

Reporting In: OSHA and Workers' Comp

May 17, 2016
1:00 to 2:15 PM

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Division, Bureau of Workers' Compensation*

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Health Administration*

PA Bureau of Workers' Compensation's Mission Relative to Reporting Work Injuries

- *Enforce the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act; and*
- *Obtain, review and maintain records on lost time work injuries and benefit documents.*
- *Promote the health and safety of employees in Pennsylvania.*

Reporting Requirements – PA Bureau of Workers' Compensation

Workers' Compensation Act:

Section 438 (b) An employer shall report such injuries to the Department of Labor and Industry [The Bureau] by filing directly with the department **on the form it prescribes** a report of injury within forty-eight hours for every injury resulting in death and mailing within seven days after the date of injury for all other injuries except those resulting in **disability continuing less than the day, shift or turn** in which the injury was received.

Death = 48 Hours All others more than day, turn or shift = 7 days

EDI/WCAIS – Mandatory format prescribed = no mailing. But still 7 days/48 hr fatal.

Medical Only Claims – no report required by the WC Act, but...

Medical Only Claims - no report required by the WC Act, but....

Employers/insurers choosing to file a Medical Only acceptance form (NCP, TNCP, etc.) must be aware that:

A FROI transaction is required in WCAIS via EDI in order to establish the official record in WCAIS for all claims. If you intend to file a Medical Only acceptance form, you must file a FROI transaction to establish a claim of record in WCAIS, regardless of lost time.

Forms Solution coming in June 2016 - no more paper NCP, TNCP, NCD and Stopping Notice forms, so no filings of these forms may be done outside of WCAIS/EDI.

Therefore, Med Only claims are now reportable where the filing entity wishes to file an acceptance form.

Forms Solution - June 2016!!

No more paper TNCPs, NCPs, NCDs and Stopping Notices - these will not be able to be completed outside of WCAIS.

EDI transaction for each will create ALL TNCPs, NCPs, NCDs, and Stopping Notices forms and place them on the Bureau file in WCAIS with copy returned for service upon parties.

Will not be acceptable to issue TNCPs, NCPs, NCDs and Stopping notices except through the appropriate EDI transactions.

The EDI transactions will not accept if no FROI on file.

In the case of a medical only SROI filing, a FROI is required, regardless of lost time!

Recap of Bureau of Workers' Compensation Filing Requirements:

FROIs must be filed electronically via EDI in WCAIS.

1. WC Act requires:

a. Day, Turn or Shift missed = reportable	7 Days
b. Fatality = reportable	48 Hours
2. Any injury for which a Med Only subsequent doc being issued must have a FROI in WCAIS or it will not be possible to report/create Med Only filing. Time frame for FROI not discussed in the Act, but it must be filed prior to issuance of any Med Only acceptance forms in order for such forms/filings to materialize.

Report-only's must not be reported to the Bureau of Workers' Compensation.

CAS Material Developed & Distributed

This information has been developed by an OSHA Compliance Assistance Specialist and is intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to improve workplace health and safety. While we attempt to thoroughly address specific topics *for hazards*, it is not possible to include discussion of everything necessary to ensure a healthy and safe working environment in a presentation of this nature. Thus, this information must be understood as a tool for addressing workplace hazards, rather than an exhaustive statement of an employer's legal obligations, which are defined by statute, regulations, and standards. Likewise, to the extent that this information references practices or procedures that may enhance health or safety, but which are not required by a statute, regulation, or standard, it cannot, and does not, create additional legal obligations. Finally, over time, OSHA may modify rules and interpretations in light of new technology, information, or circumstances; to keep apprised of such developments, or to review information on a wide range of occupational safety and health topics, you can visit OSHA's website at www.osha.gov.

work and life

OSHA Focus:



OSHA Recordkeeping Rule, Recording



Subpart A, Purpose

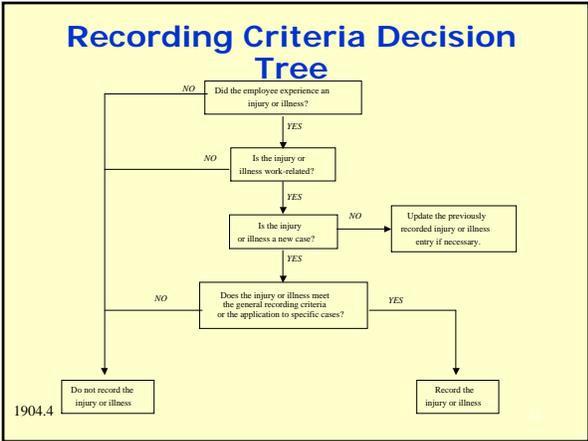
- To require employers to **record and report** work-related fatalities, certain injuries and illnesses
 - Note: Recording or reporting a work-related injury, illness, or fatality does not mean the employer or employee was at fault, an OSHA rule has been violated, or that the employee is eligible for workers' compensation or other benefits.
- OSHA injury and illness recordkeeping and Workers' Compensation are independent of each other



Work-Relatedness

- Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the work environment





Subpart B – Scope, Recording

- 1904.1 – Small employer partial exemptions ≤ 10 employees at all times
- 1904.2 – Industry partial exemptions (see Appendix A to Subpart B for complete list)
- 1904.3 – Keeping records for other Federal agencies



Partial Exemption

- Employers that are partially exempt from the recordkeeping requirements because of their size or industry (SIC) must continue to comply with:
 - 1904.39, Reporting fatalities, hospitalizations, amputations, and losses of an eye as a result of work-related incidents to OSHA.
 - 1904.41, Annual OSHA injury and illness survey (if specifically requested to do so by OSHA)
 - 1904.42, BLS Annual Survey (if specifically requested to do so by BLS)



5. Updates to the OSHA Recordkeeping Rule, Status

Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Order on Regulation

Reginfo.gov

View Rule

View EO 12888 Meetings

REG-1218-AC50

Publication 01: Spring 2014

Title: Occupational Injury and Illness Recording and Reporting Requirements: IMAC'S Update and Reporting Rationale

Abstract: This submaking involves changes to how aspects of the OSHA recordkeeping and reporting requirements. First, OSHA is updating appendix A to subpart B of part 1904. This appendix contains a list of industries that are partially exempt from the requirements to maintain a log of occupational injuries and illnesses, generally due to their relatively low rates of occupational injury and illness. The current list of industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. In 1987, a newer system, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), was introduced to classify establishments by industry. The submaking would update appendix A by replacing it with a list of industries based on the NAICS, and based on more recent occupational injury and illness rates. Second, this submaking would revise the reporting requirements regarding the obligation of employees to report to OSHA the occurrence of fatalities and certain injuries. The existing regulations require employees to report to OSHA within 8 hours any work-related incident resulting in the death of an employee or the inpatient hospitalization of three or more employees.

Task	Timetable	Action	Date
Mail			
CPH			
Legal	NPRM		06/22/2011
Time	NPRM Comment Period End		09/20/2011
Notice	Notice of Reopening of Record		09/28/2011
Comment	Comment Period End		10/28/2011
Final	Final Action		06/00/2014

Regulatory Form: <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaViewRule?publd=201404&RIN=1218-AC50>

OSHA announces new requirements for reporting severe injuries and updates list of industries exempt from record-keeping requirements

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration today announced a final rule requiring employers to notify OSHA when an employee is killed on the job or suffers a work-related amputation, respiratory or loss of eye. The rule, which also updates the list of employees partially exempt from OSHA record-keeping requirements, will go into effect on Jan. 1, 2015, for employers under federal OSHA jurisdiction.

The announcement follows preliminary results from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' 2013 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

"Today, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 4,467 workers were killed on the job in 2013. We can and must do more to keep America's workers safe and healthy," said C. B. Stansbury, Secretary of Labor Thomas E. Perez. "Workplace injuries and fatalities are avoidable preventable, and these new requirements will help OSHA focus its resources and local employers accountable for preventing them."

Under the revised rule, employers will be required to notify OSHA of work-related fatalities within eight hours, and work-related incident hospitalizations, amputations or losses of an eye within 24 hours. Previously, OSHA's regulations required an employer to report only work-related fatalities and inpatient hospitalizations of three or more employees. Reporting single hospitalizations, amputations or loss of an eye was not required under the previous rule.

All employers covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act, even those maintaining injury and illness records, are required to comply with OSHA's new reporting requirements. To assist employers in fulfilling these requirements, OSHA is developing a Web portal for employers to report incidents electronically, in addition to the paper reporting system.

Hospitalizations and amputations are medical events, indicating that serious harm to a workplace and that an intervention is required to prevent the other employee from being injured. Dr. David Michaels, assistant secretary of labor for occupational safety and health.

In addition to the new reporting requirements, OSHA has also updated the list of industries for occupational injury and illness rates, are exempt from the reporting and illness records. The previous list of exempt industries was based on the old SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) system and the new rule uses the North American Industry Classification System to classify establishments by industry. The new list is based on national injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The new rule requires the exemption for any employee with 10 or fewer employees, regardless of their industry classification, from the requirement to routinely keep records of worker injuries and illnesses.

U.S. Department of Labor
Sept. 11, 2014

New Standard Effective January 1, 2015

<http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/2014/NAICSReporting.pdf>

<http://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDOL/bulletins/cee625>



Change, First Part: Recordkeeping System, SIC To NAICS:

- The current list of Partially Exempt Industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. In 1997, a newer system, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), was introduced. The rulemaking would update 29 CFR 1904, appendix A to reflect the change.



Appendix A to Subpart B lists the partially-exempt industry groups, as follows:

NAICS Code	Industry
4412	Other Motor Vehicle Dealers
4431	Electronics and Appliance Stores
4461	Health and Personal Care Stores
4471	Gasoline Stations
4481	Clothing Stores
4482	Shoe Stores
4483	Jewelry, Luggage, and Leather Goods Stores
4511	Sporting Goods, Hobby, and Musical Instrument Stores
4512	Book, Periodical, and Music Stores
4531	Florists
4532	Office Supplies, Stationery, and Gift Stores
4812	Nonscheduled Air Transportation
4861	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil



Change, Second Part: Recordkeeping System, Reporting

- **Reporting v/s Recording**

- The rule requires an employer to report to OSHA, within eight hours, all work-related fatalities and within 24 hours, all work-related in-patient hospitalizations, amputations and loss of an eye.



Severe Injury Reporting



OSHA instituted the new reporting program to:

- Better target the Agency's **compliance assistance and enforcement efforts** in places where workers are at greatest risk
- **Engage more high-hazard employers** in identifying and eliminating serious hazards



How does OSHA define "in-patient hospitalization"?

- OSHA defines in-patient hospitalization as a formal admission to the in-patient service of a hospital or clinic for care or treatment. Source: FAQ
- In-patient hospitalization does not require an overnight stay and is not defined by the length of time spent in the facility. The facility determines if it is a formal admittance to the in-patient section of the hospital or clinic.

Source: Draft Verbiage



How does OSHA define “amputation”?

An amputation is the traumatic loss of a limb or other external body part. Amputations include a part, such as a limb or appendage, that has been severed, cut off, amputated (either completely or partially); fingertip amputations with or without bone loss; medical amputations resulting from irreparable damage; amputations of body parts that have since been reattached. Amputations do not include avulsions (tissue torn away from the body), enucleations (removal of the eyeball), degloving (skin torn away from the underlying tissue), scalpings (removal of the severed ears, or broken or chipped teeth).



Loss of an eye

- Loss of an eye is the physical removal of the eye from the socket. Damage to the eye or loss of sight without removal of the eye is not reportable. Source: Draft Verbiage



What if the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye does not occur during or right after the work-related incident?

- If a **fatality** occurs within **30 days** of the work-related incident, or if **an in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye** occurs within **24 hours** of the work-related incident, then you must report the event to OSHA. If the fatality occurs **after** more than 30 days of the work-related incident, or if the in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye occurs **after** more than 24 hours after the work-related incident, then you do not have to report the event to OSHA. However, you must record the event on your OSHA injury and illness records, if you are required to keep OSHA injury and illness records.

Source: FAQ



Not aware of a work-related incident

1904.39(b)(8): *What if I don't learn right away that the reportable fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye was the result of a work-related incident?*

If you do not learn right away that the reportable fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye was the result of a work-related incident, you must make the report to OSHA within the following time period after you or any of your agent(s) learn that the reportable fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye was the result of a work-related incident: Eight (8) hours for a fatality, and twenty-four (24) hours for an inpatient hospitalization, an amputation, or a loss of an eye.



Recordkeeping Q: I don't have to keep OSHA records because my company has fewer than 11 employees. Do I still have to report these events?

- Yes, **all** employers under OSHA jurisdiction must report fatalities, in-patient hospitalizations, amputations, and losses of an eye to OSHA, even if they are exempt from routinely keeping OSHA records.

Source: FAQ



Recordkeeping Q: My company had 10 or fewer employees all last year, but the NAICS code for my industry is not in the updated list. Do I have to keep OSHA records?

- No, you do not have to routinely keep OSHA records. However, you must keep OSHA records if requested to do so in writing by the Bureau of Labor Statistics or by OSHA. In addition, you must report any fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye to OSHA, per 29 CFR 1904.39.

Source: FAQ



Σ Recordkeeping Q: What does it mean to be partially exempt from keeping OSHA injury and illness records?

- If your establishment is in a NAICS industry that is included in the new list, you will not have to keep OSHA injury and illness records unless you are asked to do so in writing by OSHA, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or a state agency operating under the authority of OSHA or BLS. However, if a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye occurs at your establishment due to a work-related incident, you will still be required to report the event to OSHA, per 29 CFR 1904.39. For more information about this reporting requirement, see Reporting Fatalities and Severe Injuries/Illnesses. Source: FA

Reporting Q: Do I have to report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye if it resulted from a motor vehicle accident on a public street or highway?

- If the motor vehicle accident occurred in a construction work zone, then you must report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye to OSHA. If the motor vehicle accident occurred on a public street or highway, but not in a construction work zone, then you do not have to report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye to OSHA. However, you must record the event on your OSHA injury and illness records, if you are required to keep OSHA injury and illness records. Source: FAQ 

Reporting Q: Do I have to report an in-patient hospitalization that involves only observation or diagnostic testing?

- No, you do not have to report an in-patient hospitalization that involves only observation or diagnostic testing. You must only report to OSHA each inpatient hospitalization that involves care or treatment.

1904.39(b)(10)



Note: Employers do not have to Report an event if it:

- Is not work-related.
- Resulted from a motor vehicle accident on a public street or highway, except in a construction work zone; employers must report events occurring in construction zones.
- Occurred on a commercial or public transportation system (airplane, subway, bus, ferry, street car, light rail, train).
- Occurred more than 30 days after the work-related incident in the case of a fatality or more than 24 hours after the work-related incident in the case of an in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.



How do I report these events to OSHA?

You have three options for reporting the event:

- By telephone to the OSHA Area Office nearest to the site of the work-related incident, during normal business hours.
- By telephone to the 24-hour OSHA hotline (1-800-321-OSHA or 1-800-321-6742).
- Electronically, using the event reporting application located on OSHA's public website.

<http://www.osha.gov/pls/ser/serform.html>



D4

Pennsylvania OSHA Area Offices



- Allentown Area Office**
(267) 429-7542
- Erie Area Office**
(814) 874-5150
- Harrisburg Area Office**
(717) 782-3902
- Philadelphia Area Office**
(215) 597-4955
- Pittsburgh Area Office**
(412) 395-4903
- Wilkes-Barre Area Office**
(570) 826-6538

Main OSHA Number:
1-800-321-OSHA,
1-800-321-6742
Normal Business Hours: 08:00 to 04:30, M-F



What information do I have to give to OSHA when I report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye?

You must give OSHA the following information for each fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye:

1. The establishment name;
2. The location of the work-related incident;
3. The date and time of the work-related incident;
4. The type of reportable event (i.e., fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye);



What information do I have to give to OSHA when I report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye?

5. The number of employees who suffered a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye;
6. The names of the employees who suffered a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye;
7. Are there any temporary workers involved;
8. Name and address for temporary agency;
9. Union information;



What information do I have to give to OSHA when I report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye?

10. Your contact person and his or her phone number; and
11. A brief description of the work-related incident, including specific location, materials equipment involved, routine task? Frequency of task, does hazard still exist, are employees still exposed, steps taken toward abatement, any previous incidents or near misses.
12. What is being done to prevent a reoccurrence?



Who Records a Temporary Worker Injury?

- 1904.31(a) Basic requirement. You must record on the OSHA 300 Log the recordable injuries and illnesses of all employees on your payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-time, seasonal, or migrant workers. You also must record the recordable injuries and illnesses that occur to employees who are not on your payroll if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis. If your business is organized as a sole proprietorship or partnership, the owner or partners are not considered employees for recordkeeping purposes.
- 1904.31(b) Implementation.
- 1904.31(b)(1) If a self-employed person is injured or becomes ill while doing work at my business, do I need to record the injury or illness? No, self-employed individuals are not covered by the OSH Act or this regulation.



Who Records a Temporary Worker Injury?

- 1904.31(b)(2) If I obtain employees from a temporary help service, employee leasing service, or personnel supply service, do I have to record an injury or illness occurring to one of those employees? You must record these injuries and illnesses if you supervise these employees on a day-to-day basis.
- 1904.31(b)(3) If an employee in my establishment is a contractor's employee, must I record an injury or illness occurring to that employee? If the contractor's employee is under the day-to-day supervision of the contractor, the contractor is responsible for recording the injury or illness. If you supervise the contractor employee's work on a day-to-day basis, you must record the injury or illness.



Who Records a Temporary Worker Injury?

- 1904.31(b)(4) Must the personnel supply service, temporary help service, employee leasing service, or contractor also record the injuries or illnesses occurring to temporary, leased or contract employees that I supervise on a day-to-day basis? No, you and the temporary help service, employee leasing service, personnel supply service, or contractor should coordinate your efforts to make sure that each injury and illness is recorded only once: either on your OSHA 300 Log (if you provide day-to-day supervision) or on the other employer's OSHA 300 Log (if that company provides day-to-day supervision).

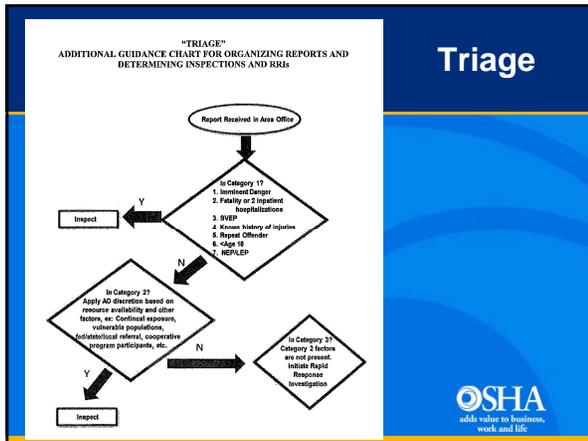


Who should Report a fatality or in-patient hospitalization of a temporary worker?

- Similar to the requirements in section 1904.31 for recording injuries and illnesses, the employer that provides the day-to-day supervision of the worker must report to OSHA any work-related incident resulting in a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye.

Source: Q&A





OSHA's National Emphasis Program

COMBUSTIBLE DUST: [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-008](#) National Emphasis Program on Combustible Dust (Reissued)

FEDERAL AGENCIES: [OSHA Notice 14-01 \[FAP 01\]](#) Federal Agency Targeting Inspection Program for 2014 (FEDTARG14)

HAZARDOUS MACHINERY: [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-003](#) National Emphasis Program on Amputations

HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM: [OSHA Instruction CPL 02-02-076](#) National Emphasis Program - Hexavalent Chromium

ISOCYANATES: [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-017](#) National Emphasis Program - Occupational Exposure to Isocyanates

LEAD: [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-009](#) National Emphasis Program on Lead

PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES: [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-018](#) National Emphasis Program - Primary Metal Industries

PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT: [CPL 03-00-014](#) - PSM Covered Chemical Facilities National Emphasis Program [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-010](#) - Petroleum Refinery Process Safety Management National Emphasis Program

SHIPBREAKING: [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-012](#) National Emphasis Program on Shipbreaking

SILICA: [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-007](#) National Emphasis Program on Crystalline Silica

TRENCHING & EXCAVATION: [OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-069](#) Special Emphasis Program on Trenching and Excavation

As of 9/21/15

Region III Local Emphasis Program (LEP) (DE, DC, MD,** PA, VA,** WV)

- Regional Emphasis Program for the Oil and Gas Service Industry (2015-01 (CPL 04))
- Regional Emphasis Program for High Level Noise (2015-2 (CPL 04))
- Regional Emphasis Program for Fall Hazards in the Construction Industry. (2015-03 (CPL 04))
- Regional Emphasis Program- Silica (2015-04 (CPL 04))
- Regional Emphasis Program for Tree Trimming and Clearing Operations (2015-05 (CPL 04))
- Local Emphasis Program for Programmed Maritime Inspections (2015-06 (CPL 04))
- Local Emphasis Program for Health Hazards in Metal Fabrication Except Structural (2015-07 (CPL 04))
- Local Emphasis Program for the Health Care Industry (2015-10 (CPL 04))
- Local Emphasis Program for Logging in West Virginia (2015-12 (CPL 04))
- Local Emphasis Program for Ship/Boat Building and Repair (2015-20 (CPL 04))

As of: Aug 24, 2015

Recordkeeping / Reporting Rule

Triaging employer reports:

1. OSHA performs an inspection.
2. No inspection, but conducting Rapid Response Investigation (RRI) based on the Area Office's discretion.

Note: An RRI encourages the employer to conduct a root cause analysis of what led to the injury.



Rapid Response Investigation (RRI) Expectations:

- Conduct an Internal Investigation (within 5 working days)
- If needed, request additional time for abatement / interim abatement of the condition.
- Provide abatement verification to OSHA within 5 working days.
- Post a copy of the RRI letter from OSHA for employee review.
- Return a signed copy of the posting certification back to OSHA.
- Provide a copy of the RRI letter and abatement verification to the employee representative/ S&H committee.



Failing to Report an Incident

- Currently an other-than-serious citation carries an unadjusted penalty of \$5000, but may be as high as \$7000.



Severe Injury Reporting:

YEAR ONE FINDINGS



- **10,388** severe injuries reported, including **2,644** amputations and **7,636** hospitalizations
- This is an average of **30** worker injuries every day of the year
- Most reported injuries (**62%**) were addressed by **employer investigation**, *not* OSHA inspection



Severe Injury Reporting:

YEAR ONE LESSONS



- Reporting leads to productive interactions with OSHA
- Most employers are eager to cooperate with OSHA to prevent similar or worse worker injuries
- Many employers went above and beyond OSHA requirements
- Some employers continued to put workers at risk and conceal hazards



Scenario:

While operating a table saw, an employee was distracted by nearby forklift activities, turned to look and in doing so placed his hand into the saw blade. He lost his left little finger. The employee suffered an amputation and was immediately rushed to the hospital with the finger in hopes of reattaching it. The employee received medical treatment, but did not lose any time away from work. He was placed on restricted duty.

- Is this reportable to Workers Compensation?
- Is this recordable to OSHA?
- Is this reportable to OSHA?



Scenario:

An employee is restacking lumber on a cart. He has been at this all morning. All of a sudden he feels a pain in his side. At lunchtime he notices a bulge in the location of the pain. He reports to the company, panel of physicians and learns he has a hernia. He has not lost any time and is able to continue working. 2 months later he reports for surgery with 2 months off recovering and a month of light duty.

- Is this reportable to Workers Compensation?
- Is this recordable to OSHA?
- Is this reportable to OSHA?



Scenario:

The company driver for 12 years begins to have back pain. He is referred to the company panel of physicians, who evaluate the employees condition and release the employee to full duty, but the employee stays at home anyway for 5 days.

- Is this reportable to Workers Compensation?
- Is this recordable to OSHA?
- Is this reportable to OSHA?



Scenario:

The company driver for 12 years begins to have back pain. He is referred to the company panel of physicians, who evaluate the employees condition and recommends the worker stay at home, but the employee comes to work anyway.

Is this reportable to Workers Compensation?
Is this recordable to OSHA?
Is this reportable to OSHA?



IT'S TIME TO APPLY
for the 2016
Governor's Award for Safety Excellence!

If you're proud of your safety and prevention program for its impact on reducing employee injuries, financial and other adversities, why not apply for the Governor's Award for Safety Excellence? The purpose of the award is to recognize outstanding prevention programs and the superior efforts that make these programs so successful. Companies can nominate themselves or be nominated by a third party.

For more information and to download the nomination form:

[Click Here](#)

ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED BY JUNE 1, 2016 TO:

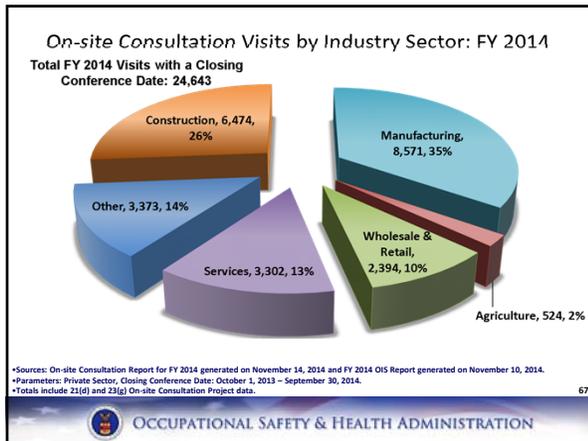
Nargess (Naggi) Day
Program Coordinator
Bureau of Workers' Compensation
Health and Safety Division
1175 South Cameron Street
Harrisburg, PA 17104

For additional information or assistance call (717) 772-1817 or email OSHA@lab.state.pa.us

<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=552346&mode=2>

OSHA Consultation Service Indiana University of Pennsylvania

- Aimed to help employers who want help in recognizing and correcting safety and health hazards and in improving their safety and health programs.
- Free, largely funded by OSHA
- Requirement: A commitment to correcting serious safety and health hazards
- Confidential, tailored to small business



**OSHA Consultation Service
 Indiana University of Pennsylvania**

- Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP)
- Contact Information:
 1 – 800 – 382 – 1241
www.hhs.iup.edu/sa/osha

Pennsylvania OSHA Area Offices

Area Office	Office Name	Phone Number
Allentown Area Office	Mark Stelmack	(267) 429-7542
Erie Area Office	Theresa Naim	(814) 874-5150
Harrisburg Area Office	Jean Kulp	(717) 782-3902
Philadelphia Area Office	Nicholas DeJesse	(215) 597-4955
Pittsburgh Area Office	Christopher Robinson	(412) 395-4903
Wilkes-Barre Area Office	Kevin Kilp	(570) 826-6538

Main OSHA Number:
 1-800-321-OSHA,
 1-800-321-6742

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Area Offices

- Charleston West Virginia Prentice Cline
- Wilmington Delaware Erin Patterson
- Baltimore Maryland/DC Nadira Janack



Additional Assistance

Harrisburg Area Office

Duty Officer Hours
8:00 am - 4:30 pm

(717) 782-3902

Web Site:
www.osha.gov

