COVID-19

OSHA Recordkeeping & Laws, Legal Updates and Trends

OSHA Recordkeeping: Part 1904

Who has to complete the OSHA Injury and Illness recordkeeping forms?

Many but not all employers. Exceptions are based on:

- Small employer exemption 10 or fewer employees
- Low-hazard industry exemption



What forms must be completed?

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

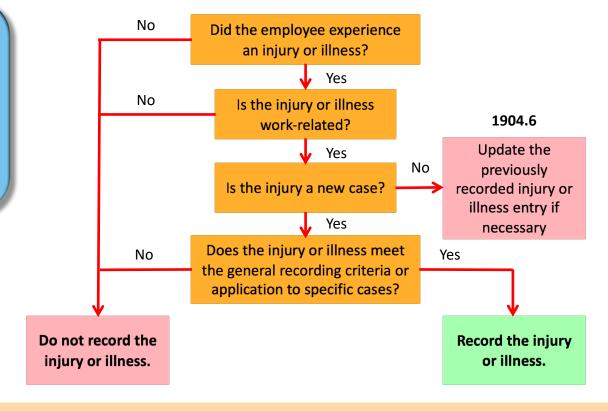
OSHA Recordkeeping: Part 1904

What cases need to be recorded?

 Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses that meet the general recording criteria (severity)

You must enter each recordable case within 7 days of learning the recordable case occurred

Implementation



Work-Related Cases

For OSHA Recordkeeping Purposes:

- Cases <u>caused</u> by events or exposures in the work environment
- Cases contributed to by events or exposures in the work environment
- Cases <u>significantly aggravated</u> by events or exposures in the work environment

OSHA defines work environment as:

"the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work"

For a list of activities that are not work-related while in the work environment, see section 1904.5.

Severity Criteria

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

- Death
- Days away from work
- Restricted work or transfer to another job
- Medical treatment beyond first aid
- Loss of consciousness
 - Regardless of length of time
- A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licenses health care provider

Severity Criteria

Medical treatment beyond first aid

<u>Medical treatment</u> – means the management and care of a patient to combat disease or disorder. For purposes of Part 1904, *medical treatment does not include*:

- Visits to the physician or other licensed health care professional solely for observation or counseling
- The conduct of diagnostic procedures, such as x-rays and blood tests, including the administration of prescription medications used solely for diagnostic purposes
- Any procedures that can be labeled first aid



Severity Criteria

For the purposes of Part 1904, First Aid means:

- Using non-prescription medication at non-prescription strength
- Administering tetanus immunizations
- Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin
- Using wound coverings
- Using hot or cold therapy
- Using any non-rigid means of support
- Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim
- Draining of fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure or drain fluid from a blister
- Using eye patches
- Removing foreign bodies from the eye using only irrigation or a cotton swab
- Removing splinters or foreign materials from areas other than the eye
- Using finger guards
- Using massages
 - Physical therapy or chiropractic treatment are considered Medical Treatment
- Drinking fluids to relieve heat stress



OSHA 301 Form

OSHA's Form 301

Injuries and Illnesses 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 purpose.

Year 20 _____
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 and use as many as you need.

Completed by	
Title	
Phone	Date

Info	ormation about the employee	Info	rmation about the case	
1)	Full name	10)	Case number from the Log	(Transfer the case number from the Log after you record the ca
2)	Street	11)	Date of injury or illness	
	City State ZIP	12)	Time employee began work	AWPM
3)	Date of Birth /	13)	Time of event	AM/PM
4) 5)	Date hired //	14)	What was the employee doing just before the inc the tools, equipment, or material the employee was usin carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand	g. Be specific. Examples: "climbing a ladder while
6)	Information about the physician or other health care professional Name of physician or other health care professional	15)	What happened? Tell us how the injury occurred. Ex fell 20 feet", "Worker was aprayed with chlorine when ga soreness 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 bemore specific that "hurt," "pain," or "sore." Examples: tunnel syndrome."	
8)	City State ZIP Was employee treated in an emergency room? Yes No	17)	What object or substance directly harmed the en "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the in	
9)	Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient? Yes No	18)	If the employee died, when did death occur? Dat	te of death / /

Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 22 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information unless it displays a current valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about this estimate or any other respects of this data collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3044, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washing, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

OSHA 300 Log

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

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

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.

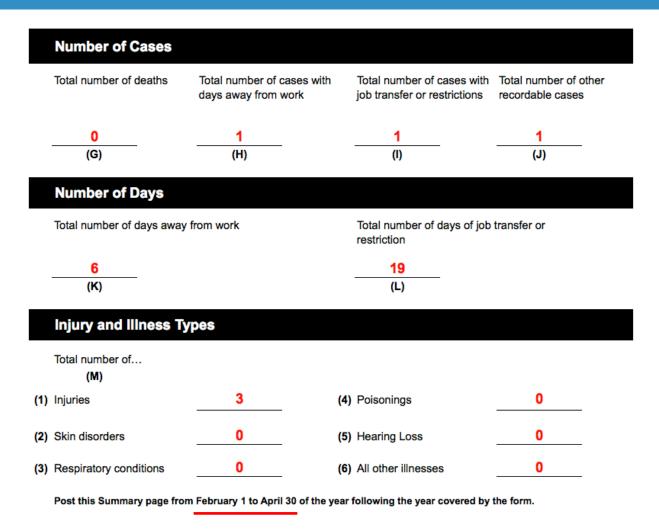
U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration

					vork-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed be meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 C								-	,,			
1904.8 through	h 1904.12. Feel free to use two	o lines for a single	case if you need to.	You must complete an	Injury and Illness Incident Report (CSHA Form 301) or					Establishmen	t Name						
equivalent form	n for each injury or illness reco	rded on this form.	If you're not sure wh	nether a case is records	ble, call your local OSHA office for help.	Mo	st sever	e outco	me	City			State				
Identify th	e person		Describe the c	850		Classi	ly the case										
(A) Case no.	(B) Employee's name	(C) Job title (e.g., Welder)	(D) Date of Injury or onset of illness	occurred	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of the body affected, and object/substance that directly		ONLY ONE b n the most se e:			Enter the nu days the inju worker was:	ured or ill	Check t	the "inju iliness:	ry" colu	mn or c	hoose	one
	Identify the employee unless there is a privacy issue			(e.g. Loading dock north and)	injured or made person ill (e.g., Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylane (orch)	Ceeth (G)	Days away from work		Other record- able cases (J)	Away from work (K)	On job transfer or restriction (L)	(M)	≥ Skindisorder	Respiratory condition	▶ Poisoning	ce Hearing Loss	e All other illnesses
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OSHA 300 Log Sample

Identify the person (A) (B) Case no. Employee's name	(B)	(C) Job title	(D)	(E) Where the event	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of the body	CHECK	y the case ONLY ONE be			Enter the nu		Check the "injury" column or choose one type of illness:				
	(e.g., Welder)	onset of illness		affected, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill	based on the most serious outcome for that case:		worker was:									
				(e.g. Leading dock north end)	(e.g., Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylene forch)	Depth (G)	Days away from work	Remained Job transfer or restriction	Other	Away from work	On job transfer or restriction	(M) Ainful 1	Respiratory	condition 4 Poisoning	∞ Hearing Loss	
011115	Mike Doe	Mechanic	11/3 Month/day	Garage/Grinder	Cut to right forearm using bench grinder				X	days	days	X				
021115	Steve Doe	Mechanic	11/5 Month/day	Garage/Tire Rack	Strained back while moving tire onto rack			X		days	10 days	X				
031115	Jane Doe	Bus Driver	11/9 Month/day	Bus Yard	Sprained right ankle exiting vehicle		X			6 days	9 days	X				
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	Avenue, NW, Washington, DC						Page	1 of	1			1	2 3	4	5	

Recordkeeping: OSHA 300A



Electronically reporting OSHA 300A March 2, 2021 is the deadline

https://www.osha.gov/injuryreporting/

OSHA 300 Log

Counting Days (Recordable injury/illness)

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work or was away from work

- <u>Do not</u> count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting the day after the incident.
- <u>Do not</u> count the day the employee returns to full duty.
- Weekdays, weekend days, holidays, vacation days, or other days off are all included in the total number of days recorded until the day that the employee returns to full duty.

You can stop counting days of restricted work activity or days away from work once the total of either or a combination of both reaches 180 days.

Recordkeeping Retention

Must keep the OSHA records for five (5) years following the end of the calendar year that these records cover

- OSHA 300 OSHA Log
- OSHA 301 Incident Report or Equivalent
- OSHA 300A Annual Summary
- Update the stored OSHA 300 to include newly discovered recordable injuries and illnesses and show any changes
- You do not have to update the annual summary or OSHA 301 Incident Reports, but you may wish to do so

Under OSHA's Recordkeeping requirements, COVID-19 is a recordable <u>illness</u>, and thus employers are responsible for recording cases of COVID-19 if:

- 1. A confirmed case of COVID-19, as defined by the CDC
 - An individual with at least one respiratory specimen that tested positive for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19
- 2. The case is work-related, as defined by OSHA
 - Defined on previous slide (Work-Related Cases)
- 3. The case meets the general recording criteria
 - Defined on previous slide (Severity Criteria)

Determining work-relatedness:

- Reasonableness of investigation into work-relatedness
 - Not expected to undertake extensive medical inquiries (lack of expertise and privacy issues)
 - In most cases, sufficient to ask:
 - 1. How he/she believes they contacted COVID-19
 - 2. With respect to privacy, discuss work and out-of-work activities that may have led to COVID-19
 - 3. Review employees work environment potential
- Evidence available to the employer
 - Determine work-relatedness based on information reasonably available.

Determining work-relatedness continued...

Evidence a COVID-19 illness was contracted at work

Like work-related

- When several cases develop among workers who work closely together and there
 is no alternative explanation
- If it is contracted shortly after lengthy, close exposure to a particular customer or co-worker who has a confirmed case and there is no alternative explanation
- If his/her job duties include having frequent, close exposure to the general public in a locality with ongoing community transmission and there is no alternative explanation

Determining work-relatedness continued...

Evidence a COVID-19 illness was contracted at work

Like not work-related

- If he/she is the only worker to contract COVID-19 in their vicinity and their job duties do not include having frequent contact with the general public, regardless of the rate of community spread
- If he/she, outside of the workplace, closely and frequently associates someone
 who has COVID-19, is not a co-worker, and exposes the employee during the
 period in which the individual is likely infectious.

If, after a reasonable and good faith inquiry, the employer cannot determine that exposure in the workplace played a causal role, the employer does not need to record that COVID-19 illness.

- COVID-19 is a respiratory illness and should be coded as such on the OSHA 300 Form.
- Because this is an illness, if an employee voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log, the employer must comply as specified under 29 CFR 1904.29.

OSHA Reporting: COVID-19

Employers must report to OSHA:

- All work-related fatalities within 8 hours
 - Only fatalities occurring within 30 days of the work-related incident must be reported to OSHA.
- All work-related <u>inpatient hospitalizations</u>, all amputations and all losses of an eye within 24 hours

Report to OSHA by:

- 1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
- Calling your closest area office
- Using the online form



Vaccines – What is Our Role

Can employers mandate their employees take the vaccine?

- 1. Worker's compensation considerations
- Direct Threat considerations
- 3. Accommodation requirements for religion or medical issues

What about incentives?

- 1. Craft your policy carefully to spell out exactly how incentives may work
- 2. Include a sunset provision for your incentive program.
- 3. Be clear that even in the case of incentives, vaccination is voluntary

EEOC Guidance dated December 16, 2020

MASKS

- Guidance from March 2020 has not changed from a standpoint of impacting the transportation industry.
- Giant Eagle, while not yet decided, the litany of cases focus on ADA considerations and the requirement to provide reasonable modifications for customers and reasonable accommodations to employees when masks are required.
- The June 28, 2020 CDC mask guidance gives examples of what instances require an accommodation/modification, but based upon ADA guidance, that list may not be exhaustive
- Note: Ensure the public knows of the ability to request an accommodation

Alternatives to Masks

- CDC mentions face shields as a deterrent to COVID-19 transmission but confirms that face shields do not have sufficient data to determine if they are effective disease-control measures.
- Shields around the driver provide an employee alternative for drivers.
- For office employees, an accommodation may include single offices or teleworking.
- Teleworking policies for hourly employees require very strict guidelines to avoid wage and hour claims.

Passengers - Reasonable Modification?

While not on the general EEO websites, Motor Coach companies are subject to ADA requirements which includes a process to provide reasonable modifications to passengers who have issues with masks.

You should include the process to request a modification on your website.

If you are going to deny a modification to refuse a mask, you must use the specific reasons in the ADA to deny the request.

Employer Information Request

A.12. During the COVID-19 pandemic, may an employer request information from employees who work on-site, whether regularly or occasionally, who report feeling ill or who call in sick? (9/8/20; adapted from Pandemic Preparedness Question 6)

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, at this time employers may ask employees who work on-site, whether regularly or occasionally, and report feeling ill or who call in sick, questions about their symptoms as part of workplace screening for COVID-19.

Now that FFCRA has expired, we are seeing more and more employees coming to work who have sickness or COVID related issues.

ADA Considerations – A New Approach

May you require COVID-19 testing for employees? **ONLY** if there is a genuine belief that an employee poses a direct threat to the health of others.

- Travel to restricted areas only under a government mandate (you must be consistent and not pick states that provide a particular concern)
- Symptoms suggested by the CDC
- Any tests must be reliable based upon FTA standards (in the case of whether an employer seeks to perform on-site testing)
- Antibody testing? The EEOC and CDC have both issued guidance that as of June 17, 2020, antibody tests may not be used to make employment decisions. However, they have indicated that this issue may be updated if the science changes.

What is a Hardship to Deny an Accommodation?

An employer may consider whether current circumstances create "significant difficulty" in acquiring or providing certain accommodations, considering the facts of the particular job and workplace.

For example, it may be significantly more difficult in this pandemic to conduct a needs assessment or to acquire certain items, and delivery may be impacted, particularly for employees who may be teleworking. Or, it may be significantly more difficult to provide employees with temporary assignments, to remove marginal functions, or to readily hire temporary workers for specialized positions. If a particular accommodation poses an undue hardship, employers and employees should work together to determine if there may be an alternative that could be provided that does not pose such problem.

Family Member Protection?

Question: Is an employee entitled to an accommodation under the ADA in order to avoid exposing a family member who is at higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19 due to an underlying medical condition? (6/11/20)

Answer: No

Although the ADA prohibits discrimination based on association with an individual with a disability, that protection is limited to disparate treatment or harassment. The ADA does not require an employer to accommodate an employee without a disability based on the disability-related needs of a family member or other person with whom he or she is associated.

Travel Restrictions

- Can you limit business travel? Yes!
- Can you limit personal travel? Likely not.
 - But you can educate employees on the dangers and create policies that when traveling to any restricted area, they may need to use sick time upon their return.
- What if an employee gets COVID when traveling?

Abuse and Fraudulent COVID Claims

- The FBI has taken action to criminally prosecute employees who faked a
 positive covid test costing a manufacturer shutdown and cleaning and
 productivity costs totaling approximately \$175,000.00.
- Documentation of positivity is critical when you find that employees claim a positive test –especially in the context of payment for unworked hours
- Employers must still error on the side of safety in the face of allegations of positive tests.

Questions

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