

What's inside ...

In this packet, 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:

- ▶ **Overview: recording work-related injuries and illnesses** — General instructions for filling out the forms in this packet 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.
- ▶ **OSHA 300A Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses** — One page of the *Log*; make copies of the *Log* if you need more. We also have fillable forms online www.orosha.org/standards/recordkeeping.html. Notice that the *Log* is separate from the *Summary*.
- ▶ **OSHA 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses** — A removable *Summary* page 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.

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

OSHA *Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*



Oregon Occupational Safety
& Health Division

Overview: recording work-related injuries and illnesses

The *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA 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 (OSHA Form 300A) — shows the totals for the year in each category. At the end of the year, post the *Summary* or an equivalent form in a visible location so that your employees are aware of the injuries and illnesses occurring in their workplace. (*Posting required from Feb. 1 to April 30.*)

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 OAR 437-001-0700(20), *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 work-related?

An injury or illness is work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment

caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a pre-existing condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies. See OAR 437-001-0700(6) 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.

Which work-related injuries and illnesses should you record?

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

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

You must record any significant work-related injury or illness that is diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health-care professional. You must record any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum. See OAR 437-001-0700(8).

You must also 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
- any standard threshold shift (STS) in hearing (i.e., cases involving an average hearing loss of 10 dB or more in either ear and hearing is 25 dB above and audiometric zero in the same ear)
- 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

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
- diagnostic procedures, including administering prescription medications that are used solely for diagnostic purposes
- any procedure that can be labeled first aid

[See next page for more information about first aid, also see Table 6, OAR 437-001-0700(8)]

What do you need to do?

1. Within seven 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, fill out the Report of Job Injury or Illness (Form 801).

How do you use the *Log*?

1. Record the employee involved unless it is a privacy-concern case as described on the next page.
2. Record when and where the case occurred.
3. Describe the case as specifically as you can.
4. Classify the seriousness of the case by recording the **most serious outcome** associated with the case. Column J, other recordable cases, is the least serious and column G, death, is the most serious. (*Mark only one column.*)
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.

What is first aid?

If the incident required only the following types of treatment, consider it first aid.

Do not record the following:

- using nonprescription medications at nonprescription strength
- administering tetanus immunizations
- cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the skin surface
- using wound coverings, such as bandages, adhesive strips, gauze pads, butterfly bandages, etc.
- using hot or cold therapy
- using any nonrigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, nonrigid 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 swabs, 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, employees from doing the routine functions of their jobs or from working the full workday that they 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 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 their combination 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 cases, *not* to be entered on the OSHA Form 300 Log:

- 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 OAR-437-001-0700(9)].
- other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the Log. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are not considered privacy cases.

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 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 the DCBS 801 *supplemental form*. 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 the injury or illness changes after you have recorded the case, simply draw a line through the original entry or, if you wish, delete or use correction fluid over 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.

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; and friction blisters, chrome ulcers, or 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; 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 or 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; and poisoning by other chemicals, such as formaldehyde.

Hearing loss

Noise-induced hearing loss is defined for recordkeeping purposes as a change in hearing threshold relative to the baseline audiogram of an average of 10 decibels or more in either ear at 2,000, 3,000, and 4,000 hertz, and the employee’s total hearing level is 25 decibels or more above audiometric zero (also averaged at 2,000, 3,000, and 4,000 hertz) in the same ear.

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, ultraviolet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C; brucellosis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis; and musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs).

When must you post the *Summary*?


You must post the *Summary* only — not the *Log* — by Feb. 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 five years following the year to which they pertain.

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

No. You do not have to submit the completed forms unless specifically asked to do so.



How can we help you?
If you have a question about how to fill out the *Log*:

- Visit us on line at orosha.org
- call Oregon OSHA
800-922-2689 or
503-378-3272

en Español: 800-843-8086

Optional: calculating injury and illness incidence rates

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 full-time 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. Incidence rates can help you identify problems in your workplace or progress made toward preventing work-related injuries and illnesses. This is also the information used by Oregon OSHA to calculate potential penalty reductions.

How do I calculate an incidence rate?

You can quickly and easily compute an occupational-injury-and-illness incidence rate for all recordable cases or for cases that involved days away from work and days of restricted work. Follow instructions in paragraph (a) below for the total recordable cases, follow those in paragraph (b) for cases that involved days away from work and days of restricted work, and follow instructions in paragraph (c) for both rates.

(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 (G), (H), (I), and (J).

(b) to find out the number of injuries and illnesses that involved days away from work and days of restricted work (DART) — count the number of line entries on your OSHA Form 300 that received a check mark in columns (H) and (I), or refer to the entry in columns (H) and (I) 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:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of injuries and illnesses} \div \text{number of hours worked by all employees} \times 200,000 \text{ hours}}{\text{hours}} = \text{total recordable case rate.}$$

(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 using the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{Number of entries in column H} + \text{number of entries in column I}) \div \text{number of hours worked by all employees} \times 200,000 \text{ hours}}{\text{hours}} = (\text{DART}) \text{ incidence rate.}$$

You can use the same formula to calculate incidence rates for other variables such as cases involving restricted work activity (column (I) on OSHA Form 300A), cases involving skin disorders (column (M-2) on OSHA Form 300A), etc. Just substitute the appropriate total for these cases, from OSHA 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 and by employer size). You can get the data at www.bls.gov or by calling a BLS regional office, or by visiting www.cbs.state.or.us/ind to look at OSHA reports.

Worksheet

Total number of recordable injuries and illnesses in your establishment

÷

Hours worked by all your employees

Total number of recordable cases incidence rate

X 200,000 =

Total number of recordable injuries and illnesses with days away from work and restricted work

÷

Hours worked by all your employees

Cases involving days away from work and restricted work incidence rate

X 200,000 =

How to fill out the Log

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 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.

We have given you one copy of the *Log* in this packet. If you need more than we provided, you may make photocopies.

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, total each column and transfer the totals from the *Log* to the *Summary*. Complete the establishment information 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.

OSHA's Form 300

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

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 and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in OAR 437-001-0700. Use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete the Report of Job Injury or Illness (Form 801) 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 Oregon OSHA office for help.

Year 2013

Department of Consumer & Business Services
Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Division (Oregon OSHA)

Establishment name: XYZ Company

City: Anywhere State: OR

Identify the person		Describe the case			Classify the case												
(A) Case no.	(B) Employee's name	(C) Job title (e.g., "welder")	(D) Date of injury or illness	(E) Where the event occurred (e.g., "loading dock-north end")	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill (e.g., "second-degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch")	Using these four categories, check only the most serious result for each case:				Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:		Check the "injury" column or choose one type of illness:					
						Death	Days away from work	Job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases	Away from work	On job transfer or restriction	Injury	Skin disorder	Respiratory condition	Poisoning	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
						(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Mark Bagin	Welder	5 125 month day	basement	fracture, left arm and left leg fell from ladder	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15 days	12 days	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Shana Alexander	Foundry man	7 112 month day	pouring deck	poisoning from lead fumes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	days	30 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Sam Sander	Electrician	8 1 5 month day	2 flr storeroom	broken left foot, fell over box	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30 days	7 days	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Ralph Boccella	Laborer	9 1 77 month day	packaging dept.	back strain lifting boxes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 days	days	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	James Daniels	Machine opr.	10 1 23 month day	production flr.	dust in eye	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	days	days	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			month day			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	days	days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Be as specific as possible. You can use two lines if you need more room.

Revise the Log if the injury or illness progresses and the outcome is more serious than you originally recorded for the case. Cross out, erase, or use correction fluid on the original entry.

Choose ONE of these categories. Classify the case by recording the most serious outcome of the case, with column J, Other recordable cases, being least serious and column G, Death, being most serious.

Note whether the case involves an injury or an illness.

OSHA’s Form 300

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.

Year 20 _____
Department of Consumer & Business Services
Oregon Occupational Safety &
Health Division (Oregon OSHA)

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 and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in OAR 437-001-0700. Use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete the Report of Injury or Illness (Form 801) 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 Oregon OSHA office for help.

Establishment name: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Identify the person		Describe the case				Classify the case											
(A) Case no.	(B) Employee's name	(C) Job title (e.g., "welder")	(D) Date of injury or of illness	(E) Where the event occurred (e.g., "loading dock- north end")	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill (e.g., "second- degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch")	Using these four categories, check only the most serious result for each case:				Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:		Check the "injury" column or choose one type of illness:					
						Death	Days away from work	Remained at work				(M)					
								Job transfer or restriction	Other record- able cases	Away from work	On job transfer or restriction	Injury	Skin disorder	Respiratory condition	Poisoning	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
						(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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Page totals 						____	____	____	____	____	____	Injury	Skin disorder	Respiratory condition	Poisoning	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

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

OSHA Form 300A

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year 20
Department of Consumer & Business Services
Oregon Occupational Safety &
Health Division (Oregon OSHA)

All establishments covered by OAR 437-001-0700 must complete this *Summary*, 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 *DCBS Form 801* or its equivalent. See OAR 437-001-0700(20).

Number of cases

Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfers or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
<div></div> <div>(G)</div>	<div></div> <div>(H)</div>	<div></div> <div>(I)</div>	<div></div> <div>(J)</div>

Number of days

Total number of days away from work	Total number of days of job transfer or restriction
<div></div> <div>(K)</div>	<div></div> <div>(L)</div>

Injury and illness types

Total number of ... (M)		
(1) Injuries	<div></div>	(4) Poisonings <div></div>
(2) Skin disorders	<div></div>	(5) Hearing loss <div></div>
(3) Respiratory conditions	<div></div>	(6) All other illnesses <div></div>

Keep this Summary posted from Feb. 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by this form.

Establishment information

Your establishment name:

Street:

City: State: Zip:

Industry description (e.g., manufacturer of motor truck trailers)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) if known (e.g., SIC 3715)

Employment information (If you don’t have these figures, see the worksheet on the back of this page to estimate.)

Annual average number of employees

Total hours worked by all employees last year

Sign here

Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.

I certify that I have examined this document and that, to the best of my knowledge, the entries are true, accurate, and complete.

The highest ranking manager at the location where the Log is compiled must sign the OSHA Form 300A.

Company executive (highest ranking manager) Title

Phone: Date: / /

Optional: Worksheet to help you fill out the Summary

At the end of the year, OSHA requires you to enter the average number of employees and the total hours worked by your employees 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* at the end of the year.

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

- 1

Add the total number of employees your establishment paid in all pay periods during the year. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.

The number of employees paid in all pay periods = 1
- 2

Count the number of pay periods your establishment had during the year. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.

The number of pay periods during the year = 2
- 3

Divide the number of employees by the number of pay periods.

1

2

=

3
- 4

Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Annual average number of employees*.

The number rounded = 4

For example, Acme Construction figured its average employment this way:

For pay period...	Acme paid this number of employees ...		
1	10	Number of employees paid = 830	1
2	0	Number of pay periods = 26	2
3	15	$\frac{830}{26} = 31.92$	3
4	30		
5	40		
▼	▼		
24	20	31.92 rounds to 32	4
25	15		
26	<u>+10</u>		
	830	32 is the annual average number of employees	

How to figure the total hours worked by all employees:

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-services workers).

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

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

Optional worksheet

- Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for the year.
- x

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 any overtime hours and hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal)
- Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Total hours worked by all employees last year*.

Oregon OSHA Services

Oregon OSHA offers a wide variety of safety and health services to employers and employees:

Appeals

503-947-7426; 800-922-2689; admin.web@state.or.us

- Provides the opportunity for employers to hold informal meetings with Oregon OSHA on concerns about workplace safety and health.
- Discusses Oregon OSHA's requirements and clarifies workplace safety or health violations.
- Discusses abatement dates and negotiates settlement agreements to resolve disputed citations.

Conferences

503-378-3272; 888-292-5247, Option 1; oregon.conferences@state.or.us

- Co-hosts conferences throughout Oregon that enable employees and employers to learn and share ideas with local and nationally recognized safety and health professionals.

Consultative Services

503-378-3272; 800-922-2689; consult.web@state.or.us

- Offers no-cost, on-site safety and health assistance to help Oregon employers recognize and correct workplace safety and health problems.
- Provides consultations in the areas of safety, industrial hygiene, ergonomics, occupational safety and health programs, assistance to new businesses, the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP), and the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP).

Enforcement

503-378-3272; 800-922-2689; enforce.web@state.or.us

- Offers pre-job conferences for mobile employers in industries such as logging and construction.
- Inspects places of employment for occupational safety and health hazards and investigates workplace complaints and accidents.
- Provides abatement assistance to employers who have received citations and provides compliance and technical assistance by phone.

Public Education

503-947-7443; 888-292-5247, Option 2; ed.web@state.or.us

- Provides workshops and materials covering management of basic safety and health programs, safety committees, accident investigation, technical topics, and job safety analysis.

Standards and Technical Resources

503-378-3272; 800-922-2689; tech.web@state.or.us

- Develops, interprets, and gives technical advice on Oregon OSHA's safety and health rules.
- Publishes safe-practices guides, pamphlets, and other materials for employers and employees
- Manages the Oregon OSHA Resource Center, which offers safety videos, books, periodicals, and research assistance for employers and employees.

Need more information? Call your nearest Oregon OSHA office.

Salem Central Office

350 Winter St. NE, Rm. 430
Salem, OR 97301-3882

Phone: 503-378-3272

Toll-free: 800-922-2689

Fax: 503-947-7461

en Español: 800-843-8086

Web site: www.orosha.org

Pendleton

200 SE Hailey Ave.
Pendleton, OR 97801-3056
541-276-9175
Consultation: 541-276-2353

Portland

1750 NW Naito Parkway, Ste. 112
Portland, OR 97209-2533
503-229-5910
Consultation: 503-229-6193

Salem

1340 Tandem Ave. NE, Ste. 160
Salem, OR 97303
503-378-3274
Consultation: 503-373-7819

Bend

Red Oaks Square
1230 NE Third St., Ste. A-115
Bend, OR 97701-4374
541-388-6066
Consultation: 541-388-6068

Eugene

1140 Willagillespie, Ste. 42
Eugene, OR 97401-2101
541-686-7562
Consultation: 541-686-7913

Medford

1840 Barnett Road, Ste. D
Medford, OR 97504-8250
541-776-6030
Consultation: 541-776-6016

