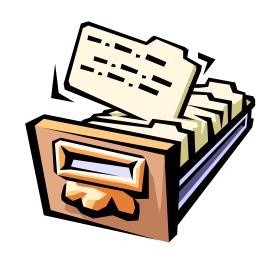
Federal Agency Injury and Illness Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements



Objective

This presentation is an overview of the major requirements for Federal agency injury and illness recordkeeping and reporting.

NOTE: These materials are not a substitute for the requirements contained in 29 CFR Part 1960 and 29 CFR Part 1904.

Background

- OSHA issued a final rule (69 FR 68793) on 11/26/04 that makes the Federal sector's recordkeeping and reporting requirements essentially identical to the private sector
- This rule amends the basic program elements under 29 CFR Part 1960, Subpart I, to make pertinent private sector recordkeeping requirements under 29 CFR Part 1904 applicable to all Executive Branch Federal agencies

1960.66 - Purpose, Scope and General Provisions

- Except as modified by 29 CFR Part 1960 Subpart I, Federal agency recording and reporting requirements must comply with 29 CFR Part 1904, Subparts C, D, E, and G¹
- Federal agencies must provide the injury and illness information required by the OSHA recordkeeping forms

¹The definition of "establishment" in 29 CFR 1960.2(h) remains applicable to Federal agencies.

Note to 1960.66

- Recording or reporting a work-related injury, illness or fatality:
 - Does not constitute an admission of fault
 - Does not constitute an admission of an employer/employee relationship
 - Does not mean that an OSHA rule has been violated or that the individual is eligible for workers' compensation or any other benefits
- These requirements do not diminish or modify in any way a Federal agency's responsibilities to report or record injuries or illnesses as required by the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)

Organization of 29 CFR 1904¹

- Subpart C Forms and recording criteria
- Subpart D Other requirements
- Subpart E Reporting to the government
- Subpart G Definitions



¹ As it applies to Federal agencies

Subpart C – Recordkeeping Forms and Recording Criteria

- 1904.4 Recording criteria
- 1904.5 Work-relatedness
- 1904.6 New case
- 1904.7 General recording criteria
- 1904.8 Needlesticks and sharps
- 1904.9 Medical removal
- 1904.10 Hearing loss
- 1904.11 Tuberculosis
- 1904.29 Forms

1904.4 - Recording Criteria

- Covered employers must record each fatality, injury or illness that:
 - is work-related, and
 - is a new case, and
 - meets one or more of the criteria contained in sections 1904.7 through 1904.11.

OSHA INJURY AND ILLNESS RECORDKEEPING

5 STEP PROCESS



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

STEP 1:

Did the employee experience an injury or illness?

Definition [1904.46]

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.

STEP 1:

Did the employee experience an injury or illness?

Scenario A:

A worker reports to nurses' station with complaint of painful wrists. Employee given 2 AdvilTM and returned to job.

Stop Here
OR
Go On To The Next Step?

Answer: Go on to the next step.

Why: Painful wrists was the injury experienced.

STEP 1:

Did the employee experience an injury or illness?

Scenario B:

There is a chlorine gas leak at XYZ establishment and the two employees in the area are rushed to the hospital. They are told to stay home the next day as a precautionary measure.

Stop Here
OR
Go On To The Next Step?

Answer: It depends!! We need more information.

Why: We need to know if either employee exhibited signs or symptoms of an injury/illness. If yes, then go to the next step. If no, STOP. We have an event or exposure only.

Did the employee experience an injury or illness?

YES

Is the injury or illness work-related?

Is the injury or illness work-related?

Determination of Work-Relatedness [1904.5]

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.

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

1904.5 - Significant Aggravation

- A pre-existing injury or illness is significantly aggravated when an event or exposure in the work environment results in any of the following (which otherwise would not have occurred):
 - Death
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Days away, days restricted or job transfer
 - Medical treatment

The following situations are not work related (1904.5 - Exceptions)

- Present as a member of the general public
- Symptoms arising in work environment that are solely due to non-work-related event 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 activity
- Eating, drinking or preparing food or drink for personal consumption



The following situations are not work related (1904.5 - Exceptions)

- 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
- Common cold or flu
- 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

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

1904.5 - Work at Home

- Injuries 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



Is the injury or illness work-related?

Scenario A:

Employee gives blood at voluntary employer-sponsored blood drive and passes out (loss of consciousness).

Stop Here
OR
Go On To The Next Step?

Answer: Stop Here

Why?: Exception - The injury or illness results solely from voluntary participation in a wellness program or in a medical, fitness, or recreational activity such as blood donation, physical examination, flu shot, exercise class, racquetball, or baseball.

Is the injury or illness work-related?

Scenario B:

Employee sprains ankle in company parking lot on his way in to work.

Stop Here
OR
Go On To The Next Step?

Answer: Go on

Why?: There is no exception that applies. Parking lot exception applies only to motor vehicle accidents during commute.

Is the injury or illness work-related?

Scenario C:

Employee slips and falls in hallway, breaking arm while working on daughter's science project on Saturday, employee's day off.

Stop Here
OR
Go On To The Next Step?

Answer: Stop

Why?: Exception - The injury or illness is solely the result of an employee doing personal tasks (unrelated to their employment) at the establishment outside of the employee's assigned working hours.

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?

Is the injury or illness a new case?

Determination of a new case

Consider an injury or illness a "new case" if the employee has not previously experienced a recorded injury or illness of the same type that affects the same part of the body,

OR

the employee previously experienced a recorded injury or illness of the same type that affected the same part of body but had recovered completely (all signs and symptoms had disappeared) from the previous injury or illness and an event or exposure in the work environment caused the signs or symptoms to reappear.

Is the injury or illness a new case?

Scenario A: Five weeks ago, employee sprained wrist at work and received support, prescription medication, and "light duty." Two weeks ago employee was back on normal job and completely recovered. Today (5 weeks after the injury) employee complains of pain in same wrist after moving boxes.

Stop Here
OR
Go On to the Next Step?

Answer: Go on

Why?: Employee had completely recovered from the previous injury and a new event or exposure occurred in the work environment.

Is the injury or illness a new case?

Scenario B: Five weeks ago, employee sprained wrist at work and received support, prescription medication, and "light duty." Two weeks ago, employee was back on normal job, but continued to take prescription medication. Today (5 weeks after the injury) employee complains of pain in same wrist after moving boxes.

Stop Here
OR
Go On to the Next Step?

Answer: Stop

Why?: Employee had not completely recovered from the previous injury or illness. Update the previously recorded entry, if necessary.

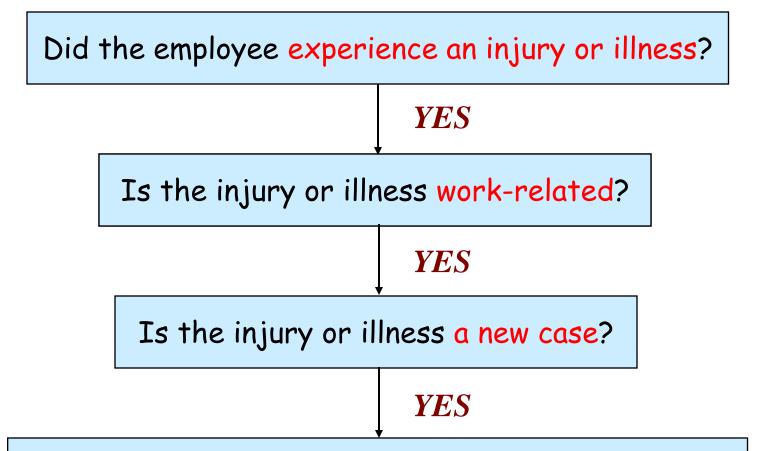
Is the injury or illness a new case?

Scenario C: Employee fractures foot at work. Every six months or so it bothers him and he is placed on light duty for a day or two.

Stop Here
OR
Go On to the Next Step?

Answer: It depends. We need more information

Why?: Was the employee completely recovered? If no, stop. If yes, was there a new event or exposure in the work environment?



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

Step 4:

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

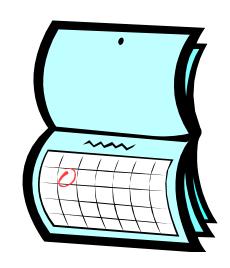
General Recording Criteria 1904.7

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
- Medical treatment beyond first aid
- Loss of consciousness
- · Significant injury or illness diagnosed by a PLHCP

1904.7(b)(3) - Days Away Cases

- 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 of injury/illness

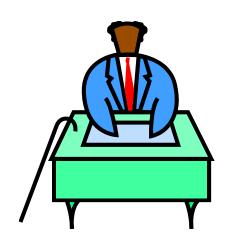


1904.7(b)(3) - Days Away Cases

- 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

1904.7(b)(4) - Restricted Work Cases

- 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



1904.7(b)(4) - Restricted Work Cases

- Restricted work activity exists if the employee is:
 - Unable to work the full workday 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

1904.7(b)(4) - Restricted Work

A case is not recordable under 1904.7(b)(4) as a restricted work case if:

- the employee experiences minor musculoskeletal discomfort,
- a health care 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.

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



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 PLHCP 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





1904.7(b)(6) – Loss of Consciousness

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



1904.7(b)(7) – Significant Diagnosed Injury or Illness

- The following work-related conditions must always be recorded at the time of diagnosis by a PLHCP:
 - Cancer
 - Chronic irreversible disease
 - Punctured eardrum
 - Fractured or cracked bone or tooth

Step 4:

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

Application to Specific Cases 1904.8 - 1904.11

An injury or illness is recordable if it meets the recording criteria for one of the following:

- Bloodborne pathogens
- Medical removal
- Hearing loss
- · Tuberculosis

1904.8 - Bloodborne Pathogens

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



 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

Relationship to Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

The 300 Log can be used to meet the requirements for a sharps log, provided that the employer:

- Must be able to segregate the sharps injury data,
- Must include information on the type and brand of device that caused the injury, and
- Must explain how the injury occurred.

1904.9 - Medical Removal

- 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



1904.10 – Hearing Loss

- Must record all work-related hearing loss cases where:
 - Employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS)¹, and
 - 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 check the 300 Log column for "hearing loss"

¹ 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.

1904.10 - Hearing Loss (cont'd)

- Must compute the STS in accordance with OSHA's noise standard, 1910.95
- 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

1904.11 - Tuberculosis

- 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
- Must check the 300 Log column for "respiratory condition"
- A case is not recordable when:
 - The worker is living 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



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

1904.29 - Forms

- 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*

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

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Public reporting burden for this to Section of information is estimated to overage 14 minutes per suppose, including time to review the instructions, search and gather the data seeded, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unders it displays accurately valid OMB control number. By we have any comments shout these estimates or any other aspects of this data collection, contact: 18 Department of Labor, CS14A Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Assesses, NN, We shing on, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

You must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury or libress that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical freatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording orderia fisted in 29 CFR Part 1904.8 through 1904.12. Feel free to use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury and Illness Incident Report (OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or libress recorded on this

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.

Be sure to transfer these totals to the Summary page (Form 300A) before you post it.

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(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,		on the most	box for each		Enter th days th III work	ne number of e injured or er was:	Chec	k the	"Inju	y" co of III	lumn Ino ss	or
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					right forearm from acetylene torch)	Death	Days away from work	Job transfer or restriction	Other record- able cases	Away from work	On Job transfer or restriction	ajae5	da da	Supplination of the condition	Moonly	Starting	III other
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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.



From approved OMB no. 1218-0176

This Injury and Illness Incident Report is one of the first forms you must fill out when a recordable workrelated 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 pertains.

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

Completed by	
Title	
Phone (Date / /

Information about the employee	Information about the case
1) Fall name 2) Street City	10) Case number from the Log
Information about the physician or other health care professional 6) 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 aprayed with chloring when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed screness in wrist over time."
7) 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": "carpatunnel syndrome."
State ZIP No State ZIP State ZIP No State ZIP	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.
9) Was employee buspitalised overnight as an in-patient? Yes No	16) If the employee died, when did death occur? Date of death

Fublic reporting basedon for this collection of information is estimated to average 22 minutes per sengmon, including time for reviewing this estimate or any other ingression of information under the collection under the collection of information under the collection un

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



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Yorm approved OMB no. 1218-0176

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

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

Using the Lag, 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/seeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.

Number of C	ases		
Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
(G)	(H)	(0)	(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	iness Types		
Total number of			
) Injuries		(4) Poisonings	
		(5) Hearing loss	
) Skin disorders		(6) All other illnesse	5
Respiratory conditi	ions		

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

Public reporting bunden for this collection of information is estimated to overage 50 minutes per response, including time to sevice the instructions, search and gather the data needed, and complete and sevice the collection of information. For our are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it daybyn a currently valid OMS control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any other sepects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSBA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Walkington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

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Completing Forms

 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
- Forms can be kept on a computer as long as they can be produced when they are needed, as described under 1904.35 and 1904.40

1904.29 - 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
- Keep a separate confidential list of the case numbers and employee names



1904.29 - Privacy Protection

- 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
 - 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

1904.29 - Privacy Protection

- 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

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

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



Different Locations?

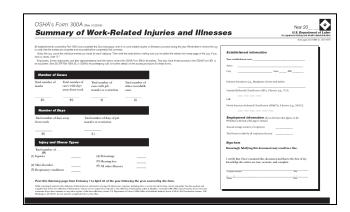
- If an employee normally reports to an establishment and is injured there, the case goes on that establishment's log
- If an employee is injured or made ill while visiting or working at another of the employer's establishments, then the case must be recorded on the 300 log of the establishment at which the injury or illness occurred (e.g., agency engineer)
- Cases for employees injured at another employer's establishment go on the log of the employee's home establishment (e.g., traveling person)

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 organization

1904.32 – Annual Summary

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



1904.32 – Annual Summary

- Federal agency certification (1960.67)
 - Senior establishment management official
 - Head of the Agency for which the senior establishment management official works, or
 - Any management official who is in the direct chain of command between the senior establishment management official and the head of the agency
- Must post for 3-month period from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the summary



Retention and Updating

1904.33

- 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

1960.69

- Must retain copies from system in effect prior to Jan. 1, 2005 for 5 years following the year that they cover
- Do not need to update these old forms

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



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

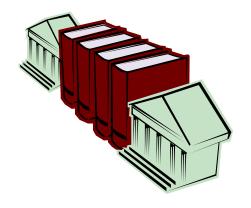
1904.36 – Prohibition Against Discrimination

- Section 11(c)¹ of the Act prohibits you from discriminating against an employee for reporting a work-related fatality, injury or illness
- Section 11(c) also protects the employee who files a safety and health complaint, asks for access to the Part 1904 records, or otherwise exercises any rights afforded by the OSH Act

¹Per 1960.68: For Federal agencies, the words "Section 11(c)" shall be read as "Executive Order 12196 Section 1-201(f)."

Subpart E - Reporting Information to the Government

- 1904.39 Fatality and catastrophe reporting
- 1904.40 Access for Government representatives



Fatality/Catastrophe Reporting

1904.39

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

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 Must provide the Office of Federal Agency Programs a summary report of each fatal and catastrophic accident investigation

^{*} These incidents must, however, be recorded on the OSHA 300 Log

1904.40 – Providing Records to Government Representatives

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



For More Help

- OSHA's Recordkeeping Pagehttp://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/ index.html
- OSHA Regional Recordkeeping Coordinators