

## OSHA Injury / Illness Recordkeeping and How to Audit your Program

Andrew Palhof, Regional Compliance Assistance Specialist US Department of Labor, Region 1

## Agenda

- ☐ Employer coverage, recording and reporting requirements.
- ☐ Physician or other licensed health care professional (PLHCP)
- □Common pitfalls with recordkeeping & what employers are doing wrong.
- ☐ How to stay in compliance & properly record.
- Incentive and disincentive programs.
- ☐ How to audit your recordkeeping program.
- Scenarios

## Concerns About Recordkeeping

- Under recording
- Non reporting
- Employers that discourage reporting
- Musculoskeltal disorders
- ☐ Incentive programs



# SHA® Injury Tracking Application

Sign in with U LOGIN.GOV

**Create an ITA Account** 

**FAQs** 

#### Injury Tracking Application (ITA)

Certain establishments must electronically submit to OSHA information about recordable injuries and illnesses entered on their previous calendar year's OSHA Form 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, OSHA Form 300 Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, and 301 Injury and Illness Incident Report 29 CFR 1904.41. The Injury Tracking Application (ITA) is a secure website for electronically submitting your data to OSHA.

#### Covered Establishments

Only certain establishments are required to electronically submit information to OSHA from their injury and illness recordkeeping forms. In 2023, OSHA published a Final Rule that revised the recordkeeping regulation to require certain establishments with 100 or more employees in high-hazard industries, which were already required to submit information from the OSHA Form 300A Annual Summary, to also submit information from the OSHA Form 300 Log and the OSHA Form 301 Incident Report. The determination as to whether an employer must electronically submit recordkeeping data to OSHA is based on the number of employees and industry classification at an establishment, rather than at the firm as a whole. Establishments covered by Federal OSHA can use the ITA Coverage Application to determine if they are required to electronically submit their injury and illness information to OSHA. Establishments covered by an OSHA-approved State Plan should directly contact their State Plan.

### **Injury Tracking Application**



#### **Frequently Asked Questions**

#### **Account Access**

Login.gov

**NAICS Codes** 

**CSV Files** 

300A ITA Submission and Technical Issues

300/301 ITA Submission and Technical Issues

General Reporting Requirements

Help Request Form

#### **Account Access**

How do I create an ITA account?

<u>Does OSHA notify employers that they need to report their injury and illness data? If not, where do I get my Username and Password to login and provide my data?</u>

I want multiple staff members to access the information in my account. How do I give them access?

<u>I am assigning my establishment to another ITA account holder. What is the difference between the "ITA Establishment User" and "ITA Establishment Admin" user roles?</u>

The person who submitted the data for us has left the company. How do I reassign their establishments to my account?

I am submitting the required data for multiple clients. Can I create more than one account in the ITA?

## Site-Specific Targeting (SST)

Site-Specific Targeting (SST) (osha.gov)

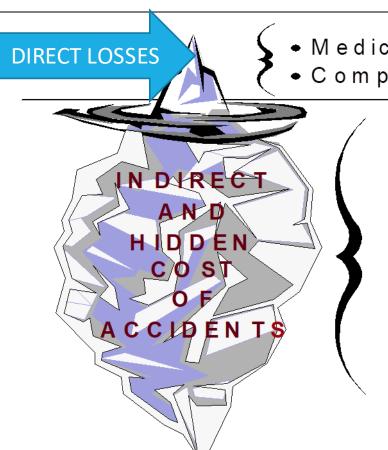
SST plan is OSHA's main site-specific programmed inspection initiative for non-construction workplaces that have 20 or more employees. The SST program uses objective data from injury and illness information that employers submit under 29 CFR § 1904.41.

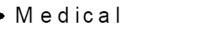
The current program helps OSHA achieve the goal of ensuring that employers provide safe and healthful workplaces by directing enforcement resources to those workplaces with the highest rates of injuries and illnesses.



#### THE HIDDEN COST OF ACCIDENTS

Direct Cost

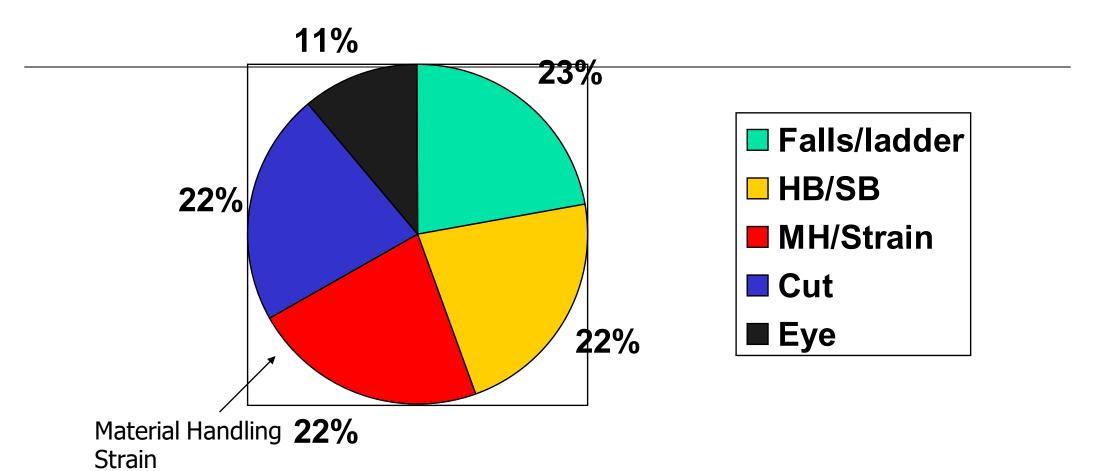




- Compensation
  - 1. Time lost from work by injured employee
  - 2. Loss of earning power
  - 3. Economic loss to injured worker's family
  - 4. Lost time by fellow workers
  - 5. Loss of efficiency due to break up of crew
  - 6. Lost time of supervisor
  - 7. Cost of training new employee
  - 8. Time lost while damaged equipment is repaired
  - 9. Missed deadlines
  - 10.Lost bids
  - 11. OSHA fines

INDIRECT LOSSES

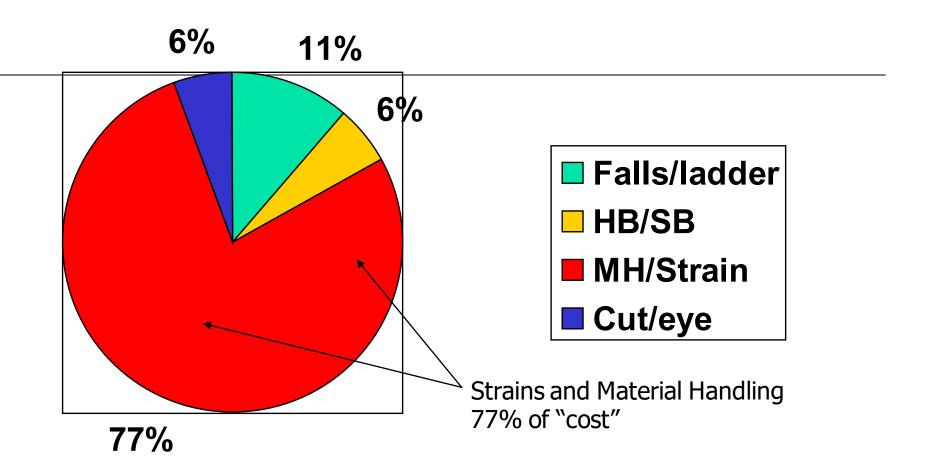
## Workers Compensation (Frequency) 2016-PRESENT





Concentrate on what we CAN CONTROL

## Workers Compensation (Cost) 2016-PRESENT





## Coverage of the Act

•Extends to all employers / employees in all 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and other territories

•Applies to <u>every employer with 1</u> or more employees (state, and local government employees excluded)

•Note: Some state plan jurisdictions





**SUBJECT:** Recordkeeping Policies and Procedures Manual

#### **ABSTRACT**

**Purpose:** This Instruction transmits enforcement information and provides

changes and additions to CPL 02-00-131/CPL 2-0.131 of January 1, 2002, Chapter 1; Paragraph V; Federal Program Changes and Chapter 5, Frequently Asked Questions on OSHA's recordkeeping regulations.

Scope: OSHA-wide

OSHA follows Recordkeeping
 Policies & Procedures Manual
 (CPL 02-00-135 dated
 12/30/04)

\* Currently being revised!

## **Key Changes in Penalty Increases**

19 20 to 2 428 759 a	January 2017	January 2024
"OTS" Violations	\$13,494	\$16,131
"S" Violations	\$13,494	\$16,131
"W" Violations	\$134,937	\$161,323
"R" Violations	\$134,937	\$161,323

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## Recordkeeping Exemptions

Size (by employer): 10
 or fewer employees
 (including temporary) at
 all times during previous
 year

Recordkeeping - Industries Covered by Recordkeeping Rule | Occupational Safety and Health Administration (osha.gov)

#### **Industries Covered by Recordkeeping Rule**

Establishments classified in the following North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) are required to keep OSHA injury and illness records unless they meet the small employer exemption under 1904.1. Note that the NAICS codes listed below are 2007 NAICS codes. For information on corresponding 2012 and 2017 codes, please visit <a href="https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/">https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/</a> Also note that the codes below are presented at the Industry Group (or 4-digit) NAICS level. All industries within a listed industry group are covered industries. For example, NAICS 111113 Dry Pea and Bean Farming is part of Industry Group 1111 Oilseed and Grain Farming and is a covered industry.

<u>Recordkeeping - Non-Mandatory Appendix A to Subpart B -- Partially Exempt Industries | Occupational Safety and Health Administration (osha.gov)</u>

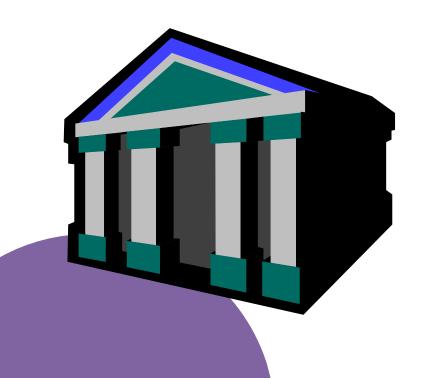
## Non-Mandatory Appendix A to Subpart B -- Partially Exempt Industries

Employers are not required to keep OSHA injury and illness records for any establishment classified in the following North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unless they are asked in writing to do so by OSHA, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), or a state agency operating under the authority of OSHA or the BLS. All employers, including those partially exempted by reason of company size or industry classification, must report to OSHA any workplace incident that results in a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye (see § 1904.39). The list of partially exempt industries is based on the 2007 NAICS codes. If an industry listed on the "Non-Mandatory Appendix A to Sub part B – Partially Exempt Industries" no longer exists in the 2017 and 2022 NAICS coding system, this would not change your partially exempt status. {See FAQ 2-3 and 2-4}. For a list of industries that are covered by this recordkeeping rule, click here.





 Must provide copies of the records within 4 business hours



 Use the business hours of the establishment where the records are located



# Updates to OSHA's Recordkeeping and Reporting Rule

Effective January 1, 2015 employers must report the following to OSHA with 24 Hours.







#### How does OSHA define "Amputation"?

An amputation is the traumatic loss of a limb or other external body part.

Amputations include a part, such as a limb or appendage, that has been severed, cut off, amputated (either completely or partially); fingertip amputations *with or without bone loss*; medical amputations resulting from irreparable damage; amputations of body parts that have since been reattached.

#### Amputations "Do Not" Include

#### **Avulsion Type Injuries:**

Refers to a surface trauma where all layers of the skin have been torn away.

#### **Enucleation:**

Is the removal of the eye that leaves the eye muscles and remaining orbital contents intact.

#### A degloving:

Is a type of avulsion in which an extensive section of skin is completely torn off the underlying tissue

Scalping: Removing the scalp, or a portion of the scalp,

#### Severed ears:

#### **Broken or chipped teeth:**

## How does OSHA define "inpatient hospitalization"?

• OSHA defines in-patient hospitalization as a formal admission to the in-patient service of a hospital or clinic for care or treatment.

Treatment in an Emergency Room only is not reportable.



# Zere Accident Culture

• All accidents are predictable, preventable, therefore unacceptable



## 1904.35 – Employee Involvement

- You must inform each employee of how to report an injury or illness
  - Must set up a way for employees to report workrelated injuries and illnesses promptly; and
  - Must tell each employee how to report work-related injuries and illnesses to you



## **Employee Rights and Involvement**

Modifications to 1904.35 make it a violation for an employer to discourage employee reporting of injuries and illnesses

Employers <u>must</u> inform employees of their right to report work-related injuries and illnesses free from retaliation.

Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.



#### 1904.35 – Employee Involvement

- Must provide limited access to injury and illness records to employees, former employees and their personal and authorized representatives
  - Provide copy of OSHA Form 300 by end of next business day
  - Provide copy of OSHA Form 301 to employee, former employee or *personal* representative by end of next business day
  - Provide copies of OSHA Form 301 to authorized representative within 7 calendar days. Provide only "Information about the case" section of form









#### An employer's procedure for reporting workrelated injuries and illnesses must be reasonable

A procedure is not reasonable if it would:

Deter or discourage an employee from accurately reporting a workplace injury or illness



## **Target Numbers**







# INCENTIVE & Disincentive PROGRAMS

- Incentives that promote injury and illness reporting and worker involvement.
  - reward workers from reporting injuries, illnesses, near-misses, attending safety training, reporting hazards, working safety.
- Disincentives that discourage injury and illness reporting and worker involvement.

October 11, 2018

**MEMORANDUM FOR:** REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

STATE DESIGNEES

THROUGH: AMANDA EDENS

Director

Technical Support and Emergency Management

FRANCIS YEBESI Acting Director

Whistleblower Protection Programs

FROM: KIM STILLE

**Acting Director** 

**Enforcement Programs** 

**SUBJECT:** Clarification of OSHA's Position on Workplace Safety Incentive Programs and Post-Incident Drug Testing Under 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv)

On May 12, 2016, OSHA published a final rule that, among other things, amended 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35 to add a provision prohibiting employers from retaliating against employees for reporting work-related injuries or illnesses. See 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv). In the preamble to the final rule and post-promulgation interpretive documents, OSHA discussed how the final rule could apply to action taken under workplace safety incentive programs and post-incident drug testing policies.

The purpose of this memorandum is to clarify the Department's position that 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv) does not prohibit workplace safety incentive programs or post-incident drug testing. The Department believes that many employers who implement safety incentive programs and/or conduct post-incident drug testing do so to promote workplace safety and health. In addition, evidence that the employer consistently enforces legitimate work rules (whether or not an injury or illness is reported) would demonstrate that the employer is serious about creating a culture of safety, not just the appearance of reducing rates. Action taken under a safety incentive program or post-incident drug testing policy would only violate 29 C.F.R. § 1904.35(b)(1)(iv) if the employer took the action to penalize an employee for reporting a work-related injury or illness rather than for the legitimate purpose of promoting workplace safety and health.

<u>Clarification of OSHA's Position on Workplace Safety Incentive Programs and Post-Incident</u>

<u>Drug Testing Under 29 C.F.R. §1904.35(b)(1)(iv) | Occupational Safety and Health</u>

<u>Administration</u>

Letter of Interpretation

## INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

## Incentives that promote injury and illness reporting and worker involvement

- Reporting injuries
- Near-misses
- Attending safety training
- Reporting hazards
- Working safety





## DISINCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Disincentives that discourage injury and illness reporting and worker involvement.

Nothing learned, nothing reported, hazards not corrected



## An employer may not retaliate against employees for reporting work-related injuries or illnesses.

OSHA will be able to cite an employer for retaliation even if the employee does not file a complaint under 11(c) of the act.

Or if the employer has a program that deters or discourages reporting

through the threat of retaliation.



#### The rule does not ban drug testing of employees

It only bans employers from using drug testing, or the threat of drug testing, as a form of retaliation against employees who report injuries or illnesses.

In addition, employers cannot create drug testing policies or practices that deter or discourage an employee from reporting an injury or illness.







# **Cumulative Injuries**

- Procedures that do not allow a reasonable amount of time for an employee to realize that they have suffered a work-related injury or illness.
- The employer reporting procedure <u>must account</u> for work-related injuries and illnesses that build up over time, have latency periods, or do not initially appear serious enough to be reportable.

### Ergonomics

- Compliance Officer(s) will examine OSHA logs and will look for trends related to musculoskeletal illnesses.
- Possible 5(a)(1) Citation or Letters.



# OSHA Recordkeeping Purpose

- To require employers to record and report work-related fatalities, injuries and illnesses
- Recording or reporting a work-related injury, illness, or fatality does NOT mean the employer or employee was at fault.
- It does not mean the employee is eligible for workers' compensation or other benefits.

# Different from Workers' Compensation

- Utilizes different recording criteria
- Recordkeeping applies across all state and the criteria for workers compensation varies from state to state and many utilize different forms.
- NH= 301 vs First Report

### Common Recordkeeping Mistakes

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1904.29(b)(1)- A one or two line description for each recordable injury or illness on the 300 log.

1904.32(a)(1)- Verify that the entries are complete and accurate, and correct any deficiencies identified;

1904.32(a)(2)- Create an annual summary of injuries and illnesses recorded on the OSHA 300 Log;

1904.32(b)(3)- A company executive must certify the annual summary.

1904.32(b)(6)-The summary must be posted no later than February 1 of the year following the year covered by the records and keep the posting in place until April 30.

### Covered Employees

 Include all employees including salaried, executive, part-time, migrant and seasonal workers

 Includes temporary workers (from other employers or agencies) if locally supervised on a

day-to-day basis



1904.30 – Multiple Business Establishments Keep a separate OSHA Form 300 for each establishment that is expected to be in operation for more than a year

May keep one OSHA Form 300 for all short-term establishments

Each employee must be linked with one establishment

## 1904.31 – Covered Employees

Employees on payroll

Employees not on payroll who are supervised on a day-to-day basis

Exclude self-employed and partners

Temporary help agencies should not record the cases experienced by temp workers who are supervised by the using firm





## Are cases of workplace violence considered work-related under OSHA's Recordkeeping rule?

 The Recordkeeping rule contains no general exception (for purposes of determining work-relationship) for cases involving acts of violence in the work environment

#### **Forms**

OSHA Form 300 – Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

OSHA Form 301 – Injury and Illness Incident Report

OSHA Form 300A – Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

OSHA	's	Form	300
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#### Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

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.



You must record information about every work-related from and about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, metrical work participation and advantage and provide the consideration of the consideration of the consideration and advantage and provide and provide

Iden	ify the person		Describe th	ie case	Classify the case											
(A) Case	(B) Employee's name	(C) Job title	(D) Date of injury	(E) Where the event occurred	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected,			categories, o		Enter the number days the injured ill worker was:	or	Check the "Injury" column or choose one type of illness:				
no.		(c.g., Welder)	or onset of illness	(e.g., Loading dock north end)	and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill (e.g., Second degree burns on right forearm from acceptone torch)	Job o		Job transfer or restriction		On job Aw transfer fro or restriction wo	n k	Injury (W)  Raundookedul  Januke  San desorbe  San desorbe  Serieson  Serieson  Mesoring  Henrig Jun  All-oler  Henrig Jun				
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## OSHA Form 300

#### Attention: This form contains information relating to OSHA's Form 301 employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent **Injury and Illness Incident Report** possible while the information is being used for U.S. Department of Labor occupational safety and health purposes. Information about the employee Information about the case This Injury and Illness Incident Report is one of the 10) Case number from the Log \_\_\_\_\_(Transfer the case number from the Log after you record the case.) first forms you must fill out when a recordable work-11) Date of injury or illness \_\_\_\_/\_\_/\_\_\_ related injury or illness has occurred. Together with the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses and the 12) Time employee began work AM / PM accompanying Summary, these forms help the employer and OSHA develop a picture of the extent and severity of work-related incidents. 14) What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Describe the activity, as well as the Within 7 calendar days after you receive 4) Date hired \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. Examples: "climbing a ladder while information that a recordable work-related injury or carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry." illness has occurred, you must fill out this form or an equivalent. Some state workers' compensation, insurance, or other reports may be acceptable substitutes. To be considered an equivalent form, 15) What happened? Tell us how the injury occurred. Examples: "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker Information about the physician or other health care any substitute must contain all the information fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time." asked for on this form. According to Public Law 91-596 and 29 CFR 1904, OSHA's recordkeeping rule, you must keep this form on file for 5 years following the year to which it pertains. 7) If treatment was given away from the worksite, where was it given? 16) What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be If you need additional copies of this form, you more specific than "hurt," "pain," or sore." Examples: "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "carpal may photocopy and use as many as you need. tunnel syndrome," 17) What object or substance directly harmed the employee? Examples: "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; Was employee treated in an emergency room? "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 22 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instruminous relations done sources, gusbering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Fersame not required to response to the collection of information males is deploys a current valid OMI control number. If you have any comments about this estimate on any other aspects offsiles collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden, connect. US Department of Labor, CNIAO Office of Statistica, Room N-3644, 200 Gamaton Avenue, NNC, Walkingson, NO. 2016. On not need the completed forms to his subjected forms to his distinguised forms to his subjected forms to his distinguised forms to his subjected forms to his subject for more than subjected forms to his subject forms to his subject forms to his distinguised forms to his subject for his subject forms to his subject for his subject forms to his subject for his subje

18) If the employee died, when did death occur? Date of death

☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

Date \_\_\_/ \_\_\_/\_\_

9) Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient?

### OSHA Form 301

#### OSHA's Form 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses U.S. Department of Labor 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 Leg 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 1904.35, in OSHA's recordiseeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms. Number of Cases Industry description (e.g., Manufacture of motor truck mailers) Total number of Total number of Total number of cases with days cases with job other recordable away from work transfer or restriction Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., SIC 3715) (H) Employment Information (If you don't have these figures, see the Worksheet on the back of this page to estimate.) Number of Days Annual average number of employees Total number of days of Total number of days Total hours worked by all employees last year \_\_\_\_ job transfer or restriction away from work Sign here Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine. Injury and Illness Types I certify that I have examined this document and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are true, accurate, and complete Total number of . . (1) Injuries (4) Respiratory conditions (2) Musculoskeletal disorders (3) Skin disorders (7) All other illnesses Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form. Padds organized hands for this Collection of Information is retinated to average 56 minutes per response, including time to retrieve the transcriptors due algabe the data seeded, and complete and artises the collections of distinguished. Services are not required to response to the collections of distinguished months conducted to complete and artises the collections of distinguished to the collection of the collection and the collection of the collection and the collection of the collection of

## OSHA Form 300A

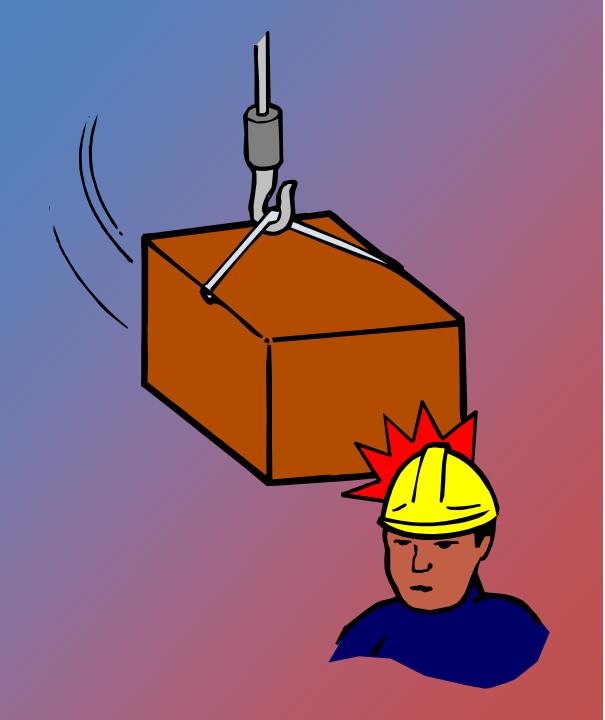
#### **Keep the Forms on File**

- Form 300, 301, 300A must be maintained for 5 years.
- Form 300 Log must be updated for 5 years when changes have occurred in previously recorded injuries and illnesses. New Information must be updated.
- If required, electronically transmit 300A's, 301's to OSHA.



#### OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004) Year 2013 Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses U.S. Department of Labor Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176 All establishments covered by Part 1904 must complete this Summary page, even if no injuries or litnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the Log to verify that the entries are complete. 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." Establishment information Employees former employees, and their representatives have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 in Your establishment name The Edwin L. Heim Company its entirely. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or its equivalent. See 29 CFR 1904.35, in OSHA's Recordkeeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms. Street 1918 Greenwood Street, PO Box 2247 City <u>Harrisburg</u> Pennsylvania Industry description (e.g., Manufacture of motor truck trailers) Total number of Total number of Total number of cases Electrical and Mechanical Contractor cases with days with job transfer or other recordable Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., SIC 3715) away from work restriction cases OR North American Industrial Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g., 336212) \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_ 3 \_ 8 \_ 2 \_ 1 Number of Days Employment information Total number of Total number of days of days away from job transfer or restriction Annual average number of employees Total hours worked by all employees last 675,796 Injury and Illness Types Sign here Total number of... Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine. (1) Injury (4) Poisoning (5) Hearing Loss (2) Skin Disorder s document and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are true, according (3) Respiratory Condition (6) All Other Illnesses 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 58 minutes per response, including time to review the instruction, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of informatics. Propose are not required to respond to the collection of informatics in degrees acumently valid CMBC contributions. They share any comment about these estimates or any aspects of this data collection contact. US Department of index. CSRA CMBC of Statistics, Roma N3644, 200 Contribution Are XML Westerior DC 2021(1) on or share the contribution forms to this data collection.

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	Pilipauskas,	Box Ovrerp Mach	01/17/20	○ Inspecting/Packing 1	Strain and possible (	TS, Right Shoulder, Ann, and		-		<b>X</b>	H	10 593			, c			
	Pilipauskas,	Box Ovrwip Mach	01/17/20	○ Inspecting/Packing 1		T8, Right Shoulder, Ann, and		-	ä		ä	10 20			7 6		_	
	Coria, Francisco	_	1/50/2001	Factory QA	Multiplestrains, Rt.s	houlder, elbow, wrist.		_	ä	×		12 ***		п	7 6		_	
	Coria, Francisco		01/30/20	○ Factory QA	Multiple strains , Rt.s	houlder, allow, wriet. Above	on to	_			ä	-12		п	7 6			
	Richmond,	Shorting Machine Oper	01/30/20	O Shooting Sugarious 1	Fracture, Tuft of left	third finger		_	ä	<b>3</b>	H	15 500		п				
	Richmond,	Sheeting Machine	01/30/20	O Sheeting Sugariess 1	Fracture, Tuft of left.	third finger		1	ä		H	10 249						
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racid	ons, search and gather th	e data needed, and re-	law the collection	age 14 minutes per response. Il nof information. Persons are s OMB control number. Il you ha	at required									1	- Artic	. Affect	ł	



# 1904.6 – New Case

- A case is new if:
  - The employee has not previously experienced a recordable injury or illness of the same type that affects the same part of the body; or
  - The employee previously experienced a recordable injury or illness of the same type that affects the same part of the body, but had recovered completely and an event or exposure in the work environment caused the signs and symptoms to reappear

Did the employee experience an injury or illness?

YES

Is the injury or illness work-related?

YES

Is the injury or illness a new case?

YES

Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

YES

RECORD THE INJURY OR ILLNESS

#### 1904.6 – New Case

- If there is a medical opinion regarding resolution of a case, the employer must follow that opinion
- If an exposure triggers the recurrence, it is a new case (e.g., asthma, rashes)
- If signs and symptoms recur even in the absence of exposure, it is not a new case (e.g., silicosis, tuberculosis, asbestosis)

#### 1904.5 – Work Environment

- The work environment is defined as the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or present as a condition of employment
- The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by employees during the course of their work



#### Work-Relatedness

- Cases are work-related if:
  - An event or exposure in the work
     environment either caused or contributed to the resulting condition

 An event or exposure in the work environment *significantly* aggravated a preexisting injury or illness

#### Significant Aggravation

- Occurs when an event or exposure in the work environment causes the injury to result in greater consequence, including
  - Death
  - Loss of consciousness
  - Day or days away from work
  - Medical treatment or change in the course of medical treatment

#### Work-related presumption

 For injuries and illnesses resulting from events for exposures, occurring in the work environment

#### **General Recording Criteria**

- Requires records to include any work-related injury or illness resulting in one of the following:
  - Death
  - Days away from work
  - Restricted work or transfer to another job
  - Medical treatment beyond first aid
  - Loss of consciousness

#### 1904.7(b)(6) – Loss of Consciousness

 All work-related cases involving loss of consciousness must be recorded



### Additional Recording Criteria 1904.8 -1904.11

1904.8 - Needlestick or sharps injury

1904.9 - Medical Removal under OSHA standards

1904.10 - Occupational Hearing Loss

1904.11 — Work-related Tuberculosis (TB)



#### 1904.5 – Travel Status

 An injury or illness that occurs while an employee is on travel status is work-related if it occurred while the employee was engaged in work activities in the interest of the employer



- Home away from home
- Detour for personal reasons is not work-related

#### **General Recording Criteria**

 Diagnosis of a significant injury/illness by a physician or other licensed health care professional.

 (occupational cancer, chronic irreversible disease, silicosis, asbestosis, fractured or cracked bone, punctured eardrum, etc.)

#### Maximum Medical Improvement (MMI)

- Where the employer does consult a PLHCP to determine whether an employee has recovered completely from a prior injury or illness, it must follow the PLHCP's recommendation.
- In the event the employer receives recommendations from two or more PLHCPs, the employer may decide which recommendation is the most authoritative and record the case based on that recommendation.

#### 1904.7(b)(5) – Medical Treatment

- Medical treatment is the management and care of a patient to combat disease or disorder.
- It does not include:
  - Visits to a Physician or LHCP solely for observation or counseling
  - Diagnostic procedures
  - First aid



#### 1904.7(b)(5) - First Aid

- Using nonprescription medication at nonprescription strength
- Tetanus immunizations
- Cleaning, flushing, or soaking surface wounds
- Wound coverings, butterfly bandages, Steri-Strips
- Hot or cold therapy
- Non-rigid means of support
- Temporary immobilization device used to transport accident victims









#### 1904.7(b)(5) - First Aid

- Drilling of fingernail or toenail, draining fluid from blister
- Eye patches
- Removing foreign bodies from eye using irrigation or cotton swab
- Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs or other simple means
- Finger guards
- Massages
- Drinking fluids for relief of heat stress









### RESCRIPTION DATE **ADDRESS** Up to 8 sessions of Neuromuscular therapy is "Ordered" for Myofacial Pain of forearms with a Licensed Massage Therapist (LMT) Dr. Smith, MD

□ LABEL

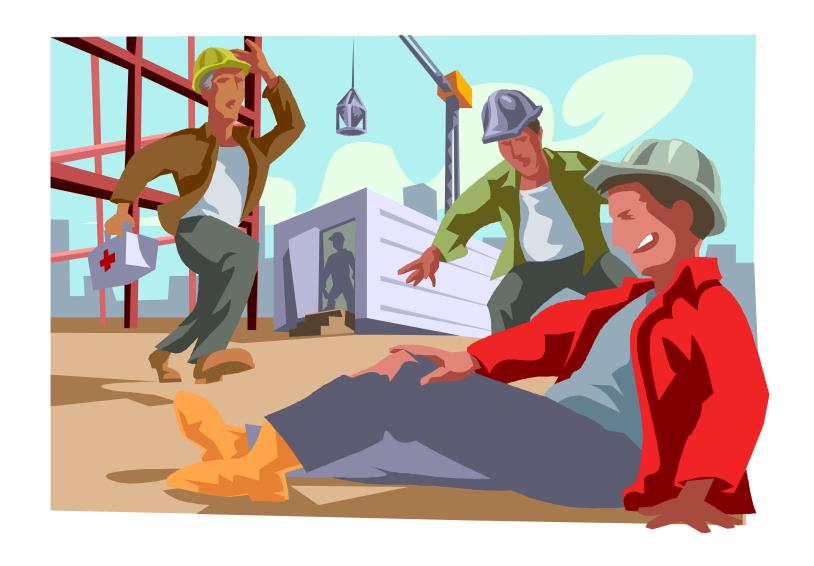
REFILL 0 1 2 4 5 PRN

#### **General Recording Criteria**

- An employee is unable to perform one or more <u>routine</u> functions of his/her job <u>or</u> unable to work a <u>full day</u> that he/she would otherwise be scheduled to work.
  - (An employee's routine functions are those work activities the employee regularly performs at least once per week)
- Do not count day injury/illness occurred
- Production rate not a factor

#### 1904.7(b)(4) – Job Transfer

- Job transfer
  - An injured or ill employee is assigned to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day
  - A case is recordable if the injured or ill employee performs his or her routine job duties for part of a day and is assigned to another job for the rest of the day



Dr. Summeroff

Dr. Férias de Verão

Dr. Veranolibre

#### **Managed Care of Employees**

- Make sure the clinic understands your business.
- Work to get them job descriptions, etc.
- Return to work programs.

Physician or Other Licensed Health Care Professional. A physician or other licensed health care professional is an individual whose legally permitted scope of practice (i.e., license, registration, or certification) allows him or her to independently perform, or be delegated the responsibility to perform, the activities described by this regulation.

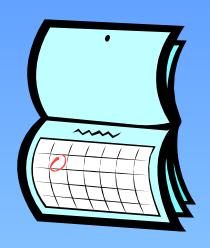


# Hearing Loss –

• If an employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals that the employee has experienced a work-related Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears, and the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero (averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS, you must record the case on the OSHA 300 Log.

• .

# **Day Counts**



 Calendar days (i.e., includes weekends, vacations, etc.)

Do not include the day of injury/illness

# **Day Counts**

If injured on Friday but back to work on Monday

 count only if information is received from LHCP indicating that the employee should be on restricted activity during the weekend.

Weekend's Matter for day count!

# **Day Counts**



- Days capped at 180
- Stop counting if employees leaves company for reason unrelated to injury (retirement, plant closing, another job, etc)
- If employee is out beyond point at which you are preparing the annual summary, estimate the duration and later update.

#### 1904.29 - Forms

• Employers must enter each recordable case on the forms within 7 calendar days of receiving information that a recordable case occurred.

# Maintaining Records

 Separate log for each establishment expected to be in operation more than 1 year

 Can keep short term establishment injuries in one log, by company divisions or geographical regions

# Maintaining Records

 Can keep records for all establishments at one location provided employer can record the information within 7 days and produce records back at the establishment within the required time frames.



# **Annual Summary**

- Requires the annual summary to be posted for three months from February 1 through April 30.
- Requires certification of the summary by a company executive



# How can we audit a program



#### Interviews

Interviews will be conducted with the following:

Recordkeeper who maintains OSHA 300, 300A, 301, etc.

Management representatives

First Aid and Health care providers (may be off-site)

Employees

### Reviewing Records.

- Whenever possible, CSHOs should review the following types of records to determine if other incidents of workplace violence occurred and were undocumented in the OSHA log. As with the injury and illness records, CSHOs should identify the frequency and severity of the incidents.
- a. Workers' Compensation Records.
- b. Insurance Records.
- c. Police Reports.
- d. Security Reports.
- e. First-Aid Logs.
- f. Accident or Near-miss Logs.
- g. Hazard Assessments for Workplace Violence.
- h. Safety and Health Meeting Minutes.
- Disciplinary policy/records
- Payroll / absentee records

# First Aid Log

Associate Name	DOI	Facility	Shift	Team	Location	Job Title	Injury Classification	Body Part	Injury Description	OSHA recordable	Recordable (Why?)	Worker's Comp?
		. uemij	-		200411011				While attempting to enter vehicle, slipped on snow/ice		(****)	
									and R-leg gave out and slid underneath him. Heard a			
									'pop' and felt extreme pain in R-ankle area. Ambulance			
									was called and transported James to DHMC. Diagnosed			
									with high ankle sprain, out of work until 1/28/13 (3 lost			
James	1/24/13	100 ER	2	T&C- Mech	ing lot (rear of build	Machine Op.	Strain/Sprain	R-Ankle	work days)	OSHA	3 lost days	Yes
									Was getting a plug gage off a work bench, turned around			
									and tripped over the shop fan and fell to the floor. Small			
Amber	1/24/13	21 GHR	2	T&C- Mech	Cell 33	Machine Op.	Contusion	L-Knee	bruise on L-knee, no medical treatment	Near miss	No	No
									Was operating a motorized pallet jack that was loaded			
									with boxes (unsecured). Went to turn a corner and a			
									large box containing sheet metal tipped over and fell onto			
									a desk. No injury or damage to parts or desk. (No injury,			
Dustin	1/23/13	100 ER	2	T&C- Mech	AB Mech Area	Machine Op.	No Injury	N/A	near miss). (PIV Incident)	Near miss	No	No
									Was assembling part # 129781, using the Easy Stripper			
									(crimping station #3). The safety guard needs to be lifted			
			_						before inserting a wire, and the guard fell and hit R-index			
Kathryn	1/24/13	21 GHR	2	Mech- C&H	ation #3 Wire Grou	Assembly	Laceration	R-Index Finge	finger. Small cut, applied band aid (first aid only)	First Aid	No	No
									While accompling parts, noticed pain and a livery received			
									While assembling parts, noticed pain and a lump moving			
									up and down R-index finger (near tendon). Leader			
			ļ	<u> </u>				<u> </u>	proactively moved Bart out of assembly and has			

**Dermabond** is a cyanoacrylate tissue adhesive that forms a strong bond across apposed wound edges, allowing normal healing to occur below. It is marketed to replace sutures that are 5-0 or smaller in diameter for incisional or laceration repair. Mar 1, 2000



INSURANCE LOSS RUN REPORT							RE	SERVE				PA	ND								
				Accident	Claim	TTD												Total			10.00
	Claim Number	Policy Number	Name St		Enter Date			IND	MED	EXP		IND	1	MED	E	XΡ		curred	Body Part	Cause of Injury	Nature of Injury
	Policy Period: 07/01	/2005 - 06/30/2006																			
	2006024647	10031246	A	01/09/06	01/17/06	9	\$-		\$-	\$-		\$731		\$444	\$-			\$1,176	ANKLE INJURY -	RIGHT WORKING SURFACES, N	NSTRAIN, SPRAIN (OT
	2006044139	10031246	D	06/09/06	06/27/06		Ş.		\$-	\$-	\$-			\$69	\$.			\$69	EAR(S)	UNKNOWN	BURN
	2006049848	10031246	C	06/15/06	08/10/06		<b>S</b> -		\$-	\$-	5-		\$-		\$-		\$-		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	DISLOCATION
	Total #	3					\$.		\$-	\$-		\$731		\$513	\$.			\$1,244			1-4-5-5-5-14-1-2-5
	Policy Period: 07/01	/2006 - 06/30/2007																			
	2006049052	10031246	C	08/03/06	08/07/06		Ş.		\$-	\$-	\$-		\$.		\$-		\$-		INSUFFICIENT IN	FO TOTHER MISCELLANEO	LALL OTHER SPECIFIC
	2006051881	10031246	A	08/23/06	08/25/06			313197	\$-	\$-		84942		5000	\$-			403139	MULTIPLE BODY	PAR1FIRE OR FLAME	MULTIPLE PHYSICAL
	2006052426	10031246	D	08/23/06	08/30/06		\$-		\$-	\$-	\$-			556	\$-			556	BODY SYSTEMS	AND MOTOR VEHICLE, NOC	BURN
	2006055448	10031246	D	09/01/06	09/21/06		Ş-		\$-	\$-	3-			964	\$-			964	LOWER BACK AF	EA (LLIFTING	STRAIN
	2006056069	10031246	D	08/28/06	09/26/06		Ş-		\$-	\$-	\$-			228		0		228	MULTIPLE BODY	PAR10THER MISCELLANEO	LSTRAIN
	2006056077	10031246	D	09/12/06	09/26/06		Ş.		\$-	\$-	\$-			1866	\$-			1866	CHEST	MACHINE OR MACHINE	RCRUSHING
	2006056526	10031246	D	09/27/06	09/29/06		<b>S</b> -		\$-	\$-	8-			74	\$-			74	EYE(S)	FOREIGN MATTER (BOD	) FOREIGN BODY
	2006056771	10031246	A	09/06/06	10/02/06	99	Ş-		\$-	\$-		16530		6424		5		22959	LOWER BACK AF	EA (LSTRAIN OR INJURY BY,	N STRAIN
	2006057941	10031246	D	10/01/06	10/11/06		ş.		\$-	\$-	\$-		\$.		\$-		Ş-		KNEE	POWERED HAND TOOL,	LACERATION
	2006058247	10031246	A	10/05/06	10/13/06		Ş-		\$-	\$-		25000		6879		697		32576	MULTIPLE UPPE	REXTSTRUCK OR INJURED, N	10/00/L000/04/2000
	2006059948	10031246	A	10/24/06	10/30/06	635		79389	38627	\$-		73755		73156		1743		266670	HIP	FALLING OR FLYING OB	, FRACTURE
	2006060249	10031246	A	10/11/06	11/01/06	97	Ş-		\$-	\$-		5509		2168	\$-			7677	FINGER(S)	CAUGHT IN, UNDER OR	ILACERATION
	2006060956	10031246	D	10/26/06	11/06/06		Ş-		\$-	\$-	\$-			\$179	\$-			\$179	FINGER(S)	CAUGHT IN, UNDER OR	ILACERATION
	2006066150	10031246	D	12/01/06	12/26/06		Ş.		\$-	\$-	\$-			\$470	\$-			\$470	ANKLE	TWISTING	SPRAIN
	2007000813	10031246	D	09/25/06			<b>S</b> -		\$-	\$-	\$-			\$286	\$-			\$286	ANKLE	ON SAME LEVEL	SPRAIN
	2007017069	10031246	C	05/29/07	06/05/07		Ş-		\$-	\$-	\$-		\$.		\$-		\$-		LOWER LEG	FROM DIFFERENT LEVE	CONTUSION
	Total #	16					\$3	92,587	\$38,627	<b>\$</b> -	\$	205,737	\$	98,251	\$2	,445	\$7	37,646			

# Worker's Compensation 101

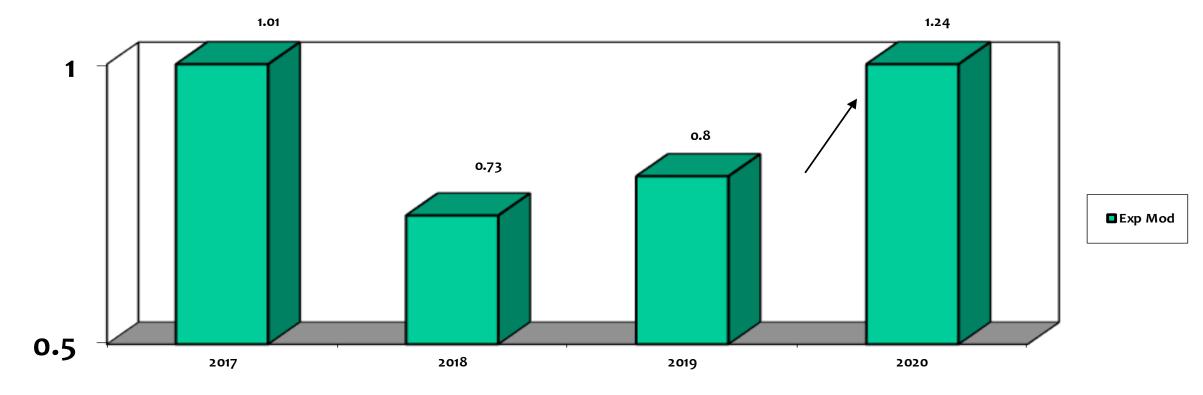
# **Experience Modification Factor** (Impact of Losses):

- 1.00 = Average for experience mod
- Average = "C"
- 3 year rolling average
- Greater the losses = Higher Mod and Higher Premium

- What is your Experience Mod?
- 1.24 = Worse than average. Why does it matter?

# **Example Experience Mod History**

1.24 vs .73 44-point jump



Why does it matter?

# **Business Opportunity to Save \$\$**

- Company "A"
- Manual Premium= \$100,000

X .25 Credit \$75,000 X .73 (mod)

\$54,750

- Company "B"
- Manual Premium = \$100,000

X.25 Debit \$125,000 x.1.24 (mod) \$155,000

- It makes good business sense to be safe
- How does it affect your bids?
  - If you get over 1.00

#### INDIRECT COST OF A WC INJURY

- Cost of claim example:
  - Direct cost of injury \$25,000
  - Indirect cost (est 4x amt) \$100,000
  - Estimated profit margin 5%
  - Sales needed to recoup \$2,500,000

(total cost/%profit margin)



