1 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Total recordable incidence rate formula?

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2 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

What does the 200,000-hour base represent?

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3 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

What goes in the DART rate numerator?

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4 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Severity rate counts what?

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5 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Allowed hours at level L with a 90 dBA criterion and 5 dB exchange?

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6 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Noise dose formula?

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2 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

100 full-time workers x 40 hours a week x 50 weeks.

Safety math: incidence rate

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1 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Recordable cases x 200,000 / hours worked.

Safety math: incidence rate

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4 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Days lost or charged x 200,000 / hours worked.

Safety math: severity rate

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3 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Cases with days away, restricted work or job transfer. Count cases, not days.

Safety math: DART rate

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6 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

D = 100 x sum of (time at each level / allowed time at that level), in percent.

Noise dose (general acoustics)

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5 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

T = 8 / 2^((L - 90) / 5). 95 dBA allows 4 h; 100 dBA allows 2 h.

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.52, Table D-2

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7 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Two equal noise sources combine to how much more?

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8 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Point source in open air: level change when distance doubles?

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9 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Fall clearance stack, measured from the anchor?

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10 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

NIOSH lifting equation load constant (US units)?

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11 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Lifting index formula and meaning above 1.0?

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12 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Flow through a duct?

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8 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Falls about 6 dB.

General acoustics

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7 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

About 3 dB more than one alone. Ten equal sources add 10 dB.

Decibel addition (general acoustics)

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10 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

51 lb. RWL = 51 x HM x VM x DM x AM x FM x CM.

NIOSH lifting equation

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9 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Free fall + deceleration + harness stretch + D-ring to feet + safety margin.

Fall clearance (method)

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12 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

Q (cfm) = V (fpm) x A (sq ft).

Ventilation (general principle)

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11 / 12 · Mathematical Calculations

LI = load / RWL. Above 1.0, more workers are at risk; redesign by priority.

NIOSH lifting equation

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