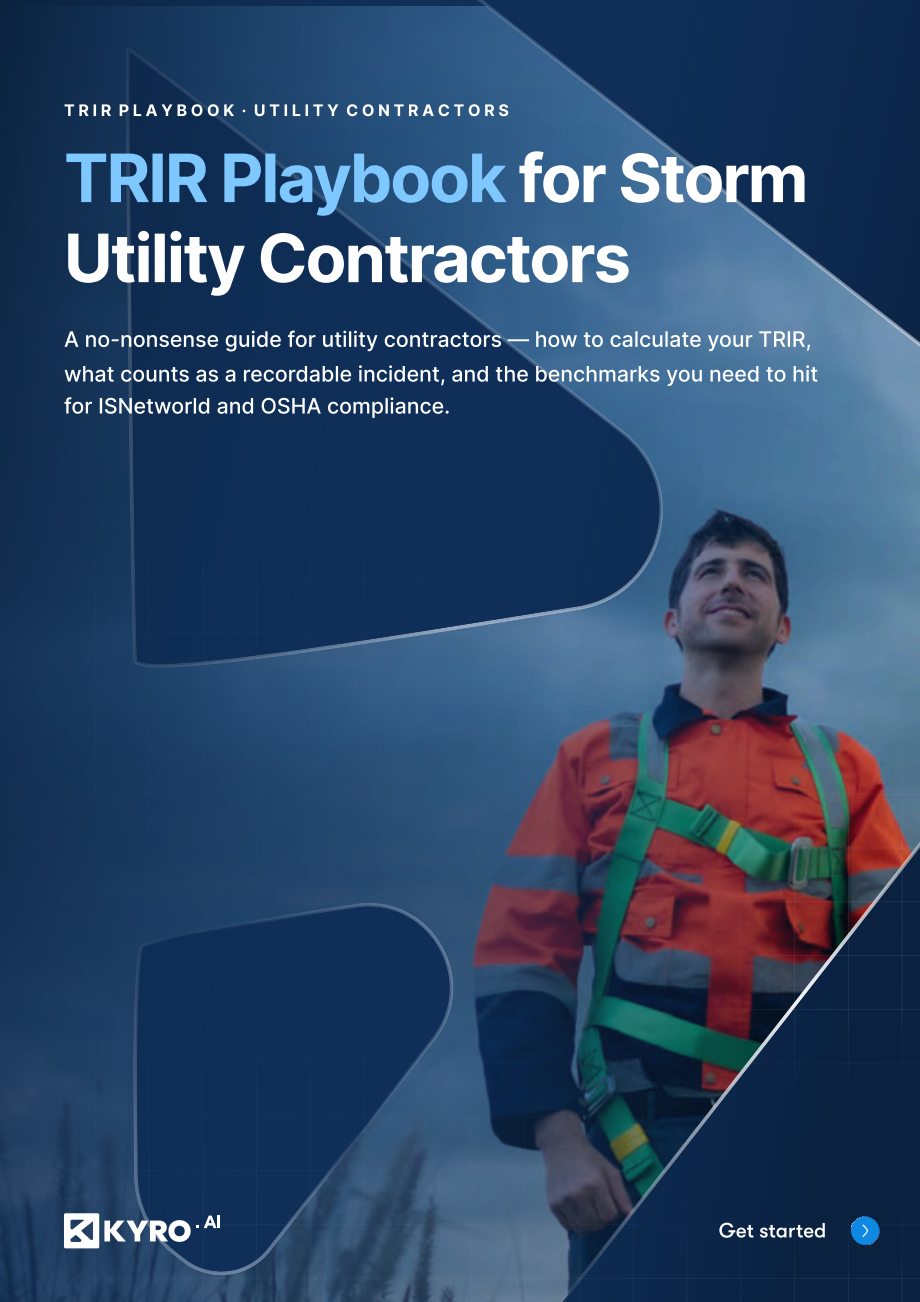
TRIR PLAYBOOK · UTILITY CONTRACTORS

TRIR Playbook for Storm Utility Contractors

A no-nonsense guide for utility contractors — how to calculate your TRIR, what counts as a recordable incident, and the benchmarks you need to hit for ISNetworld and OSHA compliance.



KYRO · AI

Get started

TRIR Calculation Made Simple

If you've ever sat down with an OSHA 300 log, a calculator, and a mild sense of dread, this one's for you.

Most utility contractors didn't get into the business to crunch safety statistics. You got in because you're good at keeping the lights on, the gas flowing, and the water running.

Prequalification platforms will display it to every potential client you've ever wanted to work for. So, let's make sure you know how to calculate it and most importantly, how to use it strategically.

THE FORMULA

your safety grade

$$\frac{\text{Recordable Incidents} \times 200{,}000}{\text{Total Hours Worked}} = \text{TRIR}$$

YOUR SAFETY GRADE

Win Contractors

It affects whether you win contracts prequalification platforms display it to every potential client you've ever wanted to work for.

Qualify for Insurance

It decides whether you qualify for insurance at a rate you can actually afford.

Access Infrastructure

It determines whether major utilities will let you anywhere near their infrastructure.

What Exactly is TRIR?

If you've ever sat down with an OSHA 300 log, a calculator, and a mild sense of dread — this one's for you. Most utility contractors didn't get into the business to crunch safety statistics. You got in because you're good at keeping the lights on, the gas flowing, and the water running.

But here's the thing: your TRIR — your Total Recordable Incident Rate — is one of the most powerful numbers in your business. So let's make sure you know how to calculate it and, most importantly, how to use it strategically.

TRIR is the Total Recordable Incident Rate — a standardized safety metric used to measure the frequency of recordable workplace injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees over a one-year period.

WHY 200,000? THAT FIGURE ISN'T ARBITRARY.

100	×	40	×	50	=	200,000
EMPLOYEES		HRS/WEEK		WEEKS/YR		BASELINE HOURS

Essentially, the total hours 100 full-time workers would log in a year. It's the industry's way of creating an apples-to-apples comparison between a 5-person crew and a 5,000-person workforce.

Example Calculation

Your crew worked a combined 85,000 hours last year.
You had 3 recordable incidents.

(3 × 200,000) ÷ 85,000 = 7.06. That's a **High TRIR** Many utility clients won't touch a contractor above 3.0. Some won't go above 1.5. **The lower, the better.**

Calculate your TRIR in seconds and gain a clearer view of your safety performance.

Try now→

THE TRICKY PART

What Counts as Recordable?

This is the question that trips up more utility contractors than any other. **Not every injury, illness, or near-miss gets recorded.** OSHA's criteria are specific — and knowing them can save you from inflating your TRIR unnecessarily or, worse, underreporting and facing penalties.

AN INCIDENT IS RECORDABLE IF IT RESULTS IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING

- **Days away from work** — even one day
- **Restricted work or job transfer** — your lineman can't climb but can do paperwork
- **Medical treatment beyond first aid** — prescription medications, stitches, physical therapy, etc.
- **Loss of consciousness** — even briefly
- **Diagnosis of a significant work-related illness or injury** — even if it doesn't require treatment beyond first aid

WHAT'S NOT RECORDABLE :

- **Days away from work** — even one day
- **Restricted work or job transfer** — your lineman can't climb but can do paperwork
- **Mental health conditions** that are not formally diagnosed by a healthcare professional

⚠ The Gray Area That Kills Utility Contractors

A worker sprains his wrist on the job. The ER gives him ibuprofen and sends him home — probably not recordable. But if the doctor recommends he avoid heavy lifting for two weeks? That's restricted work — recordable. Train your supervisors on this line.

SIDE BY SIDE

First Aid vs. OSHA 300 Recordable

Feature	NOT Recordable (First Aid)	RECORDABLE (OSHA 300)
Medication	Over-the-counter (Advil, Tylenol) at non-prescription strength.	Any prescription-strength meds, even if just handed to the worker.
Wound Care	Bandages, butterfly bandages, Steri-Strips.	Sutures, staples, or surgical glue to close a wound.
Imaging	X-rays or MRIs that come back negative.	Any injury resulting in Lost Time or Restricted Duty.
Support	Non-rigid supports (Ace bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts).	Rigid devices or casts used to immobilize a body part.
Imaging	Removing a loose object from the eye with cotton swab or irrigation.	Removing embedded objects (requires medically specialised tools).
Support	Physical Therapy evaluation only.	Actual PT treatments — one or more sessions.
Injections	Tetanus shots.	All other vaccines or medicinal injections (e.g.cortisone).

$16,550

Max penalty per Record keeping violation (jan 2026)

$165,514

If OSHA finds willful misclassification of a recordable as first aid.

1 day

Away from work is enough To make a case recordable.

More practically...

If a client or prequalification platform discovers a discrepancy, you can lose your approved contractor status. Accuracy matters more than a good number.

STEP BY STEP

The TRIR Calculation Process

Let's walk through this methodically — the way your safety manager, or you wearing that hard hat, should approach it at year-end.

Count Your Recordable Incidents

Pull your OSHA 300 Log. Every case that was checked under any of the columns. Days Away from Work, Restricted Work, Other Recordable Cases, and their counts. Add them up. That's your numerator. If you had no recordable incidents: congratulations. :) Your numerator is 0 and your TRIR is 0. That's a beautiful thing.

01

Calculate Your Total Hours Worked

This is where utility contractors often stumble. You need actual hours worked and not hours paid, not hours scheduled.

✓ Include

- Overtime
- All field crews, office staff, drivers, supervisors
- Subcontractor hours — **only** if those subs are under your direct supervision and you control their safety program

× Exclude

- Vacation
- Sick time
- Holidays

Hours not actually worked don't count.

02

Pull this from your payroll system. If you're running multiple crews across multiple projects, someone needs to aggregate this.

If your payroll system tracks paid hours only, subtract out PTO and holiday hours.

Why 16-Hour Shifts Break the Math

In the utility sector, "Blue Sky" days are for maintenance, but "Storm Days" are for survival. For storm contractors, your TRIR isn't just a safety stat; it's your ticket to the next Master Service Agreement (MSA). When a deployment hits, your risk profile changes instantly. Here is how to protect your rating during a surge:

The Denominator Advantage

During a storm, your "Total Hours Worked" (the denominator) spikes. If you are tracking every hour — including the massive overtime logged by 16-hour shifts — you actually provide yourself a "buffer" against the statistical impact of a single minor incident. Remember: if you don't track every OT hour accurately, you are artificially inflating your own TRIR.

The Fatigue "Red Zone"

Statistics show that incidents spike after the 10th hour of a shift and the 7th consecutive day of work. While OSHA doesn't give you a "pass" because it's an emergency, savvy contractors use digital tools (like KYRO AI) to monitor crew fatigue and rotate "high-consequence" tasks to the freshest crews.

The "Traveler" Trap

In the rush to scale, contractors often bring on "travelers" or sub-crews. Remember: if you provide the supervision, the equipment, and the daily work orders, you likely "own" their safety record for the week. Don't let a sub-contractor's lack of PPE training wreck a TRIR you've spent three years building.

Restricted Duty on the Road

If a worker suffers a recordable injury in a remote storm zone, don't just send them home. By providing "Restricted Duty" tasks at the staging area (such as gear inspections or JHA auditing), you keep the incident out of the DART (Days Away) category. It remains a recordable, but it keeps your "Lost Time" metrics clean for utility auditors.

Apply & Benchmark 03

Let's walk through this methodically — the way your safety manager, or you wearing that hard hat, should approach it at year-end.

Apply the Formula

$$\frac{\text{Recordable Incidents} \times 200{,}000}{\text{Total Hours Worked}} = \text{TRIR}$$

YOUR SAFETY GRADE

03

Compare to Your Industry Benchmark

This context matters enormously. A TRIR of 2.5 might sound high, but if the industry's average for your specific NAICS code is 4.1, you're actually doing well. If the average is 1.8, you've got work to do.

04

STAT CLARIFICATION

TRIR VS EMR

While TRIR is your main safety "grade," it's often confused with your EMR (Experience Modification Rate). Both are used by utility clients to vet you, but they measure different things. You can have a "bad" TRIR from one minor injury but still have a "good" EMR if that injury didn't cost the insurer much. Utility clients usually require both below a threshold.

TRIR

WHO TRACKS IT?
OSHA

WHAT IT MEASURES
Incident Frequency (how often)

TIMEFRAME
1 Calendar Year

BUSINESS IMPACT
Prequalification & Bidding

EMR

WHO TRACKS IT?
Insurance Carriers NCCI)

WHAT IT MEASURES
Claim Severity (how much it cost)

TIMEFRAME
3-Year Rolling Average

BUSINESS IMPACT
Workers' Comp Premiums

What's a Good TRIR for Utility Contractors?

There's no universal "good" — it depends on your sector. But let's look at what the data actually shows.

Electrical Power Line Installation & Repair (NAICS 237130) — 3.0 - 4.5

Industry average TRIR has historically hovered in the 3.0–4.5 range, though top performers routinely achieve sub-2.0.

Water & Sewer Line Construction (NAICS 237110) — 3.5 - 4.5

Industry average typically runs 3.5–5.0. The excavation work, confined space entries, and traffic exposure drive this higher.

Natural Gas Distribution & Pipeline Work — 2.0 - 4.5

Varies widely by operator, but field contractor benchmarks often sit around 2.0–4.0.

Most large utilities and municipalities set contractor TRIR thresholds for prequalification. Common cutoffs you'll see:

<3.0
MINIMUM
Minimum threshold for many utility prequalification programs

<2.0
PREFERRED
Required for higher-tier or more sensitive work

<1.0
ELITE
Elite tier; positions you as a premium contractor

If you're bidding on work through contractor platforms like ISNetworld, your TRIR is front and center in your contractor profile. Owners can sort contractors by safety metrics. Being above their threshold can automatically disqualify you — without a human even looking at your bid.

The Hidden TRIR Killers in Utility Work

Some incident types disproportionately hit utility contractors. It's always good to know these risks:

Struck-By Incidents

Falling objects, moving equipment, traffic. Utility work puts crews adjacent to traffic constantly. A single struck-by event that sends a worker home for even one day is a recordable incident.

Electrical Contact

Even non-fatal contact injuries that require medical treatment beyond first aid are recordable. And in electrical utility work, the exposure is real and constant.

Musculoskeletal Disorders

The chronic, insidious killers of TRIR. A worker who's been torquing in awkward positions in a manhole for months eventually reports a back injury. That's a recordable case, and it often comes with restrictedduty time.

Trenching & Excavation Incidents

OSHA's most frequently cited construction standards. A cave-in that injures a worker — even without a fatality — is a recordable incident and often triggers an inspection.

Heat Illness

Increasingly relevant as summer temperatures climb. Heat exhaustion that requires medical treatment is recordable. Heat stroke that results in hospitalization triggers additional OSHA reporting — hospitalization of one or more employees must be reported within 24 hours.

Fatigue-Related Incidents

The silent TRIR threat that spikes during storm restoration deployments. A worker running his third consecutive 16-hour shift makes mistakes that a rested worker doesn't — and the resulting injuries are just as recordable as any other. Extended shifts don't exempt you from OSHA's log.

How to Actually Lower Your TRIR (Not Just Manage the Paperwork)

Here's where we separate the contractors who game the system from those who actually build safer companies. Your TRIR should go down because your workers are getting hurt less — not because you're misclassifying incidents.

01 · Invest in pre-task planning

Job Hazard Analyses written in the morning and thrown in a box don't do anything. JHAs that your crew actually walks through — that identify the specific hazards for that specific task that day — those prevent incidents.

02 · Create a genuine near-miss reporting culture

This may sound counterintuitive, but you really want people to report more things. Near-misses are incidents waiting to happen. If your workers fear punishment for reporting, they'll stay quiet until someone gets hurt. A robust near-miss program lets you fix hazards before they become recordable incidents.

03 · Train your supervisors on OSHA recordkeeping

This is not a suggestion — it's a necessity. A supervisor who doesn't know what's recordable will either over- record or under-record. Both hurt you.

04 · Implement a return-to-work program

One of the most underused tools in the utility sector. When a worker gets hurt and needs restricted duty, do you have light-duty work available? If not, they go home — and every day home is a day that hurts your DART rate. Many utility contractors are creative here: administrative tasks, safety observations, toolbox talk facilitation. Get them back on site safely and it changes the OSHA recordable category from "days away" to "restricted duty" — still recordable, but better for your DART rate and often better for the worker's recovery too.

05 · Do incident investigations that actually find root causes

"Worker wasn't paying attention" is not a root cause. It's a symptom. What led to the inattention? Was the task designed poorly? Was PPE uncomfortable and getting ignored? Was the crew under time pressure? Finding and fixing root causes breaks the chain.

The Smarter Way to Stay on Top of Your TRIR Year- Round

This is exactly where a platform like **KYRO AI** earns its place on a utility contractor's tech stack. Rather than tracking incidents, hours, and near misses across spreadsheets and paper logs — the approach that leads to year-end scrambles and miscalculated TRIRs — KYRO AI gives field crews and safety managers **a single place to capture jobsite data in real time.**

Incident documentation, daily automated reports, ready-to-use JHAs and near-miss reports, and crew hours flow into the platform as work happens — which means your TRIR inputs are accurate and current all year, **not reconstructed from memory every February.**

For utility contractors, managing multiple crews across multiple active projects is tough. That real-time visibility is the difference between knowing your TRIR and guessing at it. And submitting the reports for a 200+ crew, electronically, is way easier than doing the manual ones.

During storm restoration events and mutual aid crew mobilizations, that same TRIR data hygiene — clean hours, clean incident logs, and clean classifications — becomes the difference between **a temporary surge in risk and a permanent black mark on your prequalification profile.**

This is especially valuable during storm restoration deployments, when crew counts surge overnight, hours fluctuate daily, and the last thing a crew lead is thinking about is whether the paperwork is keeping up with the headcount.

TRIR for Small Utility Contractors: The Real Math Problem

If you run a crew of 8–15 people, you already know the gut punch: your TRIR is statistically fragile. One bad incident and you're double digits. This is mathematically unfair and industry-wide acknowledged as a problem, but it's the world we're in

10.0
VS 1.0

If you run a 10-person crew working roughly 20,000 hours a year and you have one recordable incident, your TRIR is 10.0. That same incident at a company with 200,000 hours worked gives a TRIR of 1.0. Small contractors face this math every day.

STRATEGIES THAT SPECIFICALLY HELP SMALLER CONTRACTORS

- **Maintain a 3-year TRIR alongside your annual figure.** When presenting to clients, show the trend. A 3-year average of 1.5 with a spike to 3.0 last year is a very different story than a 3-year average of 3.0 that's climbing.
- **Document your hours obsessively.** Every hour logged accurately is an hour that helps your denominator. Small contractors often work significant overtime; make sure those hours are in your calculation.
- **Pursue third-party safety certifications.** Programs like OSHA 10/30 training, NCCCO certifications for operators, and company-level safety audits signal to clients that you're serious — even when your TRIR is temporarily elevated.

Be transparent with clients. If you had a difficult year, own it. Explain what happened, what you changed, and what your trajectory looks like. Many safety managers at utilities have seen enough contractor safety programs to know the difference between a contractor who had bad luck and one who has a bad culture. Storm contractors don't have steady numbers. They go from 20 guys to 200 guys in 48 hours. Track TRIR specifically during "activation" periods.

YEAR END

The Annual TRIR Checklist

At year-end, here's what you need to do to get your TRIR right:

1. Finalize your OSHA 300 Log.

Job Hazard Analyses written in the morning and thrown in a box don't do anything. JHAs that your crew actually walks through — that identify the specific hazards for that specific task that day — those prevent incidents.

2. Total your recordable incidents.

Job Hazard Analyses written in the morning and thrown in a box don't do anything. JHAs that your crew actually walks through — that identify the specific hazards for that specific task that day — those prevent incidents.

3. Pull total hours worked from payroll.

All employees, all hours actually worked, full year.

4. Apply the formula.

(Incidents × 200,000) ÷ Hours = TRIR.

5. Complete the OSHA 300A Summary.

This is what gets posted. It requires your total cases, total days, and average employment count.

6. Post your 300A

from February 1 through April 30.

7. Finalize your OSHA 300 Log.

ISNetworld, Veriforce — they all want this data. Update it promptly.

8. Calculate your 3-year TRIR.

Add up incidents across the last 3 years, add up hours across those years, apply the formula.

9. Track a rolling TRIR specifically for storm activation periods.

Separate your "blue sky" TRIR from your "storm season" TRIR so you can see how storm restoration events, mutual aid deployments, and surge staffing are affecting your true risk profile over time.

10. Benchmark yourself.

Check the BLS data for your NAICS code. Know where you stand in the industry.

29 CFR 1904

TRIR & OSHA Compliance: What You Actually Need to Know

OSHA's recordkeeping standard — 29 CFR 1904 — governs all of this. A few critical points utility contractors need to know:

Who must keep records

Employers with 10 or more employees in most industries must keep OSHA 300 Logs. Some low-hazard industries are partially exempt — but construction and utility work is decidedly not low-hazard.

Recordkeeping is not the same as reporting

Your 300 Log is an ongoing internal record. OSHA's reporting requirements are separate. You must report fatalities within 8 hours and hospitalizations, amputations, or eye losses within 24 hours by calling 1-800-321-OSHA.

OSHA can request your records at any time

You're required to provide access to your 300 Logs to OSHA inspectors, affected employees, and authorized employee representatives. Keep your logs for 5 years.

Electronic submission

Under OSHA's Injury Tracking Application (ITA), many employers are required to submit their 300A data electronically. If you have 20–249 employees in a high-hazard industry, you're required to submit your 300A electronically. If you have 250 or more employees, you have additional data submission requirements. (Check OSHA's ITA portal, as this changes periodically.)

8 hrs
FATALITY REPORT DEADLINE

24 hrs
HOSPITALIZATION / AMPUTATION / EYE LOSS

10+
EMPLOYEES = MUST KEEP 300 LOGS

5 yrs
RECORDS RETENTION PERIOD

WHERE IT COUNTS

TRIR in the Prequalification World

If you work for utilities, municipalities, or large industrial clients, you almost certainly deal with contractor management platforms. Here's how TRIR functions in each:

Platforms like ISNetworld (ISN) use a letter-grade system (A, B, C, or F). If your TRIR spikes above the industry average, your grade can drop to a 'C' overnight. For many major utility procurement systems, a **'C' grade is a hard block** — your bid won't even be opened by a human; the system automatically disqualifies you.

Don't wait until the end of the year to check your status. Tracking your rolling TRIR monthly is the only way to ensure you don't lose your "Approved Contractor" status right before a major storm deployment.

ISNetworld (ISNET)

Your TRIR is a core component of your RAVS score. ISNet compares your TRIR to industry benchmarks and flags you if you exceed thresholds set by your hiring clients. Each client can set their own acceptable TRIR threshold. Some give you the ability to submit additional context; many don't.

💡 Key Insight

Different clients on the same platform can have different thresholds. A 2.5 TRIR might disqualify you from working for one utility and be perfectly acceptable for another. Understanding who your target clients are and what their thresholds are should directly inform your safety investment decisions.

AVOID THESE

Top 5 Common TRIR Mistakes Utility Contractors

01 · Recording incidents that don't meet the OSHA definition of "recordable"

A worker cuts his finger, you send him to urgent care, they clean it and apply a bandage and advise him to keep it clean. That's first aid. Not recordable. But many supervisors, unsure of the rules, record it anyway.

02 · Forgetting to include all hours worked

Particularly dangerous for contractors who pay some workers off payroll or misclassify workers as independent contractors. If they're working under your direction on your site, their hours probably belong in your calculation — and so do their incidents.

03 · Using hours paid instead of hours worked

Vacation, holiday, and sick time paid to employees should not inflate your denominator. Only hours actually worked count.

04 · Not updating cases throughout the year

A case that initially looks like it'll resolve in a week can become a long-term restricted duty situation. Update your 300 Log as cases develop.

05 · Mixing up DART and TRIR

When a client asks for your safety metrics, know which one they're asking for — and know both.

CULTURE

Beyond the Math: Building a Proactive Safety Culture

Most contractors treat TRIR as the "be-all, end-all." But in high-performing companies, TRIR is seen as a Lagging Indicator — it only tells you what already happened (looking in the rearview mirror). If you want to actually change your TRIR, you have to focus on Leading Indicators (looking through the windshield).

REAR VIEW MIRROR

Lagging Indicators

TRIR · DART rate · Workers' Comp costs

WINDSHIELD

Lagging Indicators

Number of JHAs completed · safety training attendance · Near-Miss Reports

The Pro-Tip: Reward the "Near-Miss"

This sounds counterintuitive: why would you want more reports of things going wrong? Because a near-miss is a "free lesson." If a lineman reports a frayed hoist before it snaps, they just saved your TRIR (and someone's life).

The Strategy: Stop rewarding "Zero Incidents" (which encourages people to hide injuries) and start rewarding the reporting of hazards. When your leading indicators go up, your lagging indicators (TRIR) naturally go down.

The Foreman's Role

A safety culture isn't built in the office; it's built in the truck. Give your foremen the digital tools to log hours and hazards on the fly so they can spend more time coaching and less time doing paperwork.

THE BOTTOM LINE

Your TRIR is a story about your company

Here's the thing that separates the most successful utility contractors from the rest: they **don't think of TRIR as a compliance exercise.** They think of it as a performance metric — the same way they'd think about job cost variance or project completion rates.

A declining TRIR over three years tells a story of a company investing in its people and getting results. A spiking TRIR tells a different story. The clients reading your prequalification profile know this. The insurance underwriter pricing your workers' comp policy knows this. The worker deciding whether to take a job with you — they might not see the number, but they feel the culture that produces it.

Calculate your TRIR correctly. Benchmark it honestly. And then build the safety program that earns you a number you're proud to put in front of clients. The formula is simple. The work behind it is the real job.

QUICK ANSWERS

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Does TRIR include temporary workers or agency labor?

Yes, in most cases. If a utility contractor hires "temp" workers through an agency but provides the daily supervision and equipment, those workers' hours and injuries must be recorded on your OSHA 300 log. A common mistake during storm surges is assuming the staffing agency handles the recordkeeping. If you direct their work, you "own" their safety record.

2. Does TRIR include subcontractors?

This is one of the most common points of confusion in the utility sector. The short answer: it depends on your relationship with the sub. OSHA's recordkeeping standard says you record injuries of workers you supervise day-to-day on a worksite you control. If you hire a subcontractor who brings their own supervision, uses their own safety program, and you don't direct their daily work, their injuries generally stay on their log, not yours. But if your foreman is directing their work? That changes things. Talk to your safety consultant or attorney about your specific arrangements.

3. What is the "Electronic Submission" rule for 2026?

Under OSHA's Injury Tracking Application (ITA) rules, most utility contractors with 100 or more employees in high-hazard sectors are now required to submit their Form 300A, 300, and 301 data electronically by March 2nd each year. This data is now more transparent than ever, meaning your TRIR isn't just a number in a folder—it's a public-facing metric that AI-driven procurement tools can crawl.

4. How often should I calculate my TRIR?

Formally, you're required to maintain your OSHA 300 Log on an ongoing basis and post your OSHA 300A Summary from February 1 through April 30 each year. But strategically, you should be calculating your rolling TRIR monthly. Know where you stand all year and don't be surprised at year-end.

5. How do I calculate TRIR with no incidents?

Simple: your TRIR is 0. Plug it into the formula — (0 × 200,000) ÷ total hours = 0. Celebrate that. Document it. A zero TRIR year is a marketing asset.

6. Can one incident spike my TRIR dramatically?

Absolutely. And this is the brutal reality for small utility contractors. If you run a 10-person crew working roughly 20,000 hours a year and you have one recordable incident, your TRIR is 10.0. That same incident at a company with 200,000 hours worked gives a TRIR of 1.0. Small contractors face this math every day. This is why some small contractors maintain a rolling average or report a 3-year average alongside their annual TRIR as it smooths out the statistical noise.

7. What happens if I miscalculate my TRIR?

As of January 2026, the maximum penalty for a "Serious" or "Other-than-Serious" recordkeeping violation has risen to $16,550 per violation. If OSHA finds that you willfully "misclassified" a recordable injury as first aid to keep your TRIR low, the fine can jump to $165,514. More practically, if a client or prequalification platform discovers a discrepancy, you can lose your approved contractor status. Accuracy matters more than a good number.

8. Does TRIR include subcontractors?

No. These are two different metrics, though both affect your insurability and client prequalification status. TRIR is an OSHA-based safety performance metric based on your actual incidents. EMR (Experience Modification Rate) is an insurance metric calculated by your workers' comp carrier based on your claims history versus expected claims for your industry. Both matter; neither can substitute for the other.

9. What's the difference between TRIR and DART rate?

TRIR captures all recordable incidents. DART (Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred) only counts incidents that resulted in days away from work, restricted duty, or a job transfer. DART is a subset of TRIR. Both matter to clients, but TRIR is the headline number. Your DART rate can never be higher than your TRIR.

Digitize Work. Reduce Risk. Maximize Profits