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Consequence		
5. Rationale /		
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FORM 002

OSHA Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Dear Employer:

This booklet includes the forms needed for maintaining occupational injury and illness records. Many but not all employers must complete the OSHA injury and illness recordkeeping forms on an ongoing basis. Employers in State Plan States should check with their State Plan to see if the exemptions below apply.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees throughout the previous calendar year do not need to complete these forms. In addition to the small employer exemption, there is an exemption for establishments classified in certain industries. A complete list of exempt industries can be found on the OSHA web page at <u>https://</u>www.osha.gov/recordkeeping.

Establishments normally exempt from keeping the OSHA forms must complete the forms if they are informed in writing to do so by the Bureau of Labor Statistics or OSHA.

All employers, including those partially exempted by reason of company size or industry classification, must report to OSHA any workplace incident that results in a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye. You can report to OSHA by calling OSHA's free and confidential number at 1-800-321-OSHA (6742); calling your closest Area Office during normal business hours; or by using the online reporting form at https://www.osha.gov/pls/ser/serform.html.

Many employers are required to electronically submit information from their Form 300A Summary to OSHA. To see if your establishment is required to submit the information, visit https://www.osha.gov/injuryreporting/index.html.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration shares with you the goal of preventing injuries and illnesses in our nation's workplaces. Accurate injury and illness records will help us achieve that goal.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration U.S. Department of Labor

What's Inside ...

In this package, you'll find everything you need to complete OSHA's *Log* and the *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* for the next several years. On the following pages, you'll find:

- ▼ An Overview: Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses General instructions for filling out the forms in this package and definitions of terms you should use when you classify your cases as injuries or illnesses.
- ▼ *How to Fill Out the Log* An example to guide you in filling out the *Log* properly.
- ▼ Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses — A copy of the Log (but you may make as many copies of the Log as you need.) Notice that the Log is separate from the Summary.



▼ Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses — Removable Summary pages for easy posting at the end of the year. Note that you post the Summary only, not the Log.



▼ Worksheet to Help You Fill Out the Summary — A worksheet for figuring the average number of employees who worked for your establishment and the total number of hours worked.

▼ OSHA's 301: Injury and Illness

Incident Report — A copy of the OSHA 301 to provide details about the incident. You may make as many copies as you need or use an equivalent form.



Take a few minutes to review this package. If you have any questions, visit us online at www.osha.gov or call your local OSHA office. We'll be happy to help you.



FORM 002

An Overview: Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970 requires certain employers to prepare and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses. Use these definitions when you classify cases on the Log. OSHA's recordkeeping regulation (see 29 CFR Part 1904) provides more information about the definitions below.

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (Form 300) 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 a separate form (Form 300A) — shows the totals for the year in each category. At the end of the year, 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 *Log* for each establishment or site. If you have more than one establishment, you must keep a separate *Log* and *Summary* for each physical location that is expected to be in operation for one year or longer.

Note that your employees have the right to review your injury and illness records. For more information, see 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1904.35, *Employee Involvement*.

Cases listed on the *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* are not necessarily eligible for workers' compensation or other insurance benefits. Listing a case on the *Log* does not mean that the employer or worker was at fault or that an OSHA standard was violated.

When is an injury or illness considered work-related?

An injury or illness is considered workrelated if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting 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 Part 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 Part 1904.5(b)(1).

Which work-related injuries and illnesses should you record?

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

- ▼ death,
- $\mathbf{\nabla}$ 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 of the additional criteria listed below.

You must record any significant workrelated 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 injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material;
- ▼ any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard;
- ▼ tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis 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 level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

What is medical treatment?

Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder. The following are not considered medical treatments and are NOT recordable:

▼ visits to a doctor or health care professional solely for observation or counseling;

What do you need to do?

- **1.** Within 7 calendar days after you receive information about a case, decide if the case is recordable under the OSHA recordkeeping requirements.
- **2.** Determine whether the incident is a new case or a recurrence of an existing one.
- **3.** Establish whether the case was work-related.
- **4.** If the case is recordable, decide which form you will fill out as the injury and illness incident report.

You may use OSHA's 301: Injury and Illness Incident Report or an equivalent form. Some state workers compensation, insurance, or other reports may be acceptable substitutes, as long as they provide the same information as the OSHA 301.

How to work with the Log

- **1.** Identify the employee involved unless it is a privacy concern case as described below.
- **2.** Identify when and where the case occurred. Also describe the case, as specifically as you can.
- **3.** Classify the seriousness of the case by recording the **most serious outcome** associated with the case, with column G (Death) being the most serious and column J (Other recordable cases) being the least serious.
- **4.** Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was away from work or was on job transfer or restricted work activity.
- **5.** Identify whether the case is an injury or illness. If the case is an injury, check the injury category. If the case is an illness, check the appropriate illness category.



- ▼ diagnostic procedures, including administering prescription medications that are used solely for diagnostic purposes; and
- ▼ any procedure that can be labeled 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 nonprescription strength;
- ▼ administering tetanus immunizations;
- ▼ cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the skin surface;
- ▼ using wound coverings, such as bandages, BandAidsTM, gauze pads, etc., or using SteriStripsTM or butterfly bandages;
- \checkmark using hot or cold therapy;
- ▼ using any totally non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc.;
- ▼ using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (splints, slings, neck collars, or back boards);
- ▼ drilling a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluids from blisters;
- ▼ 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, 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 the number of days away from work?

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred in this number. Begin counting days from the day **after** the incident occurs. If a single injury or illness involved 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 activity 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 the OSHA Form 300?

You must consider the following types of 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 blood or other potentially infectious material (see 29 CFR Part 1904.8 for definition), 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 OSHA 300 *Log* for these cases. Instead, enter "privacy case" in the space normally used for the employee's name. 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 asked to do so.

If you have a reasonable basis to believe that information describing the privacy concern case may be personally identifiable even though the employee's name has been omitted, you may use discretion in describing the injury or illness on both the OSHA 300 and 301 forms. You must enter enough information to identify the cause of the incident and the general severity of the injury or illness, but you do not need to include details of an intimate or private nature.

What if the outcome changes after you record the case?

If the outcome or extent of an injury or illness changes after you have recorded the case, simply draw a line through the original entry or, if you wish, delete or white-out 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 tooth, amputation, insect bite, electrocution, or a 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.



Department of Labor

and Health

nal Safety

Classifying illnesses

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.

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

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

All other illnesses

All other occupational illnesses.

Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing 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 1 of the year following the year covered by the form and keep it posted until April 30 of that year.

How long must you keep the Log and Summary on file?

You must keep the *Log* and *Summary* for 5 years following the year to which they pertain.

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

Many employers are required to electronically submit information from their Form 300A Summary to OSHA. To see if your establishment is required to submit the information, visit <u>https://</u> www.osha.gov/injuryreporting/index.html.

How can we help you?

If you have a question about how to fill out the *Log*,

- ▼ visit us online at www.osha.gov or
- ▼ call your local OSHA office.



Optional

Calculating Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

Note: You can type input into this form and save it. Because the forms in this recordkeeping package are "fillable/writable" PDF documents, you can type into the input form fields and then save your inputs using the free Adobe PDF Reader. In addition, the forms are programmed to auto-calculate as appropriate.

What is an incidence rate?

An incidence rate is the number of recordable injuries and illnesses occurring among a given number of full-time workers (usually 100 fulltime workers) over a given period of time (usually one year). To evaluate your firm's injury and illness experience over time or to compare your firm's experience with that of your industry as a whole, you need to compute your incidence rate. Because a specific number of workers and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help you identify problems in your workplace and/or progress you may have made in preventing work-related injuries and illnesses.

How do you calculate an incidence rate?

You can compute an occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all recordable cases or for cases that involved days away from work for your firm quickly and easily. The formula requires that you follow instructions in paragraph (a) below for the total recordable cases or those in paragraph (b) for cases that involved days away from work, *and* for both rates the instructions in paragraph (c).

(a) To find out the total number of recordable injuries and illnesses that occurred during the year, count the number of line entries on your OSHA Form 300, or refer to the OSHA Form 300A and sum the entries for columns (H), (I), and (J).

(b) *To find out the number of injuries and illnesses that involved days away from work,* count the number of line entries on your OSHA Form 300 that received a check mark in column (H), or refer to the entry for column (H) on the OSHA Form 300A.

(c) *The number of hours all employees actually worked during the year*. Refer to OSHA Form 300A and optional worksheet to calculate this number.

You can compute the incidence rate for all recordable cases of injuries and illnesses using the following formula:

Total number of injuries and illnesses X 200,000 ÷ Number of hours worked by all employees = Total recordable case rate

(The 200,000 figure in the formula represents the number of hours 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year would work, and provides the standard base for calculating incidence rates.)

You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the following formula:

(Number of entries in column H + Number of entries in column I) X 200,000 ÷ Number of hours worked by all employees = DART incidence rate

You can use the same formula to calculate incidence rates for other variables such as cases involving restricted work activity (column (I) on Form 300A), cases involving skin disorders (column (M-2) on Form 300A), etc. Just substitute the appropriate total for these cases, from Form 300A, into the formula in place of the total number of injuries and illnesses.

What can I compare my incidence rate to?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts a survey of occupational injuries and illnesses each year and publishes incidence rate data by

various classifications (e.g., by industry, by employer size, etc.). You can obtain these published data at <u>www.bls.gov/iif</u> or by calling a BLS Regional Office.

Worksheet						
Total number of injuries and illnesses	X	200,000	÷	Number of hours worked by all employees	=	Total recordable case rate
					-	
Number of entries in Column H + Column I	x	200,000	÷	Number of hours worked by all employees	=	DART incidence rate
					[Reset



How to Fill Out the Log

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses 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.

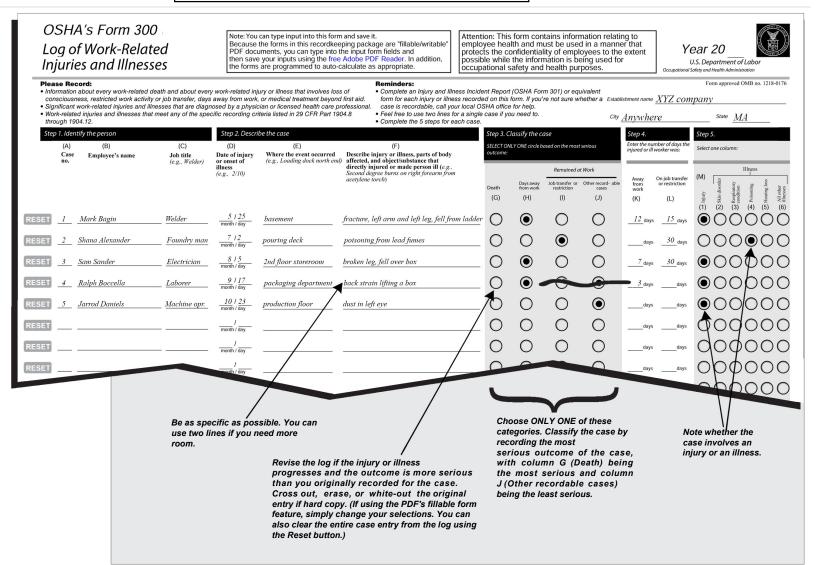
If your company has more than one establishment or site, you must keep separate records for each physical location that is expected to remain in operation for one year or longer.

If you need additional copies of the *Log*, you may photocopy the printout or insert additional form pages in the PDF, and then use as many as you need.

The Summary — a separate form 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. Then post the Summary in a visible location so that your employees are aware of injuries and illnesses occurring in their workplace.

You don't post the Log. You post only the Summary at the end of the year.

Note: Because the forms in this recordkeeping package are "fillable/ writable" PDF documents, you can type into the input form fields and then save your inputs using the free Adobe PDF Reader. In addition, the forms are programmed to auto-calculate as appropriate.





OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 04/2004) Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Note: You can type input into this form and save it.

Because the forms in this recordkeeping package are "fillable/writable" PDF documents, you can type into the input form fields and then save your inputs using the free Adobe PDF Reader. In addition, the forms are programmed to auto-calculate as appropriate.

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.



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Year 20

Pleas

• Info		d: out every work-related dea restricted work activity or j				Reminders: • Complete an Injury and Illness Incident R form for each injury or illness recorded or				Estab	lishment name		Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176
• Sigr • Wor	ificant wo	k-related injuries and illnes njuries and illnesses that me	ses that are diagnosed by	y a physician or licen	sed health care professional.	case is recordable, call your local OSHA o • Feel free to use two lines for a single case • Complete the 5 steps for each case.	ffice for help			City			State
Ste	ep 1. Ide	ntify the person		Step 2. Des	cribe the case		Step 3	. Classify	the case		Step 4.		Step 5.
	(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		ONLY ONE rious outcon	circle based on ne:	the	Enter the r days the ir worker wa	njured or ill	Select one column:
	no.	Employee's name	(e.g., Welder)	or onset of illness		affected, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill (e.g.,			Remained	at Work			Illness
				(e.g., 2/10)		Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch)	Death (G)	Days away from work (H)	Job transfer or restriction (I)	Other record- able cases (J)	Away from work (K)	On job transfer or restriction (L)	(W) (I) Injury (I) Injury (I) Injury (I) Injury (I) Injury (I) I) Injury (I) I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
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Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 14 minutes per response, including time to review the instructions, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any other aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

month / day

Page totals

Add a Form Page

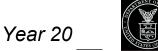
Be sure to transfer these totals to the Summary page (Form 300A) before you post it.

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OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 04/2004)

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Note: You can type input into this form and save it. Because the forms in this recordkeeping package are "fillable/writable" PDF documents, you can type into the input form fields and then save your inputs using the free Adobe PDF Reader.



U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

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 recordkeeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.

Number of Cases							
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)	(I)	(J)				
Number of Day	ys						
Total number of day away from work		otal number of days of b transfer or restriction					
(К)		(L)					
Injury and Illn	ess Types						
Total number of (M)							
(1) Injuries		(4) Poisonings					
(2) Skin disorders		(5) Hearing loss					
(3) Respiratory cond	ditions	(6) All other illnesses	s				

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

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 58 minutes per response, including time to review the instructions, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any other aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

Your establishment name		
Street		
City	State	Zip
Industry description (e.	g., Manufacture of motor	truck trailers)
North American Indust	rial Classification (NAIC	S), if known (e.g., 336212
Franklassen and informa	ation (If you don't have a	there from a set the
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Worksheet on the next p	page to estimate.)	nese jigures, see ine
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FORM 002

Optional

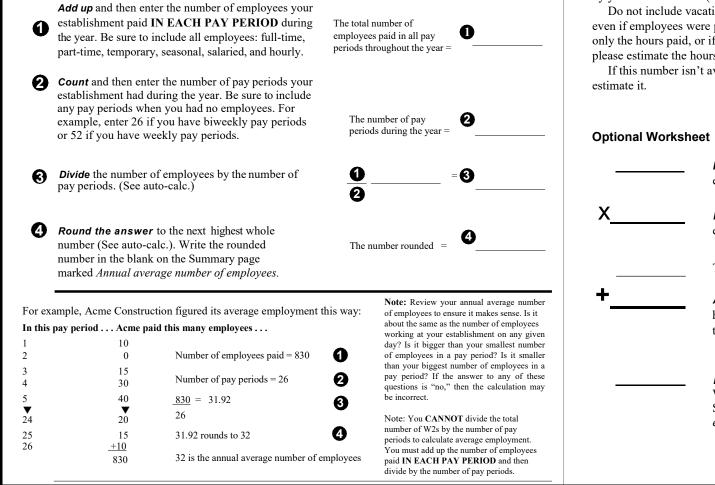
Worksheet to Help You Fill Out the Summary

Note: You can type input into this form and save it. Because the forms in this recordkeeping package are "fillable/ writable" PDF documents, you can type into the input form fields and then save your inputs using the free Adobe PDF Reader. In addition, the forms are programmed to auto-calculate as appropriate.

At the end of the year, OSHA requires you to enter the average number of employees and the total hours your employees worked on the Summary. 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 the Summary page.

If you pay about the same number of employees every pay period throughout the year (e.g., about 100), then you can use that number as your annual average employment. If the number of employees fluctuates from pay period to pay period (e.g., your business is seasonal or your establishment grew or shrunk during the year), then you should use the formula below to calculate employment average.

How to figure the average number of employees who worked for your establishment during the year:



How to figure the total hours all employees worked:

Include 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 service 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, please estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

If this number isn't available, you can use this optional worksheet to stimate it.

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 in a year.

This is the number 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 on the Summary page marked *Total hours worked by all employees last year*.

U.S. Department of Labor Dccupational Safety and Health Administration



Reset

FORM 002

OSHA's Form 301 (Rev. 04/2004) Injury and Illness Incident Report

Note: You can type input into this form and save it. Because the forms in this recordkeeping package are "fillable/writable" PDF documents, you can type into the input form fields and then save your inputs using the free Adobe PDF Reader. In addition,

the forms are programmed to auto-calculate as appropriate.

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.



U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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, 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 the printout or insert additional form pages in the PDF, and then use as many as you need.

Completed by

Title

Phone

<i>Report</i> is one of the	Information about the employee	Information about the case
en a recordable	1) Full name	10) Case number from the Log (Transfer the case number from the Log after you record the case.)
as occurred. Together njuries and Illnesses	2) Street	11) Date of injury or illness Month Day Year
y, these forms help		<i>12)</i> Time employee began work (HH:MM) O AM O PM
op a picture of the	City State ZIP	13) Time of event (HH:MM) OAM OPM OCheck if time cannot be determined
nted incidents.	3) Date of birth	
you receive ork-related injury or	Month Day Year	* Re fields 14 to 17: Please do not include any personally identifiable information (PII) pertaining to worker(s) involved in the incident (e.g., no names, phone numbers, or Social Security numbers).
fill out this form or an	4) Date hired	14)* What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Describe the activity, as well as the
' compensation,	Month Day Year	tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. <i>Examples:</i> "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."
be acceptable	5) OMale OFemale	
n equivalent form, any nformation asked for	Information about the physician or other health care professional	
-596 and 29 CFR ule, you must keep owing the year to	θ Name of physician or other health care professional	15)* What Happened? Tell us how the injury occurred. Examples: "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
s of this form, you	7) If treatment was given away from the worksite, where was it given?	
insert additional form	Facility	
as many as you need.		16)* What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected. Examples: "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."
	Street	
	City State ZIP	
	8) Was employee treated in an emergency room?	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.
	O No	
Date	9) Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient? O Yes	18) If the employee died, when did death occur? Date of death Month Day Year
Month Day Year		Add a Form Page Reset

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 22 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing 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 unless it displays a current valid 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 Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

If You Need Help...

If you need help deciding whether a case is recordable, or if you have questions about the information in this package, feel free to contact us. We'll gladly answer any questions you have.

▼ Visit us online at www.osha.gov	Federal Jurisdiction	State Plan States		
 Call your OSHA Regional office and ask for the recordkeeping 	Region 1 - 617 / 565-9860	Alaska	Oregon	
coordinator	Connecticut; Massachusetts; Maine; New Hampshire; Rhode Island	Arizona	Puerto Rico	
	Region 2 - 212 / 337-2378	California	South Carolina	
or	New York; New Jersey	*Connecticut	Tennessee	
▼ Call your State Plan office	Region 3 - 215 / 861-4900 DC; Delaware; Pennsylvania; West Virginia	Hawaii	Utah	
www.osha.gov/stateplans	Region 4 - 678 / 237-0400	*Illinois	Vermont	
www.oshu.gov/statepians	Alabama; Florida; Georgia; Mississippi	Indiana	Virginia	
	Region 5 - 312 / 353-2220	Iowa	*Virgin Islands	
	Illinois; Ohio; Wisconsin	Kentucky	Washington	
	Region 6 - 972 / 850-4145 Arkansas; Louisiana; Oklahoma; Texas	*Maine	Wyoming	
	Region 7 - 816 / 283-8745	Maryland		
	Kansas; Missouri; Nebraska	Michigan	*Public Sector only	
	Region 8 - 720 / 264-6550 Colorado; Montana; North Dakota; South	Minnesota		
	Dakota	Nevada		
	Region 9 - 415 / 625-2547	*New Jersey		
	Region 10 - 206 / 553-5930	New Mexico		
	Idaho	*New York		
		North Carolina		



FORM 002





Have questions? If you need help in fillin

If you need help in filling out the *Log* or *Summary*, or if you have questions about whether a case is recordable, contact us. We'll be happy to help you. You can:

- ▼ Visit us online at: www.osha.gov
- ▼ Call your regional or state plan office. You'll find the phone number listed on the previous page.



<u>Form 003</u>

Workplace Incident Report

Form Completed By:	Date:						
	Time of Incident:						
Employee Involved:	Jobsite Name:						
	Jobsite Address:						
Description of where and how the events occ	urred:						
Injury, Illness, parts of body affected, property affected, and objects present:							
injury, inness, parts of body anceted, property anceted, and objects present.							
Immediate action taken to prevent accident	from happening:						
Supposed Cause of the Incident:							
Supposed Cause of the incluent.							
Witnesses to the Incident:							
1	2						
1.	2.						
3.	4.						





<u>Form 004</u>

REPORT OF SIGNIFICANT WORK EXPOSURE TO BODILY FLUIDS OR OTHER INFECTIOUS MATERIAL

(This form is not a claim form, but a report of exposure. Forms to report a claim to the Industrial Commission are available at: www.azica.gov.)

1. Exposed Employee	Last Name	First	M.I.	Birth Date	Job Title
2. Address	Last Name	riist	WI.1.		Phone No.
3. Employer's Full N	ame				
4. Employer's Addres	55				
5. Date of Exposure			Time of Expos	sure	
6. Address or Location	n of Exposure				
7 Describe the sines	natan and an manual in a the arms	anna in alu	dina (if annliae	hla) managamal m	not optime opping and wood

7. Describe the circumstances surrounding the exposure, including (if applicable) personal protective equipment worn and the names of any witnesses to the exposure (be specific)

8.	8. What were you exposed to? (Directly or indirectly via bandages, personal items, etc.) Check all that apply.						
	Blood	Vaginal fluid	Broken skin	Urine	Any other fluid(s) containing blood or	infectious materia	l (Describe)
	Semen	Surgical fluid(s)	Mucous membrane	Feces	Airborne/Respiratory/Oral Secretions	Other (specify)):
	Saliva	Vomitus	Skin infection (e.g. a	bscesses, boils	s, or pus-filled/red/swollen/painful skin les	ions)	
9. Source person(s) information		Unknown	Known				
Na	me				DOB	Phone No.	
Ad	dress				City	State	Zip

10. What part(s) of your body was exposed to bodily fluids/infectious material? Did exposure take place through your skin or mucous membrane (be specific)?

11. Did you have any open cuts, sores, rashes, or other breaks/ruptures in your skin or mucous membrane that were exposed to bodily fluids/infectious material (please describe)?

I HAVE GIVEN THIS FORM TO MY EMPLOYER AND HAVE RECEIVED A COPY OF THIS COMPLETE FORM.

EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE

DATE

Other Required Steps to Establish Prima Facie Claim for HIV, AIDS or Hepatitis C (A.R.S. §§ 23-1043.02, -03; A.A.C. R20-5-164)

- 1. You must file this report with your employer no later than ten (10) days after your exposure.
- 2. You must have blood drawn no later than ten (10) calendar days after exposure.
- 3. You must have blood tested for HIV or Hepatitis C by Antibody Testing no later than thirty (30) calendar days after exposure and test results must be negative.
- 4. You must be tested or diagnosed as HIV positive no later than eighteen (18) months after the exposure, or tested and diagnosed as positive for the presence of Hepatitis C within seven (7) months after the exposure.
- 5. You must file a workers' compensation claim with the Industrial Commission of Arizona no later than one (1) year from the date of diagnosis or positive blood test if you wish to receive benefits under the workers' compensation system.

Other Required Steps to Establish Prima Facie Claim for MRSA (A.R.S. § 23-1043.04; A.A.C. R20-5-164)

- 1. You must file this report with your employer no later than thirty (30) days after your exposure.
- 2. For a claim involving MRSA, you must be diagnosed with MRSA within fifteen (15) days after you report in writing to your employer the details of the exposure.
- 3. You must file a workers' compensation claim with the Industrial Commission of Arizona no later than one (1) year from the date of diagnosis if you wish to receive benefits under the workers' compensation system.

Other Required Steps to Establish Prima Facie Claim for Spinal Meningitis or TB (A.R.S. § 23-1043.04; A.A.C. R20-5-164)

- 1. You must file this report with your employer no later than ten (10) days after your exposure.
- 2. For a claim involving spinal meningitis, you must be diagnosed within two (2) to eighteen (18) days of the possible significant exposure and for a claim involving tuberculosis, you must be diagnosed within twelve (12) weeks of the possible significant exposure.
- You must file a workers' compensation claim with the Industrial Commission of Arizona no later than one (1) year from the date of diagnosis if you wish to receive benefits under the workers' compensation system.



FORM 005

Exposure To Bodily Fluids Incident Investigation Form

Date of Incident:	Time of Incident:					
Location:						
Employee(s) Name:						
Description of the materials involved:						
Туре	_ Source					
Circumstances (work being performed, etc.):						
What do you feel caused the (accident, equipment malfunction, etc):						
Describe personal protective equipment used (if any) at the time of the incident:						
Describe actions taken (decontamination, clean-up, reporting, etc.):						
List corrective measures to prevent future rec	currence of this type of incident (if any):					

Date:



Respiratory Hazard Assessment Form

Please provide a detailed description of the job task:						
Location where task occurs:			Single Employee Worksite Class of Employees			
	Employees Nan	ne(s) and PID(s):				
Supervisor name:	Phone No.	Department:	Date:			
Exposure to chemicals:						
 Acid gas (hydrogen chloride, l Ammonia Formaldehyde/Formalin Please approximate how many 	days/min/quantity used:		 Methylene Chloride Mercury vapors Pesticides Other 			
Exposure to dust, mist, fumes or	particulates:					
 Cotton dust Grain dust Animal dust Wood dust Biological hazards (list): Please approximate how many of the second second	Welding fumes Asphalt fumes Other fumes Nanoparticles (list):	Pa	esticide application Lead int spraying Asbestos			
Work involving any of the above	e mentioned hazards is performed:					
 Outside In a fume hood/Biosafety Cab In the lab (bench top) 	inet In the shop In a spray paint room or booth In a mechanical room		In confined space In an oxygen deficient atmosphere Other:			
Respiratory protection currently	in use:		Hazard concentration:			
 Half face respirator Full face respirator Air line respirator PAPR Disposable facepiece (NRP s 	 Chemical Cartridge (white, black, ye olive label) HEPA filter (purple label) Combination Dust/surgical mask 	llow, green or	☐ Unknown ☐ Known (please provide sampling data)			



Date	Location	Operation	Exposure Level (dBA)

Noise Exposure Measurement Log



<u>Form 008</u>

BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN INCIDENT REPORT CHECKLIST

Follow these steps to record information after an occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

Checklist for post-exposure evaluation and follow-up (optional, for use in all plans)			
ACTIVITY	RESPONSE (check one)	DATE OF COMPLETION	DETAILS
Has the employee been given instructions for medical evaluation regarding exposure incident?	Yes No		
Has the source been identified as an individual or as a laboratory substance?	Yes No		
Has the source material or individual been tested and results given to exposed employee?	Yes No		Contact (for written consent or other info):
Exposed individual's blood collected for testing?	Yes No		Contact:
Follow-up appointment arranged for exposed individual to consult with health care provider?	Yes No		Contact:
 Documentation forwarded to healthcare provider: Bloodborne Pathogen Standard (fact sheet from OSHA.gov) Description of exposed employee's duties Description of exposure incident, including routes of exposure Result of source testing Employee's medical record (immunization and other relevant information) 			



<u>Form 009</u>

Safety Warning

Jobsite Name / Location:	Date: PM or AM		
General Contractor:	Corrected Immediately?		
Warning Issued By:	Has worker been verbally warned previously? Explain.		
Warning Issued To:			
Comments:			

Nature of Warning (s)	Action Needed to Correct	Verbal, Written, or Email Warning?	Fine Issued?	Date Addressed?	Action Take to Resolve and Date



Employee Safety Suggestion Form

This form is for use by employees who wish to provide a safety suggestion or report an unsafe workplace condition or practice.

Description of Unsafe Condition or Practice:
Causes or Other Contributing Factors:
Suggestions for Improving Safety:
Has this matter been reported to the supervisor or President? Yes No
Employee Name (Optional):
Date:

Employees are advised that use of this form or other reports of unsafe conditions or practices are protected by law. It would be illegal for the Company to take any action against an employee in reprisal for exercising rights to participate in communications involving safety.

The Company will investigate any report or question as required by the Injury and Illness Prevention Program. The employee who provided the information, or the personnel in the area, will be advised of the Company's response.



Safety Meeting Form

 Conducted By:

 Jobsite:

Each Safety Meeting should include discussion of:

- 1. The importance of each individual's responsibility for safety.
- 2. Good housekeeping and safe equipment operating procedures.
- 3. Recent Jobsite Analysis Reports
- 4. New operations and tasks being completed that could impact jobsite hazards.
- 5. A reminder to foremen and supervisors of their responsibility to document safety incidents and require all workers to comply with applicable safety rules and precautions.

Safety topics discussed (tool box topics):

Describe any hazards and/or recommendations made by attendees:

Signatures of attendees:

Signature of Company Foreman / Supervisor



	Form Completed By:	Date of Accident:	
1. Employee Info		Time of Accident:	
	Employee(s) Involved:	Jobsite Name:	
	Driver: Passenger:	Address / Location of	
		Accident:	
	Manufacturer:	Year:	
2.	License Plate No.	Parts Damaged:	
Vehicle A			
	Name & Address of Owner:		
	Manufacturer:	Year:	
3.			
Vehicle B	License Plate No.	Parts Damaged:	
	Name & Address of Owner:	Occupants:	
	Name & Address:	Injury:	
4. Injured	Name & Address:	Injury:	
Persons			
	Name & Address:	Injury:	
	Hospital Where Taken:		



5. Police and Witnesses	Police Called?	EMS?		
	Witness Name:	Phone:		
	Witness Name:	Phone:		
	1			
Date of Report: Signature:				





Date	Employee Name	Product	Noise Reduction Rating

Record of Hearing Protection Equipment Issued