

Accident Investigation Appendix B: References

Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 437-001-0700, *Recording Workplace Injuries and Illnesses*

“Recording or reporting a work-related injury, illness, or fatality does not mean that the employer or employee was at fault, that an OSHA rule has been violated, or that the employee is eligible for workers’ compensation or other benefits.”

Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 437-001-0704 *Reporting Fatalities, Catastrophes, Injuries, and Illnesses to Oregon OSHA.*

(1) Purpose. This rule requires employers to report certain work-related fatalities, injuries, and illnesses.

Note: Reporting a work-related injury, illness, or fatality does not assign fault to anybody, does not prove the violation of an OSHA rule, and does not establish the employee’s eligibility for workers’ compensation or other benefits.

(2) Scope. This standard covers all employers covered by the Oregon Safe Employment Act.

(3) You **must report fatalities and catastrophes** to Oregon OSHA only in person or by telephone **within 8 hours of occurrence or employer knowledge** (reported to you or any of your agents) of a fatality or catastrophe:

(a) Fatalities. You must report all work-related fatalities. You must report all fatalities caused by a heart attack at work. Report a fatality only if death occurs within 30 days of the incident.

Note: Work-related fatalities include those caused by a motor vehicle accident that happens during the employee’s work shift.

(b) Catastrophe. A catastrophe is an incident in which two or more employees are fatally injured, or three or more employees are admitted to a hospital or an equivalent medical facility (for example, a clinic) as a result of the same incident.

(4) You must report in-patient hospitalizations, loss of an eye, and either amputations or avulsions that result in bone loss, to Oregon OSHA **within 24 hours after occurrence** of the work related incident or employer knowledge (reported to you or any of your agents) of the event. When an amputation, avulsion, or loss of an eye involves in-patient hospitalization, you need only to make a single report.

(a) In-Patient Hospitalization. In-patient hospitalization is the formal admission to the in-patient service of a hospital or clinic for care or medical treatment (includes first-aid). Hospitalization for observation only is not reportable, nor is emergency room treatment. In-patient hospitalization for any reason after emergency room treatment is reportable. You must report all incidents that result in in-patient hospitalization, including heart attacks and motor vehicle accidents. **Report in-patient hospitalizations only if they occur within 24 hours of the incident that caused the hospitalization.**

(b) Loss of an eye. Report the loss of an eye only if it occurs **within 24 hours of the incident that caused the loss.**

(c) Amputations and avulsions.

(A) An amputation is the traumatic loss of a limb or other external body part, including a fingertip. Amputations include loss of a body part due to a traumatic incident, a gunshot wound, and medical amputations due to irreparable traumatic injuries.

(B) An avulsion is the tearing away or forcible separation of any body part by trauma.

(C) Report an amputation or avulsion only if it includes bone and/or cartilage loss.

(D) Report an amputation or avulsion only if it **occurs within 24 hours of the incident that caused the amputation or avulsion.**

Accident Investigation Appendix B: References

Note: There are additional reporting requirements for injuries relating to Mechanical Power Presses, 1910.217(g).

PCC's OR-OSHA Reporting of an Occupational Fatality, Catastrophe, or Accident

PCC's Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) Manager is responsible to notify Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Division (OR-OSHA) **within eight hours** of any workplace fatality, any amputation, loss of an eye, or if three or more employees are admitted to the hospital, and **within 24 hours** of an injury resulting in an overnight or longer hospital admission.

Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 437-001-0760, *Rules for All Workplaces*

Investigation of Injuries; "Each employer shall investigate, or cause to be investigated every lost time injury that workers suffer in connection with their employment, to determine the means that should be taken to prevent reoccurrence. The employer shall promptly install any safeguard or take any corrective measure indicated or found advisable."

Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 437-001-0765 *Safety Committees and Safety Meetings*

Safety Committee Incident Investigation; (Ch 3, Safety Committee Charter)

"Safety Committee members shall be trained in the principles of incident investigation so that they can evaluate the reports they receive. Each month members of the Safety Committee shall review and if necessary make written recommendations on their campus/center's Incident Report Summary and Supervisor Investigation Reports. Incidents at PCC are reported through a form provided by Risk Services."

An Environmental Health and Safety Program is established by the PCC President.

The Environmental Health and Safety Manager is responsible to review current programs and provide recommendations to prevent and minimize losses.

EH&S H&SM Ch 1, *General Safety Programs and Responsibilities*

EH&S H&SM Ch 3, *Safety Committee Charter*

EH&S H&SM Ch 4, *Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan*