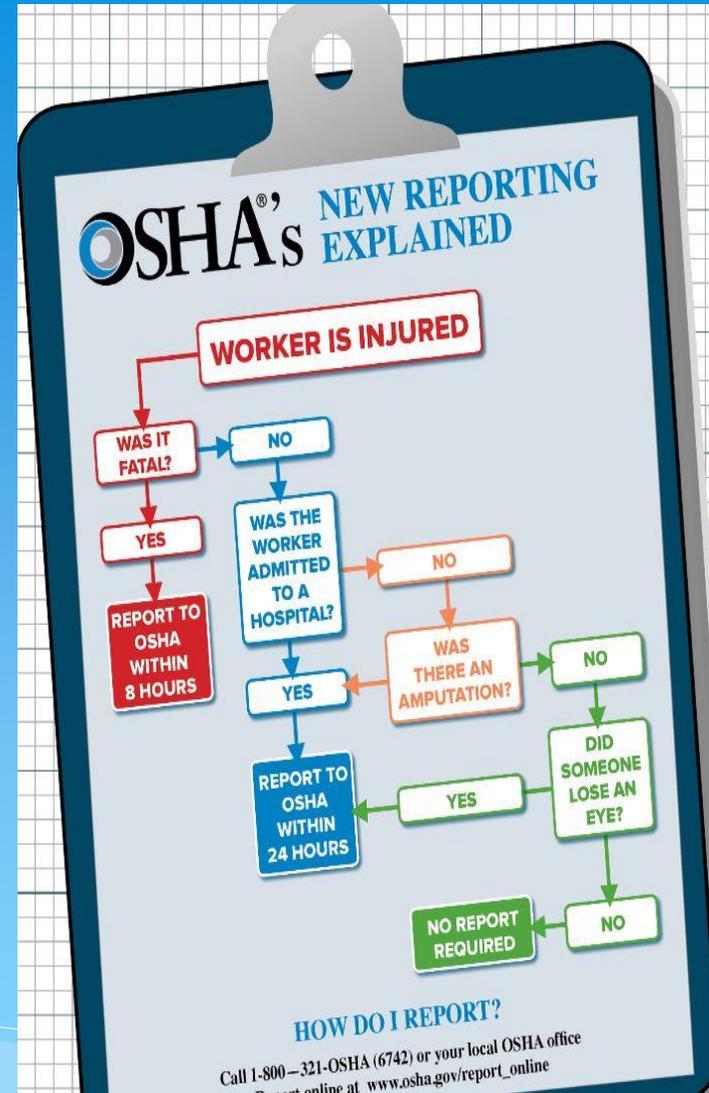


New Reporting Requirements effective January 1, 2015

Todd Sieleman
Compliance Assistance Specialist
Kansas City Area Office



HOW DO I REPORT?

Call 1-800-321-OSHA (6742) or your local OSHA office
Report online at www.osha.gov/report_online

I am an employer under OSHA's jurisdiction. What severe injury and illnesses/fatalities will I have to report to OSHA as of January 1, 2015?

You must report the following to OSHA:

1. Any employee fatality as a result of a work-related incident.
2. Any in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees as a result of a work-related incident.
3. Any employee amputation as a result of a work-related incident.
4. Any employee loss of an eye as a result of a work-related incident.

When do I have to report these work-related fatalities and severe injuries/illnesses?

1. You must report the fatality within 8 hours of finding out about the fatality.
2. You must report any in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees, amputation, or loss of an eye within 24 hours of finding out about the event.

- * Under the final rule, if the employer does not learn about a reportable event (fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye) right away, the employer must make the report within **eight hours** for a fatality, or **twenty-four hours** for an in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye, **of the time the event is reported to the employer** (see Section 1904.39(b)(7) of the final rule).

- 
- * For example, if an employee suffers a work-related injury (the work-related incident) **at 9:00 a.m.**, and dies from that injury **at 10:00 a.m.**, and the employer learns of the fatality (the reportable event) at **10:00 a.m.**, then the employer would be required to report the fatality (the reportable event) to OSHA within eight hours --**i.e., 6:00 p.m.**

- * Similarly, if an employee is fatally injured as the result of a work-related incident at **8:30 p.m. on Monday**, but the employer does not learn of the fatality (the reportable event) until **9:00 a.m. the next day (Tuesday)**, then the employer would be required to report the fatality to OSHA within eight hours of learning of the fatality --i.e., **by 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday**.

- 
- * Also, if an employee suffers a work-related injury (the work-related incident) at **11:00 a.m. on Thursday** and is hospitalized at **3:00 p.m.**, and the employer learns of the in-patient hospitalization at **3:00 p.m.**, then the employer would be required to report the in-patient hospitalization within 24 hours i.e., **by 3:00 p.m. on Friday**

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.

How do I report these events to OSHA?

You have three options for reporting the event:

1. By telephone to the OSHA Area Office nearest to the site of the work-related incident. Information about [OSHA Area Offices](#).
2. By telephone to the 24-hour OSHA hotline (1-800-321-OSHA or 1-800-321-6742).
3. Electronically, using the event reporting application that will be located on [OSHA's public website](#).

If the Area Office is closed, may I report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye by leaving a message on OSHA's answering machine, faxing the Area Office, or sending an e-mail?

No, if the Area Office is closed, you must report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye using either the 800 number (1-800-321-OSHA or 1-800-321-6742) or the reporting application located on [OSHA's public website](#).

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.

I don't have to keep OSHA records because my establishment's industry classification is included in Appendix A to Subpart B of Part 1904. 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.

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 time of the work-related incident;
4. The type of reportable event (i.e., 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. Your contact person and his or her phone number; and
8. A brief description of the work-related incident.

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.

Do I have to report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye if it occurred on a commercial or public transportation system?

No, you do not have to report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye to OSHA if it occurred on a commercial or public transportation system (e.g., airplane, train, subway, or bus). However, you must record the event on your OSHA injury and illness records, if you are required to keep OSHA injury and illness records.

Do I have to report a fatality or in-patient hospitalization caused by a heart attack?

If the heart attack is related to a work-related incident, you must report the fatality or in-patient hospitalization. Your local OSHA Area Office director will decide whether or not to investigate the incident.

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.

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 each in-patient hospitalization that involves care or treatment.

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.

Amputation do NOT include avulsions (tissue torn away from the body), enucleations (surgical removal of the eyeball), de-gloving (skin torn away from the underlying tissue), scalping (removal of the scalp), severed ears, or broken or chipped teeth.

COMMENTS

- * The Printing Industries of America (PIA)
 - * **“It is not known what sort of amputation could be experienced without an in-patient hospitalization. However, if such an amputation would occur and did not require an in-patient hospitalization it would be reasonable to assume that such an incident was not severe enough to require hospitalization and therefore should not be subject to a reporting requirement”**

COMMENTS

- * The National Petrochemical and Refiners Association (NPRA)
 - * **"... reporting all work-related amputations is redundant if the requirement for reporting all hospitalizations is adopted. It is not likely that an amputation would occur that would not result in a hospitalization and if it didn't, it would not be a serious enough injury to warrant a follow-up by OSHA**

COMMENTS

- * The National Grain and Feed Association (NGFA)
 - * **'... minor incidents that do not require hospitalization--including loss of the fingertip to the bone--should not be [reportable]. However, we do agree that significant incidents such as loss of a limb, which would require hospitalization, should be reportable'**

COMMENTS

- * Spurlock and Higgins commented
 - * **that "the mere occurrence of an amputation can often be attributed to numerous hazards for which OSHA has no standard, or there are few, practical hazard controls at an employer's disposal"**

COMMENTS

- * The American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE)
 - * ... "while not underestimating the serious nature of any amputation, it must be noted that an amputation of a part of a finger may, in the reasonable person's mind, is not as serious or traumatic an event as the amputation of an arm, hand, leg or foot.

COMMENTS

- * The UAW commented
 - * **“Ninety six percent of amputations involve a finger. These amputations may have a permanently disabling impact on their victims' lives, but may, in some cases be treated by outpatient surgery and not lead to inpatient hospitalization. They should nevertheless be reported to OSHA”**

COMMENTS

- * Data collected by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) showed **696** work-related amputations during 2007- 2008, or an average of 348 amputations per year.

- * **501**; 71% treated in the ER

- * **28**; 4% treated in ER and hospitalized at a later date

- * **156**; 22% first treated as inpatients.

...restricting reporting to amputations treated only an inpatient basis would substantially reduce number of cases identified and miss important opportunities for intervention"

COMMENTS

- * **The AFL-CIO referred to BLS data to support their statement that an "amputation is a serious, severe, and significant event that can result in some permanent impairment." According to BLS data from 2009, the median number of days away from work (DAFW) for an amputation was 21 days, compared to a median of 8 days for all work-related injuries and illnesses**

COMMENTS

- * **OSHA agrees with commenters who stated that amputations are serious events. OSHA refers to BLS data showing that in 2010, half of fingertip amputations involved 18 or more days away from work.**

COMMENTS

- * The American Trucking Associations (ATA) commented that **"the definition of an 'amputation' should require 'loss of bone'"**

COMMENTS

- * David Bonauto M.D. M.P.H Washington State Department of Labor and Industries: Work Comp data 2006-08 1885 cases
 - * **Most lower extremity amputations resulted from surgical treatment of the injury (e.g., surgical removal of a crushed foot) which often occurred after the initial injury event. More than two thirds of the injuries resulting in the loss of a protruding body part were not characterized as an 'amputation' on the initial report of accident by the health care provider.** These cases were often characterized as contusions, lacerations, and fractures but ultimately resulted in the loss of a protruding body part

COMMENTS

- * Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 696 work-related amputations in 2007- 2008 (Ex. 84).
- * **“Some amputations by definition include bone loss, e.g. amputation of finger, foot, hand, but if only the tip of a finger or toe is amputated, involvement of bone loss at time of injury is not necessarily apparent and involves determination by clinical review. Even upon clinical review, bone loss can be ambiguous. In our experience reviewing amputation cases reported by employers on OSHA logs and in workers' compensation claim reports for amputations, bone loss is most often not specified.”**

What is meant by the "loss of an eye"?

Loss of an eye is the physical removal of the eye. This includes enucleation and evisceration.

Does loss of an eye include loss of sight?

No. Loss of sight without the physical removal of the eye is not reportable under the requirements of section 1904.39.

However, a case involving loss of sight that results in the in-patient hospitalization of the worker within 24 hours of the work-related incident is reportable.

**Updates on who must
keep OSHA records and
who is exempt as of
January 1, 2015**

Industries That Include Establishments that Would Be Newly Required to Keep Records

NAICS CODE	Title of NAICS Code
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing
4411	Automobile dealers
4413	Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores
4441	Building material and supplies dealers
4452	Specialty food stores
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers
4543	Direct selling establishments
5311	Lessors of real estate
5313	Activities related to real estate
5322	Consumer goods rental
5324	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing
5419	Other professional, scientific, and technical services
5612	Facilities support services
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings
5619	Other support services
6219	Other ambulatory health care services
6241	Individual and family services
6242	Community food and housing, and emergency and other relief services
7111	Performing arts companies
7113	Promoters of performing arts, sports, and similar events
7121	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions
7139	Other amusement and recreation industries
7223	Special food services
8129	Other personal services

**Industries
which are
newly
included in
record
keeping
requirement.**

Non-Mandatory Appendix A to Subpart B -- Partially Exempt Industries

Employers are not required to keep OSHA injury and illness records for any establishment classified in the following [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\)](#), unless they are asked in writing to do so by OSHA, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), or a state agency operating under the authority of OSHA or the BLS. All employers, including those partially exempted by reason of company size or industry classification, must report to OSHA any workplace incident that results in a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye (see [§1904.39](#)).

NAICS Code	Industry Description	NAICS Code	Industry Description
4412	Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	5411	Legal Services
4431	Electronics and Appliance Stores	5412	Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services
4461	Health and Personal Care Stores	5413	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services
4471	Gasoline Stations	5414	Specialized Design Services
4481	Clothing Stores	5415	Computer Systems Design and Related Services
4482	Shoe Stores	5416	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services
4483	Jewelry, Luggage, and Leather Goods Stores	5417	Scientific Research and Development Services
4511	Sporting Goods, Hobby, and Musical Instrument Stores	5418	Advertising and Related Services
4512	Book, Periodical, and Music Stores	5511	Management of Companies and Enterprises
4531	Florists	5611	Office Administrative Services
4532	Office Supplies, Stationery, and Gift Stores	5614	Business Support Services
4812	Nonscheduled Air Transportation	5615	Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services
4861	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil	5616	Investigation and Security Services
4862	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	6111	Elementary and Secondary Schools
4869	Other Pipeline Transportation	6112	Junior Colleges
4879	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other	6113	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools
4885	Freight Transportation Arrangement	6114	Business Schools and Computer and Management Training
5111	Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	6115	Technical and Trade Schools
5112	Software Publishers	6116	Other Schools and Instruction
5121	Motion Picture and Video Industries	6117	Educational Support Services
5122	Sound Recording Industries	6211	Offices of Physicians
5151	Radio and Television Broadcasting	6212	Offices of Dentists
5172	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)	6213	Offices of Other Health Practitioners
5173	Telecommunications Resellers	6214	Outpatient Care Centers
5179	Other Telecommunications	6215	Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories
5181	Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals	6244	Child Day Care Services

**Industries
which are
partially
exempt from
record
keeping
requirement.**

What updates does this new rule contain regarding who must keep OSHA records of serious occupational injuries and illnesses?

This new rule establishes an updated list of industries that are partially exempt from the requirement to routinely keep OSHA injury and illness records. The [updated list of industries](#) is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from 2007, 2008, and 2009.

Note: If your company has ten or fewer employees—regardless of the NAICS code—you are partially exempt from routinely keeping injury and illness records.

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](#).

How does the updated industry partial exemption affect my establishment?

If your company had ten or fewer employees at any time in the last year, then you do not have to routinely keep OSHA records, regardless of the NAICS industry your establishment is in.

1. If your establishment's industry was on the old list of partially-exempt industries and is on the updated list of partially-exempt industries, then you are not required to routinely keep OSHA injury and illness records.
2. If your establishment's industry was on the old list of partially-exempt industries and is not on the updated list of partially-exempt industries, then you must start routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records.
3. If your establishment's industry was not on the old list of partially-exempt industries and is on the updated list of partially-exempt industries, then you may stop routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records.
4. If your establishment's industry was not on the old list of partially-exempt industries and is not on the updated list of partially-exempt industries, then you must continue routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records.

Is the partial industry classification exemption based on the industry classification of my entire company or on the classification of individual business establishments operated by my company?

The partial industry classification exemption applies to individual business establishments. If your company has several establishments that perform different business activities, some of your company's establishments may be required to keep records, while others may be partially exempt.

How do I determine the correct NAICS code for my company or for individual establishments in my company?

You can determine your NAICS code by using one of three methods:

1. You can use the search feature at the [U.S. Census Bureau NAICS main webpage](#). In the search box for the most recent NAICS, enter a keyword that describes your kind of business. A list of primary business activities containing that keyword and the corresponding NAICS codes will appear. Choose the one that most closely corresponds to your primary business activity, or refine your search to obtain other choices.
2. Rather than searching through a list of primary business activities, you may also view the most recent complete NAICS structure with codes and titles by clicking on the link for the most recent NAICS on the [U.S. Census Bureau NAICS main webpage](#). Then click on the two-digit Sector code to see all the NAICS codes under that Sector. Then choose the six-digit code of your interest to see the corresponding definition, as well as cross-references and index items, when available.
3. If you know your old SIC code, you can also find the appropriate 2002 NAICS code by using the detailed conversion (concordance) between the 1987 SIC and 2002 NAICS available in Excel format for download at the "Concordances" link at the [U.S. Census Bureau NAICS main webpage](#).
4. You may also contact your nearest [OSHA office](#) or [State agency](#) for help in determining your NAICS code.

I got a six-digit NAICS code for my company or establishment from the Census web page, but the updated list of industries lists four-digit NAICS codes. How do I determine whether my company's or establishment's industry is included in the updated list?

The four-digit NAICS code for your company or establishment is the first four digits of your six-digit NAICS code.

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.

My establishment has to start keeping OSHA records. Where can I get help with OSHA recordkeeping?

Go to [OSHA's recordkeeping page](#). OSHA's recordkeeping page includes a brief tutorial on completing the recordkeeping forms, educational presentations on recordkeeping requirements, and downloadable copies of the recordkeeping forms, among other information.

My establishment is in an OSHA State Plan. Do these changes apply to me?

Yes, these changes apply to you. However, depending on which State Plan your establishment is in, the new requirements may go into effect on January 1, 2016, instead of January 1, 2015. Also, some State Plans do not have partial exemptions for low-hazard industries. Consult with your individual [State Plan office](#) for more information.

My establishment has to start keeping records. When do I have to start filling out the OSHA recordkeeping forms?

If you are newly required to keep OSHA records, and your establishment is under the jurisdiction of Federal OSHA, then you must start keeping records on January 1, 2015. If you are newly required to keep OSHA records, and your establishment is under the jurisdiction of an OSHA State Plan, consult with your individual State Plan office for more information.

My establishment has to start keeping records. Which forms do I use, and where can I get them?

You use the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300), the Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300A), and the Injury and Illness Incident Report (OSHA Form 301). You must fill out the Log and the Incident Report only if a recordable work-related injury or illness has occurred.

Alternatively, you may also use equivalent forms in place of the OSHA Forms. An equivalent form is one that has the same information, is as readable and understandable, and is completed using the same instructions as the OSHA form it replaces. Many employers use an insurance form instead of the OSHA 301 Incident Report, or supplement an insurance form by adding any additional information required by OSHA. You must fill out and post the Summary annually, even if no recordable work-related injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. You can get the forms from [OSHA's Recordkeeping page](#).

My establishment no longer has to keep OSHA records. When may I stop filling out the OSHA recordkeeping forms?

If you are newly exempt from routinely keeping OSHA records, and your establishment is under the jurisdiction of Federal OSHA, then you may stop keeping records on January 1, 2015. If you are newly exempt from routinely keeping OSHA records, and your establishment is under the jurisdiction of an OSHA State Plan, consult with your individual State Plan office for more information.

My establishment no longer has to keep OSHA records. Do I still have to keep the old records and update the old Logs for five calendar years?

No. If you are newly exempt from routinely keeping OSHA records, you no longer have to keep the old records, and you no longer have to update the old Logs.

My establishment no longer has to keep OSHA records. Do I still have to post the 2014 Summary of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses?

No. You are not required to post your 2014 Form 300A if your establishment is newly exempted.

[Back to OSHA's Recordkeeping Homepage](#)

Brief Tutorial on Completing the Recordkeeping Forms

The format of the tutorial is a slide presentation with voiceover that plays on the web. The complete presentation runs about 15 minutes — however, you can exit at any point and upon returning you will be reminded of where you left off.

[Launch Tutorial](#)

Technical note: The presentation operates using Macromedia Flash technology. Browsers typically include the Flash player as a plugin. As necessary, you will be prompted for the plugin itself or for a version update.

508 Accessibility: After launching the tutorial, select the Links/Accessibility item in the top panel to access a [508 accessible html](#) or [PDF*](#) version of the presentation.

Additional Resources

Downloadable presentation source file:

[PPTX* 3.8 MB](#)

[PPT* 9.7 MB](#)

***Accessibility Assistance:** Contact OSHA's Directorate of Evaluation and Analysis at (202) 693-2400 for assistance accessing PDF, PPT and PPTX documents.

Updates to OSHA's Recordkeeping Rule

Home Reporting Fatalities and Severe Injuries/Illnesses Who Keeps Records FAQs Additional Resources

"OSHA will now receive crucial reports of fatalities and severe work-related injuries and illnesses that will significantly enhance the agency's ability to target our resources to save lives and prevent further injury and illness. This new data will enable the agency to identify the workplaces where workers are at the greatest risk and target our compliance assistance and enforcement resources accordingly."

— Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, Dr. David Michaels

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's revised recordkeeping rule includes two key changes:

First, the rule updates the list of industries that are exempt from the requirement to routinely keep OSHA injury and illness records, due to relatively low occupational injury and illness rates. The previous list of industries was based on the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from 1996, 1997, and 1998. The new list of industries that are exempt from routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from 2007, 2008, and 2009. Note: The new rule retains the exemption for any employer with ten or fewer employees, regardless of their industry classification, from the requirement to routinely keep records.

Second, the rule expands the list of severe work-related injuries that all covered employers **must report** to OSHA. The revised rule retains the current requirement to report all work-related fatalities within 8 hours and adds the requirement to report all work-related in-patient hospitalizations, amputations and loss of an eye within 24 hours to OSHA.

Establishments located in States under Federal OSHA jurisdiction must begin to comply with the new requirements on January 1, 2015. Establishments located in states that operate their own safety and health programs (State Plan States) should check with their state plan for the implementation date of the new requirements. OSHA encourages the states to implement the new coverage provisions on 1/1/2015, but some may not be able to meet this tight deadline.

The final rule will allow OSHA to focus its efforts more effectively to prevent fatalities and serious work-related injuries and illnesses. The final rule will also improve access by employers, employees, researchers and the public to information about workplace safety and health and increase their ability to identify and abate serious hazards.

Changes to reporting requirements: What needs to be reported to OSHA?

Changes to recordkeeping requirements: Who is required to keep records? Who is exempt from keeping records?

New OSHA Reporting/Recordkeeping Requirements Video



OSHA Reporting Requirements for Employers Wallet Card [PDF*]

[Final rule \[PDF*\]](#)

[News release](#)

[Assistant Secretary's Statement](#)

[Changes to reporting requirements: What needs to be reported to OSHA?](#)

[Who is required to keep records? Who is exempt from keeping records?](#)

[Overview Fact Sheet \[PDF*\]](#)

[New Reporting Requirements Fact Sheet \[PDF*\]](#)

[Who Keeps Records Fact Sheet \[PDF*\]](#)

[Forms, training, and other guidance materials on OSHA's injury and illness recordkeeping requirements](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[When a Worker Loses an Arm, Who Knows About It?](#)

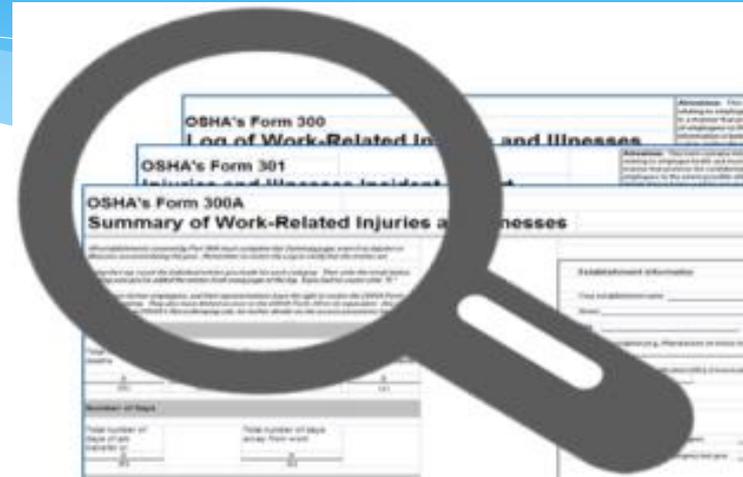
Blog post by Dr. David Michaels on September 12, 2014

[Searchable recordkeeping Q&As](#)

[Recordkeeping page](#)

What's on the Horizon

* Recordkeeping



- ▶ OSHA issued proposed rule (Stage 3) in Nov 2013 to add requirements for **electronic submission of injury and illness information** employers are already required to keep under existing standards, Part 1904.

What's on the Horizon

* Recordkeeping

- ❖ The Proposal would require:
 - Employers with more than 250 workers to electronically submit data on a quarterly basis
 - Those with 20 to 250 workers to e-file annually
 - 11 to 20; e-file if notified.
- ❖ Under the proposed new rule, around 440,000 companies will be subject to requirement to report injury and illness rates. Approximately 220,000 currently report
- ❖ **All data** from the OSHA log would be public information EXCEPT the employee name

Questions??

