

OFFICIAL STATE BUSINESS

Public Sector Guidelines of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Recordkeeping Year 20XX

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION BOOKLET

The Oklahoma Department of Labor's Public Employee Occupational Safety & Health Division (PEOSH) has issuedrevised forms.

A copy of the new recordkeeping forms package is included for your convenience.

An Overview: Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

The Oklahoma Occupational Health & Safety Standards Act (OOHSSA) requires all public sector employers with one or more employees to prepare and maintain records of all work-related injuries and illnesses. Use these definitions below when you classify cases on the OK300 Log. Definitions are consistent with the OSHA Recordkeeping regulations, which have been adopted, in part, by the Oklahoma Department of Labor.

The Log of Work-related Injuries and Illnesses (OK300) is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. When an incident occurs, use the Log to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

The Summary of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses (OK300A) - shows the totals for the year in each category. At the end of the year, you must post the Summary in a visible location so that your employees are aware of the injuries and illnesses occurring in their workplace. Employers must keep a separate Log and Summary for each establishment or site expected to be in operation for one year or greater. Oklahoma Exception: Under 380:40-1-5, an establishment can include more than one physical location, but only if the direct daily supervision of all staff is the responsibility of one common individual.

Note, your employees have the right to review your injury and illness records and they must be available for review by PEOSH Inspectors and provided within *4 business hours* of the initial request. Cases listed on the *Log* are not necessarily eligible for workers compensation or other insurance benefits. Recording an injury or illness on the *Log* does not mean that the employer or the worker was at fault or that a PEOSH or OSHA standard was violated. PEOSH Regulations are available at www.labor.ok.gov.

When is an injury or illness considered work-related?

An injury or illness is considered to be workrelated if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the resulting condition or significantly aggravated a pre-existing condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace unless an exception specifically applies. See 29 CFR 1904.5(b)(2) for the exceptions. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment. See 29 CFR 1904.5(b)(1).

Which work-related injuries and illnesses must be recorded?

Record those work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- death.
- loss of consciousness,
- days away from work,
- restricted work activity or job transfer, or
- medical treatment beyond first aid.

You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that are significant (as defined below) or meet any additional criteria listed below. You must record any significant work-related injury or illness that is diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional. You must record any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum. See 29 CFR 1904.7.

What are the additional criteria?

You must record the following conditions when they are work-related:

- any needlestick or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious materials,
- any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of a PEOSH or OSHA health standard.

- tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis,
- an employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals 1) that the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2000, 3000 and 4000 Hz) and 2) the employee's total hearing loss level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero (also averaged at 2,000, 3,000, and 4,000 Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

What is medical treatment?

Medical treatment means the management and care of a patient to combat a disease or disorder. The following are not considered medical treatments and are NOT recordable:

- visits to a doctor or health care provider solely for observation or counseling,
- diagnostic procedures, including administering prescription medications that are used solely for diagnostic procedures, and
- any procedure that can be labeled as first aid. (See below for more information about first aid.)

What is first aid?

If the incident required only the following types of treatment, consider it first aid. **Do NOT record** the case if it involves only:

- using non-prescription medications at non-prescription strength,
- administering tetanus immunizations,
- cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin,
- using wound coverings, such as bandages, Band-AidsTM, gauze pads, etc., using Steri- StripsTM, or butterfly bandages,
- using hot or cold therapy,

What do you need to do?

Within 7 calendar days after you receive information about a case, decide if the case is recordable under the recordkeeping requirements. To do that, you must:

- 1. Determine whether the incident is a new case or a recurrence of an existing one.
- 2. Establish whether the case was work-related.
- 3. Identify the nature of the injury or illness, the part of the body affected and the object or substance that caused harm to the employee.
- 4. Identify what medical treatment was provided and determine if the case is recordable according to the treatment provided or the diagnosis of a significant injury or illness.

If the case is recordable, complete a form OK301 and enter the injury on form OK300.

When filling out the Forms, keep in mind... You must fill the forms out *completely and in detail*.

You must enter a case number, however, you are allowed to codify your case numbers in any manner you find appropriate, so long as each case number is unique.

You must enter the employees' name, unless the case meets the requirements of a "Privacy Case", in which case, you must enter the words "*Privacy Case*" in lieu of the employee's name.

In column F, you must enter three things:

- 1. the exact nature of the injury,
- 2. the part of the body affected,
- 3. what object or substance was that harmed the employee.

Note: "knee pain" or "hurt back" are not acceptable descriptions of the injury.

Be specific. "Torn ACL, Left Knee, Fell from Ladder" is an appropriate entry.

Be sure to classify each injury or illness per the instructions on the forms.

- using any totally non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc.,
- using eye patches,
- using simple irrigation or a cotton swab to remove foreign bodies not embedded in or adhered to the eye,
- using irrigation, tweezers or cotton swab or other simple means to remove splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye,
- using finger guards,
- using massages,
- drinking fluids to relieve heat stress.

How do you decide if the case involved restricted work?

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

How do you count the number of days of restricted work activity or number of days away from work?

Count the number of calendar days, including weekends and holidays (even if the employee was not scheduled to work), that the employee was on work restrictions or was away from work as a result of the injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting the days away from the day <u>after</u> the incident occurs.

If a single injury or illness involves both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each.

You may stop counting days of restricted work or days away from work once the total of either, or the combination of both, reaches 180 days.

Under what circumstances should you NOT enter the employee's name on form OK300?

You must consider the following injuries or illnesses to be privacy concern cases:

- an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system.
- an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault,
- a mental illness.

- a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis,
- a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another persons' blood or other potentially infectious materials (see 29 CFR 1904.8 for definitions), and
- other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

You must not enter the employee's name on the *Log* for these cases. Instead, you must enter "*Privacy Case*" in the space normally used for the employee's name (Column B). You must keep a separate confidential list of the case numbers and employee names for the establishment's privacy concern cases so that you can update the cases and provide information to the government, if requested.

If you have a reasonable basis to believe that information describing the privacy concern case may be personally identifiable, even though the employees name has been omitted, you may use discretion in describing the injury or illness or both on the OK300 and OK301 forms. You must enter enough information to identify the cause of the incident and the general severity of the injury or illness, but you need not include the details of an intimate or private nature.

What if the outcome of the case changes?

If the outcome or extent of an injury or illness changes after you have recorded the case, simply delete, or draw a line through the original entry. Then write the new entry where it belongs. Remember, you need to record the most serious outcome for each case.

Classifying injuries

An injury is any wound or damage to the body resulting from an event in the work environment.

Examples: Cut, puncture, laceration, abrasion, fracture, bruise, contusion, chipped or broken tooth, amputation, insect bite, electrocution or thermal, chemical, electrical or radiation burn. Sprain and strain injuries to muscles, joints and connective tissues are classified as injuries when they result from a slip, trip, fall or other similar accidents.

Classifying Illnesses

Be specific

Skin diseases or disorders

Skin diseases or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.

Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters, chrome ulcers; inflammation of the skin.

Respiratory conditions

Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.

Example: Silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunctional syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconiosis.

Poisoning

Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.

Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon, tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays, such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.

Hearing loss

Noise-induced hearing loss is defined for recordkeeping purposes as a change in hearing threshold relative to the baseline audiogram of an average of 10 (decibels) dB or more in either

ear at 2000, 3000 or 4000 hertz, and the employee's total hearing is 25 dB or more above audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz) in the same ear(s).

All other illnesses

Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and other effects of exposure to lower temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of non-ionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

When must you post the Summary?

You must post the *Summary* only -- not the *Log* -- by February 1st of the year following the year covered by this form and keep it posted until April 30th of that year.

How long must you keep the Log, Summary, or the Individual Injure/Illness Report on file?

You must keep the *Log* and *Summary* for 5 years following the year to which they pertain. These records must be available for review at all times. Individual Injury/Illness Reports must be maintained for 30 years after the employee is no longer employed by the State of Oklahoma with any Public Sector employer.

Do you have to send in these forms at the end of the year?

All Public Employers must provide records as part of the Annual Public Sector Survey, by submitting the information online, at www.ok.gov/odol/public-sector-survey/ or by submitting copies of the requested information. Participation in the Annual Public Sector Survey is mandatory. Failure to respond will result in a PEOSH inspection.

How can we help you?

If you have questions about how to fill out the *Log*, call us at (405) 521-6140 or toll free at 1-888-269-5353.

How to Fill Out the OK300 Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

You must record information about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away

from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health

The Log is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. When an incident occurs, use the Log to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

If your agency or entity has more than one establishment or site, you must keep separate records for each physical location that is expected to remain in operation for one year or longer.

Can an establishment include more than one physical location?

Yes, but only if the direct daily supervision of all staff is the responsibility of one common individual. {See 380:40-1-5(a)(6) of the Oklahoma Occupational Health & Safety Standards.}

The Summary -- shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category. At the end of the year, count the number of incidents in each category and transfer the totals from the Log to the Summary. The highest ranking official or other official must review and certify the Summary. From February 1st to April 30th the following year, post the Summary in a visible location so that your employees are aware of the injuries and illnesses occurring in their workplace.

You do not post the Log. You only post the Summary at the end of the year.

care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 DFR Part 1904.9 through 1904. 12. Feet free to use two (2) single lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury & Illness Incident Report (OK Form 301) or city. See 1904.29(b)(1) Location equivalent form for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case if recordable, call the Oklahoma Department of Labor for halo at 1-899-259-5353 Feb 251 Physical City Describe the case Classify the case Using these four categories, "X" Enter number of "X" injury column or choose ONLY the most serious result for days injured or ill one illness type Describe injury or illness, parts of body Job Title Date of Event Injury or Location affected, and object/substance that directly Remained (e.g., Loading injured or made person ill onset of 5 / 25 metal shaving embedded in eye another person's blood (E) Event Location. (K) & (L) Enter the calendardays (A) Case No. M) Choose only one to identif (C) Job Title (G), (H), (I), (J) Choose only Revisethe log ifthe injury or Where the event hether the case involves ar list case or file number Fill in your ONE (G. H. I. or J). Classif liness progresses and the ccurred. Indicate injury (M)(1), or an illness (M)(2) - (M)(6). See section G. enter a non-duplicating outcome is more serious than the case by recording the you originally recorded for the umber that will facilita exact location where physician or licensed most serious outcome of the vent occurred. comparisons with case, with column J (Other case. Cross out, erase, or white health-care professional out the original entry. See Begin counting on the supplementary records ecordable cases) being the section F day after the onset of (D) Date of injury or onset of east serious and column G illness. For occupational injuries cases. See 1904.6 Death) being the most injury or illness. See (F) Describe injury or illness, parts section C nter the date of the work accident of body affected, and erious. hat resulted in injury. For object/substance that directly ccupational illnesses, enter the d injured or made the person ill. Be of initial diagnosis of illness, or, if as specific as possible. (B) Employee's name. First absence from work occurred before wo lines if necessary and last name required unless diagnosis, enter the first day of the you have a "privacy concern absence attributed to the illness tha case". Then you may instead was diagnosed or recognized. enter "privacy case" in this space. See 1904.29(6)-(9) Page totals > Transfer these totals to the Summary Page (Form 300 before you post it. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 14 minutes, including time to review the instructions, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. If you have any comments about these estimates of any other aspects of this data collection, contact: Oklahoma Department of Labor, 3017 N Stiles, Suite 100, Oklahoma ill in page totals City, OK 73105; 1-888-269-5353.

Establishmani

Fill in your establishment name,

Recording Criteria

(a) Basic Requirement. You must consider an injury or illness to meet the general recording criteria, and therefore to be recordable, if it results in any of the following: death, Days Away from work, Restricted work or Transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. You must also consider a case to meet the general recording criteria if it involves a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.

(b) Implementation. How do I decide if a case meets one or more of the general recording criteria?

A work-related injury or illness must be recorded if it results in one or more of the following:

- 1) Death,
- 2) Days away from work,
- 3) Restricted work or transfer to another job,
- 4) Medical treatment beyond first aid,
- 5) Loss of consciousness.
- A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional.

Recordkeeping Criteria Decision Tree

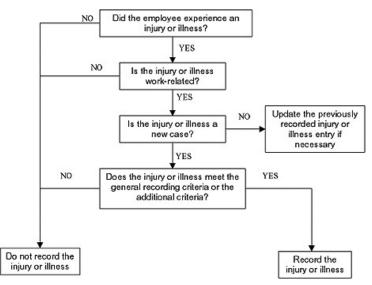


Figure 1 - Ask yourself each of these questions to determine if a case is recordable.

Cases are not recordable:

- Visits to a physician or other licensed health care professional (LHCP) solely for observation or counseling.
- Diagnostic procedures, such as x-rays and blood tests, including the administration of prescription medications solely for diagnostic purposes (e.g., eye drops to dilate pupils).
- First Aid only (see the complete list on pages 2-3)



Changes in Extent of or Outcome of Injury or Illness

If, during the five-year period in which the *Log* is retained, there is a change in an extent and outcome of an injury or illness which affects entries in columns (G) (H) (I) or (J), the first entry should be lined out and a new entry made. For example, if an injured employee at first required only medical treatment with no lost work days but later lost days away from work, the check in column (J) should be lined out, and a check entered in column (H) and the number of days away from work entered in column (K).

In another example, if an employee with an occupational illness with days away from work, returned to work, and then died of the illness, any entries in column (H) should be lined out and the death entered in column (G).

The entire entry for an injury or illness should be lined out if later found to be non-recordable. This would include for example: an injury which is later determined not to be work-related or which was initially thought to involve medical treatment but later was determined to have involved only first aid.

Diagnosis of Significant Injury or Illness

Any serious or significant work-related disorder that is diagnosed by a *Physician or other Licensed Health Care Provider* and/or identified by a positive medical test. These include work-related cases involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or a cracked bone or a punctured eardrum.

Calculating the Incident Rate

You can compute your entities incident rate (IR) by utilizing the following formula.

Total number of injuries and illnesses	X	200,000	# of hours worked by all employees	=	Incident rate
	X	200,000	÷	=	

What can I compare my incident rates to?

Each year the Oklahoma Department of Labor analyzes data from the Annual Public Sector Survey. For details on the State's Incident Rate, visit the ODOL website listed below.

For additional information, you may call (405) 521-6140 or 1-888-269-5353 or visit our web site at:

www.labor.ok.gov.



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

Year

You must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional (PHLCP). You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 CFR Part 1904.8 through 1904.12. Feel free to use two (2) single lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury & Illness Incident Report (form OK301) for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call the Oklahoma Department of Labor for help at 1-888-269-5353.

Establishment		
Physical Location		

City, State, ZIP

	Identify t	he person			Describe	the case					Classify	the case							
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	CHECK ONLY ONE box for each case based injured or ill worker			(M) Choose one type of illness:									
Case No.	Employee's Name	Job Title (e.g., Welder)		injury or of illness	Where the event occurred (e.g. Loading dock north end)	Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected, and object/substance	on the most serious outcome for that case: was:				Re			Þ					
						that directly injured or made person ill (e.g. Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch)	Death	Days away from work	On job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases	Away from work	On job transfer or restriction	Injury	Skin disorder	Respiratory condition	Poisoning	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	
			(D)							(days)	(days)			on			O)	
(A)	(B)	(C)	MM	DD	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(1)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Public i	reporting burden for this co	llection of informat	ion is est	imated to	average 15 minutes per response,	Page Totals:													
includir	ng time to review the instru	ction, search and collection of	gather the	e data nee	eded, and complete and review the		(G)	(H)	(1)	(J)	(K)	(L)			Res			≧	
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													Injury	Skin disorder	Respiratory condition	Poisoning	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	
													(4)	(0)	ž (0)	(4)	(5)	/0	

RETAIN FOR YOUR RECORDS RECORDS MUST BE MAINTAINED FOR A MINIMUM OF FIVE YEAR.





At the end of the year, you are required to enter the average number of employees and the total hours worked by your employees on form OK300A. If you don't have these figures, you can use the information on this page to estimate the numbers you will need to enter on form OK300A at the end of the year.

How to figure the average nun	ıber of e	mployees w	ho worked _.	for your
establishment:				

- Step 1: *Add* the total number of employees your establishment paid in all pay periods during the year. Include all employees; full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.
- Step 2: *Count* the number of pay periods your establishment had during the year. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.
- Step 3: *Divide* the number of employees by the number of pay periods.
- Step 4: *Round the answer* to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked Annual average number of employees.

The number of employees paid in all pay periods =
Divided by
The number of pay periods during the year =
Rounded to the next whole number =

For example, a public entity figured its average employment this way:

For pay period	Number of employees Paid	Number of employees paid = 830
I	10	
2	0	Number of pay periods = 26
3	15	• • •
4	30	$830 \div 26 = 31.92$
5	40	000 20 0102
•••		31.92 rounds to 32
24	20	
<u>25</u>	<u>15</u>	32 is the annual average number of employees
26	830	
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	

How to figure the total hours worked by all employees:

Optional Worksheet

Include the hours worked by salaried, hourly, part-time, and seasonal workers, as well as hours worked by other workers subject to day-to-day supervision by your establishment (e.g., temporary help services workers).

Do not include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it. If your establishment keeps records of only the hours paid or if you have employees who are not paid by the hour, estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

If this number is not available, you can use this optional worksheet to estimate the number.

	Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for the year.
*_	Multiply by the number of work hours for a full-time employee per year.
	This is the <i>number</i> of full-time hours worked.
+_	Add the number of any overtime hours as well as the hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal).
	Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked Total hours worked by all employees last year.



Section 1: E	Establishment Inform	ation						
Establishment					_		_	Facility ID
Location					P	hysical Address		
Mailing Address					P	hysical City		
Mailing City, State	ZIP					Mailing State	Mailing Zip	Telephone
verify that the ent added the entries limited access to	establishments covered by Part I tries are complete and accurate l from every page of the Log. If yo the OK300 Log or its equivalent. the Oklahoma Department of Labo	before completing this sum ou had no cases, enter "0". See 29 CFR Part 1904.33	nmary. Using the Log, o . Employees, former en	count the individual entries apployees, and their represen	you made ntatives h	e for each category. It have the right to revie	Then write the total below, in the OK300 Log in its entited.	making sure you've irety. They also have
Annual average n	umber of employees:]	2. Total hours worked by all	employees	last year:		
Strike	ions that might have affected your ans	wers to questions 1 and 2 abov Natural disaster or adverse Shorter work schedules or	e weather conditions			Other reason: Jothing unusual happened	d to affect our employment or h	ours figures.
4. Did you have AN	nal work Y occupational injuries or illnesses du Go to Section 2: form OK300A Sum			al	N	Jo. Go to Section 3: Cont	act Information and Certificatio	n
Section 2: C	OK300A Summary	of Work-Related	Injuries and III	nesses		V	EAR:	
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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	For ea			H complete form OK301 - Case Information	1 –
		cases with job transfer or	other recordable	For ea			1 0	<i>!</i> –
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(G) Number of C Total number of days away from work (K) Injury & III Total number of (1) Injury (2) Skin	(H) days mess types ies	cases with job transfer or restriction (I) Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	(J) (4) Poisonings	Injuries/Illness (M)	Injury	& Illness Report Facility Incident Rat Multiplier	e Calculator Employees Hours The total Number of Cases G+H+I+J must equa Illnesses Types recoi	Incident Rate =
(G) Number of C Total number of C (K) Injury & III Total number of (1) Injur (2) Skin (3) Resp	(H) days mess types ies disorders iratory condition	cases with job transfer or restriction (I) Total number of days of job transfer or restriction (L)	(J) (4) Poisonings (5) Hearing loss	Injuries/Illness (M)	*	**Eacility Incident Rat Multiplier** 200000 ÷	e Calculator Employees Hours The total Number of Cases G+H+1+J must equa. Illnesses Types reco. M (1+2+3+4-	Incident Rate =
(G) Number of C Total number of days away from work (K) Injury & Ill. Total number of (1) Injur. (2) Skin (3) Resp	(H) days ness types ies disorders	cases with job transfer or restriction (I) Total number of days of job transfer or restriction (L)	(4) Poisonings (5) Hearing loss (6) All other illne	Injuries/Illness (M) SSES (Knowingly falsifying this d	*	**Eacility Incident Rat Multiplier** 200000 ÷	e Calculator Employees Hours The total Number of Cases G+H+1+J must equa. Illnesses Types reco. M (1+2+3+4-	Incident Rate =
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(G) Number of C Total number of days away from work (K) Injury & IIII Total number of (1) Injur (2) Skin (3) Resp Section 3: C I certify that I have of	(H) (H) days ness types ies disorders irratory condition Contact Information a examined this document and that to the	cases with job transfer or restriction (I) Total number of days of job transfer or restriction (L)	(4) Poisonings (5) Hearing loss (6) All other illne	Injuries/Illness (M) SSES (Knowingly falsifying this d	*	**Eacility Incident Rat Multiplier 200000 ÷	The total Number of Cases G + H + I + J must equa Illnesses Types recor M (I + 2 + 3 + 4 -	Incident Rate = recorded above in I total Injury & reded left in + 5 + 6).

Post this Summary page from February 1st to April 30th, _____





Year

Case Information	n				Facility I	D
					<u> </u>	
YOU MUST COMPLET	TE FORM OK301 FOR E	ACH RECORDABLE CASE. When sub with Days Away from	omitting for the Public Sector Survey Work (column H) or Death (column		e(s) for incidents resulting	in Cases
Case number from Log	Employee's name	Job Title	Date of Injury/Illness (column D)	Number of days Naway from work	umber of days of job or restriction	transfer
(column A)	(column A) (column B) (column C)			(column K)	(column L)	
(comming)	(commi b)		MM DD YYYY	(committy)	(column 1)	
	Tell us about the	• •	6. Time employee began worl	Tell us about the Incide	e nt	pm
1. Check the category w (optional)	hich best describes the e	mployee's regular type of job or work:	o. Time employee began work		ani	pin
Constructio	n	Healthcare	7. Time of event:		am	pm
Sales		Delivery or driving	OR	Check if time cannot be	determined	
Food servic	e allation or service of	Farming Cleaning, Maintenance of building,	Event occurred:	before during	after work s	hift
machines, e		grounds	8. What was the employee do	ing just before the incident occurre	ed? Describe the activity a	is well as
Office, prof	ressional, business, or at staff	Material handling (e.g. stocking, loading/unloading, moving, etc.)	the tools, equipment, or materia	al the employee was using. Be Specials"; "spraying chlorine from hand spr	fic. Examples: "climbing a	ladder
Product asso manufacture	embly, product	Other:				
2. Employee's race or et	hnic background: (option	nal-check one or more)		ow the injury or illness occurred. Exa rker was sprayed with chlorine when		
- 	ndian or Alaska Native		"Worker developed soreness in		5 5 1	,
Asian	hisan Amarican					
Hispanic or	rican American					
	aiian or Other Pacific Islander					
White				Iness? Tell us the part of the body the "hurt," "pain," or "sore." (These are		
Not availab	le			n, hand"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."	symptoms, not injurious) i	
3. Employee's age:	AND					
3. Employee's age.	Date of Birth	MM DD YYYY				
4. Employee's date hired	1:		11. What object or substance	directly harmed the employee? Ex	camples: "concrete floor";	
, p.,	MM DD	YYYY	"chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If	f this question does not apply to the i	ncident, leave it blank.	
5. Employee's sex:						
Male						
Female						
~			12. Was the employee treated	l in an emergency room?	Yes	No
Completed by Title			13. Was employee hospitalize	ed overnight as an in-patient?	Yes	No
Phone			programme	e rr	165	110
Date Completed			14. If the employee died, reco	ord date of death:		
					MM DD	YYYY
	*	YOUR RECORDS RECORDS I		· ·	1	
N	р	S	F	SS	0	