

Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

The Ohio Public Employment Risk Reduction Program (PERRP) requires all public employers to complete our injury and illness recordkeeping forms or maintain equivalent records. This booklet includes Ohio-specific 300P, 300AP and 301P forms you can use to record work-related injuries and illnesses.

Recent changes include:

- An employer with five or fewer employees that also has no recordable injuries in a calendar year is exempted from submitting the annual 300AP to PERRP for that reporting year. However, they must still complete, post, and maintain the form for five years.
- The highest-ranking authority, or the highest-ranking management official at the employer's establishment, is required to certify the annual 300AP Summary.
- Needlestick injuries are no longer required to be reported to PERRP when you become aware of the injury. PERRP can request these records to be submitted for statistical purposes and the employer must comply.
- Public employers that receive a "Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" form from the bureau of labor statistics (BLS), United States department of labor or a BLS designee, must complete and return the survey.

You may maintain required information using alternative forms or electronic methods. However, please make sure you provide all required data.

PERRP shares your goal of preventing injuries and illnesses in Ohio's public workplaces. Accurate injury and illness records will help us achieve this goal.

Public Employment Risk Reduction Program

Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation

30 W. Spring St., 25th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215-2256

Phone: 1-800-671-6858

What's inside?

In this booklet, you'll find everything you need to complete PERRP's *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (300P/Log) and *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (300AP/Summary). The booklet includes:

An overview: Recording work-related injuries and illnesses — General instructions for filling out the forms in this booklet and definitions of terms you should use when you classify your cases as injuries or illnesses;

How to fill out the Log — Instructions for correctly recording case entries on the Log;

Quick reference sections — Example forms you can use as guides to properly fill out the Log, Summary and Incident Report;

PERRP Log (300P) — A blank copy of the Log (but you may make as many copies of it as you need). Notice that the Log is separate from the Summary form;

PERRP Summary (300AP) — A blank copy of the Summary for easy posting at the end of the year. Note: you only post and submit the Summary, not the Log;

PERRP Injury and Illness Incident Report (301P) — Use it to gather details about an incident. You may make as many copies as you need or use an equivalent form;

Please take a few minutes to review this booklet. If you have any questions, call PERRP at: (800) 671-6858. You may also log on to www.bwc.ohio.gov.

We'll be happy to help you!

An Overview:

Recording work-related injuries and illnesses

Use the *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (300P) to classify work-related injuries and illnesses. Be sure to provide information about the extent and severity of each case. Also, record specific details about what happened and how it happened. The *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (300AP) — a separate form — shows annual category totals.

On Feb. 1 of each year, post the Summary in a visible location so your employees are aware of the injuries and illnesses occurring in their workplace. You must post it in a location accessible to public employees and/or public employee representatives. However, you do not need to post it in areas accessible to the public or non-employees.

You must keep a Log for each establishment or physical work location. If you have more than one establishment, you must keep a separate Log and Summary for each location. If you have more than one location, you must also maintain a master Summary that consolidates the data totals for all of your sites. Submit the master Summary to PERRP on or before Feb. 1 of each year. An employer with five or fewer employees that also has no recordable injuries in a calendar year is exempted from this requirement.

For example, a school district with 10 elementary schools, one high school, one administration building and a bus garage must maintain a total of 13 establishment Logs, a Summary for each of the 13 locations and one master Summary.

The cases you list on the Log do not necessarily have to be eligible for workers' compensation or other insurance benefits.

Listing a case on the Log does not mean the employer or worker was at fault or that they violated a PERRP standard.

Note: Your employees have the right to review your injury and illness records. For more information on employee access rights, consult Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 4167-6-01(B), *Access to records*. <http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/4167-6-01>

When is an injury or illness considered to be work related?

PERRP considers an injury or illness to be work related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition, or significantly aggravated a pre-existing condition.

PERRP presumes work relatedness for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies (See exceptions listed in these instructions).

PERRP considers the work environment to be the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work.

How do I handle a case if it is not obvious whether the incident or exposure occurred in the work environment or occurred away from work?

In these situations, you must evaluate the employee's work duties and environment to decide whether or not one or more events or exposures in the work environment either caused or contributed to the resulting condition or significantly aggravated a pre-existing condition.

How do I decide whether an injury or illness is work-related if the employee is on travel status at the time the injury or illness occurs?

Injuries and illnesses that occur while an employee is on travel status are work-related if, at the time of the injury or illness, the employee was engaged in work activities in the interest of the employer.

Examples of these activities include: travel to and from customer contacts, conducting job tasks, and entertaining or being entertained to transact, discuss, or promote business. (Work-related entertainment only includes entertainment activities engaged in at the direction of the employer.) You do not have to record injuries or illnesses that occur when the employee is on travel status if they meet one of the exceptions listed below:

- If a traveling employee checks into a hotel, motel, or into another temporary residence, he or she establishes a home away from home.



Where do I start?

1. Within six calendar days after you receive information about a case, decide if the case is recordable under PERRP recordkeeping requirements.
2. Determine whether the incident is a new case or a recurrence of an existing case.
3. Establish whether the case was work-related.
4. If the case is recordable, decide which form you will fill out as the injury and illness incident report.

Note: You may use PERRP's 301P: *Injury and Illness Incident Report* or an equivalent form. If you use another form it must contain the same information as the data requested on the 301P.

How to work with the Log

1. Identify the employee involved unless it is a privacy concern case as described in these instructions.
2. Identify 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, with column G (Death) being the most serious and column J (Other recordable cases) being the least serious.
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.

- You must evaluate the employee's activities after he or she checks into the hotel, motel, or other temporary residence for work-relatedness in the same manner as you evaluate the activities of a non-traveling employee. When the employee checks into the temporary residence, he or she is considered to have left the work environment.
- When the employee begins work each day, he or she re-enters the work environment. If the employee has established a home away from home and is reporting to a fixed worksite each day, you do not consider injuries or illnesses work-related if they occur while the employee is commuting between the temporary residence and the job location.

What about a traveling employee who has taken a detour for personal reasons?

PERRP does not consider injuries or illnesses work related if they occur while the employee is on a personal detour from a reasonably direct route of travel (e.g., has taken a side trip for personal reasons).

How do I decide if a case is work-related when the employee is working at home?

PERRP considers injuries and illnesses that occur while an employee is working at home, including work in a home office, work related if the injury or illness occurs while the employee is performing work for pay or compensation in the home.

If a home-based employee suffers an injury or illness directly related to the performance of work rather than to the general home environment or setting, the incident would be recordable.

The following examples describe incident recording scenarios when an employee is injured while working from home.

- If an employee drops a box of work documents and injures his or her foot, the case is work-related.
- If an employee's finger is cut or lacerated while using equipment provided by the employer to perform work at home, and the finger requires stitches or becomes infected and requires medical treatment, the injury is work-related.
- If an employee is injured because he or she trips on the family dog while rushing to answer a work phone call, the case is not work-related.
- If an employee working at home is electrocuted because of faulty home wiring, the injury is not work-related.

Some of my employees work at several different locations or do not work at any of my establishments at all. How do I record cases for these employees?

For recordkeeping purposes, you must link each of your employees with one of your establishments. You must record the injury and illness on the Log of the injured or ill employee's establishment, or on a Log that covers the employee's short-term establishment.

How do I record an injury or illness when an employee of one of my establishments is injured or becomes ill while visiting or working at another of my sites, or while working away from any of my locations?

If the injury or illness occurs at one of your establishments, you must record the injury or illness on the Log of the establishment at which the injury or illness occurred.

If the employee is injured or becomes ill and is not at one of your establishments, you must record the case on the Log at the establishment at which the employee normally works.

Which work-related injuries and illnesses must be recorded?

PERRP believes most significant injuries and illnesses will result in one of the following outcomes. Therefore, you must record those work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- Death;
- Loss of consciousness;
- Days away from work;
- Restricted work activity or job transfer;
- Medical treatment beyond first aid.

You must also record all work-related injuries and illnesses that are significant (as defined below) or meet any of the additional criteria listed in the next section of these instructions.

You must always record the following work-related conditions at the time of diagnosis by a physician or other Practicing Licensed Health-Care Professional (PLHCP): cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone (including a tooth), or a punctured eardrum.

In general, PERRP considers the outcomes listed above as significant injuries and illnesses. You must record these at the time of initial diagnosis even if, in a particular case, medical treatment or work restrictions are not recommended, or are postponed.

In addition, there are some significant progressive diseases, such as asbestosis, silicosis, and some types of cancer, for which medical treatment or work restrictions may not be recommended at the time of

diagnosis, but are likely to be recommended as the disease progresses.

How do I know if an event or exposure in the work environment significantly aggravated a pre-existing injury or illness?

A pre-existing injury or illness has been significantly aggravated, for purposes of PERRP injury and illness recordkeeping, when an event or exposure in the work environment results in any of the following:

- Death, provided the pre-existing injury or illness would likely not have resulted in death but for the occupational event or exposure;
- Loss of consciousness, provided the pre-existing injury or illness would likely not have resulted in loss of consciousness but for the occupational event or exposure;
- One or more days away from work, or days of restricted work, or days of job transfer that otherwise would not have occurred but for the occupational event or exposure;
- Medical treatment in a case, which required no medical treatment for the injury or illness before the workplace event or exposure, or the workplace event or exposure necessitated a change in medical treatment.

Which injuries and illnesses are considered pre-existing conditions?

An injury or illness is a pre-existing condition if it resulted solely from a non-work-related event or exposure that occurred outside the work environment.

Are there work-related injuries and illnesses I am not required to record?

Yes. You are not required to record injuries and illnesses if:

- At the time of the injury or illness, the employee was present in the work environment as a member of the general public rather than as an employee;
- The injury or illness involves signs or symptoms that surface at work but result solely from a non-work-related event or exposure that occur outside the work environment;
- The injury or illness is solely the result of an employee eating, drinking, or preparing food or drink for personal consumption (whether bought on the employer's premises or brought in). For example, if the employee chokes on a sandwich while in the employer's establishment, the case is not work related;

Note: If an employee is made ill by ingesting food contaminated by workplace contaminants (such as lead), or gets food poisoning from food supplied by the employer, the case would be considered work-related. Likewise, if a food service employee is injured while preparing or serving food to the public or other employees, the case would be considered work-related.

- The injury or illness is solely the result of an employee doing personal tasks (unrelated to their employment) at the establishment outside of the employee's assigned working hours;
- The injury or illness is solely the result of personal grooming, self medication for a non-work-related condition, or is intentionally self-inflicted;

- The injury or illness is caused by a motor vehicle accident and occurs on an agency parking lot or agency access road while the employee is commuting to or from work;
- The injury or illness results solely from voluntary participation in a wellness program or in a medical, fitness, or recreational activity such as blood donation, physical examination, flu shot, exercise class, racquetball, baseball, etc.;
- The illness is the common cold or flu, even if it was contracted in the workplace;

Note: PERRP considers contagious diseases diagnosed by a physician or other PLHCP such as tuberculosis, brucellosis, hepatitis A, or plague work-related if the disease infects the employee at work. The disease becomes recordable on the date of the diagnosis, not on the date of exposure.

- The illness is a mental illness. Mental illness will not be considered work-related unless the employee voluntarily provides the employer with an opinion from a physician or PLHCP with appropriate training and experience (psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse practitioner, etc.) stating the employee has a work-related mental illness.

Are there any additional criteria for recording injuries and illnesses?

You must record the following conditions when they are work-related:

- Any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material;

Note: You are required to report these incidents directly to PERRP as soon as you become aware of the exposure, in accordance with OAC 4167-6-11, *Safe needle standards*.

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/4167-6-11>

- Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard (i.e., standards found in 29 CFR 1910 Subpart Z, or 29 CFR 1926 Subpart Z);
- Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or PLHCP after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis;
- An employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals: 1) the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz), and; 2) the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

What is medical treatment?

Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating a 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 used solely for diagnostic purposes, X-rays, MRIs, etc.);

- Any procedure that can be labeled first aid.

What is first aid?

DO NOT record first aid treatments. If the incident required one or more of the following types of treatment, consider it first aid.



- Using non-prescription medications at non-prescription strength
- Administering tetanus immunizations (Td or Tdap)
- Cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the skin surface
- Using wound coverings, such as bandages, Band Aids™, gauze pads, etc., or using SteriStrips™ or butterfly bandages
- Using hot or cold therapy
- Using any totally non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid 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 swab 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

Are any other procedures included in first aid?

No. This is a complete list of all treatments considered first aid for recording purposes. If a procedure or treatment is not on the list, then PERRP considers it to be medical treatment beyond first aid.

Does the professional status of the person providing the treatment have any effect on what PERRP considers first aid or medical treatment?

No. PERRP considers the treatments listed in these instructions to be first aid regardless of the professional status of the person providing the treatment. Even when a physician or PLHCP provides the treatments, PERRP considers them to be first aid for determining recordability.

Similarly, PERRP considers treatment beyond first aid to be medical treatment even when someone other than a physician or PLHCP provides the treatment.

What if a physician or PLHCP recommends medical treatment but the employee does not follow the recommendation?

If a physician or PLHCP recommends medical treatment, you should encourage the injured or ill employee to follow the recommendation.



But, you must record the case even if the injured or ill employee does not follow the physician or PLHCP's recommendation.

Is every work-related injury or illness case involving a loss of consciousness recordable?

Yes. You must record a work-related injury or illness if the worker becomes unconscious, regardless of the length of time the employee remains unconscious.

How do I determine if I have a new case or a recurring case?

You must consider an injury or illness to be a new case if:

- The employee has not previously experienced a recorded injury or illness of the same type and affecting the same part of the body; or
- The employee previously experienced a recorded injury or illness of the same type that affected the same part of the body but had recovered completely (all signs and symptoms had disappeared) from the previous injury or illness and an event or exposure in the work environment caused the signs or symptoms to reappear.

When an employee experiences the signs or symptoms of a chronic work-related illness, do I need to consider each recurrence of signs or symptoms to be a new case?

No. For occupational illnesses where the signs or symptoms may recur or continue in the absence of an exposure in the workplace, you must only record the case once. Examples may include occupational cancer, asbestosis, byssinosis and silicosis.

When an employee experiences the signs or symptoms of an injury or illness as a result of an event or exposure in the workplace, such as an episode of

occupational asthma, must I treat the episode as a new case?

Yes. Because an event or exposure in the workplace caused the episode or recurrence, you must treat the incident as a new case.

May I rely on a physician or PLHCP to determine whether a case is a new case or a recurrence of an old case?

You are not required to seek the advice of a physician or PLHCP. However, if you do seek such advice, you must follow the physician or PLHCP's recommendation about whether the case is new or a recurrence.

If you receive recommendations from two or more physicians or PLHCPs, you must make a decision as to which recommendation is the most authoritative (best documented, best reasoned or most authoritative) and record the case based on that recommendation.

How do I decide if the injury or illness resulted in restricted work?

Restricted work occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness:

- You keep the employee from performing one or more of the routine functions of his or her job, or from working the full workday he or she would otherwise have been scheduled to work; or,
- A physician or PLHCP recommends the employee not perform one or more of the routine functions (see next section) of his or her job, or not work the full day for which he or she would otherwise have been scheduled.

May I keep the records for all of my establishments at my headquarters location or at some other central location?

Yes. You may keep the records for an establishment at your headquarters or other central location if you can:

- Transmit information about the injuries and illnesses from the establishment to the central location within **six** calendar days of receiving information that a recordable injury or illness has occurred; and
- Send or transmit copies of the Log from the central location to each establishment at least quarterly.

How do I certify the Summary?

First, verify the accuracy of the information. Then, [OAC 4167-6-01\(E\)\(3\)](#) requires the highest ranking authority for each public employer, or the highest ranking management official at the employer's establishment to sign the Summary and certify the information is true and complete.

Ultimately, for public employers, each appointing authority is responsible for ensuring the required injury and illness records are properly maintained and the Summary is submitted to PERRP by Feb. 1 of each year.

The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 4167.01 defines each appointing authority as an employer. Each authority may appoint someone (e.g., county loss control coordinator, safety manager, etc.) to maintain the required records. However, the appointing authority would then be responsible for certifying the Summary as required by OAC 4167-6-01(E)(3). www.bwc.ohio.gov

Therefore, PERRP expects each Summary to be certified by either the highest-ranking authority for an agency (e.g., mayor, school district superintendent, commission president), or as a minimum, the immediate supervisor of the highest-ranking agency official working at the establishment.

Where do I post the annual Summary?

You must post a copy of the annual Summary in each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where you customarily post notices to employers. You must ensure no one alters, defaces or covers the posted annual Summary.

You must post the Summary in a location accessible to public employees and/or public employee representatives, but you do not need to post it in areas accessible to the public or non-employees.

When do I post the Summary?

You must post the Summary by Feb. 1 following the year covered by the form and keep it posted until April 30.



How long do I need to keep the Log and Summary on file?

You must keep the Log and Summary for five years following the year to which they pertain. If you have older forms you must also maintain those until the five-year period ends.

Do I have to update the Log and Summary if a case changes?

Yes. You must update the Log during the retention period as case information changes. But, you do not need to update the Summary, 301P or older versions of the Log.

Do I have to send (or electronically submit) these forms to PERRP at the end of the year?

Yes. You must send the Summary to PERRP each year. The Summary must be postmarked by Feb. 1 following the year covered by the form. However, you are not required to submit the Log to PERRP unless you are specifically contacted for this information. An employer with five or fewer employees that also has no reportable injuries in a calendar year is exempted from this requirement.

For more information on the Summary submission requirements, see the *Quick Reference* section in these instructions.

Send your completed Summary forms to:

PERRP Recordkeeping Submission
Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation
Division of Safety and Hygiene
30 W. Spring St., 25th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-2256

You may also submit your Summary electronically at www.bwc.ohio.gov.

Recordkeeping review

1. You must consider an injury or illness to meet the general recording criteria, and therefore to be recordable, if it results in any of the following:
 - o Death;
 - o Days away from work;
 - o Restricted work or transfer to another job;
 - o Medical treatment beyond first aid;
 - o Loss of consciousness; or,
 - o A significant injury or illness (as defined in the instructions) diagnosed by a physician or other practicing licensed health-care professional (PLHCP).
2. You must record all cases on the basis of the treatment performed, and not on the basis of the professional status of the person providing the treatment.
3. You must record cases even if the injured or ill employee does not follow the recommendations of the treating physician or other licensed health care professional.
4. You must record and report to PERRP any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material.
5. You must submit the Summary to PERRP by Feb. 1 of each year. You can submit the Summary by U.S. mail or electronically at www.bwc.ohio.gov.

How to fill out the Log

Procedures for making case entries

Do I need to make an entry on the Log for every incident report (301P) completed by an employee?

No. While you must have an incident report form (301P, or equivalent) for each entry on the Log, you will not necessarily have a Log entry for every 301P form completed by an employee.

The only entries you will have on the Log will be those incidents that meet the general recording criteria explained in these instructions.

Do I record every BWC compensable claim on the Log?

No. Recordable incidents and compensable claims do not have the same criteria. While an employee may have completed a *First Report of an Injury, Occupational Disease or Death* (FROI) for the incident, you will only record incidents with outcomes that meet the general recording criteria explained in these instructions.

For example, if a public employee has a medical-only claim; you would enter it on the Log only if the physician or other PLHCP provided treatment that was not considered to be first aid as defined in these instructions. If the treatment did not meet these criteria, or the incident did not meet one of the other elements of the general recording criteria, then the case would not be recordable.

Covered employees

Who does PERRP consider a public employee?

Public employee means any individual who engages to furnish services subject to the direction and control of a public employer. This includes those individuals working for a private employer who has contracted with a public employer and over whom the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has declined jurisdiction.

What individuals are not under the jurisdiction of the NLRB?

Generally the NLRB has jurisdiction over all employees and employers involved in interstate commerce. They do not have jurisdiction over airlines, railroads, agriculture, independent contractors and governmental agencies. You can find a complete list of public employers and employees that are not under NLRB jurisdiction in Chapter 1, Sections 400-401 of the NLRB publication, *An Outline of Law and Procedure in Representation Cases*.

If a self-employed person (independent contractor) is injured or becomes ill while doing work at my agency, do I need to record the injury or illness?

PERRP generally covers self-employed individuals if the self-employed person is working in your establishment and is under your direction and control (day-to-day supervision). If the self-employed person

meets these criteria, you must record their injuries and illnesses on your Log.

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 (direction and control) of the contractor, the contractor is responsible for recording the injury or illness.

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?

Yes. You must record injuries or illnesses for temporary employees if they are under your direct supervision or control.



What is the Log?

The *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (300P) 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.

We have given you a copy of the Log in this package. If you need more than the one we provided, please make as many photocopies as you need.

The Summary (300AP) — a separate form — shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category. At the end of the year, count the number of incidents in each category and transfer the totals from the Log to the Summary.

If your agency has more than one establishment or site, you must keep separate records for each physical location that you expect to be in operation for one year or longer.

You must post the Summary from Feb. 1 until April 30 of each year. Post the Summary in a visible location in each of your establishments so your employees are aware of injuries and illnesses occurring in their workplace.

YOU ONLY POST AND SUBMIT THE SUMMARY.

Do NOT post or submit the Log.

Are police, firefighter, EMT or paramedic injuries recordable on the 300P Log?

Yes. PERRP wants you to enter all employee injuries on the Log and Summary that meet the recording criteria.



Are there any other recording exceptions for injuries or illnesses that occur in my establishments?

Yes. Do NOT record injuries on the Log if the injured person is not a paid employee.

PERRP does not classify persons who furnish services subject to the direction and control of a public employer but do not receive compensation, either directly or indirectly, for those services (e.g., volunteers, restitution workers) as employees.

Are there circumstances when I should NOT enter the employee's name on the Log?

You must consider the following types of injuries or illnesses to be privacy concern cases:

- 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 contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material (see these instructions for definition);
- Other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the Log.

You must NOT enter the employee's name on the Log for these cases. Instead, enter "Privacy Case" in the space normally used for the employee's name.

Identify the person		
(A) Case number	(B) Employee's name (Last name, First name)	(C) Job title (e.g., welder)
10-123456	Privacy Case	Custodian

You must keep a separate, confidential list of the case numbers and employee names for the establishment's privacy concern cases. That way you can update the cases and provide information to PERRP if asked to do so.

If you have a reasonable basis to believe information describing the privacy concern case may be personally identifiable even though you have omitted the employee's name, you may use discretion in describing the injury or illness on both the Log and 301P forms.

You must enter enough information to identify the cause of the incident and the general severity of the injury or illness. However, you do not need to include details of an intimate or private nature.

Case classification

How do I record an injury or illness that involves medical treatment beyond first aid?

If a work-related injury or illness results in medical treatment beyond first aid, you must record it on the Log.

If the injury or illness did not involve death, one or more days away from work, one or more days of restricted work, or one or more days of job transfer, you enter a check mark in the box for cases where the employee received medical treatment but remained at work and was not transferred or restricted.

Check the injury column or choose one particular type of illness. If completing this form electronically, enter an X to indicate an injury or type of illness.

(M)						
Injury	Skin disorder	Respiratory condition	Poisoning	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
X						
	X					

You must also enter a check mark in the appropriate column that classifies the incident as an injury or illness.

How do I record an injury or illness when a physician or PLHCP recommends the worker stay at home but the employee comes to work?

You must record these injuries and illnesses on the Log using the check box for cases with days away from work and enter the number of calendar days away recommended by the physician or PLHCP.

If a physician or PLHCP recommends days away, you should encourage your employee to follow the recommendation. However, you must record the days away whether or not the injured or ill employee follows the physician or PLHCP's recommendation.

If you receive recommendations from two or more physicians or PLHCPs, you may make a decision as to which recommendation is the most authoritative, and record the case based upon that recommendation.

How do I record a work-related injury or illness that results in the employee's death?

You must record an injury or illness that results in death by entering a check mark on the Log in the space for cases resulting in death. [OAC 4167-6-10\(B\)](#), requires you to report any work-related fatality to PERRP within eight hours. You must orally report the occupationally related death to PERRP in person or by telephone to (800) 671-6858.

How do I record a work-related injury or illness that results in days away from work?

When an injury or illness involves one or more days away from work, you must record it on the Log. Place a check mark in the space for cases involving *Days away from work* and then enter the number of calendar

days the employee was not at work in the *Away from work (days)* column.

If the employee is out for an extended period of time, you must enter an estimate of the days the employee will be away, and update the day count when you know the actual number of days.



Do I count the day on which the injury occurred or the illness began?

No. You begin counting days away on the day after the injury occurred or the illness began.

How do I handle a case when a physician or PLHCP recommends the worker return to work but the employee stays at home?

In this situation, you must end the count of days away from work on the date the physician or PLHCP recommends the employee return to work.

How do I count weekends, holidays, or other days the employee would not have worked anyway?

You must count the number of calendar days the employee was unable to work as a result of the injury or illness, regardless of whether or not the employee was scheduled to work on those day(s).

Include weekend days, holidays, vacation days or other days off in the total number of days recorded if the employee is not able to

work on those days because of a work-related injury or illness.

Is there a limit to the number of days away from work I must count?

Yes. You may cap the total days away at 180 calendar days. You are not required to keep track of the number of calendar days away from work if the injury or illness resulted in more than 180 calendar days away from work and/or days of job transfer or restriction. In this case, entering 180 in the appropriate column will be considered adequate recording.



May I stop counting days if an employee who is away from work because of an injury or illness retires or leaves my agency?

Yes. If the employee leaves your agency for some reason unrelated to the injury or illness, such as retirement, a facility closing, or to take another job, you may stop counting days away from work or days of restriction/job transfer.

If the employee leaves your agency because of the injury or illness, you must estimate the total number of days away or days of restriction/job transfer and enter the day count on the Log.

If a case occurs in one calendar year but results in days away during the next calendar year, do I record the case in both years?

No. You only record the injury or illness once. You must enter the number of

calendar days away for the injury or illness on the Log for the year in which the injury or illness occurred.

If the employee is still away from work because of the injury or illness when you prepare the annual Summary, estimate the total number of calendar days you expect the employee to be away from work, use this number to calculate the total for the annual Summary, and then update the initial log entry later when the day count is known or reaches the 180-day cap.

How do I record a work-related injury or illness that results in restricted work or job transfer?

When an injury or illness involves restricted work or job transfer but does not involve death or days away from work, you must record the injury or illness on the Log by placing a check mark in the space for job transfer or restriction and an entry of the number of restricted or transferred days in the restricted work days column.

How do I count days of job transfer or restriction?

You count days of job transfer or restriction in the same way you count days away from work as explained above.

There is only one difference. If you permanently assign the injured or ill employee to a job that you have modified or permanently changed in a manner that eliminates the routine functions the employee was restricted from performing, you may stop the day count when the modification or change is made permanent.

You must count at least one day of restricted work or job transfer for such cases.

Do I have to record restricted work or job transfer if it applies only to the day on which the injury occurred or the illness began?

No. You do not have to record restricted work or job transfers if you, or the physician or PLHCP, impose the restriction or transfer only for the day on which the injury occurred or the illness began.

If I (or a physician or PLHCP) recommends a work restriction, is the injury or illness automatically recordable as a restricted work case?

No. A recommended work restriction is recordable only if it affects one or more of the employee's routine job functions. To determine whether this is the case, you must evaluate the restriction in light of the routine functions of the injured or ill employee's job.



If the restriction from you or the physician or PLHCP keeps the employee from performing one or more of his or her routine job functions or from working the full day the injured or ill employee would otherwise have worked, the employee's work has been restricted and you must record the case.

What are routine functions?

For injury and illness recordkeeping purposes, an employee's routine functions are work activities he or she does on a regular basis or at least once per week.

How do I record a case where the employee only works a partial shift because of a work-related injury or illness?

You record a partial day of work as a day of job transfer or restriction for recordkeeping purposes, except for the day on which the injury occurred or the illness began.

If the injured or ill worker provides fewer services than he or she would have provided prior to the injury or illness but otherwise performs all of the routine functions of his or her work, is the case considered a restricted work case?

No. PERRP considers the case restricted work only if the worker does not perform all of the routine functions of his or her job or does not work the full shift he or she would otherwise have worked.

How do I handle vague restrictions from a physician or PLHCP, such as the employee must only perform "light duty" or "take it easy for a week"?



Ask the physician or PLHCP to clarify his or her recommendation.

You may ask the physician or PLHCP if the employee can perform all of his or her routine job functions and work all of his or her normally assigned shifts.

If the answer to both of these questions is "Yes," then the case does not involve a work restriction and you do not have to record it as such.

If the answer to one or both of these questions is "No," the case involves restricted work. Therefore, you must record it as a restricted work case.

If you are unable to obtain this additional information from the physician or PLHCP who recommended the restriction, record the injury or illness as a case involving restricted work.

What do I do if a physician or PLHCP recommends a job restriction meeting PERRP's definition, but the employee does all of his or her routine job functions?

You must record the injury or illness on the Log as a restricted work case.

If a physician or PLHCP recommends a job restriction, you should ensure the employee complies with the restriction.

If you receive recommendations from two or more physicians or PLHCPs, you may make a decision as to which recommendation is the most authoritative and record the case based on that recommendation.

How do I record a case in which a worker is injured or becomes ill on a Friday and reports to work on a Monday, and was not scheduled to work on the weekend?

You need to record this case only if you receive information from a physician or PLHCP indicating the employee should not have worked, or should have performed only restricted work during the weekend.

If so, you must record the injury or illness as a case with days away from work or restricted work, and enter the day count as appropriate.

How do I record a case in which a worker is injured or becomes ill on the day before scheduled time off, such as a holiday, vacation or a temporary facility closing?

You need to record a case of this type only if you receive information from a physician or PLHCP indicating the employee should not have worked, or should have performed only restricted work, during the scheduled time off.

If so, you must record the injury or illness as a case with days away from work or restricted work, and enter the day count as appropriate.

How do I decide if an injury or illness involved a transfer to another job?

If you assign an injured or ill employee to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day, the case involves transfer to another job. For example, you assign office duties to an employee who normally works in the field as a carpenter.



Note: This does not include the day on which the injury or illness occurred.

Do I record transfers to another job in the same way as restricted work cases?

Yes. You record both job transfer and restricted work cases in the same column on the Log.

For example, if you assign (or a physician or PLHCP recommends you assign) an injured or ill worker to his or her routine job duties for part of the day and to another job for the rest of the day, the injury or illness involves a job transfer.

You must record an injury or illness that involves a job transfer by placing a check in the box for job transfer.

What if the outcome changes after I record the case?

If the outcome or extent of an injury or illness changes after you have recorded the case, simply draw a line through the original entry or, if you wish, delete or white-out the original entry. Then write the new entry where it belongs.

Days away from work	Remained at work	
	Job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
(H)	(I)	(J)
X		
	X	
X	 	X

Remember, you must record the most serious outcome for each case.

When updating a log or making your initial log entry you only record one entry in Columns G, H, I, or J that reflects the most serious outcome for each case.

How are needlesticks classified and recorded on the Log?

You must record all work-related needlestick injuries and cuts from sharp objects contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material (as defined by 29 CFR 1910.1030).

You must enter the case on the Log as an injury. To protect the employee's privacy, do NOT enter his or her name on the Log (see the requirements for privacy cases in these instructions).

Does this mean I must record all cuts, lacerations, punctures, and scratches?

No. You need to record cuts, lacerations, punctures, and scratches only if they are work-related and involve contamination with another person's blood or "other potentially infectious material."

If the cut, laceration, or scratch involves a clean object, or a contaminant other than blood or other potentially infectious materials, you only record the case if it meets one or more of the recording criteria in these instructions.

What do you define as other potentially infectious materials (OPIM)?

The term "other potentially infectious materials" (OPIM) is defined in the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens standard 29 CFR 1910.1030(b). PERRP enforces this as an Ohio employment risk reduction standard.

Examples of OPIM include:

- o Human bodily fluids, tissues and organs;
- o Other materials infected with the HIV or hepatitis B (HBV) virus, such as

laboratory cultures or tissues from experimental animals.

What if one of my employees is splashed or exposed to blood or other potentially infectious material without being cut or scratched? Do I need to record this incident?

You only need to record such an incident on the Log as an illness if:

- o It results in the diagnosis of a bloodborne illness. For example, HIV, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C; or
- o It meets one or more of the recording criteria in these instructions.

If I record a needlestick or sharps injury and a medical provider later diagnoses the employee with an infectious bloodborne disease, do I need to update the Log?

Yes. You must update the classification on the Log if the case results in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer. You must also update the description to identify the infectious disease and change the classification of the case from an injury to an illness.

How extensively do I have to review the Log entries at the end of the year?

You must review the entries as extensively as necessary to make sure they are complete and correct before transferring totals to the Summary for certification, posting and submission.

Each public employer (appointing authority) is responsible for ensuring the accuracy of all entries on the Log and the information contained on the summary.

Log entry review

1. Determine if the incident meets the general recording criteria. Not all BWC compensable claims and other incidents are recordable.
2. If the incident meets the recording criteria, make an entry on the log.
3. If the incident involves a death, days away from work, days of restriction or job transfer, enter an "X" in the appropriate column (G, H, I, or J).
4. If the incident involves days away from work, days of restriction or job transfer, enter the number of days in the appropriate column (K & L).
5. Classify the outcome of the incident in Column M. Place an "X" in the appropriate column to indicate if the incident resulted in an injury or illness.
6. If the case is not resolved entirely when the employee returns to work, continue to update the log entry. For example, if the employee has additional days away from work, restriction or job transfer, you must continue to count all days related to the incident for the entire time you are required to maintain the log (five years).
7. If a hospitalized employee later dies, you must update the Log.
8. Record all injuries from contaminated sharps and needlesticks. If the injured employee contracts a bloodborne pathogen disease at a later date, you must update the case type and change the classification from an injury to an illness.

State of Ohio — Public Employment Risk Reduction Program — Form 301P (Rev. Sept. 28, 2006)
Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

ATTENTION: This form contains information regarding an employee's health. Please use it in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees' medical information. Do not release this information to anyone other than those who have a legitimate need to know.

Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation

Information about the employee:
Name: [] Job Title: []
City: [] State: [] Zip: []
Date of Birth: [] Sex: []
Social Security Number: []

Information about the case:
Date of Incident: []
City: [] State: [] Zip: []
Date of Report: []
City: [] State: [] Zip: []

Identify the person:
Employee ID: []
Job Title: []
City: [] State: [] Zip: []

Describe the case:
Date of Incident: []
City: [] State: [] Zip: []
Date of Report: []
City: [] State: [] Zip: []

Classify the case:

Case Type	Days Away from Work		Job Transfer		Restriction		Death		Illness		Total	
	Days	Illness	Days	Illness	Days	Illness	Days	Illness	Days	Illness	Days	Illness
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
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29												
30												

Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation
Division of Compensation, Pension & Retirement
300 West Spring Street, 25th Floor
Columbus, OH 43260-2000

Do not post this Log. Post only the Summary.

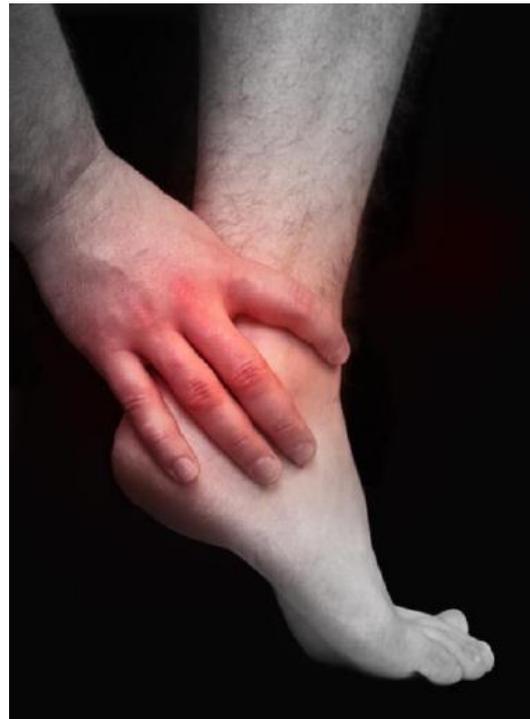
Classifying injuries

What is an injury?

An injury is any wound or damage to the body resulting from an event in the work environment.

Examples include: cuts, punctures, lacerations, abrasions, fractures, bruises, contusions, a chipped tooth, amputation, insect bite, electrocution, or a thermal, chemical, electrical or radiation burn.

PERRP classifies sprain and strain injuries to muscles, joints, and connective tissues as injuries when they result from a slip, trip, fall or similar accident.



Classifying illnesses

What is an illness?

For purposes of PERRP recordkeeping, illnesses are categorized into one of five classifications.

1. Skin diseases or disorders

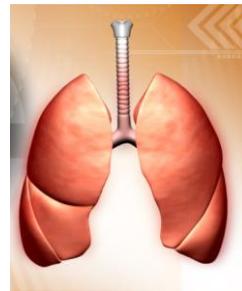
Skin diseases or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants or other substances.

Examples include: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rashes caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters, chrome ulcers; inflammation of the skin.

2. Respiratory conditions

Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.

Examples include: Silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion; 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.



3. Poisoning

Poisoning includes disorders marked by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, tissues, other bodily fluids or the breath caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.

Examples include: 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; poisoning by other chemicals, such as formaldehyde.

4. 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 dB or more in either ear at 2000, 3000 and 4000 hertz, and the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000 and 4000 hertz) in the same ear(s).



5. All other illnesses

All other occupational illnesses

Examples include: 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, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis.



Quick Reference

Example 301P

Injury and Illness Incident Report



Bureau of Workers' Compensation

State of Ohio — Public Employment Risk Reduction Program — Form 301P (Feb. 17, 2021)

Injury and Illness Incident Report

ATTENTION: This form contains information relating to employee health. Please use it in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees while also allowing for use of the information for occupational safety and health purposes.

Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation
Division of Safety & Hygiene, PERRP
30 W. Spring St., 25th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215-2256

This *Injury and Illness Incident Report* is one of the first forms you must fill out when a recordable work-related injury or illness occurs. Together with the *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (300AP) and the accompanying Summary (300AP), these forms help you and PERRP develop a picture of the extent and severity of work-related incidents. You must complete this form or an equivalent **within six calendar days** after receiving information that a recordable work-related death, injury or illness has occurred. [Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 4167-6-02]

To be considered an equivalent, the substitute must contain all of the information on this form. (OAC 4167-6-03) You must keep this form on file for five years following the year to which it pertains. (OAC 4167-6-07)

If you need additional copies of this form, you may photocopy (or print) and use as many as you need.

ATTENTION: All Ohio public employers must complete this form (or an equivalent). This includes the State of Ohio and its instrumentalities, and "any political subdivisions and their instrumentalities, including any county, county or state hospital, municipal corporation, city, village, township, park district, school district, state institutions of higher learning, public or special district, state agency, authority, commission or board" as defined in Ohio Revised Code 4167.01.

Completed by _____
Title _____
Phone _____ Date _____

Information about the employee

1) Full name _____

2) Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

3) Date of birth _____

4) Date hired _____

5) Job title _____

6) Male Female

Information about the physician or other health-care professional

7) Name of physician, other health-care professional or first-aid provider _____

If treatment was given away from the work site, where was it given?

Facility _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

9) Was employee treated in an emergency room?
 Yes No

10) Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient?
 Yes No

11) Did the employee receive treatment classified as first aid at the work site or hospital?
 Yes No

Information about the case

12) Case number from the Log _____ (Transfer case number from the Log after you record the case.)

13) Date of injury or illness _____

14) Time employee began work _____ (AM/PM)

15) Time of event _____ (AM/PM) Check if time cannot be determined.

16) **What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred?** Describe the activity, as well as the tools, equipment or material the employee was using. Be specific. (Examples: climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials; spraying chlorine from hand sprayer; daily computer key-entry.)

17) **What happened?** Tell us how the injury occurred. (Examples: when ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet; worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement; worker developed soreness in wrist over time.)

18) **What was the injury or illness?** Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected, be more specific than just using the words "hurt," "pain" or "sore." (Examples: strained lower back; chemical burn, right hand; carpal tunnel syndrome, left wrist.)

19) **What object or substance directly harmed the employee?** (Examples: concrete floor; chlorine; radial arm saw.) If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

20) **If the employee died, when did death occur?** Date of death _____

Incident documentation

1 Filling out the 301P (or an equivalent) is the first step in gathering information about an injury or illness event.

The supervisor of the injured worker or the person responsible for maintaining the required documentation can complete this form. You must collect all of the information on this form for each recordable injury or illness incident. PERRP considers a form equivalent if it contains ALL of the same information as the 301P.

Employee information

Enter all of the requested information for the injured worker — including the employee's hire date and job title.

2

Health-care provider information

Enter information about the physician or practicing licensed health-care professional (PLHCP) and facility that provided treatment to the injured worker.

3

Case number

Transfer the case number to the 301P when you enter the case on the Log. The case number may be the same as the BWC claim number or you may create your own unique identifier to track the case.

4

Date and time of injury

Enter the date of injury. **IMPORTANT:** You must complete this form and enter the case on the Log within six days of the incident.

5

Incident details

Provide a brief explanation in fields 14, 15, 16 and 17. The information must be specific and sufficiently detailed to explain the nature of the injury/illness event.

6

Date of death

You only complete this field if the event results in an occupationally related fatality. **IMPORTANT:** You are required to report all occupationally related deaths to PERRP within eight hours of the incident.

7

You must obtain and maintain this form (or an equivalent) for every entry on the Log. You must retain the incident report for five years.

PERRP encourages you to complete an incident report for every injury and illness event that occurs in your establishment (including incidents that do not meet the recording criteria in these instructions). Completing a report for every event provides important information that can assist you in maintaining a safe and healthy work environment.

Quick Reference

Example 300P

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses



Bureau of Workers' Compensation

Filling out the Log

- 1 Fill in the year to which this Log pertains.
- 2 Establishment name
Enter the name and address for the physical location that pertains to this Log. You are required to maintain a Log for each physical location you operate.
- 3 Identify the person
Enter information about the injured employee. If this is a privacy case as explained in these instructions, enter "privacy case" in the name field.
- 4 Describe the case
Describe the exact location, nature of the injury (including body part) and the workplace exposure that caused the injury.
- 5 Classify the case
Place an "X" in column G, H, I, or J to indicate the outcome of the case. Important, check only one column and indicate the most serious outcome for the case. If the outcome changes, you must update the Log.
- 6 If applicable, enter the number of days away from work (K) or the Days of restriction or transfer (L). If both columns are applicable to a case, put a number in each applicable column.
- 7 Place an "X" to indicate the type of case (M1 to M6). You must categorize all cases as either: Injury, Skin disorder, Respiratory condition, Poisoning, Hearing loss, or other illness.
- 8 Total the columns
Total all entries in columns G, H, I, J, K, L and M1 to M6. Transfer totals to the Summary. If you do not have an entry for a column(s), enter a zero ("0") and transfer the "0" to the Summary.
- 9 Transfer the column totals to the Summary!

State of Ohio — Public Employment Risk Reduction Program — Form 300P (Rev. Sept. 28, 2020)

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

ATTENTION: All Ohio public employers must complete this form (or an equivalent). This includes the State of Ohio and its instrumentalities; and "any political subdivisions and their instrumentalities, including any county, county or state hospital, municipal corporation, city, village, township, park district, school district, state institutions of higher learning, public or special district, state agency, authority, commission or board" as defined in Ohio Revised Code 4167.01.

ATTENTION: This form contains information relating to employee health. Please use it in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees while also allowing for use of the information for occupational safety and health purposes.

If you are an Ohio public employer, you must use this form to record: (1) Information about every work-related death and 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; (2) Significant work-related injuries and illnesses that a physician or other practicing licensed health-care professional (PLHCP) diagnoses; (3) Work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific criteria listed in the instructions for these forms. Feel free to use two lines for a single case if you need more room. You are also welcome to make additional copies of this form as needed. If you are completing this form electronically, you may also add rows to create additional lines for more incidents. Also note, you must complete an Injury and Illness Incident Report (PERRP form 301P or an equivalent) for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call PERRP for assistance at 800-671-8858. You must keep this form on file for five years following the year to which it pertains.

Establishment name Our School Building Year 2020
City Our Town State Ohio

Identify the person			Describe the case			Classify the case															
(A) Case number	(B) Employee's name (Last name, First name)	(C) Job title (e.g., welder)	(D) Date of injury or onset of illness (mo./day)	(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)	CHECK ONLY ONE BOX for each case based on the most serious outcome for that case: Enter a "X" to indicate case outcome if filling out electronically.						Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:				Check the injury column or choose one particular type of illness. If completing this form electronically, enter an "X" to indicate an injury or type of illness.					
						Death	Days away from work	Remained at work		Away from work (days)	On the job transfer or restriction (days)	(M)									
								Job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases			Injury	Skin disorder	Respiratory condition	Poisoning	Hearing loss	All other illnesses				
						(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
10-123456	Employee, Joe	Custodian	0102	Cafeteria near entry door	Torn ACL right knee, slipped on wet floor		X			7	7	X									
10-123457	Employee, Jane	Secretary	0312	Sidewalk near parking lot	Bruised and swollen left wrist, slipped on ice			X		2	2	X									
10-123458	Teacher, Joe	Shop teacher	0407	Chemistry lab (room 212)	Second degree burns on left hand from contact with Bunsen burner flame				X			X									
10-123459	Worker, Jane	Cafeteria worker	0518	Kitchen prep area	Cut on right index finger from contact with food prep slicer blade				X			X									
10-123460	Worker, Joe	Maintenance	0803	Mowing	Hearing loss due to noise exposure during mowing and other grounds keeping duties				X								X				
10-123461	Worker, Joe	Maintenance	0915	Lawn near front entrance	Contact dermatitis on arms and neck from poison ivy contact during parking lot				X				X								
10-123462	Privacy Case	Privacy Case	0903	Parking lot	Puncture of right index finger while picking up discarded contaminated needle				X			X									
Page totals						0	1	1	5	7	9	5	1	0	0	1	0				

Be sure to transfer totals to Summary page (Form 300AP) before you post it.

Do not post this page. Post only the Summary.

Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation
Division of Safety & Hygiene, PERRP
30W. Spring St., 25th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-2256

Quick Reference

Example 300AP

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses



Bureau of Workers' Compensation

Completing the Summary

- 1 Fill in the year to which this Summary pertains.
- 2 Number of cases
Copy the totals from 300P columns G, H, I, and J.
- 3 Number of days
Copy the totals from Log columns K and L.
- 4 Injury and illness types
Copy the totals from Log columns M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, and M6.
- 5 Establishment information
Enter the name and address information for the physical location that pertains to this Summary. You are required to maintain a Log and Summary for each physical location you operate. Include the entity code from the worksheets.
- 6 BWC risk number
Enter your BWC risk (policy) number before submitting and posting the form.
- 7 Enter the total number of employees in the appropriate descriptions for the type of entity.
NOTE: List any teachers or instructors at state agencies, special districts, counties, cities, villages or townships under this category. Do NOT list them under the category for educational institutions. Only universities, colleges, technical colleges, schools and school districts should use the educational institution category.
- 8 The summary must be signed by the highest-ranking authority for each public employer, or the highest-ranking management official at the employer's establishment. That person must certify that the information "is true and complete."
- 9 Don't forget to post the Summary for your employees and submit it to PERRP!

State of Ohio — Public Employment Risk Reduction Program — Form 300AP (Rev. March 12, 2021) Year 1

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments covered by Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 4167 must complete this Summary even if no work-related injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (300P) 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". If you are using the electronic form, verify that you have imported the correct values.

Employees, former employees, and their representatives have the right to review the Log in its entirety. They also have the right to access the PERRP Form 301P or its equivalent. See OAC 4167-6-08 in the PERRP recordkeeping rule for details on the access provisions for these forms. You must keep this form on file for five years following the year to which it pertains. (OAC 4167-6-07)

ATTENTION: All Ohio public employers must complete this form (or an equivalent). This includes the State of Ohio and its instrumentalities; and "any political subdivisions and their instrumentalities, including any county, county or state hospital, municipal corporation, city, village, township, park district, school district, state institutions of higher learning, public or special district, state agency, authority, commission or board" as defined in Ohio Revised Code 4167.01.

You must submit this form to PERRP by Feb. 1 of each year to summarize the previous year's activities. You may submit it by mail, fax, or electronically at www.bwc.ohio.gov.

You must also post this form from Feb. 1 to April 30 of each year in a location that is readily accessible by your employees and their representatives. You do not have to post it for non-employees or the public.

Knowingly falsifying this document is a crime.

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

Administrator name (Print) Title

Administrator name (Signature) Date

Phone E-mail address

Name of person completing or filing 300AP (print or type) Email address Phone number

Number of cases

Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
0 (G)	0 (H)	0 (I)	0 (J)

Number of days

Total number of days away from work	Total number of days of job transfer or restriction
0 (K)	0 (L)

Injury and illness types

Total number of... (M)	
(1) Injury	0
(2) Skin disorder	0
(3) Respiratory condition	0
(4) Poisoning	0
(5) Hearing loss	0
(6) All other illnesses	0

Establishment information

Your establishment name _____

Street _____

City _____ State Ohio Zip code _____

County _____ Entity code (select code from list)

Establishment description (e.g., elementary school, maintenance garage, wastewater treatment plant, administration building, MRDD workshop, hospital, extended care facility, etc.) _____

BWC policy number (e.g., 12345678-000) _____

Employment information

For use ONLY by state agencies, special districts, counties, cities, villages and townships

By your definition, enter the total number of full-time and part-time employees which includes seasonal workers. Enter police, fire, EMT and paramedics separately below.

Full time: _____

Part time: _____

Police/Fire/EMT: _____

For use ONLY by educational institutions (universities, colleges, technical schools, school districts)

Enter the total number of full-time and part-time employees that fit in the classification below. Do NOT include substitutes or volunteers in your employee count.

Teachers/instructors: _____

All others/support staff (e.g., administration, bus drivers, custodial, coaches, etc.) _____

Employer entity codes

Ohio public employment sectors — please transfer your entity code from this list to the 300AP/Summary.

Entity codes	
ODNR	110
ODOT	120
ODRC	130
Other state agency	140
County commissioner	210
County engineer	220
County home (care center)	230
County Board of DD	240
Other county agency	250
City	310
Township	410
Village	510
Community/Technical college	610
College branch	620
Joint vocational school district	630
School district	640
Educational service center	650
University	660
University branch	670
Special district	710

Transfer code to Summary

Injury and Illness Incident Report

ATTENTION: This form contains information relating to employee health. Please use it in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees while also allowing for use of the information for occupational safety and health purposes.

This *Injury and Illness Incident Report* is one of the first forms you must fill out when a recordable work-related injury or illness occurs. Together with the *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (300P) and the accompanying Summary (300AP), these forms help you and PERRP develop a picture of the extent and severity of work-related incidents. You must complete this form or an equivalent **within six calendar days** after receiving information that a recordable work-related death, injury or illness has occurred. [Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 4167-6-02]

To be considered an equivalent, the substitute must contain all of the information on this form. (OAC 4167-6-03) You must keep this form on file for five years following the year to which it pertains. (OAC 4167-6-07)

If you need additional copies of this form, you may photocopy (or print) and use as many as you need.

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Completed by	_____
Title	_____
Phone	_____ Date _____

Information about the employee

- 1) Full name _____
- 2) Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip code _____
- 3) Date of birth _____
- 4) Date hired _____
- 5) Job title _____
- 6) Male Female

Information about the physician or other health-care professional

- 7) Name of physician, other health-care professional or first-aid provider _____

If treatment was given away from the work site, where was it given?

Facility _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

- 9) Was employee treated in an emergency room?
 Yes No
- 10) Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient?
 Yes No
- 11) Did the employee receive treatment classified as first aid at the work site or hospital?
 Yes No

Information about the case

- 12) Case number from the Log _____ (Transfer the case number from the Log after you record the case.)
- 13) Date of injury or illness _____
- 14) Time employee began work _____ (AM/PM)
- 15) Time of event _____ (AM/PM) Check if time cannot be determined.
- 16) **What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred?** Describe the activity, as well as the tools, equipment or material the employee was using. Be specific. (Examples: climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials; spraying chlorine from hand sprayer; daily computer key-entry.)
- 17) **What happened?** Tell us how the injury occurred. (Examples: when ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet; worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement; worker developed soreness in wrist over time.)
- 18) **What was the injury or illness?** Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than just using the words "hurt," "pain" or "sore." (Examples: strained lower back; chemical burn, right hand; carpal tunnel syndrome, left wrist.)
- 19) **What object or substance directly harmed the employee?** (Examples: concrete floor; chlorine; radial arm saw.) If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.
- 20) **If the employee died, when did death occur?** Date of death _____

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0	0	0	0
(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)

Number of days

Total number of days away from work	Total number of days of job transfer or restriction
0	0
(K)	(L)

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Total number of... (M)			
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Division of Safety & Hygiene, PERRP
30 W. Spring St., 25th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-2256
Phone: 1-800-671-6858

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County _____ Entity code select code from list

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BWC policy number (e.g., 12345678-000)
_____ - _____

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Sign here

Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.

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

Administrator name (Print) Title

Administrator name (Signature) Date

Phone E-mail address