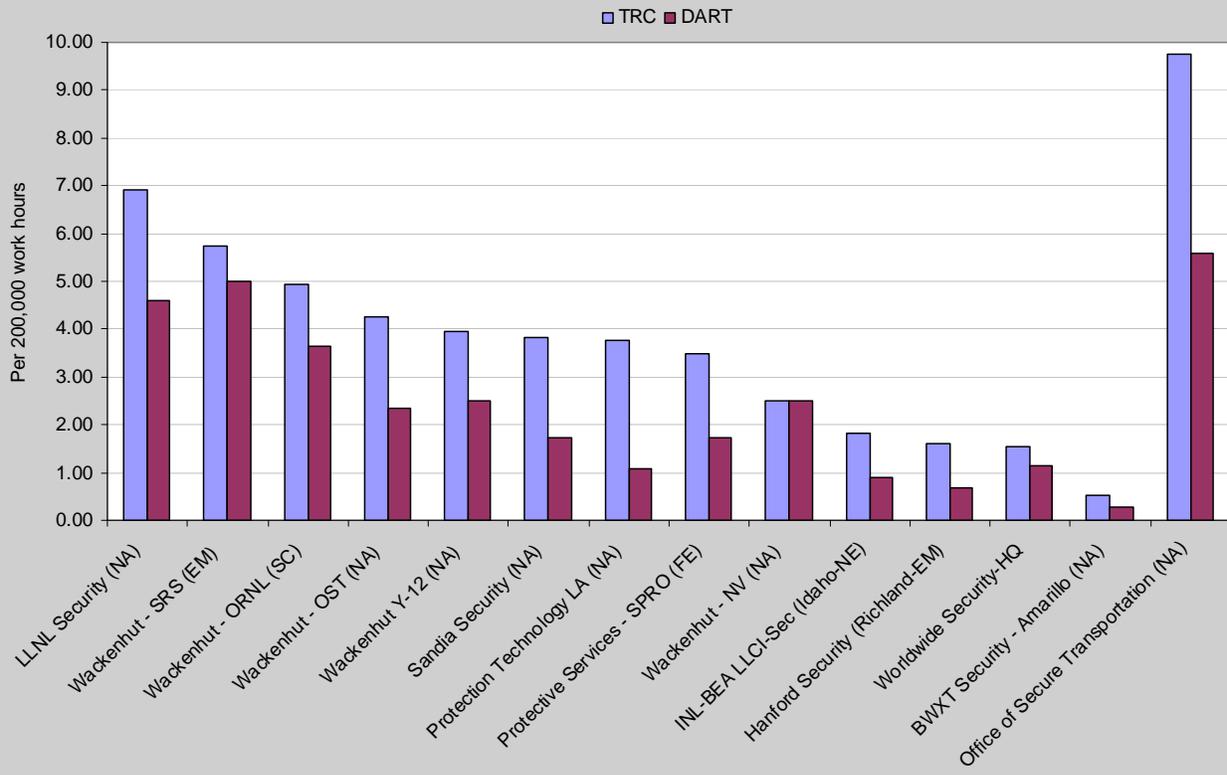


**Figure 1: DOE Protective Force Injury/Illness Reporting**



Sites with over 400,000 work hours; Data as of 11/5/2008

**Table 1: Protective Force Injuries by Activity**

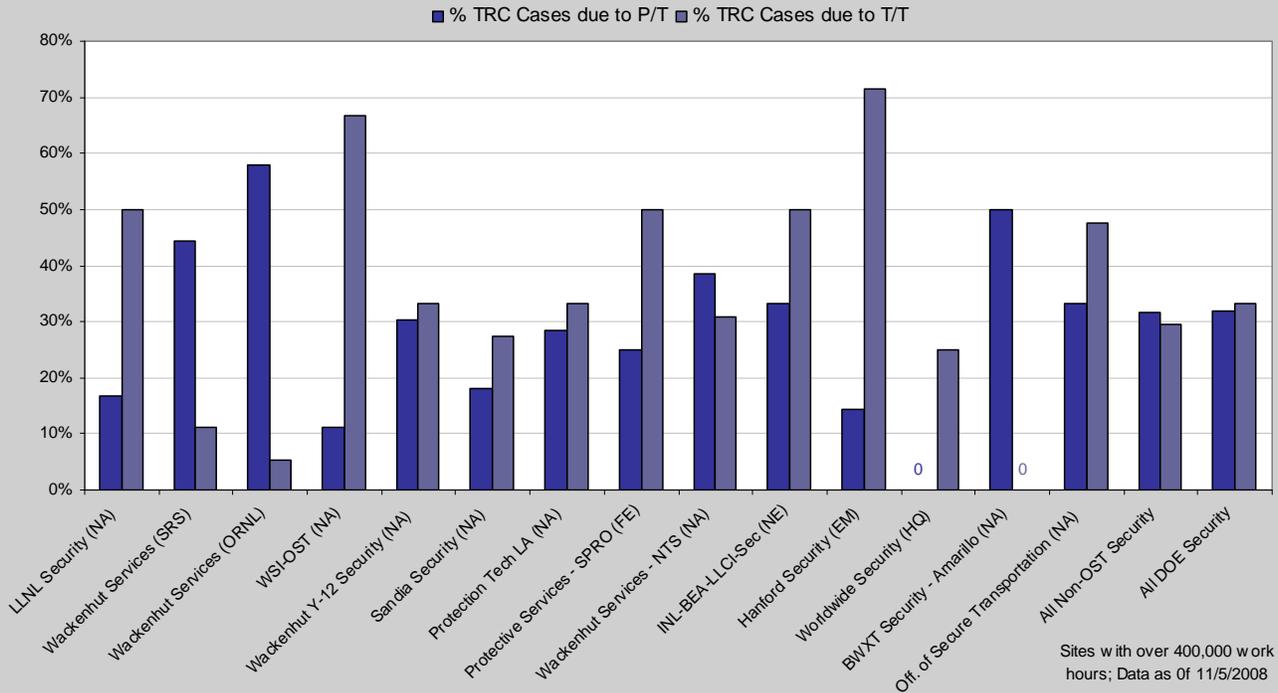
Security Activity	Non-OST	OST
Routine Duties	22%	2%(*)
<b>Physical Training</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>33%</b>
Tactical Training	29%	48%
Other	17%	17%

(\*) Includes the 20 scabies events counted as a single event, without which this number would be zero.

From Figure 1, Table 1, and other analysis we see:

- Training activities, both physical and tactical, account for the majority of the injuries.
- Vehicles account for a large portion of the injuries incurred during routine duties.
- Assessing data quality, OST appears to be accurately reporting.
- Data anomalies in many of the other organizations need to be investigated further.
- When DART and TRC rates are the same, it may mean that all injuries are serious, all information is not being captured, or there are very few injuries to report.

**Figure 2: DOE Protective Force  
Physical Fitness Training vs. Tactical Training Site Comparisons**

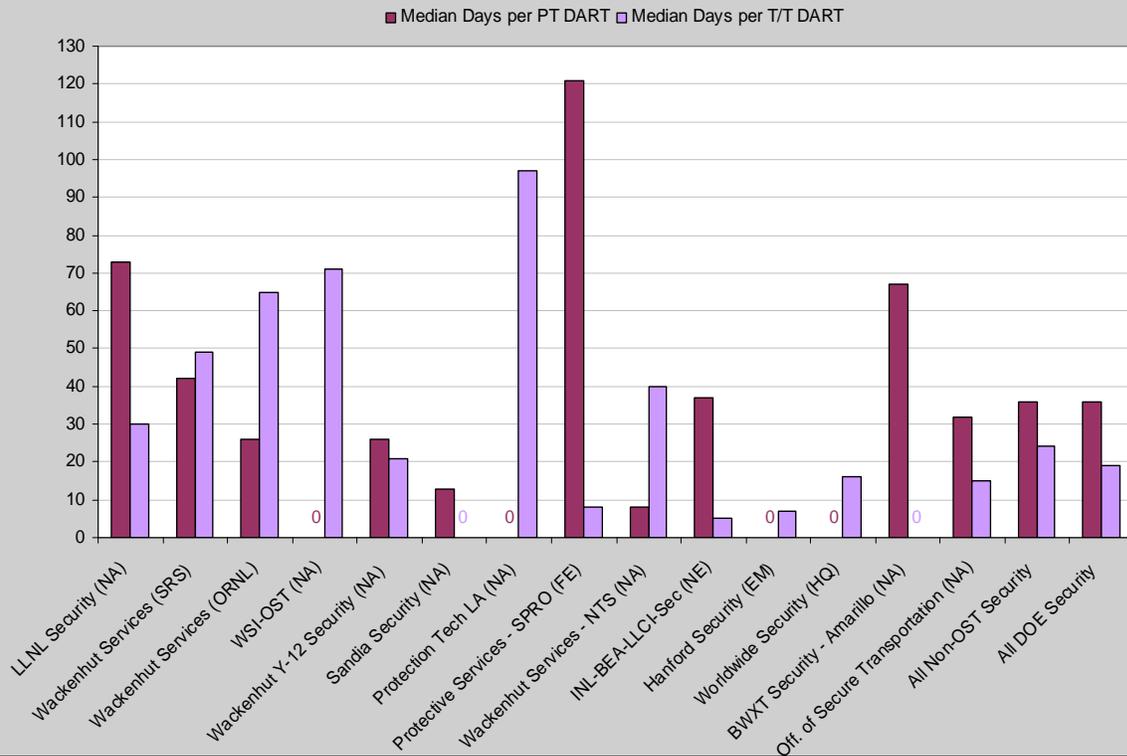
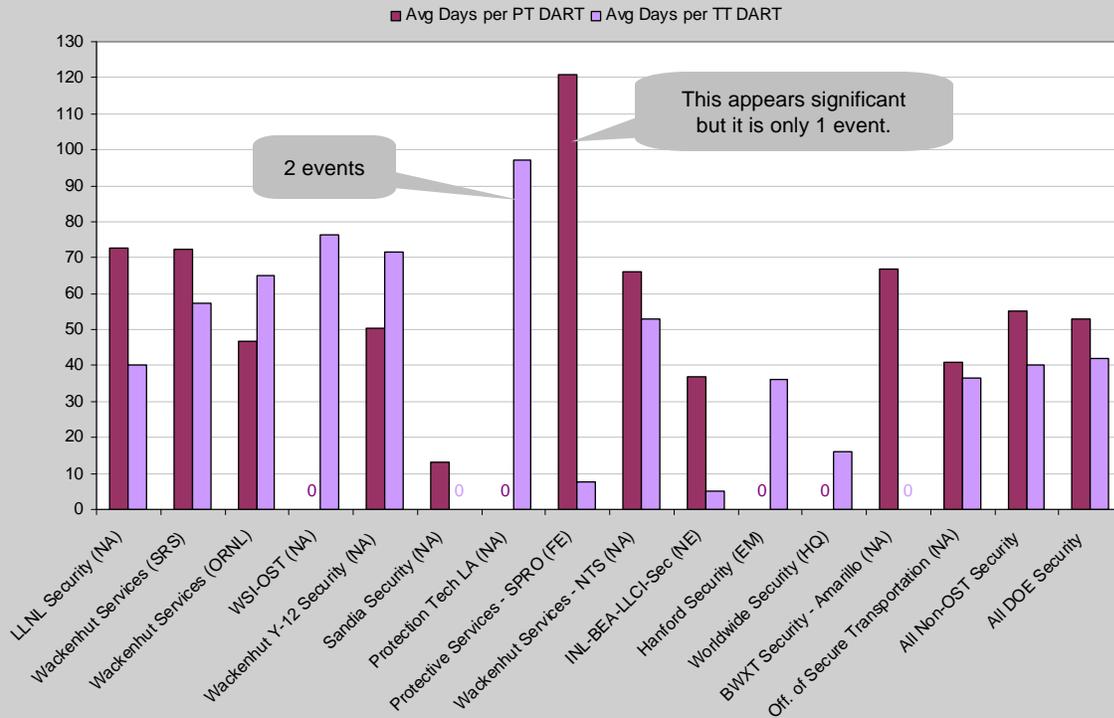


For the Protective Force DOE-wide, the percentage of Physical Fitness and Tactical Training injuries is similar (26% to 24%). However, there is a wide divergence between site as to whether they categorize training injuries as Physical or Tactical Training related. For example,

Hanford Security	0% P/T	86% T/T
Pantex Security	50% P/T	0% T/T

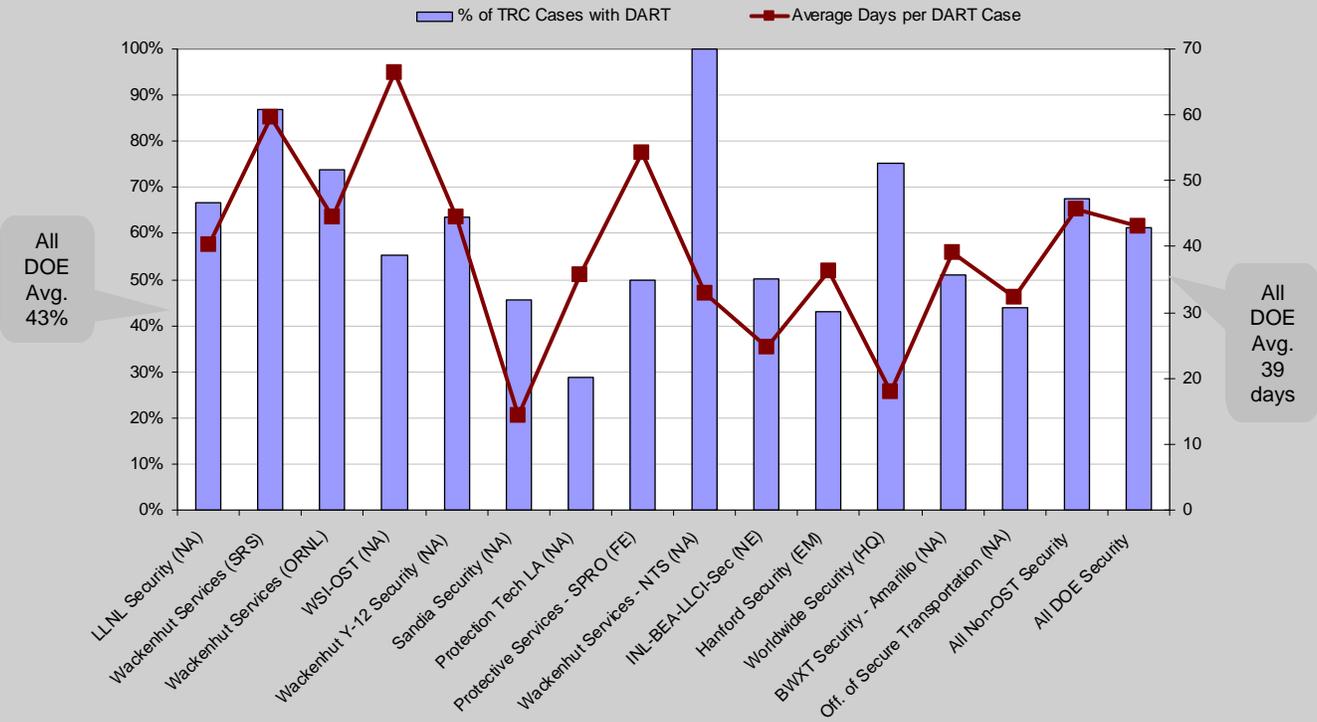
It is not clear exactly why this disparity exists. It could be due to differing operational models, reporting practices, or some other reason.

**Figure 3 and 4: DOE Protective Force Physical Training vs. Tactical Training DART Comparisons**



When training injuries result in lost time, P/T injuries are on average more severe than T/T injuries (61 vs. 48 days)

**Figure 5: DOE Protective Force Site Comparisons on the Impact of Physical Fitness Training (PT)**



All DOE Avg. 43%

All DOE Avg. 39 days

DART data must be viewed circumspectly because:

- In many cases the DART figure is merely an estimate, at any time of reporting, of how long the employee may be away.
- DART information is rarely updated to reflect the actual duration.
- DOE stops counting DART once the number reaches 180 days.