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# Today's webinar will begin shortly. We are waiting for attendees to log on.

Presented by:

#### Howard A. Mavity



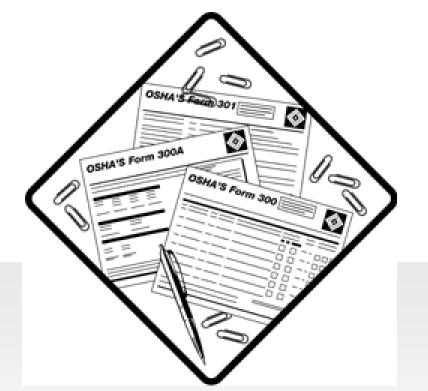
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#### 100% COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA RECORDKEEPING: ANYTHING LESS WILL BE COSTLY!

October 16, 2014

Presented by:

Howard A. Mavity



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The Administration believes that Employers are underreporting injuries and illnesses (especially ergonomic injuries) and discouraging employee reporting.

- Congressional Hearings
- OSHA Recordkeeping National Emphasis Program (10/09 – 2/12)
- Deputy Assistant Secretary Barab: special focus on employers with low rates in high hazard industries
- GAO study of the role of safety incentives on reporting
- OSHA Memorandum on Safety Incentives (3/12/12)

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OSHA has successfully raised average penalties, and more frequently uses willful, repeat and egregious citations.

Employers with multiple establishments or job sites present special compliance challenges and exposure for "low hanging fruit" violations, especially recordkeeping.

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Incident-by-incident (egregious) penalty calculations were first employed in recordkeeping cases;

Examples of Citations:

- Goodman Manufacturing \$1.2 million
- Pepperidge Farm (per instance) \$ 289,603
- James Machine Works \$ 81,600
- Fraser Paper \$ 170,000
- GM Powertrain \$148,000

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OSHA and Congress want to expand injury & illness recordkeeping from an "establishment" basis to instead focus on corporatewide "patterns" and history:

- such an approach could lead to expanded OSHA inspections and increased willful and repeat penalties;
- employers with multiple locations could end up in OSHA's Severe Violators Inspection Program (SVIP).
- recordkeeping audits may lead to OSHA expanding the "scope" to other costly areas.
- the possible addition of the "MSD" column to the 300 Log may lead to ergonomic focus.
- proposed change may add new industries not previously covered and subject more employers to report hospitalization and amputation.

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- Many employer locations continue to improperly complete OSHA 300s and related materials.
- Many employers unnecessarily record first aid incidents.
- No coordination between workers comp and OSHA recordkeeping.
- Employers do not audit and correct documents.
- Injury records are used to measure and "drive" employer safety and health programs in a way the process was not intended to do.
- Customers may select contractors and vendors in part based on injury and illness records.

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## **Recordkeeping Action Points Going Forward**

- Get ahead of the curve: Audit Injury & Illness Records (for at least 5 years).
- Properly correct logs.
- Train site personnel on proper recordkeeping.
- Review other related recordkeeping areas, such as accident/root cause analysis and safety programs.
- Develop measurements of safety & health programs that do not rely on injury and illness rates (leading indicators).
- Revise safety incentive programs.
- Prepare for OSHA Recordkeeping inspections.

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- Determine internally everyone who maintains injury and illness records and their "business" reasons for doing so.
  - OSHA
  - First Aid and FMLA
  - Workers Comp
  - STD/LTD

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- Consolidate injury and illness recordkeeping into one system (to the extent possible).
- If the corporation maintains a corporate-wide log and analysis, take steps to protect this information (to the extent possible).
- Review site collection procedures and determine whether it is feasible to enter data electronically at every establishment or job site, and alternative methods.

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 Self-audit logs for five (5) years and make corrections where errors are found. In the audit, utilize certain workers compensation or other appropriate records to check to see if some recordable injuries were overlooked. Utilize the process which allows such changes to lawfully be made.

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- Determine which State-OSHA plans maintain any additional recordkeeping requirements or different emphasis so as to maintain a consistent corporate approach.
- Prepare for increased focus on MSD's.

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## **Purpose Of The Recordkeeping Rule**

• To require employers to record and report work-related fatalities, injuries and illnesses

**Note:** 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

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## Subpart B - Scope 1904.1 Partial Exemption

- Employers that are **partially** exempt from the recordkeeping requirements because of their size or industry must continue to comply with:
  - 1904.39, Reporting fatalities and multiple hospitalization incidents
  - 1904.41, Annual OSHA injury and illness survey (if specifically requested to do so by OSHA)
  - 1904.42, BLS Annual Survey (if specifically requested to do so by BLS)
- Appendix A lists 56 industries that are exempt from OSHA recordkeeping under 1904.

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### Subpart B - Scope 1904.1 Size Exemption

- If your company had 10 or fewer employees at all times during the last calendar year, you do not need to keep the injury and illness records unless surveyed by OSHA or BLS
- The size exemption is based on the number of employees in the entire company
- Include temporary employees who you supervised on a day to day basis in the count

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# Subpart C – Forms & Recording Criteria

- 1904.4 Recording criteria
- 1904.5 Work-relatedness
  - 1904.6 New case
- 1904.7 General recording criteria
  - 1904.8 Needlesticks and sharps
    - Medical removal
    - Hearing loss
      - Tuberculosis
      - Forms

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1904.9

1904.10

1904.11

1940.29

#### Subpart C – Forms & Recording Criteria 9104.4 Recording Criteria

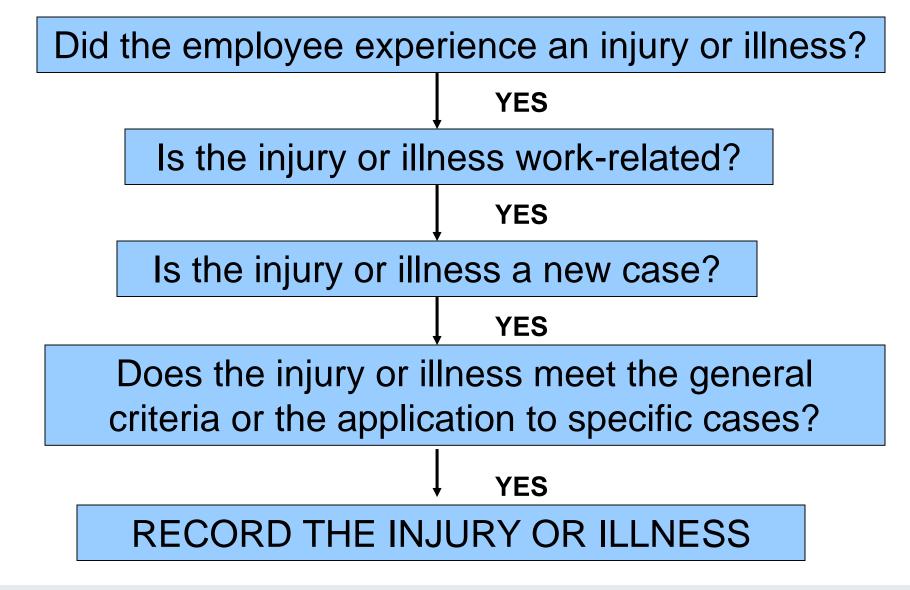
- Who is responsible to record the injury or illness?
  - The employer actually supervising the employee is typically required to record the injury, so most temporary providers do not.
  - Many individual "Independent Contractors" are actually misclassified and are "employees."

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### Subpart C – Forms & Recording Criteria 9104.4 Recording Criteria

- Covered employers must record each injury, illness or fatality that:
  - is work-related, and
  - is a new case, and
  - meets one or more of the criteria contained in sections 1904.7 through 104.11,
  - follow the recordkeeping 5-Step Process.



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Step 1: Did the employee experience an illness or injury?

#### Definition [1940.46]

An injury or illness is an **abnormal condition or disorder**. Injuries include cases such as, but not limited to, a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation. Illnesses include both acute and chronic illnesses, such as, but not limited to, a skin disease, respiratory disorder, or poisoning.

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Step 2: Is the injury or illness work-related?

Determination of Work-Relatedness [1940.5]

**Work-relatedness** is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the **work environment** unless an exception specifically applies.

A case is presumed work-related if, and only if, an event or exposure in the work environment is a discernable cause of the injury or illness or of a significant aggravation to a pre-existing condition.

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Step 2: Is the injury or illness work-related?

Work Environment [1940.5]

- 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.

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Step 2: Is the injury or illness work-related?

Exceptions [1940.5]

- Present as a member of the general public
- Symptoms arising in work environment that are solely due to non-work-related events or exposure (regardless of where signs or symptoms surface, a case is work-related only if a work event or exposure is a discernable cause of the injury or illness or of a significant aggravation to a pre-existing condition.
- Voluntary participation in wellness program, medical, fitness or recreational

Step 2: Is the injury or illness work-related?

Exceptions [1940.5]

- Eating, drinking or preparing food or drink for personal consumption
- Personal tasks outside assigned working hours
- Personal grooming, self-medication for non-work-related condition, or intentionally self-inflicted
- Motor vehicle accident in parking lot/access road during commute

Step 2: Is the injury or illness work-related?

Exceptions [1940.5]

- Common cold or flu (pandemics may be different!)
- Mental illness, unless employee voluntarily provides a medical opinion from a physician or licensed health care professional (PLHCP) having appropriate qualifications and experience that affirms work-relatedness

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Step 2: Is the injury or illness work-related?

#### Travel Status [1940.5]

- 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
- Not recordable if employee is out of United States and injury or illness occurs



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Step 2: Is the injury or illness work-related?

Work At Home [1940.5]

- Injury and illnesses that occur while an employee is working at home are work-related if they:
  - Occur while the employee is performing work for pay or compensation in the home, and
  - Are directly related to the performance of work rather than the general home environment.

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Step 3: Is the injury or illness a new case?

New Case [1904.6]

- 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)

Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

General Recording Criteria [1904.7]

- An injury or illness is recordable if it results in one or more of the following:
  - Death
  - Days away from work
  - Restricted work activity
  - Transfer to another job

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

General Recording Criteria [1904.7]

- An injury or illness is recordable if it results in one or more of the following:
  - Medical treatment beyond first aid
  - Loss of consciousness
  - Significant injury or illness diagnosed by a PLHCP

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Days Away Cases [1904.7(b)(3)]

- Record if the case involves one or more days away from work
- Check the box for days away cases and count the number of days
- Do not include the day or injury/illness



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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Days Away Cases [1904.7(b)(3)]

- Day counts (days away or days restricted)
  - Count the number of calendar days the employee was unable to work (include weekend days, holidays, vacation days, etc.)
  - Cap day count at 180 days away and/or days restricted
  - May stop day count if employee leaves company for a reason unrelated to the injury or illness
  - If a medical opinion exists, employer must follow that opinion

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Restricted Work Cases [1904.7(b)(4)]

- Record if the case involves one or more days of restricted work or job transfer
- Check the box for restricted/transfer cases and count the number of days
- Do not include the day of injury/illness



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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Restricted Work Cases [1904.7(b)(4)]

- Restricted work activity exists if the employee is:
  - Unable to work the full work day he or she would otherwise have been scheduled to work; or
  - Unable to perform one or more routine job functions
- An employee's routine job functions are those activities the employee regularly performs at least once per week

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Restricted Work Cases [1904.7(b)(4)]

- A case is not recordable under 1904.7(b)(4) as a restricted work case if:
  - The employee experiences minor musculoskeletal discomfort,
  - A healthcare professional determines that the employee is fully able to perform all of his or her routine job functions, and
  - The employer assigns a work restriction to that employee for the purpose of preventing a more serious condition from developing.

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

#### Job Transfer [1904.7(b)(4)]

- 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



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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

#### Medical Treatment [1904.7(b)(5)]

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

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

First Aid [1904.7(b)(5)]

- Using non-prescription medication
   at non-prescription strength
- Tetanus immunizations
- Cleaning, flushing, or soaking surface wounds



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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

First Aid [1904.7(b)(5)]

- Wound coverings, butterfly bandages, Steri-Strips
- Hot or cold therapy
- Non-rigid means of support
- Temporary immobilization device
   used to transport accident victims



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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

#### First Aid [1904.7(b)(5)]

- Drilling of fingernail or toenail, draining fluid from blister
- Eye patches
- Removing foreign bodies from
   eye using irrigation or cotton swab



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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

First Aid [1904.7(b)(5)]

- 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

Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Loss of Consciousness [1904.7(b)(6)]

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



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# Significant Diagnosis of Injuries and Illnesses Cases

- If work-related, always record
  - Cancer
  - Chronic irreversible disease
  - Fractured bone
  - Punctured eardrum

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Bloodborne Pathogens [1904.7(b)(8)]

 Record all work-related needlesticks and cuts from sharp objects that are contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious materials (includes human bodily fluids, tissues and organs; other materials infected with HIV or HBV such as laboratory cultures

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Bloodborne Pathogens [1904.8]

 Record splashes or other exposures to blood or other potentially infectious material if it results in diagnosis of a bloodborne disease or meets the general recording criteria

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

#### Medical Removal [1904.9]

- If an employee is medically removed under the medical surveillance requirements of an OSHA standard, you must record the case
- The case is recorded as either one involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity
- If the case involves voluntary removal below the removal levels required by the standard, the case need not be recorded

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Hearing Loss [1904.10]

- Must record all work-related hearing loss cases where:
- Employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS)<sup>1</sup>, and

<sup>1</sup> An STS is defined in OSHA's noise standard at 29 CFR 1910.95(g)(10)(i) as a change in hearing threshold, relative to the baseline audiogram, of an average of 10 dB or more at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz in one or both ears.

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Hearing Loss [1904.10]

- Employee's hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero [averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz (Hz)] in the same ears as the STS
- Must compute the STS in accordance with OSHA's noise standard, 1910/05

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Hearing Loss [1904.10]

- Compare employee's current audiogram to the original baseline audiogram or the revised baseline audiogram allowed by 1910.95(g)(9)
- May adjust for aging to determine whether an STS has occurred using tables in Appendix F of 1910.95
- May not adjust for aging to determine whether or not hearing level is 25 dB or more above audiometric zero

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Tuberculosis [1904.11]

 Record a case where an employee is exposed at work to someone with a known case of active tuberculosis and subsequently develops a TB infection

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Tuberculosis [1904.11]

- A case is not recordable when:
  - The worker is living in a household with a person who is diagnosed with active TB
  - The Public Health Department has identified the worker as a contact of an individual with active TB
  - A medical investigation shows the employee's infection was caused by exposure away from work

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

#### Forms [1904.29]

- OSHA Form 300, Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses
- OSHA Form 300A, *Summary of Work-Related Injuries* and Illnesses
- OSHA Form 301, *Injury and Illness Incident Report*

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Lo You musi days awa care pro	t record information about every w ay from work, or medical treatmen lessional. You must also record wi		d about every work u must also record id libesses that me	related injury or liness that invo significant work-related injuries et any of the specific recording	I IIInesses Was loss of consciousness, restricted work a not Wresses that are degrosed by a physici criteria listed in 29 CFR Part 1904.8 through	ctivity or job ti an or licensed 1904.12. Feel	while the onal safe anster, theath free to	e informati	ot employe on is being alth purpos				al Safety a	partme	Admini	stration
form. If y	ou'te not sure whether a case is n		ocal OŚHÁ office k	vrheip.	m 301) or equivalent form for each injury or lif	ness recorded					ску			_ State		
(A) Case	ify the person (B) Employee's name	(C) Job title	Describe to (D) Date of injury	(E) Where the event occurred	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body		i), that cases: Bemained at Work (M) =		t the "Injury" column or to one type of illness:							
no.		(e.g., Welder)	or onset of illness	(e.g., Loading dock north end)	and object/substance that directly injure or made person ill (e.g., Second degree burn				od at Work	Away	On job	(M) .	an la s	8 -	l	
					right forearm from acetylene torch)		Death	from work	or restriction		from work	transfer or restriction	lidery .	Raph: condition	Polaced	Alloh
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#### OSHA's Form 301 Injury and Illness Incident Report

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.



Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

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, OS HA's recordkeeping rule, you must keep this form on file for 5 years following the year to which it pertains.

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

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

Information about the employee	Information about the case
1) Full name	<ul> <li>10) Case number from the Log (Transfer Accase number from the Log after you word the case.)</li> <li>11) Date of injury or illness /</li> <li>12) Time on ployee began work AM / PM</li> <li>13) Time of event AM / PM □ Check if time cannot be determined</li> <li>14) What was the amployee doing just bofore the inoident occurred? Describe the activity, as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. Exemples: "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."</li> </ul>
Information about the physician or other health care professional <sup>6)</sup> Num e of physician or other beakh care professional	15) What happened? Tell us how the injury occurred. Examples: "When ladder slipped on wetfloor, worker fell 20 feet", "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
7) If treatment was given away from the worksite, where was it given? Facility	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 ZIP <sup>8)</sup> Was employee treated in an emergency room? <sup>a</sup> Was No	17) What object or substance directly harmed the employee? Examples: "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.
<ul> <li><sup>9)</sup> Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient?</li> <li>Wrs</li> <li>No</li> </ul>	18) If the employee died, when did death occur? Date of death / /

Public se porting burden for this collection of information is estimated to a wrage 22 minutes per response, including time for reviewing justractions, warkhing e sisting data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information and neithing by a surrent wild OMB control number. If you have any comments about this estimate or any other aspects of this data collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Arenue, NW, Washington, D. (2021). Do not see the de completed the complete difference.



Completed by

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OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004)	
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 1904.35, in OSHA's record keeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.

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 D	ays		
Total number of da from work		otal number of days of job ansfer or restriction	
(K)	-	(L)	
Injury and II	lness Types		
Total number of (M)			
) Injuries		(4) Poisonings (5) Hearing loss	
) Skin disorders ) Respiratory conditi	ions	(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 indernation is attinuised to average 58 minutus per response, including times is nevel with the collection of indernations. Provide the other actions are added and a complete and network the collection of indernation. Provide a collection of indernation average 1.58 minutus per response, including times is nevered by add. Coll B control numbers. If you have any collection are added and a complete and network the collection of indernation average 1.58 minutus per response to the collection of the state of the collection of the state of the collection of the state of the state of the state of the state of the collection of the state of the s

Establishment information
Your establishment name
Statet
City State ZIP
Industry description (e.g., Manufature of motor truth trailers)
Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., 3715)
OR
North American Industrial Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g., 336212)
<b>Employment information</b> (If you don't have these figures, see the Worksheet on the back of this page to estimate.)
Annual average number of employees
Total hours worked by all employees last year
Sign here
Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.
I certify that I have examined this document and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are true, accurate, and complete.
Company executive Ticle
()// Phone Date

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

#### Forms [1904.29]

- Employers must enter each recordable case on the forms within 7 calendar days of receiving information that a recordable case occurred.
- An equivalent form has the same information, is as readable and understandable, and uses the same instructions as the OSHA form it replaces.

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Forms [1904.29]

 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)



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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Privacy Protections [1904.29]

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



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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Privacy Protections [1904.29]

- 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

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Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Privacy Protections [1904.29]

- Privacy concern cases are:
  - Needlestick and sharps injuries that are contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material
  - Employee voluntarily requests to keep name off for other illness cases

Step 4: Does the injury or illness meet the general criteria or the application to specific cases?

Privacy Protections [1904.29]

- Employer may use discretion in describing the case if employee can be identified
- If you give the forms to people not authorized by the rule, you must remove the names first. Exceptions for:
  - Auditor/consultant
  - Workers' compensation or other insurance
  - Public health authority or law enforcement agency

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## **Subpart D – Other Requirements**

- 1904.30 Multiple business establishments
- 1904.31 Covered employees
- 1904.32 Annual summary
- 1904.33 Retention and updating
- 1904.34 Change of ownership
- 1904.35 Employee involvement
- 1904.36 Discrimination
- 1904.37 State plans
- 1904.38 Variances

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### Subpart D – Other Requirements 1904.30 Multiple 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 (less than 1 year)
- Each employee must be linked to one establishment

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## Subpart D – Other Requirements 1904.30 Covered Employees

- Employees on payroll
- Employees not on payroll who are supervised on a day-to-day basis
- Exclude self-employed and partners



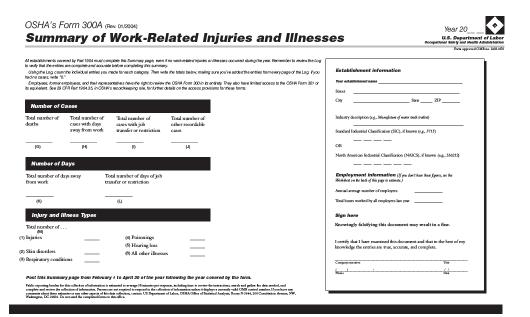
 Temporary help agencies should not record the cases experienced by temp workers who are supervised by the using firm

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### Subpart D – Other Requirements 1904.32 Annual Summary

- Review OSHA Form 300 for completeness and accuracy, correct deficiencies
- Complete OSHA Form 300A
- Certify summary
- Post summary

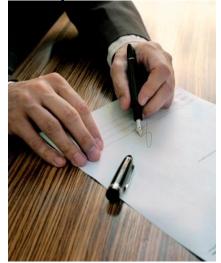


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## Subpart D – Other Requirements 1904.32 Annual Summary

- A company executive must certify the summary:
  - An owner of the company
  - An officer of the corporation
  - The highest ranking company official working at the establishment
  - His or her supervisor



 Must post for 3-month period from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the summary

## Subpart D – Other Requirements 1904.34 Retention and Updating

- Retain forms for 5 years following the year that they cover
- Update the OSHA Form 300
   during that period
- Need not update the OSHA Form 300A or OSHA Form 301



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## Subpart D – Other Requirements 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



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## Subpart D – Other Requirements 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.

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#### Subpart D – Other Requirements 1904.37 State Plans

- State Plan States must have the same requirements as Federal OSHA for determining which injuries and illnesses are recordable and how they are recorded
- For other Part 1904 requirements, State Plan requirements may be more stringent
- 1952.4 has been modified to reflect these concepts

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#### Subpart E – Reporting Information To The Government

- 1904.39 Fatality and catastrophe reporting
- 1904.40 Access for Government representatives
- 1904.41 OSHA Survey
- 1904.42 BLS Survey



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### Subpart E – Reporting To The Government 1904.39 Fatality/Catastrophe Reporting

- Report orally within 8 hours any work-related fatality or incident involving 3 or more in-patient hospitalizations (possible change in the works)
- Possibility of having to report amputations within 24 hours
- Do not need to report highway or public street motor vehicle accidents (outside of a construction zone)
- Do not need to report commercial airplane, train, subway or bus accidents

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#### Subpart E – Reporting To The Government 1904.40 Providing Records

- Must provide copies to government representatives within 4 business hours
- Use the business hours of the establishment where the records are located



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# **Thank You!**

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