

SAFETY BRIEF: OSHA RECORDKEEPING

Recordkeeping Requirements

Employers with more than 10 employees are required to keep a record of serious work-related injuries and illnesses. (<u>Certain low-risk industries are exempted</u>.) Minor injuries requiring first aid only do not need to be recorded. During this safety brief, we will further define the following:

- How does OSHA define a recordable injury or illness?
- How does OSHA define first aid?

Purpose of recordkeeping: These records of injuries help employers, workers and OSHA evaluate the safety of a workplace, understand industry hazards, and implement worker protections to reduce and eliminate hazards. The goal is to prevent future workplace injuries and illnesses.

Recently, OSHA removed the requirement for establishments with 250 or more employees that are required to routinely keep injury and illness records to electronically submit information from the OSHA Form 300 (Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses) and OSHA Form 301 (Injury and Illness Incident Report). Covered establishments WITH 250 OR MORE EMPLOYEES are only required to electronically submit information from the OSHA Form 300A (Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses). The requirement to keep and maintain OSHA Forms 300, 300A, and 301 for five years has not changed.

OSHA's Recordkeeping Requirements during the COVID-19 Pandemic

OSHA has issued temporary enforcement guidance related to the COVID-19 pandemic for recording and reporting occupational Injuries and Illnesses required under 29 CFR Part 1904. OSHA has determined that COVID-19 can be a recordable illness if a worker is infected because of performing their work-related duties. However, employers are only responsible for recording cases of COVID-19 if all of the following are true:

- 1. The case is a confirmed case of COVID-19 (see CDC information on persons under investigation and presumptive positive and laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19);
- 2. The case is work-related (as defined by 29 CFR 1904.5); and
- 3. The case involves one or more of the general recording criteria set forth in 29 CFR 1904.7 (e.g., medical treatment beyond first aid, days away from work).

Employers should follow the OSHA enforcement guidance found in the updated Interim Enforcement Response Plan for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) at https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/2021-07-07. Visit OSHA's Injury and Illness Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements, https://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/, for more information.

Maintaining and Posting Records

Each February through April, employers must post a summary of the injuries and illnesses recorded the previous year. In addition, if requested, copies of the records must be provided to current and former employees, or their representatives. There are three recordkeeping 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

Recording or reporting a work-related injury, illness or fatality does not mean the employer or employee was at fault, an OSHA rule has been violated, or that the employee is eligible for workers' compensation or other benefits. OSHA injury and illness recordkeeping and workers' compensation are independent of each other.

If your organization has 10 or fewer employees <u>at all times</u> during the last calendar year, you do not need to keep the injury and illness records unless surveyed by OSHA or the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). However, you must still comply with reporting any work-related fatality, inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.

Exempt Industries include elementary and secondary schools, junior colleges, and colleges. These organizations are not required to keep OSHA injury and illness records 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. However, they must still report any workplace incident that results in a fatality, inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye similar to an organization with 10 or fewer employees.

Cases are work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment either caused or contributed to the resulting condition; or, an event or exposure in the work environment *significantly* aggravated a pre-existing injury or illness.

1904.4 Recording Criteria: How does OSHA define a recordable injury or illness? Covered employers must record:

- Any work-related fatality;
- Any work-related injury or illness that results in loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work, or transfer to another job;
- Any work-related injury or illness requiring medical treatment beyond first aid;
- Any work-related diagnosed case of cancer, chronic irreversible diseases, fractured or cracked bones or teeth, and punctured eardrums;
- Any work-related needle stick injuries and cuts from sharp objects that are contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material (as defined by the OSHA Blood borne Pathogens standard); and
- There are also special recording criteria for work-related cases involving medical removal, hearing loss, and tuberculosis.

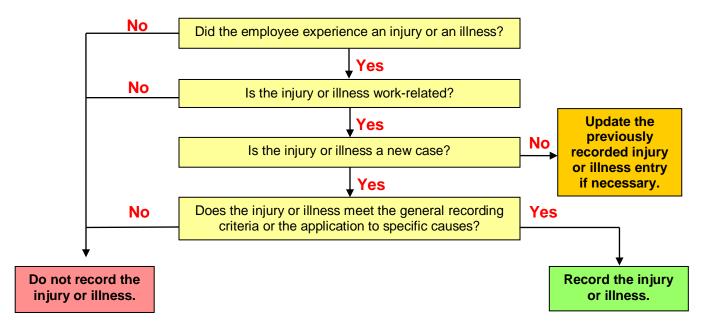
OSHA defines first aid as:

- Using a non-prescription medication at nonprescription strength; for medications available in both prescription and non-prescription form, a recommendation by a physician or other licensed health care professional to use a non-prescription medication at prescription strength is considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes;
- Administering tetanus immunizations (other immunizations, such as Hepatitis B vaccine or rabies vaccine, are considered medical treatment);



- Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin;
- Using wound coverings such as bandages, Band-Aids™, gauze pads, etc.; or using butterfly bandages or Steri-Strips™ (other wound closing devices such as sutures, staples, etc., are considered medical treatment);
- Using hot or cold therapy;
- ➤ Using any non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc. (devices with rigid stays or other systems designed to immobilize parts of the body are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes);
- Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (e.g., splints, slings, neck collars, back boards, etc.);
- Drilling of a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluid from a blister;
- Using eye patches;
- Removing foreign bodies 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;
- Using finger guards;
- Using massages (physical therapy or chiropractic treatment are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes); or
- Drinking fluids for relief of heat stress.

Determine if the injury/illness is recordable:



Note: Employers must enter each recordable case on the forms within <u>7 calendar days</u> of receiving information that a recordable case occurred.

- The employer may use an equivalent form that has the same information, is as readable and understandable, and uses the same instructions as the OSHA form it replaces;
- Forms can be kept on a computer as long as they can be produced when they are needed (i.e., meet the access provisions of 1904.35 and 1904.40).



Privacy Protection

- Do not enter the name of an employee on the OSHA Form 300 for "privacy concern cases";
- Enter "privacy case" in the name column; and
- Keep a separate confidential list of the case numbers and employee names.

Privacy concern cases are:

- An injury or illness to an intimate body part or reproductive system;
- An injury or illness resulting from sexual assault;
- Mental illness;
- HIV infection, hepatitis, tuberculosis;
- Needle stick and sharps injuries that are contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material; or
- Employee voluntarily requests to keep name off for other illness cases.

Annual Summary

- ✓ Review OSHA Form 300 for completeness and accuracy, correct deficiencies
- ✓ **Complete** OSHA Form 300A
- ✓ Certify summary
- ✓ **Post** summary for a 3-month period from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the summary.

Electronic Reporting – Establishments with 250 or more employees are currently required to keep OSHA injury and illness records and must use the electronic Injury Tracking Application, https://www.osha.gov/injuryreporting/index.html, to electronically submit information from their OSHA Form 300A by March 2.

The employer must retain forms for 5 years following the year that they cover and must update the OSHA Form 300 during that period as needed.

Employer need not update the OSHA Form 300A or OSHA Form 301.

The employer must inform each employee of how to report an injury or illness.

- Must set up a way for employees to report work-related injuries and illnesses promptly; and
- Must tell each employee how to report work-related injuries and illnesses to the employer.

The employer 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 the form.



Fatality/Catastrophe Reporting

Report within 8 hours any work-related fatality, amputation, loss of an eye, or any incident involving an inpatient hospitalization.

Immediately report accidents to:

(800) 770-4940 or (907) 269-4940 (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. M-F, AK time)

(800) 321-6742 (After 4:30 p.m. or on weekends and holiday)

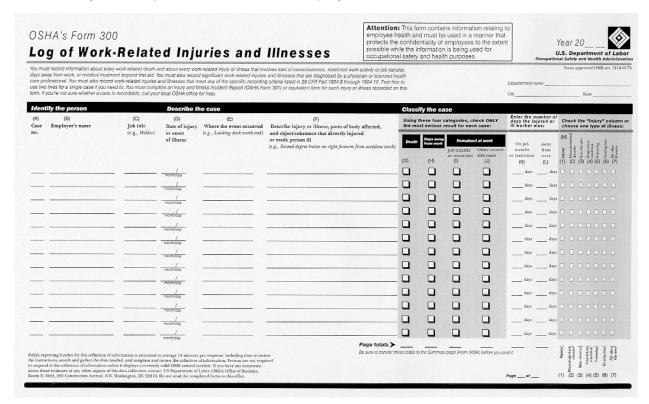
What happens if you do not report timely?

OSHA has instructed its compliance officers to initiate inquiries into whether workplaces had electronically filed their 300A forms. If the compliance officer learns about an employer's failure to file, OSHA will issue an other-than-serious citation. The maximum penalty for each other-than-serious violation can be as high as \$13,494.

Get recordkeeping forms 300, 300A, 301, and additional instructions at: https://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/forms.

Additional training is available through the AMLIIA Online University at www.amljia.org. Log on to the Online University for courses related on this topic such as "Introduction to OSHA." For more information about the Online University, contact the AMLIIA at 800-337-3682.

The following are examples of the OSHA recordkeeping forms:





OSHA's Form 301

Injury and Illness Incident Report

Information about the employee

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.

Information about the case



This Injury and Illness Incident Report is one of the first forms you must fill out when a recordable work-related injury or illness has occurred. Together with the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses and the accompanying Summary, these forms help the employer and OSHA develop a picture of the extent and severity of work-related incidents.

Within 7 calendar days after you receive information that a recordable work-related injury or 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, any substitute must contain all the information 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 restains

which it pertains.

If you need additional copies of this form, you may photocopy and use as many as you need.

Completed	by		
Title			
Phone (Date	. ,

Full name	10) Case number from the Log
Information about the physician or other health care professional Name of physician or other health care professional	15) What happened? Tell us how the injury occurred. Examples: "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
If treatment was given away from the worksite, where was it given? Facility Street	16) What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or sore." Examples: "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."
City State ZIF Was employee treated in an emergency room? We No	17) What abject or substance directly harmed the employee? Examples: "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm save." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.
Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient? Yes	18) If the employee died, when did death occur? Date of death//

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 22 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instrustioneurshing rising data sources, gothering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Persure not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a current valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about this estimate or any other aspects offsilina collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N-3644, 200 Genuism Avenuer, NV, No.

OSHA's Form 300A 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 competing his 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, with 10°. Temployees, Sommer employees, and their representatives have the right to review the OSHA Form 301 in its entirety. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or its equivalent. See 29 CFR Part 1901.35, in OSHA's recordisepting rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms. Total number of Total number of Total number of Total number of cases with days cases with job other r away from work transfer or restriction cases (J) (1) (G) Number of Days Total number of days away from work Total number of days of (K) (L) Injury and Illness Types Total number of . . . (1) Injuries (4) Respiratory conditions (5) Poisonings (2) Musculoskeletal disorders _____ (6) Hearing loss cases (3) Skin disorders Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form. Policy reporting hunders for this offencion of inflammation is refineded a coverage for influence per regions, including into a review, the immersionates and applies to detail, associated, and complete and review the observation of inflammation. Persons are interested to expend to the observation of inflammation and the conflammation and the complete and review are present to the observation of the observatio

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	Form approved OMB no. 1218
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Ciry	State ZIP
Industry description (e.g., A	Samufacture of motor truck trailers)
Standard Industrial Classific	cation (SIC), if known (e.g., SIC 3715)
Worksheet on the back of this po	
Annual average number of a Total hours worked by all co	
loan hours worked by an el	inprojects last year
Sign here	
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