

### **CUI/PRVCY (WHEN COMPLETED)**

# Sandia National Laboratories REPORT OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY/ILLNESS

(Based on the OSHA definitions and requirements which may or may not be consistent with various state compensation laws)

#### NOTICE OF INCIDENT

(Pursuant to Chapter 52, NMSA 1978 section 52-1-29)

Instructions:

All contractors are required to complete this form, but it may also be used for anyone who doesn't have access to the <u>SRN.</u> Section 3 pertains to contracting personnel only. Page 3 provides a list of first aid and medical treatment beyond first aid options for the purposes of OSHA part 1904. Page 4 provides a list of the causal factors to be used in the course of the investigation.

Please email complete forms within 3 business days to: accident@sandia.gov

Section One: GENERAL INFORMATION - CONTRACTOR								
Name (Last, First, MI)	ID number	Org.						
Gender	Date of Birth	Address (Street, city, state, zip code)						
Condo	Bute of Birth	Address (enest, oxy, state, zip sode)						
Hire Date (MM/DD/YY)	Job Category (Administrative Assistant, Electrician, Scientist, Etc.)	Job experience [(yr(s)mo(s)]						
Site Location (NM/CA/TTR/Travel)	Location of Incident (Bldg./Room)	Incident was: Inside □ Outside □						
Contractor statement								
Contractor Signature	Work Phone	Date						
Section Two: INVESTIGATION - MANAG								
Is the scene in a safe and secure conditio Was PPE required to properly perform the								
task?	ir Yes □ No □							
If yes, what PPE was required?								
Was PPE properly used?	Yes □ No □							
Did equipment design or defect contribute to Yes □ No □ accident cause or severity?								
Provide a detailed description of the activity in progress just before the incident occurred.								
Provide a sequential description of the events associated with the incident that led to the injury/illness.								
List equipment, materials, objects, or subs	tances that directly harmed the contractor							
What unsafe conditions contributed to this	incident?							
What actions on the part of the contractor may have contributed to the incident?								
What conditions or actions influenced or contributed to the incident?								



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Injury/Illness Incident Factors (See page 4 for complete list).									
List interim/temporary control measures taken to mitigate the circumstances of the incident.									
Enter recommended action taken to prevent reoccurrence of accident/incident.									
Anticipated completion date for recommended action.									
Supervisor's Name	isor's Name Org			Date	Phone				
Section Three: CONTRACTOR INFORMATION (Pertains to Contracting Personnel Only)									
	Contract ID								
, ,	Org. Phone								
Is injured person under the daily supervision of the contract company or Sandia?  Contractor daily oversight  Sandia daily oversight									
If OSHA recordable, was the injury/illness placed on your company's OSHA forms? Yes □ No □									
Do you track and submit work hours for this contractor? Yes □ No □  Is the injured person a construction contractor? Yes □ No □									
If yes, is the injured person a prime or sub-contractor? Yes □ No □									
Medical treatment Yes □ No □ If yes, enter treatment visit below.									
Treatment Details									
Treatment date	Healthcare Provider (Name, facility, address)								
Body Part and Body Side: Center □Left □Right □Both□	Diagnosis: Contusion□ Fracture□ Laceration□ Loss of Consciousness□ Sprain/Strain□ Other □Please explain								
Treatment Provided. Refer to page 3 for what is considered "first aid" and "medical treatment beyond first aid" for the purposes of OSHA part 1904.									
First aid □ Please explain									
Medical treatment beyond first aid □ Please explain									
Other □ Please explain									
Outside Referral Yes □ No □ If yes, please explain									
Treated in an emergency room? Yes □ No □									
Hospitalized? Yes □ No □ If yes, facility and # of hospital nights									
Was the contractor permanently transferred to a different job because of the injury/illness? Yes □ No □									
Was the contractor terminated? Yes □ No □									
Did the contractor die? Yes □ No □ If yes, enter date:									
Are there any lost workdays? Yes □ No □									
If yes, what are the dates of the lost workdays									
Has contractor returned to work with no further anticipated lost workdays? Yes □ No□									
Are there any work restrictions? Yes □ No □ If yes, what are the restrictions What are the dates of the restriction(s)									
Has contractor returned to work with no further anticipated restricted workdays? Yes □ No□									
Do the restrictions affect contactor's routine job duties? Yes □ No □									
Note: Routine job duties are those work activities the contractor regularly performs at least once per week.  Section four: INJURY AND ILLNESS REPORTING SAFETY REPORTING ADMINISTRATOR USE ONLY									
	,						CAIDS Donort Sout Data		
Date Received:	Case Nur	mper	Work Relate Yes □ No □		Recorda Yes □ N		CAIRS Report Sent Date		
Safety Reporting Administrator	Org		Phone				Date		

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What is "first aid"? For the purposes of part 1904, "first aid" means the following:

- Using a non-prescription medication at nonprescription strength (for medications available in both prescription and non-prescription form, a recommendation by a physician or other licensed health care professional to use a nonprescription medication at prescription strength is considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes)
- Administering tetanus immunizations (other immunizations, such as Hepatitis B vaccine or rabies vaccine, are considered medical treatment)
- Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin
- Using wound coverings such as bandages, Band-Aids™, gauze pads, etc.; or using butterfly bandages or Steri-Strips™ (other wound closing devices such as sutures, staples, etc., are considered medical treatment)
- Using hot or cold therapy
- Using any non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc. (devices with rigid stays or other systems designed to immobilize parts of

- the body are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes)
- Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (e.g., splints, slings, neck collars, back boards, etc.)
- Drilling of a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluid from a blister
- Using eye patches
- Removing foreign bodies from the eye using only irrigation or a cotton swab
- Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs or other simple means
- Using finger guards
- Using massages (physical therapy or chiropractic treatment are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes)
- Drinking fluids for relief of heat stress

Are any other procedures included in first aid? No, this is a complete list of all treatments considered first aid for part 1904 purposes.

#### What is the definition of medical treatment beyond first aid? "Medical treatment"

- Death
- Days away from work
- Restricted work or transfer to another job
- Loss of consciousness
- A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional
  - Significant injuries, such as a punctured eardrum or a fractured toe or rib, for which neither medical treatment nor work restrictions may be recommended. In addition, there are some significant progressive diseases, such as byssinosis, 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. OSHA believes that cancer, chronic irreversible diseases, fractured or cracked bones, and punctured eardrums are generally considered significant injuries and illnesses, and must be recorded at the initial diagnosis even if medical treatment or work restrictions are not recommended, or are postponed, in a particular case.
- · Medical treatment beyond first
  - OSHA defines medical treatment as the management and care of a patient to combat disease or disorder, often requiring a health care professional. A rule of thumb is anything that does not fall under OSHA's definitions of first aid should be considered medical treatment. Examples of "medical treatment beyond first aid" can include the following:
- Over the counter medications at prescription strength
- Prescription medication
- Medical restrictions
- Physical treatmentChiropractic treatments
- · Complex foreign body removal from eye

- Devices with rigid stays
- IV (e.g., for heat stress)
- Oxygen for symptoms that result from exposure
- Sutures, staples, medical glue (to close not cover), etc.

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# Injury/Illness Incident Factors to be used in the Investigation Process (Please select one or more causal factors.)

Chemicals - Container Poor Condition Chemicals - Improper / Inadequate

Ventilation

Chemicals - Improper Use

Chemicals - Potential Sensitivity or Reaction Emp. Factors - Action of Another Contractor

Emp. Factors - Action of Contractor

Emp. Factors - Hazard Known Not Reported

Emp. Factors - Inadequate Planning Emp. Factors - Inattention, Confusion

Distraction

Emp. Factors - Inexperience

Emp. Factors - Medication or Failure to Take

Medication

Emp. Factors - Moving, Working or

Operating Unsafely

Emp. Factors - Not Capable Of Performing Job

Emp. Factors - Physical Condition (Fatigue,

Etc.)
Emp. Factors - Should Not Have Been In the

Area

Emp. Factors - Variation from ESH

Requirement

Environment - Air Quality Environment - Ice & Snow

Environment - Insect, Animal, Plant Environment - Weather Conditions

Equipment - Failure
Equipment - Guarding
Equipment - Improper Design

Equipment - Inadequate Maintenance

Equipment - Incorrect

Equipment - Misuse or Operating Unsafely

Equipment - Not Available Equipment - Not Used Equipment - Poor Condition

Ergonomics - Awkward Work Position

Ergonomics - Excessive Force

Ergonomics - Gripping Objects Insecurely

Ergonomics - Lifting / Carrying
Ergonomics - Pushing / Pulling
Ergonomics - Repetitive Motion
Ergonomics - Vibration
Ergonomics - Workstation Design,

Adjustment or Size Historical - Exposure

Horse Play - Action of Another Person Horse Play - Action of Contractor Housekeeping - Congested Work Area Housekeeping - Improper Storage Housekeeping - Work Area Obstructions Maintenance - Facility Condition

Maintenance - Improper Lighting
Maintenance - Poor Condition of Walking /

Working Surfaces

Maintenance – Walking / Working Surfaces Management - Hazard Known Not Reported Management - Inadequate Planning Management - Incorrect Management

Direction

Management - Overtime

Management - Schedule Requirements

Other - Mental Stress Other - Not Work Related

Other - Other Factors Not Listed (Describe)

PPE - Incorrect PPE - Not Available PPE - Not Used PPE - Poor Condition PPE - Used Incorrectly

Procedures - Incomplete or Misleading

Procedures - Not Available Procedures - Not Followed / Used Procedures - Performed Out of Sequence

Training - Inadequate Training - Not Completed Training - Not Identified