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

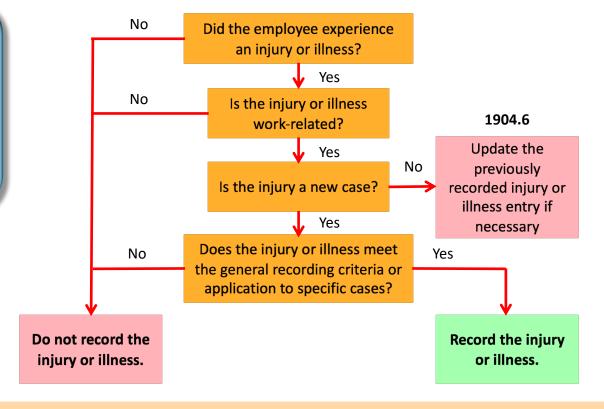
OSHA Recordkeeping: Part 1904

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

Information about the employee

3) Date of Birth / /

4) Date hired / /

□ Female

☐ Yes

□ No

2) Street

Information about the physician or other health care

7) If treatment was given away from the worksite, where was it given?

State ____ ZIP ___

6) Name of physician or other health care professional

8) Was employee treated in an emergency room?

9) Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient?

City _____ State ____ ZIP ____

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.



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	rmation about the case				
	10)	Case number from the Log		(Transfer the c	ase number from the	Log after you record the case
	11)	Date of injury or illness		-		
	12)	Time employee began work		AM/PM		
	13)	Time of event		AM/PM	☐ Check if tim	e cannot be determined
	14)	What was the employee doin the tools, equipment, or material carrying roofing materials"; "spra	the employee was usi	ing. Be speci	fic. Examples: "c	limbing a ladder while
	15)	What happened? Tell us how fell 20 feet"; "Worker was spraye soreness in wrist over time."				
_	16)	What was the injury or illnes be more specific that "hurt," "pain tunnel syndrome."				
_	17)	What object or substance di "radial arm saw." If this question				rete floor"; "chlorine";
	18)	If the employee died, when d	lid death occur? D	ate of death	/	

Public reporting burden for this collection 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 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-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washing, OC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

OSHA 300 Log

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

Employee's name

Identify the

employee

unless there

is a privacy

issue

Identify the person

Case no.

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Job title

(e.g., Welder)

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.

Year 20 U.S. Department of Labor

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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 and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries or illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 CFR Part 1904.8 through 1904.12. Feel free to use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury and Illness Incident Report (OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local OSHA office for help.

Date of Injury or Where the event

(e.g. Loading dock

north end)

Describe the case

onset of illness

Month/day Month/day Month/day

estimates or any other aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N-3644, 200

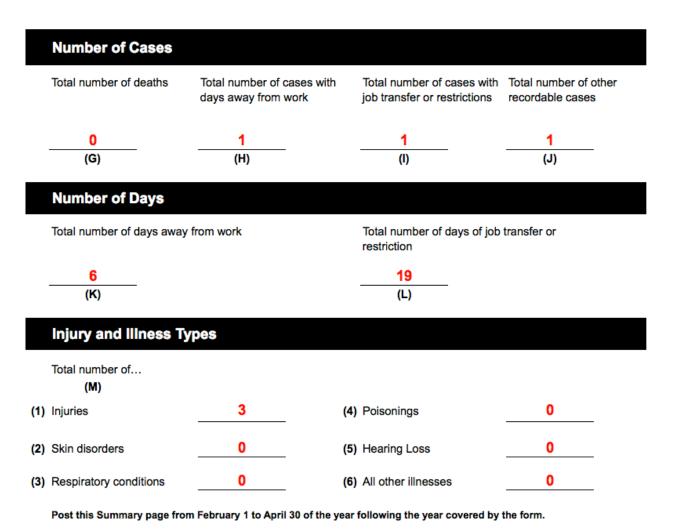
Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

Establishment Name Most severe outcome Classify the case Check the "injury" column or choose one CHECK ONLY ONE box for each case Enter the number of based on the most serious outcome for Describe injury or illness, parts of the body days the injured or ill affected, and object/substance that directly worker was: injured or made person ill (e.g., Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch) transfer or restriction (L) Page totals > Be sure to transfer these totals to the Summary page (300A) before you post it 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 comments about these

OSHA 300 Log Sample

Identify 1	the person		Describe the c	ase		Classi	fy the ca	5e								
(A) Case no.	(B) Employee's name			ate of Injury or Where the event occurred	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of the body affected, and object/substance that directly	CHECK ONLY ONE box for each case based on the most serious outcome for that case:			Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:		Check the "injury" column or choose one type of illness:					
				(e.g. Loading dock north end)	injured or made person ill (e.g., Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch)	Death (G)	Days aw from wo		Other recordable cases	Away from work	On job transfer or restriction (L)	(M) Aniul 1	Skin disorder Respiratory	condition 4	• Hearing Loss	
011115	Mike Doe	Mechanic	11/3	Garage/Grinder	Cut to right forearm using bench grinder				X	days	days	X				\prod
021115	Steve Doe	Mechanic	Month/day 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				
										days	days					
			Month/day							days	days					
			Month/day							days	days					1
			Month/day							days	days					ίΓ
			Month/day							days	days					1 [
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		_	Month/day							days	days		<u> </u>] <u> </u>] [
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			montracy		Page totals >	0	_1_	1	1_	6	19	3	0(00	0	
tructions, pond to th	ing burden for this collection of search and gather the data ne ne collection of information unle any other aspects of this data	eded, and complete ess it displays a curre	and review the colle ently valid OMB con	ction of information. Per trol number. If you have	sons are not required to comments about these	ise totais to	ine Summa	iry page (300A	регоге у	ou post it		Injury	Skin disorder Respiratory	condition	Hearling Loss	All other
	Avenue, NW, Washington, DC						Pag	ge 1 of	1			1	2		5	

Recordkeeping: OSHA 300A



OSHA 300 Log

Counting Days (Recordable injuries/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.
- Do not 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.

OSHA 300A Summary

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

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

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.

	Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restrictions	Total number of other recordable cases				
			•					
	(G)	(H)	<u>(I)</u>	(J)				
	(-/	(-7	W	(-)				
	Number of Days							
	Total number of days away f	rom work	Total number of days of job transfer or					
			restriction					
	(K)		(L)					
	(1-7)		(-)					
	Injury and Illness Typ	pes						
	Total number of							
	(M)							
(1)	Injuries		4) Poisonings					
(2)	Skin disorders	((5) Hearing Loss					
	Respiratory conditions		(6) All other illnesses					

Establishment Information Your establishment name Industrial Description (e.g., Manufacture of motor truck trailers) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., SIC 3715) North American Industrial Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g. 336212) Employment information (If you don't have these figures, see the Worksheet on the back of this page to estimate). Annual average number of employee Total hours worked by all employees last year Sian here Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine. I certify that I have examined this doucment and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are ture, accurate, and complete. Company Executive

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 50 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: Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

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
- 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 contact 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.



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.

Reasonable Accommodation Guidance

Yes, if it is not obvious or already known, an employer may ask questions or request <u>medical documentation</u> to determine whether the employee's disability necessitates an accommodation, either the one he/she requested or any other.

<u>Possible questions</u> for the employee may include:

- 1. How the disability creates a limitation
- 2. How the requested accommodation will effectively address the limitation
- 3. Whether another form of accommodation could effectively address the issue
- 4. How a proposed accommodation will enable the employee to continue performing the "essential functions" of their position (that is, the fundamental job duties)

Employee COVID Testing

- There are no specific rules regarding employer based testing strategies.
- The CDC issued guidance regarding the thought of on-site testing
- The suggestion is only for those persons who are in close contact with a reasonable strategy on who, why and when you are taking that step.
- Note that temperature checks and understanding where separate Covid testing facilities are located is likely a better option to avoid liability.

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.

Mandatory Vaccines?

- As of this program, mandatory vaccines are not recommended by the EEOC unless for very specific health fields
- Regardless of any changes to this position, employers will have to engage in reasonable accommodations for this measure
- Further, employers will have to respect religious accommodations for vaccines

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.
- Does FFCRA provide 80 hours of pay due to travel quarantine?
 - ONLY when there is a mandated, ordered quarantine or a bona fide medical excuse that satisfies FFCRA requirements.
- What if an employee gets COVID when traveling?

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.

Free Speech Considerations

- Is your property a public forum?
- What type of speech/activities are permitted?
- What type of speech is protected?
- Does your Facebook/social media policy consider employee speech?

* This issue does not pertain to the advertising considerations from last year but deals with current and future protests or expressions made by drivers and passengers.

FFCRA – Emerging Childcare Issues

- Fall of 2020 includes a list of the Governor's options for reopening schools.
- Several options include partial classroom time and partial online times with staggered schedules.
- How do you prepare? Employee questionnaires? Scheduling revisions?
- What about those who have exhausted all childcare leaves?
- What about the fall bidding process?
- How much support do you owe your employees?

FLSA Issues

On July 20, 2020 the Department of Labor and Wage and Hour Division issued guidance regarding teleworking and pay to employees and also included a discussion on whether Hazard Pay is required.

https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/flsa/pandemic

Also, information was updated to deal with payment for persons with child care issues that continue to linger due to the closure of summer camps and remote classrooms in the fall.

https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/fab 2020 4.pdf

Fear is not an acceptable basis to qualify for FFCRA

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.

Catastrophic Loss Plan

Are not limited to physical damage anymore!

- May include protest preparation
- May include pandemic considerations
- May include fund impropriety
- May include discrimination or similar claims that get media attention

What is a Catastrophic Loss Plan?

- An outline to provide ORDER in a chaotic situation
- A crisis management tool
- A written tool to make sure that regulatory inspection, media coordination, and emergency preparedness are all satisfied
- A tool for remedial and corrective action
 - Short-term and long-term plans for crisis management
 - A plan for mitigating business interruption
 - A staffing protocol
 - Investigative protocol
 - Employee management

What types of loss are included?

Your plan should be broad enough to consider:

- Workplace and passenger violence
- Pandemic
- Natural disaster
- Discrimination and press considerations
- Fire
- Fleet destruction
- Security threat
- Fatal and large-scale accidents
- Entrapment
- On-site catastrophe (fire, explosion, maintenance injury, etc.)

Media Plan

- You need to understand BEFORE a crisis, how media may be handled and who will assist in your crisis communication
- Crisis communication is no longer a standard press release, it may also include:
 - Board communications
 - Social medial language
 - Employee communications
 - Communication with funding partners
 - Follow-up communications

What additional policies are necessary?

- Evacuation policy
- Communication policy
- Emergency and/or reduced route policy
 - May include community and/or municipal coordination
- Media communication policy
- Training policy
- Investigation policy
- Emergency preparedness plan
- Disciplinary policy
- Safety and security review procedures
- Surveillance updates

Hospitality/Lodging?

(7) The name and address of the source and the amount of any payment for or reimbursement of actual expenses for transportation and lodging or hospitality received in connection with public office or employment where such actual expenses for transportation and lodging or hospitality exceed \$650 in an aggregate amount per year.

This paragraph shall not apply to expenses reimbursed by a governmental body or to expenses reimbursed by an organization or association of public officials or employees of political subdivisions which the public official or employee serves in an official capacity. §1105.

Questions

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