

definitions are subject to change, the individual states, which may implement the Act in their own jurisdiction, may make modifications. To determine the most current definitions and requirements, safety personnel should contact the appropriate state or federal authorities.

Regulations issued under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 require all establishments subject to the Act to maintain records of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurring on or after July 1, 1971. Such records must consist of (a) a log of occupational injuries and illnesses, (b) a supplementary record of each occupational injury and illness, and (c) an annual summary of occupational injuries and illnesses.

Definitions

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. These cases are recordable that result in

Fatalities Regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of illness.

Lost workday cases Cases, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays.

Nonfatal cases without lost workdays are cases of occupational injury or illness which did not involve fatalities or lost workdays but did result in (a) transfer to another job or termination of employment, or (b) medical treatment, other than first aid, or (c) diagnosis of occupational illness, or (d) loss of consciousness, or (e) restriction of work or motion.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness of an employee is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with his employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below.

For purposes of information, examples of each category are given. These are typical examples, however, and are not to be considered to be the complete listing of the types

of illnesses and disorders that are to be counted under each category.

- **Occupational skin diseases or disorders**
Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants, oil acne, chrome ulcers, chemical burns or inflammations, etc.

- **Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses)**
Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, and other pneumoconioses.

- **Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents**
Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes, farmer's lung, etc.

- **Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)**
Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals, poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases, poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents, poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate, poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins, etc.

- **Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials)**
Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat, freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures, caisson disease, effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X rays, radium), effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn), etc.

- **Disorders due to repeated trauma**
Examples: Noise-induced hearing loss, synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis, Raynaud's phenomena, and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

- **All other occupational illnesses**
Examples: Anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Lost workdays Those days which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of lost workdays should not include the day of injury. The number of days includes all days (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness (a) the employee