



## **NJPEOSH Recordkeeping - Annual Reminder**

February 1<sup>st</sup> is the deadline to tabulate the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (NJOSH-300). The Summary Log (NJOSH-300A) must be posted in a visible area for each establishment, where notices to employees are posted, from February 1 to April 30 of each year.

New Jersey requires public employers to **record** certain work-related injuries and illnesses. In addition, certain serious injuries must be **reported** directly to New Jersey PEOSH within specified timeframes. To access an overview, resources to help with compliance and frequently asked questions visit [PEOSH Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illness Standard](#). NJPEOSH adopted and enforces the [OSHA Recordkeeping Laws and Regulations 29 CFR 1904](#). The [MSI Video Briefing](#) provides additional guidance.

### **Recording of Occupational Injuries**

There are two important forms for the recording of injuries. The [Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses \(NJOSH-300\)](#) is a listing of work-related injuries and illness is maintained throughout the year. Injuries and illnesses are entered into the *Log* within 7 days of being notified of the injury/illness. Five years of *NJOSH-300 Logs* must be readily available to NJPEOSH inspectors. The second form is the annual summary of work-related injuries, [NJOSH 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses](#). This summary is posted at each work establishment from February 1 through April 30. Logs should be removed from bulletin boards and filed after April 30. Injury log and summary logs must be maintained for each department.

‘Work-related’ is defined as any event or exposure in the work environment either causing or contributing to the resulting condition or significantly aggravating a pre-existing injury or illness. ‘Work-related’ is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events occurring in the work environment unless an exception was given in OSHA 1904.5(b)(2) applies. Recordable work-related injuries and illnesses are those that result in:

- Death or loss of consciousness
- Days away from work, placement on restricted work activity, or a job transfer
- Medical treatment beyond first aid

Public employers must also record the following conditions if they have been determined to be work-related:

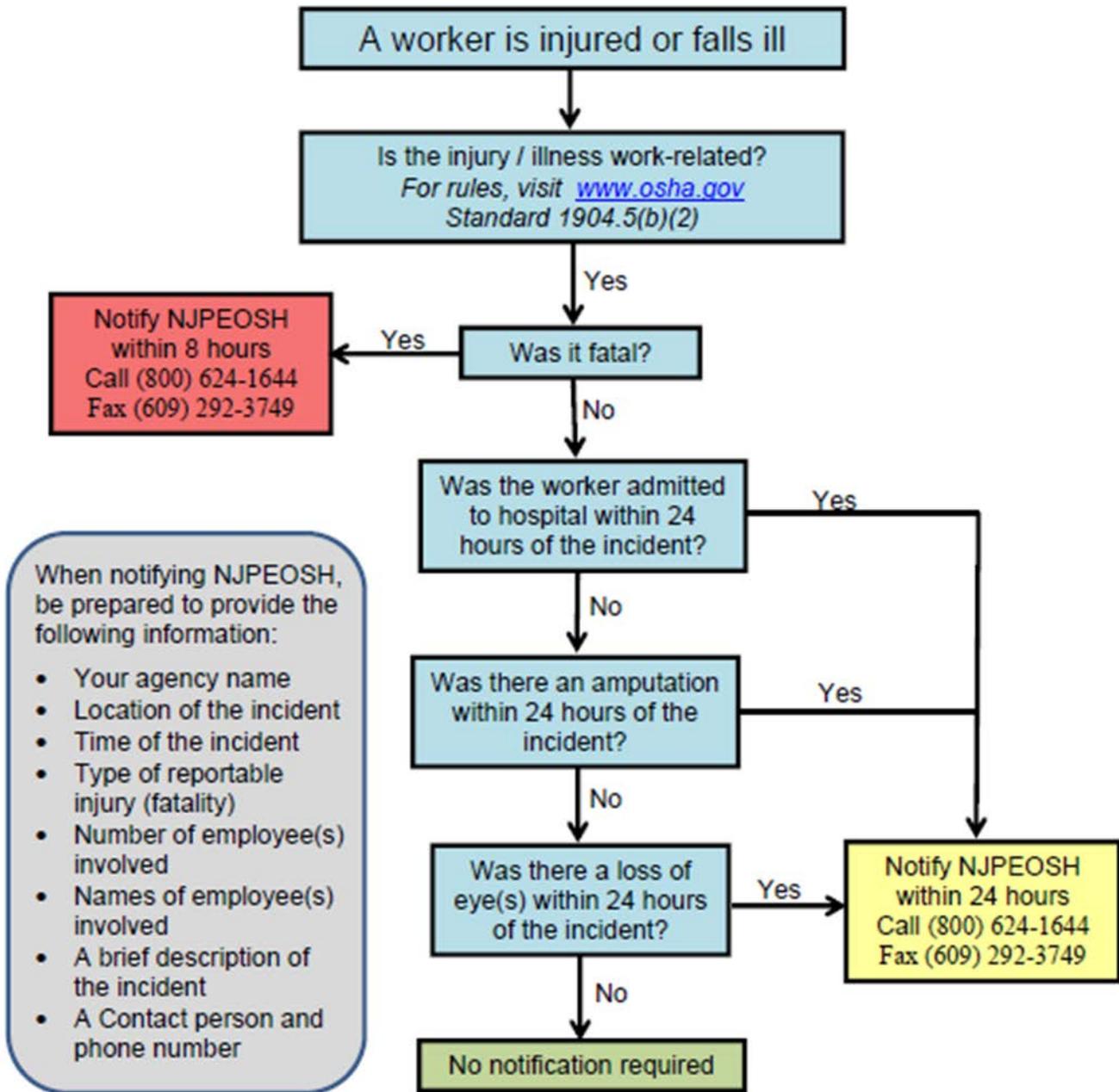
- Confirmed or possible COVID-19 infections. Refer to the [MEL Bulletin](#) for more information.
- Any needle-stick injury or cut from an object that is contaminated with a potentially infectious material
- Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under an OSHA health (chemical) standard
- Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician
- An employee’s audiogram reveals a specified hearing Standard Threshold Shift in one or both ears

### **Reporting of Serious Occupational Injuries to NJPEOSH**

New Jersey Public Employers must report fatalities to NJPEOSH **within eight (8) hours** of the occurrence and report work-related hospitalizations, amputations, or loss of an eye within **24 hours** by calling the 24-hour hotline (800)624-1644 or the 24-hour fax line (609)292-3749. Refer to the decision-making flow chart on page 2.

This bulletin is intended for general information purposes only. It should not be construed as legal advice or legal opinion regarding any specific or factual situation. Always follow your organization’s policies and procedures as presented by your manager or supervisor. For further information regarding this bulletin, contact your Safety Director at 877.398.3046.

## NJPEOSH Injury Reporting Requirements



### Notes:

- OSHA defines amputation as the traumatic loss of a limb or external body part, including a part, such as a limb or appendage, that has been severed, cut off (either completely or partially); fingertip amputations with or without bone loss; medical amputations resulting from irreparable damage; amputations of parts that have been reattached. Amputations do not include avulsions, enucleations, degloving, scalping, severed ears, or broken or chipped teeth.
- If a motor vehicle accident occurs in a construction work zone, you must report the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye. If the motor vehicle accident occurred on a public street or highway, but not in a construction work zone, you do not have to report the fatality, hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- A work-related fatality or in-patient hospitalization caused by a heart attack must be reported