

OSHA Recording/Reporting of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Recordable/Reportable Definitions

 Recordable Event- An event that must be recorded on the OSHA 300 log based on the 1904.7 recording criteria.

 Reportable Event- An event that must be reported to OSHA within 8-24 hours based on 1904.39 reporting criteria.



OSHA/BWC

OSHA injury and illness recordkeeping and workers' compensation are independent of each other!

They are separate systems

OSHA Standard-1904

Are all employers required to keep/maintain these injury and illness forms? (Per 1904)

www.osha.gov

OSHA 1904

The industry that the employer is in (NAICS as of 1/12015)

 And how many corporate employees. The magic number is 11 or more.

Some employers are partially exempt.

OSHA Publications

✓ OSHA document *3745* lists the new reporting requirements as of 1/1/2015

✓OSHA document 3746 lists the newly partially exempt list as well as the new industries required to keep injury/illness records.

Occupational Injury

 Any wound or damage to the body resulting from an event in the work environment

 Cuts, puncture, lacerations, abrasion, fracture, bruise, contusion, chipped tooth, amputation, insect bite, electrocution or a thermal, chemical, electrical or radiation burn

Occupational Illness's

- √ Skin diseases or disorders (dermatitis, rash)
- √ Respiratory conditions (silicosis, asbestosis)
- √ Poisoning (lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic)
- √ Hearing Loss
- √ All other illnesses (heatstroke, sunstroke)



General Recording Criteria 1904.7

- Work related Death
- Work related loss of consciousness
- Days away from work
- Job restrictions/job transfer
- Medical treatment beyond first aid
- If a work related event results in any of the above it is a recordable event!!!

General Reporting Criteria 1904.39

✓ Report a fatality within 8 Hours to the OSHA
office or the toll free number

✓ Report the in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees as a result of a work-related incident within 24 hours

✓ 1-800-OSHA (1-800-321-6742) or online

Reporting Criteria Effective 1/1/2015

- ✓ All work-related inpatient hospitalizations of one or more employees (except for diagnostics)
- ✓ All work-related amputations
- ✓ All work-related losses of an eye
- ✓ Employers must report the incident within 24 hours of learning about it.



Zero Recordable Events

 You must still keep an OSHA log for that calendar year and post an OSHA 300A summary form.

 What helped you achieve these accident prevention results?



OSHA PENALTIES

•	Willful, Repeat	\$ 70,000
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- Serious \$ 7,000
- Failure to Abate \$210,000
- Failure to Report Fatality
 \$ 5,000
- Failure to Post Citation
 \$ 3,000
- Failure to Post OSHA Poster \$ 1,000
- OSHA Recordkeeping Log \$ 1,000
- Failure to Post 300A Summary \$ 1,000

Case 1

Pete Barnett, a grinder operator, in Department 6, lacerated his left forefinger at 9:00am on Tuesday, January 6. He was sent to the Walk-In Department at the local clinic. It took eight (8) stitches to close the wound. When he returned to work the next day the doctor's slip asked him to return in ten (10) days for removal of the stitches. It also said to keep the hand clean.

Case 3

Bob Miller, a Maintenance worker, parked his car and was walking into work on Friday, April 2nd. He slipped and fell breaking his left arm in the parking lot. He was taken to the hospital; a cast was applied and he returned to work on April 5th. He was placed on restricted duty until May 7th, when the cast was to be removed.

OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)

Identify the person

Employee's name

(A)

Case

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Describe the case

(D)

or onset

of illness

month/day

Date of injury

(C)

Job title

(e.g., Welder)

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

CHECK ONLY ONE box for each case

based on the most serious outcome for

Days away Job transfer Other reco

or restriction

(I)

Remained at Work

Classify the case

that case:

Death

(G)



Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

You must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury or filness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first sid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and filnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or ficensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and filnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 CFR Part 1904.8 through 1904.12. Feel free to use two fines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury and filness incident Report (OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or filness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local OSHA office for help.

(E)

Where the event occurred

(e.g., Loading dock north end)

City			8	itate			
	e number of injured or er was:			e "Inje ne typ			
Away from work	On job transfer or restriction	(M)	Standisorder	For pir atory condition	Poteoring	Harington	All other illnava
(K)	(L) days	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	days						
days	days						
days	days						
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this reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 14 minutes per response, including time to review e instructions, warch and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OME control number. If you have any comments out these estimates or any other aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA OF of Scatistical tallysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.	Be sure to transfer the	ese totals to	the Summery	page (Form 30	st à.	(1)	(S) Skin dronder	(g) Repintery and fan	Sinneral (4)	(9 Mother (9

Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected,

and object/substance that directly injured

right forearm from acetylene torch)

or made person ill (e.g., Second degree burns on



OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004)



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

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments covered by Part 1904 must complete this Summary page, even if no work-related injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate before completing this summary.

Using the Log, count the individual entries you made for each category. Then write the totals below, making sure you've added the entries from every page of the Log. If you had no cases, write "0."

Employees, former employees, and their representatives have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 in its entirety. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or its equivalent. See 29 CFR Part 1904.25, in OSHA's recordiseeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.

Number of C	ases		
Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
(G)	(H)	(1)	(J)
Number of E	Days		
Total number of da from work		otal number of days of job ansfer or restriction	
(K)	_	(L)	
Injury and II	liness Types		
Total number of (M)			
Injuries		(4) Poisonings	
		(5) Hearing loss	
Skin disorders		(6) All other illnesse	:s
Respiratory condit	ions		

Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 50 minutes per response, including time to review the instructions, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any remments about these estimates or any other aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-2644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

Your establishment name	
Street	
City	State ZIP
Industry description (e.g.,	Manuefacture of motor truck trailers)
Standard Industrial Classic	fication (SIC), if known (e.g., 3715)
OR	
North American Industria	l Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g., 336212)
Employment info	rmation (If you don't have these figures, see the
Employment infor Workshort on the back of shir Annual average number of	rmation (If you don't have those figures, see the page to estimate.) [comployees
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Calculating Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

What is an incidence rate?

An incidence rate is the number of recordable injuries and illnesses occurring among a given number of full-time workers (neually 100 fulltime workers) over a given period of time (usually one year). To evaluate your firm's injury and illness experience over time or to compare your firm's experience with that of your industry as a whole, you need to compute your incidence rate. Because a specific number of workers and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help you identify problems in your workplace and/or progress you may have made in preventing workrelated injuries and illnesses.

How do you calculate an incidence

You can compute an occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all recordable cases or for cases that involved days away from work for your firm quickly and easily. The formula requires that you follow instructions in paragraph (a) below for the total recordable cases or those in paragraph (b) for cases that involved days away from work, and for both rates the instructions in paragraph (c).

(a) To find out the total number of recordable injuries and illusses that occurred during the year, count the number of line entries on your OSHA Form 300, or refer to the OSHA Form 500A and sum the entries for columns (G), (H), (I), and (J).

(b) To find out the number of injuries and illnesses that involved days away from work, count the number of line entries on your OSHA Form 300 that received a check mark in column (H), or refer to the entry for column

(H) on the OSHA Form 300A.

(c) The number of hours all employees actually worked during the year. Refer to OSHA Form 300A and optional worksheet to calculate this

You can compute the incidence rate for all recordable cases of injuries and illnesses using the following formula:

Total number of injuries and illnesses a 200,000 + Number of hours worked by all employees — Total recordable case rate

(The 200,000 figure in the formula represents the number of hours 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year would. work, and provides the standard base for calculating incidence rates.)

You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the following formula:

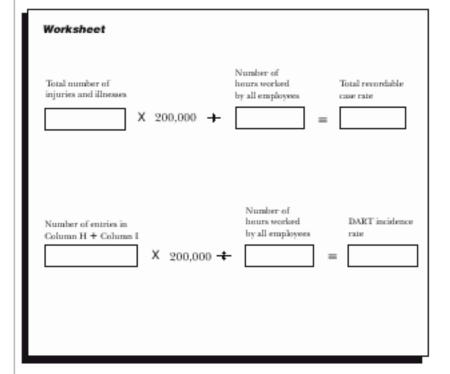
(Number of entries in column H + Number ofentries in column 1) = 200,000 + Number of hours worked by all employees - DART incidence rate

You can use the same formula to calculate incidence rates for other variables such as cases involving restricted work activity (column (I) on Form 300A), cases involving skin disorders (column (M-2) on Form 300A), etc. Just substitute the appropriate total for these cases, from Form 300A, into the formula in place of the total number of injuries and illnesses.

What can I compare my incidence

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts a survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. each year and publishes incidence rate data by various classifications (e.g., by industry, by employer size, etc.). You can obtain these

published data at www.bls.gov/iif or by calling a BLS Regional Office.



Medical Treatment

 Defined as - means the management and care of a patient to combat disease or disorder.

- Does not include;
 - Visit to physician or other medical professional solely for observation or counseling.
 - When diagnostic procedures, such as x-rays and blood tests, including prescription medication used solely for diagnostics.

The following is the list of first-aid treatment;

- Non-prescription drugs in non-prescription strength
- Administering a <u>tetanus</u>, (others like Hep B and rabies are recordable)
- Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin

- Using wound coverings such as adhesive bandages, gauze pads, etc., or using butterfly bandages or steri-strips (Sutures, staples, etc. used to close wounds are recordable.)
- Using hot or cold therapy
- Using non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc. (Rigid devices used to immobilize are considered medical treatment.)

- Drilling of a fingernail or toenail or draining a blister
- Using an eye patch
- Removing foreign body from the eye using only irrigation or a cotton swab
- Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs, or other simple means

- Use of finger guards.
- Using massages (physical therapy and chiropractic treatment are considered medical treatment.
- Drinking fluids for relief of heat stress.
- ART –Active Release Technique

What does OSHA issue citations for concerning 1904?

✓ Not keeping a log during a year your employer was required.

✓ Listing employee names for privacy cases.

✓ Incomplete descriptions of events. (column F)

✓ No 300A posting.