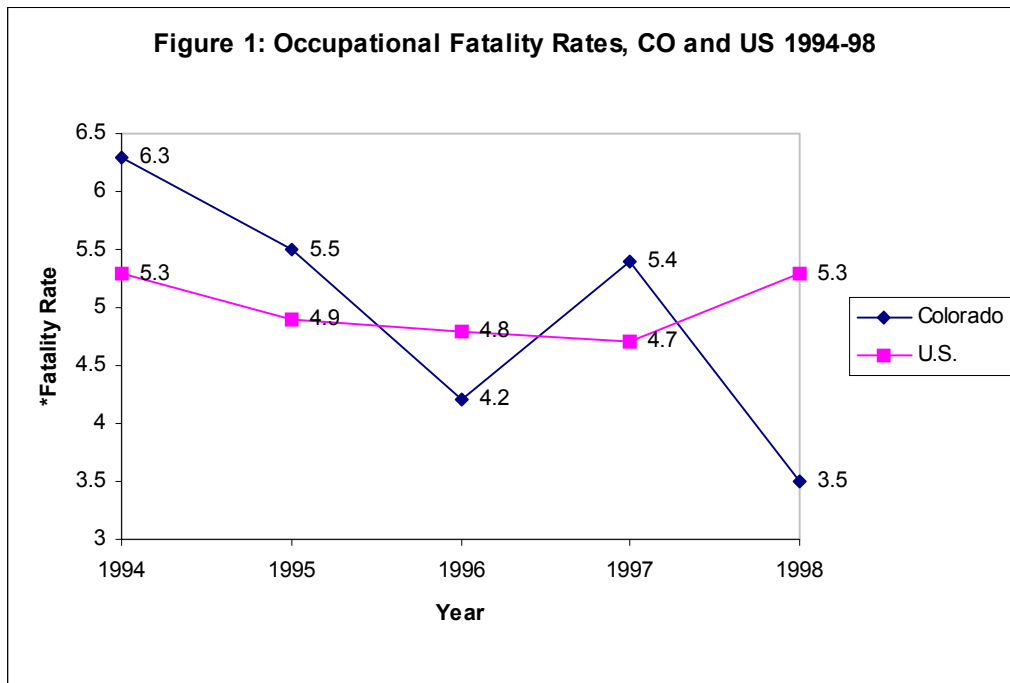
<b>Source Document</b>	<b>Received</b>
Autopsy Report .....	2
Coroner Report .....	3
Death Certificate .....	77
Motor Vehicle Accident Report .....	33
Medical Examiner Followback .....	1
National Transportation Safety Board Report .....	2
Newspaper Article .....	41
Occupational Safety and Health Administration Report ....	38
Worker's Compensation Report .....	48
Mine Safety and Health Administration Report .....	3
Physician Followback .....	1
Toxicology Report .....	59
Informant Followback .....	1
Federal Employees Compensation Act Report .....	1
Other .....	22
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>332</b>
Average Documents per Case .....	4.3

## **OVERVIEW OF 1998 FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES**

- ◆ Work-related deaths in Colorado fell from 120 in 1997 to 77 in 1998, a drop of nearly 36 percent. Most of the decrease was a result of fewer aircraft accidents, falls, and assaults and violent acts.
- ◆ Colorado experienced an occupational fatality rate of 3.5 deaths per 100,000 workers. This is down from 5.4 deaths per 100,000 workers in 1997.
- ◆ Transportation-related fatal injuries continued to be the leading cause of death, accounting for nearly half of all fatalities, or 38 of 77 deaths.
- ◆ The construction industry had the most fatalities with 20.
- ◆ By occupation, operators, fabricators, and laborers had the most fatal injuries with 32, more than twice as many deaths as those occurring in the next highest category.
- ◆ Men comprised the majority of fatal injuries with 68, or 88 percent.
- ◆ Fatal injuries occurred most to workers between the ages of 35 and 54 years old.
- ◆ The day of the week with the most fatal injuries occurring was Friday.
- ◆ Adams County had the greatest number of fatalities with 7.
- ◆ Head injuries were responsible for about 25 percent of all deaths, and were contributory in another 39 percent.

## Occupational Fatality Rates

Colorado's occupational fatality rate for 1998 was 3.5 deaths per 100,000 workers. This is down from 5.4 deaths per 100,000 workers in 1997, and less than the national rate of 5.3 deaths per 100,000 workers in 1998. Except for a rate increase in 1997 due to a plane crash, Colorado's occupational fatality rate continued its decline. (See Figure 1).



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1998  
\*Fatality rates are per 100,000 workers.

## Fatal Injuries by Worker Characteristic

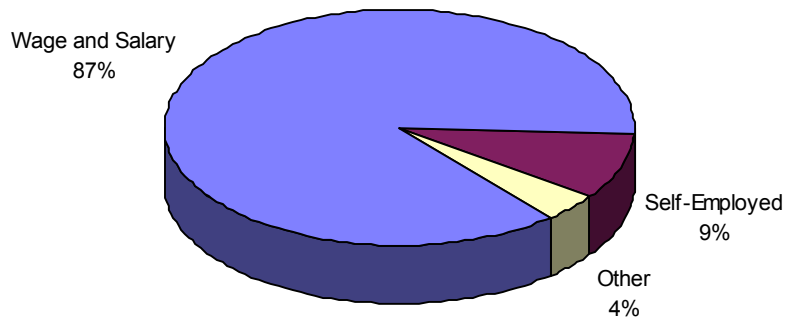
Colorado occupational fatalities for 1998 totaled 77 persons. Sixty-seven workers (or 87 percent) were receiving wages, salaries, or other compensation at the time of injury, while 7 (9 percent) were self-employed. Nationally, this compares to 92 percent wage and salary workers and 8 percent self-employed. Sixty-eight fatal injuries in Colorado were to male workers (88 percent). Thirty-six deaths (46 percent) occurred in workers between the ages of 35 and 54. Seventy-four deaths were to white workers (96 percent), 15 of whom (19 percent) were of Hispanic origin. Nationally, 92 percent of those killed were male workers, 83 percent were white/non-Hispanic and 12 percent were of Hispanic origin. (See Table 2 and Figures 2 through 5.)

**Table 2: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Characteristics, Colorado, 1994-1998<sup>1</sup>**

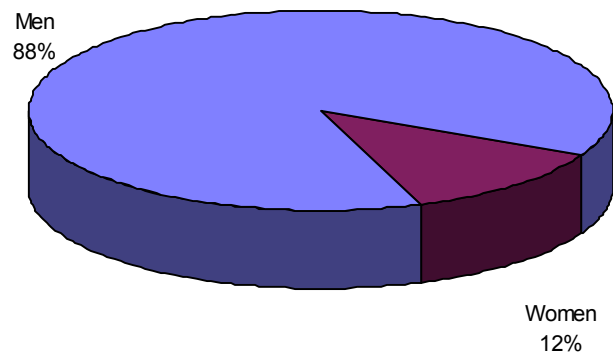
Worker Characteristics	Fatalities					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	N	N	N	N	N	%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>120</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Employee status</b>						
Wage and salary workers .....	102	83	66	92	67	87
Self-employed .....	14	26	19	21	7	9
Active Duty Military .....	4	3	5	7	*	*
Volunteer .....	3	3	*	*	*	*
<b>Gender</b>						
Men .....	105	105	81	109	68	88
Women .....	15	7	9	11	9	12
<b>Age</b>						
Under 20 years .....	5	3	*	*	4	5
20 to 24 years .....	17	18	4	9	9	12
25 to 34 years .....	28	22	16	24	13	17
35 to 44 years .....	26	35	27	38	18	23
45 to 54 years .....	22	11	22	251	18	23
55 to 64 years .....	18	15	11	12	9	12
65 years and over .....	9	11	8	10	6	8
<b>Race</b>						
White .....	113	108	86	110	74	96
Black .....	5	3	3	5	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander. ....	*	*	*	3	*	*
<b>Hispanic origin</b>						
Hispanic .....	10	19	10	22	15	19

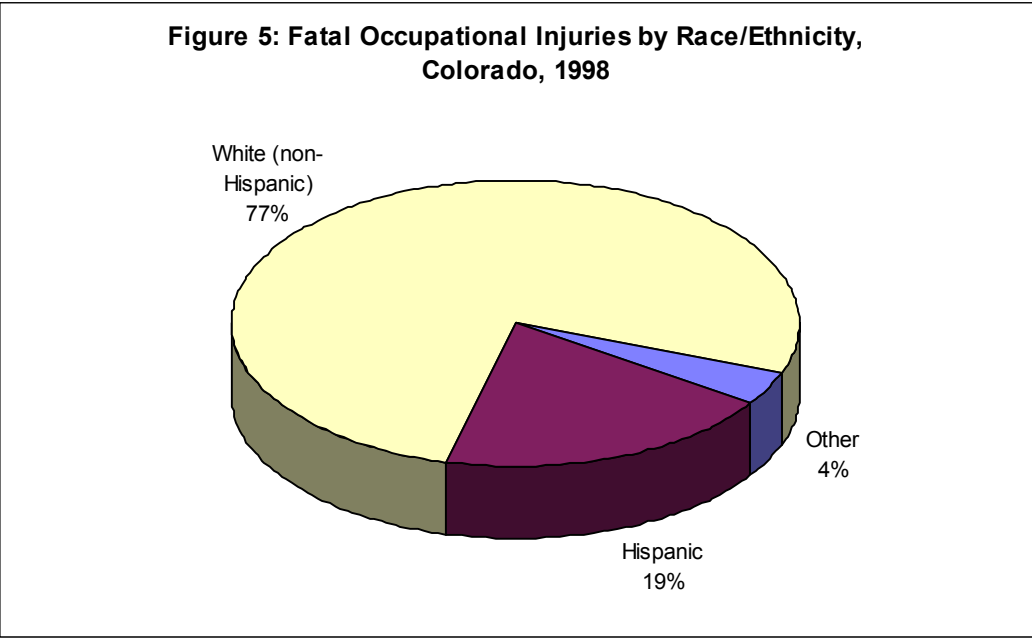
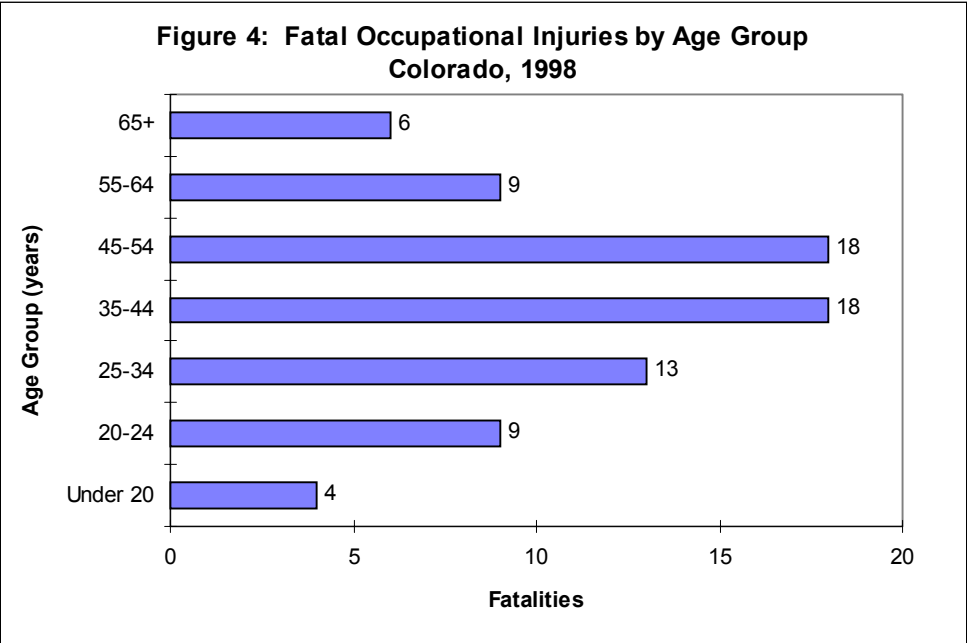
<sup>1</sup>See technical notes. An "\*" denotes fewer than three for that cell.

**Figure 2: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Employment Status  
Colorado, 1998**



**Figure 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Gender  
Colorado, 1998**





## Fatal Injuries by Injury Event

Transportation accidents have consistently led annual fatal event tallies for both Colorado and the nation. In Colorado, transportation accidents accounted for nearly half of Colorado's fatal injuries in 1998, or 49 percent. This compares to 44 percent nationwide. Transportation injuries encompass both highway and non-highway events (farm or industrial), and include accidents involving aircraft, trains, and pedestrians struck by moving vehicles. Worker deaths resulting from assaults were down from 1997. Among female fatalities in 1998, most working women (8 of 9) were injured in transportation accidents (4) and assaults and violent acts (4). (See Figures 6 through 8 and Tables 3 and 4).

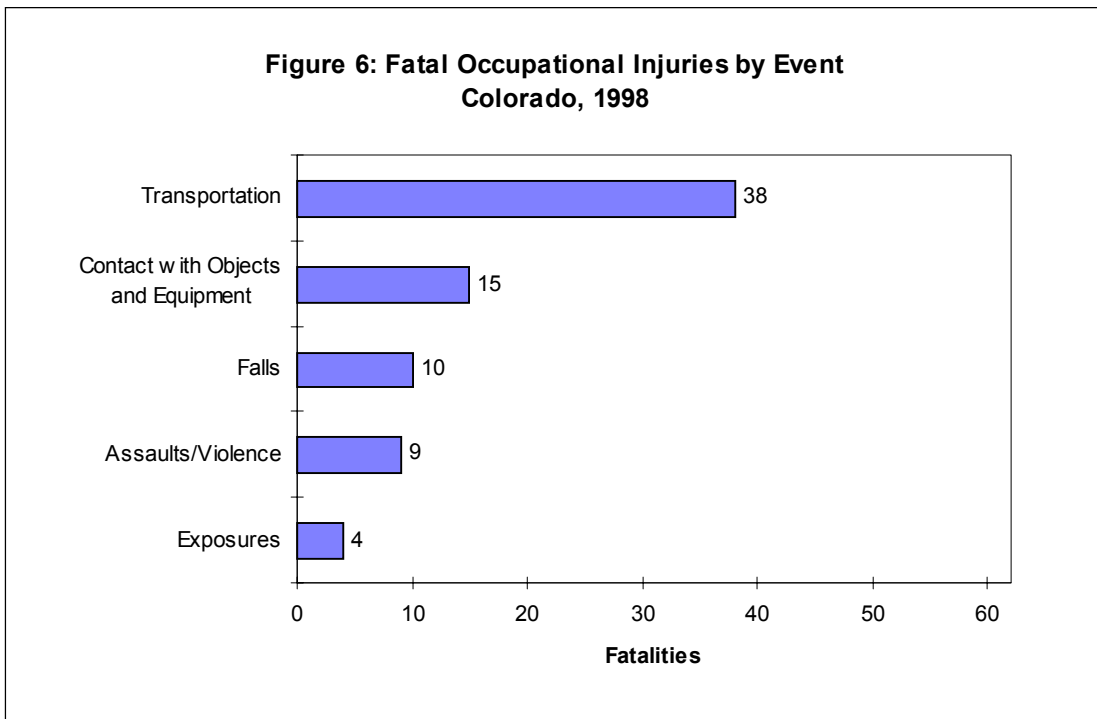


Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Injury Event, Colorado, 1994-1998<sup>1</sup>

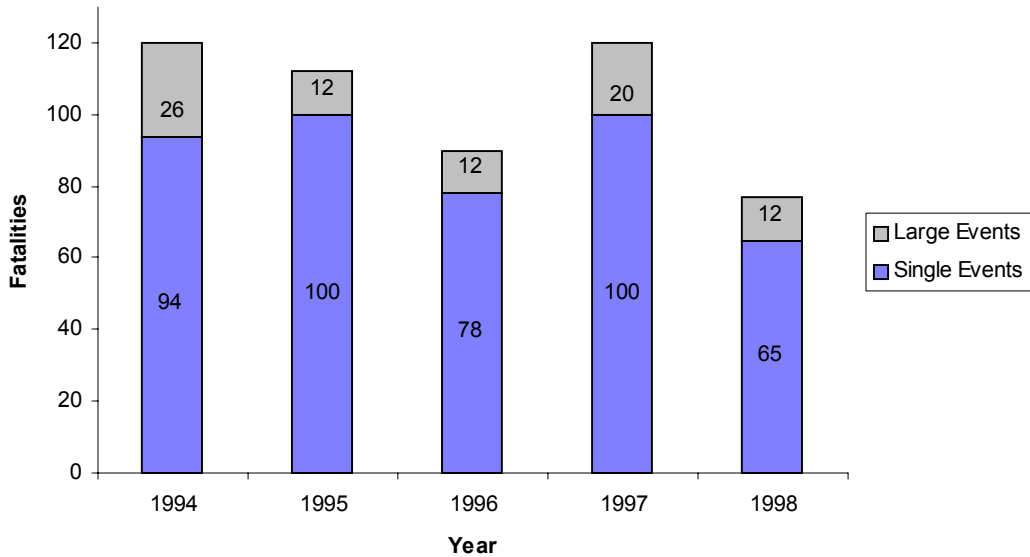
Event	Fatalities					%
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	N	N	N	N	N	
<b>Total</b> .....	120	112	90	120	77	100
<b>Transportation incidents</b> .....	42	48	42	58	38	49
Highway .....	28	21	20	29	28	36
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment .....	10	6	9	15	10	13
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming .....	*	*	4	8	7	9
Moving in intersection .....	*	3	3	5	*	*
Vehicle struck stationary object/equipment on side of road .....	6	5	4	3	4	5
Noncollision .....	11	9	6	11	12	16
Jack-knifed or overturned - no collision .....	8	9	5	11	12	16
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) .....	*	8	5	5	*	*
Noncollision accident .....	*	8	4	4	*	*
Overturned .....	*	7	3	4	*	*
Aircraft .....	8	11	6	21	3	4
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment .....	3	7	8	3	5	6
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b> .....	21	24	15	17	9	12
Homicides .....	12	14	8	10	7	9
Shooting .....	9	12	3	7	6	8
Self-inflicted injury .....	9	10	7	7	*	*
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b> .....	10	16	11	18	15	19
Struck by object .....	*	9	*	7	8	10
Struck by falling object .....	*	6	*	5	5	6
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects .....	6	6	8	7	4	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery .....	*	*	*	3	3	4
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
<b>Falls</b> .....	18	12	10	18	10	13
Fall to lower level .....	12	10	10	16	8	10
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
Fall from ladder .....	*	3	*	3	*	*
Fall from scaffold, staging .....	*	*	*	*	3	4
Fall from roof .....	3	3	*	3	*	*
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b> .....	14	10	11	7	4	5
Contact with electric current .....	7	5	7	4	4	5
<b>Other events</b> .....	15	*	*	*	*	*

<sup>1</sup>See technical notes. An "\*" denotes fewer than three for that cell.

**Table 4: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Large Events, Colorado, 1994-1998**

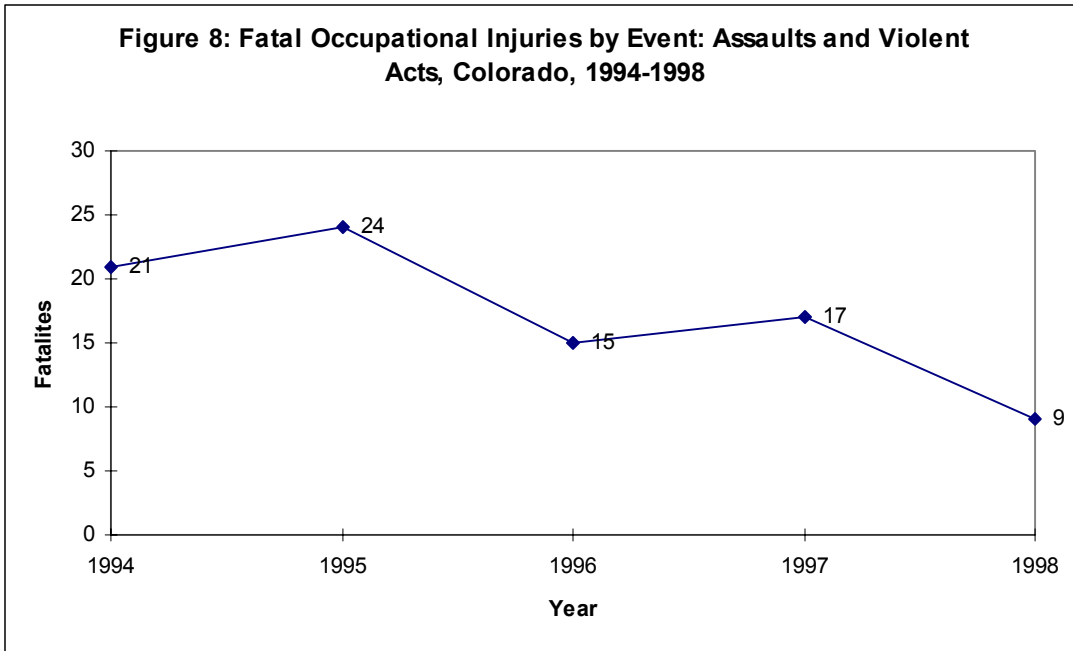
YEAR	EVENTS
1998	Four events of 2 fatalities each ..... total: 8
1997	Four events of 2 fatalities each; helicopter crash: 3 fatalities; plane crash: 9 fatalities .....total: 20
1996	Six events of 2 fatalities each ..... total: 12
1995	Three events of 2 fatalites each; plane crash: 3 fatalities; homicide: 3 fatalities ..... total: 12
1994	Six events of 2 fatalities each, forest fire: 14 fatalites ..... total: 26

**Figure 7: Fatality Trends and Large Events<sup>1</sup> by Year  
Colorado, 1994-1998**



<sup>1</sup> Large Events is a category in which two or more deaths occurred in a single accident or event (e.g. a transportation accident in which 2 people died - see Table 4 ).

Figure 8: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event: Assaults and Violent Acts, Colorado, 1994-1998



## Fatal Injuries by Industry

In Colorado, most fatal occupational injuries occurred in the construction industry, accounting for 26 percent of total injuries. For the United States, construction was also highest in total fatalities at 19 percent. Construction includes contractors, heavy construction, construction workers, and special tradesmen like electricians. (See Figure 9 and Table 5).

Figure 9: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Colorado, 1998

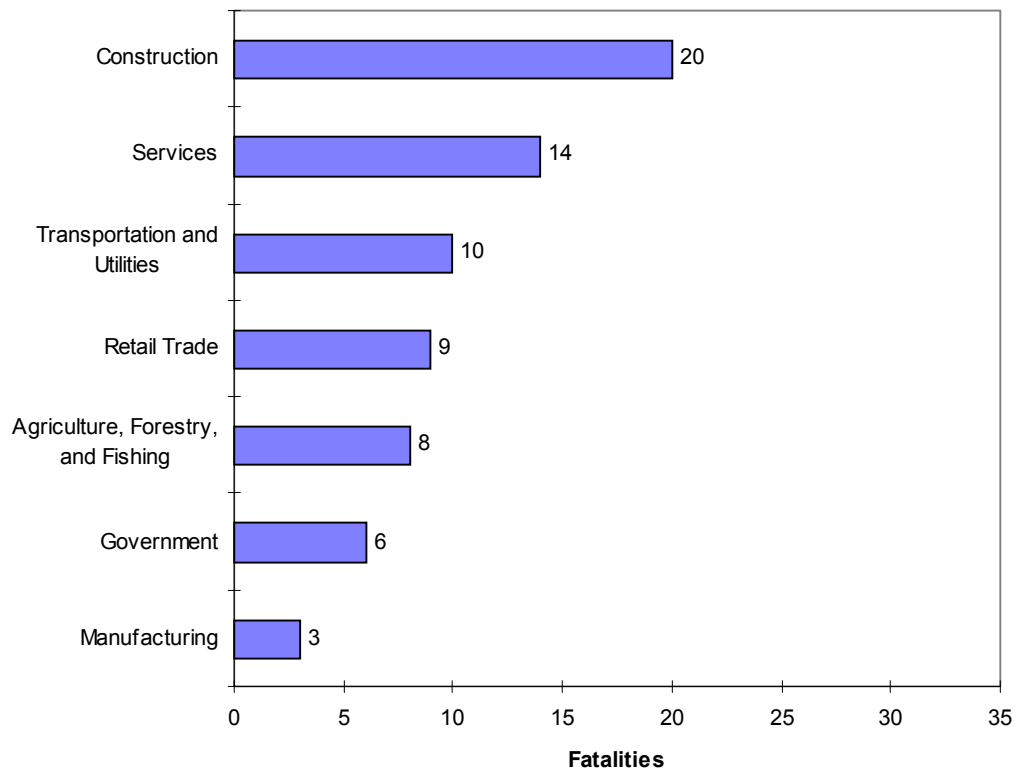


Table 5: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Colorado, 1994-1998<sup>1</sup>

Industry	Fatalities					%
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	N	N	N	N	N	
<b>Total</b> .....	120	112	90	120	77	100
<b>Private Industry</b> .....	90	94	75	100	71	92
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b> .....	16	19	10	15	8	10
Agricultural production - crops .....	9	8	4	9	*	*
General farms, primarily crop .....	4	8	*	8	*	*
Agricultural production - livestock .....	5	5	4	4	5	6
Livestock, except dairy and poultry .....	3	3	*	3	5	6
Agricultural services .....	*	*	*	*	3	4
<b>Mining</b> .....	*	*	*	*	4	5
<b>Construction</b> .....	15	16	15	30	20	26
Heavy Construction, except building .....	*	*	*	*	7	9
Heavy Construction, except highway .....	*	*	*	*	7	9
Water, sewer and utility lines .....	*	*	*	*	4	5
Heavy construction, nec .....	*	*	*	*	3	4
General building contractors .....	4	*	4	8	*	*
Residential building construction .....	*	*	*	5	*	*
Single-family housing const. ....	*	*	*	3	*	*
Special trades contractors .....	8	11	8	20	11	14
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
Miscellaneous special trade contractors ..	*	*	3	12	3	4
Excavation work .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
Special trade contractors, nec .....	*	*	*	4	*	*
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	12	6	5	5	3	4
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b> .....	15	17	10	21	10	13
Trucking and warehousing .....	11	3	6	12	7	9
Trucking and courier services, except air ..	10	3	6	12	6	8
Trucking, except local .....	*	3	6	12	5	6
Transportation by air .....	*	4	*	6	*	*
Air transportation, nonscheduled .....	*	*	*	5	*	*
<b>Wholesale trade</b> .....	5	3	4	3	*	*
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	7	8	8	8	9	12
Eating and drinking places .....	3	*	*	4	*	*
Eating places .....	*	*	*	4	*	*
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> .....	4	3	*	3	*	*
<b>Services</b> .....	12	19	20	14	14	18
Business services .....	*	4	7	3	3	4
Amusement and recreation services .....	*	5	*	3	*	*
Misc. amusement, recreation services. ...	*	3	*	3	*	*
Automotive repair, services and parking .....	*	*	*	*	4	5
<b>Government</b> .....	29	18	15	20	6	8

<sup>1</sup>See technical notes. An "\*" denotes fewer than three for that cell.

## Fatal Injuries by Occupation

The occupational category in which the most deaths occurred was operators, fabricators, and laborers. This classification includes transportation occupations, laborers of various types, and equipment operators. It accounted for 32 (40 percent) work-related fatal injuries — more than twice the number of deaths in the next highest category. The operators, fabricators, and laborers category was also highest for the United States at 36 percent of the total. The two worker activities accounting for the most injuries were vehicle drivers and constructing, repairing and cleaning. Vehicle drivers or operators includes long-distance trucking, automobiles, construction vehicles, and pilots of aircraft. Constructing, repairing and cleaning includes assembling, installing, maintenance, and painting. (See Figures 10 and 11, and Table 6)

Figure 10: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Colorado, 1998

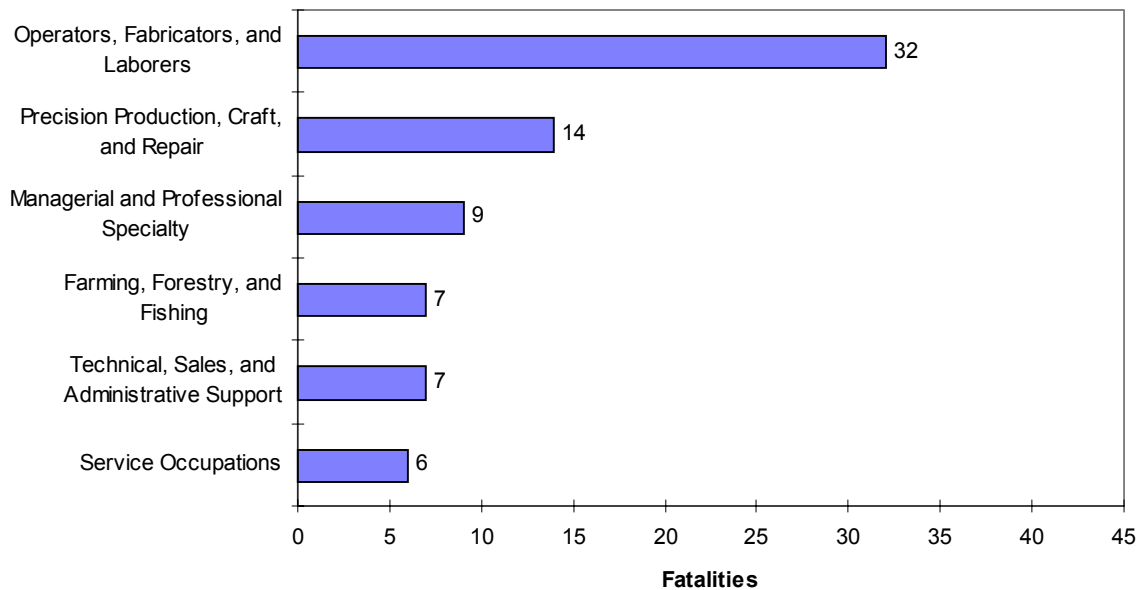
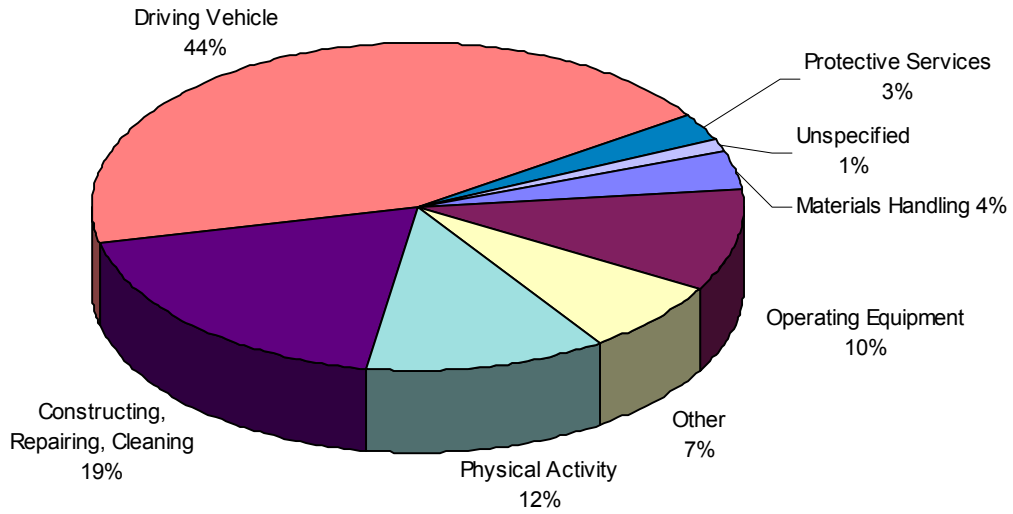


Table 6: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Colorado, 1994-1998<sup>1</sup>

Occupation	Fatalities					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	N	N	N	N	N	%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>120</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Managerial and professional specialty</b> .....	16	15	15	19	9	12
Executive, administrative, and managerial .....	9	11	7	9	7	9
Administrators and officials, public administration .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments ....	*	*	*	4	*	*
Managers and administrators, nec .....	*	*	*	*	3	4
Professional specialty .....	7	4	8	10	*	*
Health assessment and treating occupations .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
Registered nurses .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
<b>Technical, sales, and administrative support</b> .....	18	15	13	12	7	9
Technicians and related support occupations .....	6	10	*	7	*	*
Technicians; except health, engineering, and science .	5	9	*	6	*	*
Airplane pilots and navigators .....	4	7	*	6	*	*
Sales occupations .....	9	4	10	3	5	6
<b>Service occupations</b> .....	19	11	4	11	6	8
Protective service occupations .....	17	6	*	6	4	5
Police and detectives, including supervisors .....	*	3	*	3	*	*
Police and detectives, public services .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
Guards, including supervisors .....	*	*	*	3	3	4
Guards and police, except public service .....	*	*	*	*	3	4
Service occupations, except protective and household ....	*	5	*	5	*	*
Personal service occupations .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
<b>Farming, forestry, and fishing</b> .....	13	15	9	14	7	9
Farming operators and managers .....	5	7	6	6	3	4
Farmers, except horticultural .....	*	*	5	6	3	4
Other agricultural and related occupations .....	8	7	3	8	3	4
Farm occupations, except managerial .....	7	5	3	8	3	4
Farm workers .....	7	5	3	7	3	4
<b>Precision production, craft, and repair</b> .....	18	16	13	17	14	18
Mechanics and repairers .....	4	*	3	7	3	4
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors .....	*	*	3	7	*	*
Construction trades .....	11	10	8	8	6	8
Construction trades, except supervisors .....	7	6	7	7	5	6
Carpenters and apprentices .....	*	*	*	3	*	*
Extractive occupations .....	*	*	*	*	4	5
Mining machine operators .....	*	*	*	*	3	4
<b>Operators, fabricators, and laborers</b> .....	28	32	31	40	32	42
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	16	19	18	24	16	21
Motor vehicle operators .....	15	15	11	19	13	17
Truck drivers .....	15	10	10	18	12	16
Material moving equipment operators .....	*	4	5	5	3	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	7	11	11	16	14	18
Construction laborers .....	*	5	5	12	9	12
Laborers, except construction .....	*	3	4	3	4	5
<b>Military occupations</b> .....	4	3	5	7	*	*

<sup>1</sup>See technical notes. An “\*” denotes fewer than three for that cell.

Figure 11: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Activity  
Colorado, 1998



Report continued on next page

## Fatal Injuries by Nature of Injury

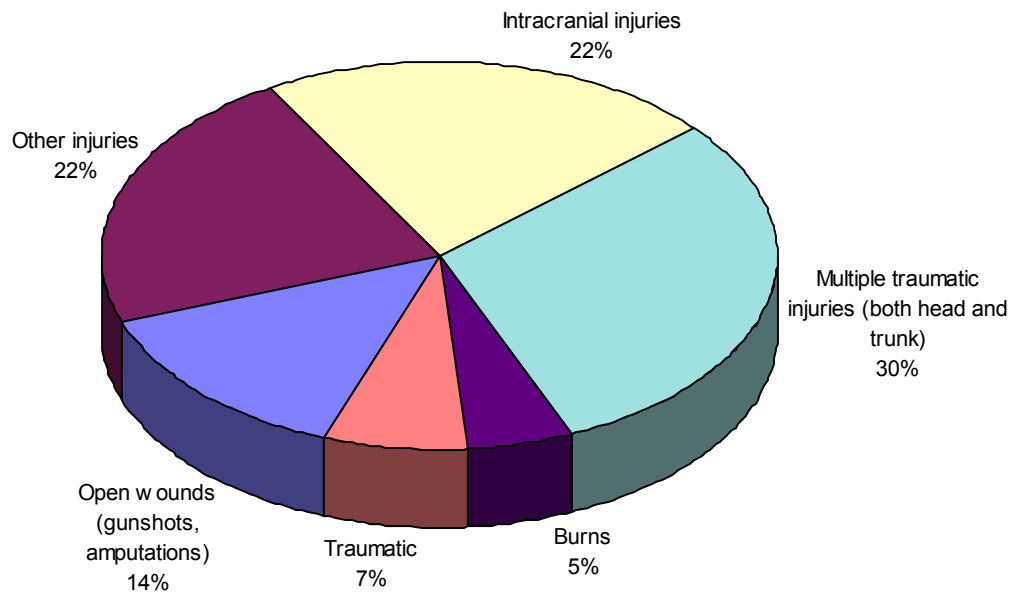
The nature or type of fatal injury most commonly occurring was multiple traumatic injuries, such as those resulting from a high-speed vehicular accident. However, intracranial injuries, internal injuries, and open wounds were also common. The most common sources of fatal injury were motor vehicles (accounting for 49 percent). Other significant sources were structures (like scaffolding from which a worker falls), bullets, and machinery. (See Table 7 and Figure 12.)

**Table 7: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source of Injury, Colorado, 1998**

Source of Injury Fatalities	N	%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>77</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Machinery</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Construction, logging, and mining machinery .....	3	4
Loaders .....	3	4
<b>Parts and materials</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
Building material—solid elements .....	5	7
Pipes, ducts, tubing .....	3	4
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Structures and surfaces</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	9	12
Floors .....	6	8
Ground .....	3	4
<b>Vehicles</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>49</b>
Air vehicles .....	3	4
Highway vehicles .....	34	44
Automobile .....	11	14
Truck .....	22	29
<b>Other sources</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
Ammunition - bullets .....	7	9
<b>Not listed</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>1</sup>See technical notes. An “\*” denotes fewer than three for that cell.

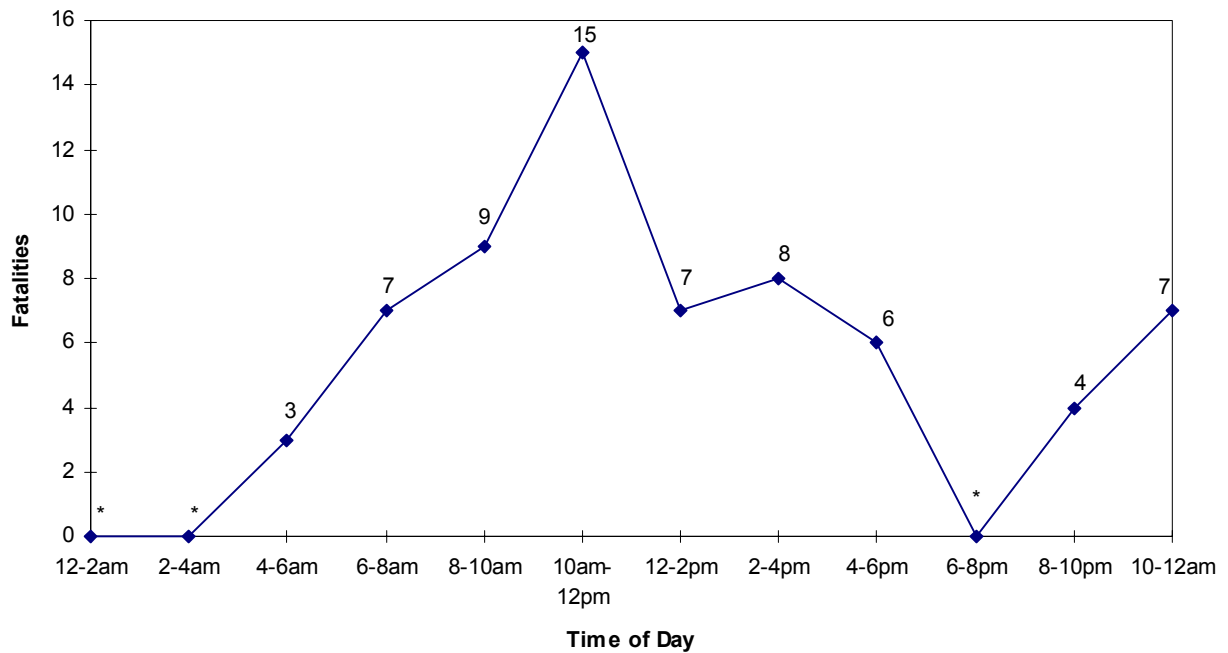
**Figure 12: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature of Injury  
Colorado, 1998**



## Time of Fatal Injuries

Fatal occupational injuries in 1998 occurred most often between 10:00 am and 12:00 pm. By day of the week, the majority of injuries leading to death occurred on Friday. By month, August had the most injuries leading to death with 13. (See Figures 13 through 15)

Figure 13: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Time of Day Colorado, 1998



\* fewer than three events in the category.

Figure 14: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Day of the Week  
Colorado, 1998

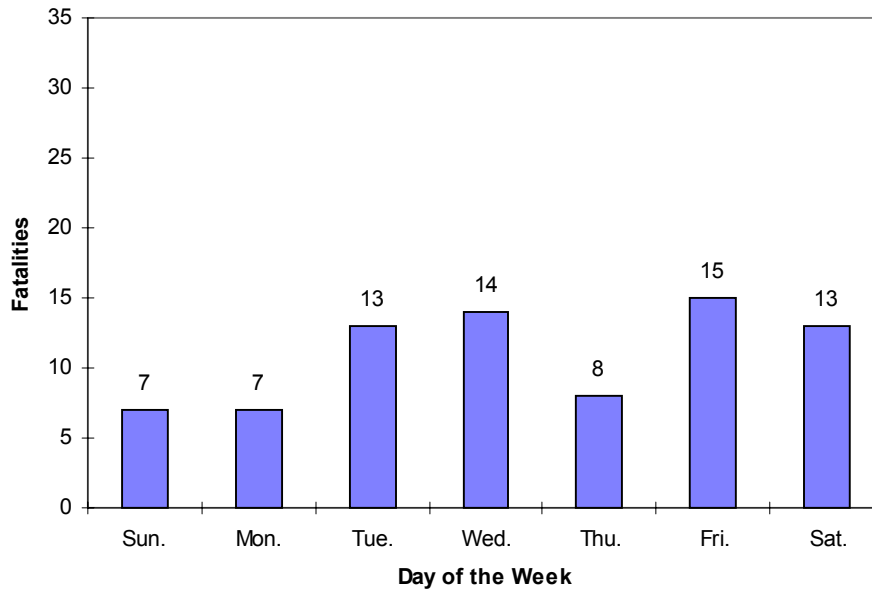
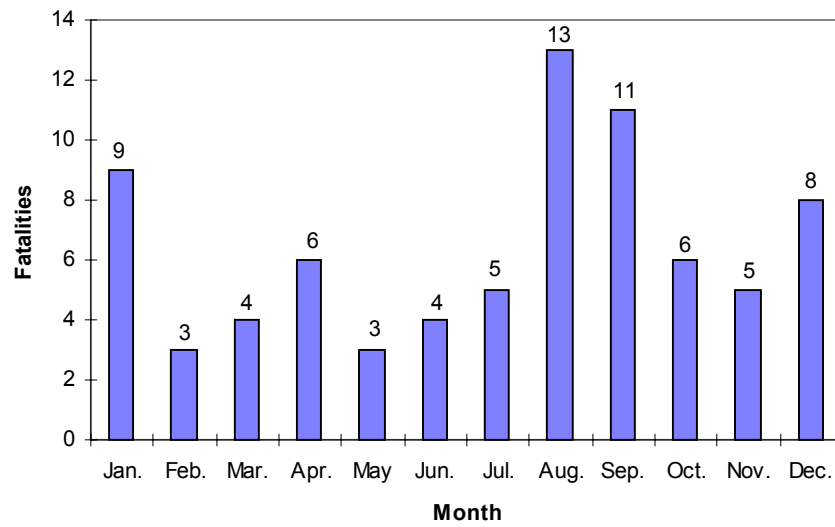


Figure 15: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Month, Colorado, 1998



## Place of Fatal Injuries

Colorado's work-related fatal injuries predominantly occurred on the streets and highways. Also common were injuries taking place in industrial locations, such as those events occurring in factories, construction sites and warehouses. Construction accidents may be included in more than one category depending on the job site, such as an industrial versus a residential location. By county, Adams had the most fatal injuries with 7. Arapahoe, El Paso and Weld counties ranked second for total worker deaths with 6 each, and Denver was third with 5. (See Figure 16, Table 8, and Map 1)

**Figure 16: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Place of Occurrence  
Colorado, 1998**

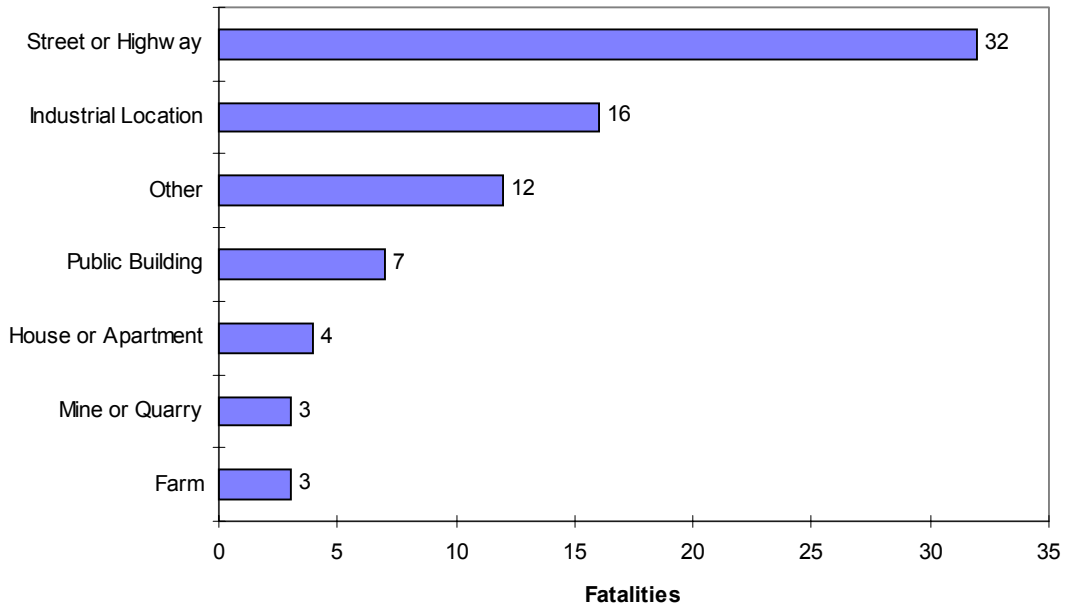


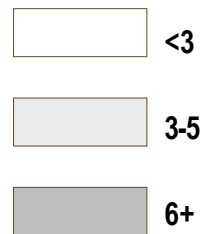
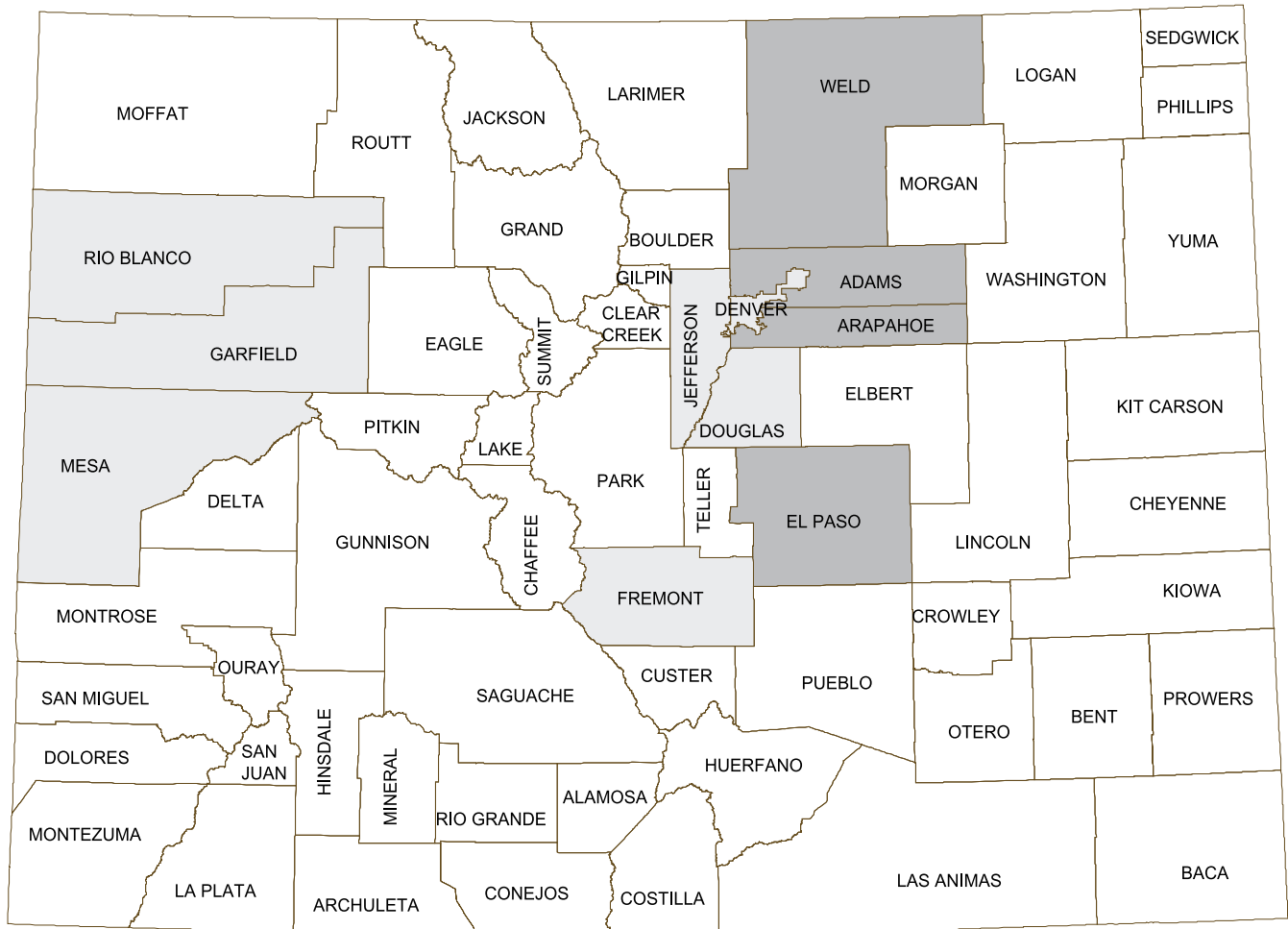
Table 8: Fatal Occupational Injuries by County, Colorado, 1994-1998

County <sup>1</sup>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Adams	9	6	*	6	7
Arapahoe	7	9	5	11	6
Bent	*	5	*	*	*
Boulder	3	*	4	*	*
Chaffee	3	*	3	*	*
Denver	12	5	7	14	5
Douglas	3	3	*	4	4
Eagle	*	6	4	*	*
El Paso	11	9	10	15	6
Fremont	*	3	*	*	3
Garfield	16	*	3	*	4
Jefferson	7	9	7	*	4
La Plata	*	4	*	*	*
Las Animas	*	*	*	3	*
Larimer	4	4	7	4	*
Mesa	4	*	*	*	3
Montrose	4	*	*	9	*
Pitkin	3	3	*	*	*
Prowers	*	*	*	3	*
Pueblo	*	4	5	6	*
Rio Blanco	*	*	*	*	3
Summit	4	*	*	*	*
Weld	6	*	6	5	6

<sup>1</sup> Only those counties with 3 or more fatal injuries occurring are shown.

Note: An "\*" denotes fewer than three for that cell.

**Map 1: Fatal Occupational Injuries by County of Occurrence, Colorado 1998**



## Technical Notes

- ◆ Tables showing fatality data for 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 do so for comparative purposes only, and may not include all subcategories published for those years.
- ◆ Industry classification is according to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.
- ◆ The “other” category, when shown, includes all elements in a particular category where the information was either not known, or unable to be shown due to confidentiality considerations.
- ◆ Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- ◆ Table totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.
- ◆ Occupational classifications are based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Census Bureau.
- ◆ Classifications for the nature, source, part, and event are based on the 1990 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.
- ◆ The source for Colorado and national fatality rate information is the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1998. For more information, please contact BLS or CFOI Colorado.
- ◆ An “\*” indicates fewer than three in a category.
- ◆ Wage and salary workers may include volunteers.



## **Acknowledgments**

The Colorado CFOI program wishes to gratefully acknowledge the people and agencies who helped make this report possible:

Colorado County Coroners

Colorado Division of Workers' Compensation

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Bonny Hathaway, Fatal Accident Reporting System Analyst, CDOT

Lyle McKenzie, Occupational Epidemiology Program, CDPHE