



Independent Assessment of Occupational Injury and Illness Recordkeeping and Reporting at the National Energy Technology Laboratory

April 2024

Office of Enterprise Assessments
U.S. Department of Energy

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Acronyms

CAIRS	Computerized Accident/Incident Reporting System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRAD	Criteria and Review Approach Document
CY	Calendar Year
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EA	Office of Enterprise Assessments
EHSS	Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security
ES&H	Environment, Safety, and Health
FECM	Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management
NETL	National Energy Technology Laboratory
OFI	Opportunity for Improvement
OHU	Occupational Health Unit
OII	Occupational Injury and Illness
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SSC	Support Service Contractor
TD	Technical Directive

INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING AT THE NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Enterprise Assessments (EA) conducted an independent assessment of occupational injury and illness (OII) recordkeeping and reporting at the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL). The assessment, which was conducted from October 2023 to January 2024, evaluated the OII recordkeeping program and accuracy of case records for calendar years 2021 through 2023. DOE relies on the accuracy of the OII program to evaluate and assess the overall effectiveness of the Department's safety and health programs.

EA identified the following strengths:

- The staff supporting the recordkeeping and reporting are well trained and knowledgeable of the OII requirements.
- Most reviewed OII cases were appropriately classified and reported in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) records and the DOE Computerized Accident/Incident Reporting System (CAIRS) database.

EA also identified several weaknesses, as summarized below:

- NETL did not properly classify two OII cases as recordable cases, which resulted in these cases not being recorded in the relevant OSHA 300 log and CAIRS database.
- NETL does not ensure that the reported work hours on Support Service Contractors' (SSCs') OSHA 300A summaries meet accuracy requirements.
- NETL does not ensure that SSCs report information in column F of OSHA 300 logs in sufficient detail, and for one case, the OSHA 300 log was not updated with the final number of days away.
- NETL does not ensure that SSCs properly certify OSHA 300A summaries.
- NETL does not conduct documented quarterly quality checks of OII local information reported through CAIRS.

In summary, NETL has developed a generally satisfactory OII recordkeeping and reporting program that guides management in adequately identifying and classifying OII cases. However, EA identified weaknesses associated with two improper case classification determinations, inaccuracies in reported work hours on SSCs' OSHA 300A summaries, insufficiently detailed SSCs' OSHA 300 logs, improperly certified OSHA 300A summaries for some contractors, and quarterly quality checks that were not being performed as required. Until the concerns identified in this report are addressed or effective mitigations are put in place, the NETL OII process and records will not be fully compliant or accurate.

INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING AT THE NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Worker Safety and Health Assessments, within the independent Office of Enterprise Assessments (EA), conducted an assessment of the effectiveness and accuracy of occupational injury and illness (OII) recordkeeping and reporting at the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management's (FECM's) National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), pursuant to requirements established by DOE Order 440.1B, *Worker Protection Program for DOE (Including the National Nuclear Security Administration) Federal Employees*, and DOE Order 231.1B, *Environment, Safety and Health Reporting*. DOE relies on the accuracy of OII recordkeeping and reporting to evaluate safety performance and assess the overall effectiveness of the Department's safety and health programs. EA conducted the assessment from October 2023 to January 2024, in accordance with the *Plan for the Independent Assessment of Occupational Injury and Illness Recordkeeping and Reporting at the National Energy Technology Laboratory, January 2024*.

NETL is DOE's only government-owned, government-operated laboratory. It consists of multiple locations including three laboratory operations locations in Albany, Oregon; Morgantown, West Virginia; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and two administrative offices. NETL contracts with several support service contractors (SSCs) that perform essential functions at the laboratory. In addition, NETL contracts with a subset of SSCs, known as site operations support, to assist in the implementation of environment, safety, and health (ES&H) programs, including the OII program. This assessment focused on the accuracy of OII recordkeeping and reporting, including Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) respiratory disease cases, by NETL and SSC personnel at the three laboratory operations locations. This assessment also evaluated the oversight of the SSCs OII recordkeeping and reporting provided by NETL personnel.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The DOE independent oversight program is described in and governed by DOE Order 227.1A, *Independent Oversight Program*, which EA implements through a comprehensive set of internal protocols, operating practices, assessment guides, and process guides. This report uses the terms "best practices, deficiencies, findings, and opportunities for improvement (OFIs)" as defined in the order.

As identified in the assessment plan, this assessment considered the requirements of DOE Orders 231.1B and 440.1B related to OII recordkeeping and reporting. EA used sections of CRAD EA-32-07, Revision 1, *Occupational Injury/Illness Recordkeeping*. In addition to the CRAD, EA used criteria contained in a letter from the Director of the Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) (formerly the Office of the Associate Undersecretary for Environment, Health, Safety and Security), dated October 6, 2020, *Guidance and FAQs for Recording and Reporting COVID-19 Cases*, to assess the implementation of DOE OII recordkeeping directions for recording work-related COVID-19 cases.

Prior to the onsite assessment, EA reviewed key NETL OII program documents, remotely interviewed managers, and reviewed OII case files from calendar years (CYs) 2021 through 2023. During the onsite assessment, EA conducted follow-up interviews and detailed reviews of 79 OII cases files and medical cases. EA selected 27 OII events for additional review to determine the accuracy of the OII recordkeeping

evaluations as well as entries into the required Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) forms and Computerized Accident/Incident Reporting System (CAIRS) database. In addition, EA reviewed 19 COVID-19 case files and interviewed 17 workers and 6 supervisors.

The members of the assessment team, the Quality Review Board, and the management responsible for this assessment are listed in appendix A. Detailed results of individual OII case file reviews are listed in appendix B.

There were no previous findings for follow-up addressed during this assessment.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Program Administration

This portion of the assessment evaluated the NETL program documents that govern the identification, classification, determination, and review of recordability for Federal and contractor OII cases, and the reporting of case records in CAIRS and OSHA logs by trained and authorized OII case managers.

NETL program documents are generally adequate for identifying, classifying, and accurately determining recordability of OII cases and reporting cases in CAIRS and OSHA logs. Manual 231.1.1-00.2E, *Occupational Injury and Illness Reporting*, provides generally adequate procedures for the classification, reporting, and recording of NETL and SSC employee injuries and illnesses. NETL flows down OII recordkeeping and reporting requirements to its SSCs through contractual statement of work documents. Manual 440.1-01.31G, *Occupational Medicine Program Implementation*, provides adequate instruction for the management of OII information and the completion of required documents in support of the OII program. The *NETL Environment Safety and Health Handbook* clearly states the requirement to report all injuries and illnesses and requires this to be communicated to all new employees during initial training. However, NETL program documents do not establish the requirement to conduct documented quarterly quality checks of OII local information reported through CAIRS (see section 3.3 of this report for related discussion). Three interviewed NETL OII managers stated that the lack of a procedural requirement to document quarterly quality checks was a known issue, and actions are underway to include a requirement to perform such checks in the OII program documents.

OII cases are managed by trained and authorized OII case managers. Reviewed training records demonstrated that the OII case managers are sufficiently trained in OII recordkeeping, case classification requirements, and CAIRS direct entry. Training records of the Office of ES&H Reporting and Analysis (EHSS-23) demonstrate that NETL and SSC case managers have completed the training required to be authorized to manage OII data in CAIRS.

Program Administration Conclusions

NETL program documents are generally adequate for identifying, classifying, and accurately determining recordability of OII cases and reporting cases in CAIRS and OSHA logs by trained and authorized OII case managers. However, NETL program documents do not include the requirement to conduct documented quarterly quality checks of CAIRS data.

3.2 Case Classification and Recording

This portion of the assessment evaluated NETL's response to workplace injury and illness cases and the subsequent classification and recording of the incidents.

NETL responds appropriately to worker injuries and illnesses. Interviewed workers reported that they received quality care from the Occupational Health Unit (OHU) after sustaining injuries at work. Additionally, workers reported that they received support from their supervisors to seek necessary care and were satisfied with the OII process at NETL. Interviewed workers also confirmed that they could report injuries to their supervisors without fear of retaliation.

NETL's overall process to identify, document, classify, and track OII cases is adequate. The OHU provides necessary treatment, initiates NETL form F 440.1, *U.S. Department of Energy – National Energy Technology Laboratory, Injury/Illness Report*, for reported injury and illness cases, and forwards the form to supervisors and the NETL ES&H organization for review, completion, and injury/illness classification. Interviews and document reviews revealed that the entire process is transparent: management, the OHU, and ES&H subject matter experts are appropriately involved in the injury/illness classification and decision-making process. When necessary, the OHU appropriately refers workers to outside medical providers for medical diagnosis and treatment.

Although NETL's OII process is adequate, EA identified the following weaknesses:

- Contrary to 29 CFR 1904.5, *Determination of work-relatedness*, and DOE Order 231.1B, attachment 3, sections 1.b, 1.c, and 1.d, NETL did not properly classify two OII cases as recordable cases (see Appendix B OII Cases 2021-10 and 2021-13), which resulted in these cases not being recorded in the relevant OSHA 300 log and CAIRS database. (See **Deficiency D-NETL-1.**) Improper classification of recordable cases adversely impacts the accuracy of reported data.
- Reviewed medical records demonstrated that workers do not consistently provide outside medical provider diagnosis and treatment records to the OHU for follow-up fit-for-duty determinations. (See **OFI-NETL-1.**)

Case Classification and Recording Conclusions

NETL responds appropriately to worker injuries and illnesses. Interviewed workers were satisfied with NETL management's handling of their case and reported their injuries without fear of retaliation. NETL's OII process is adequate. However, NETL misclassified two recordable cases as non-recordable and consequently did not enter these cases in the relevant OSHA 300 log and CAIRS database. Additionally, diagnosis and treatment records from outside medical providers are not always provided to the OHU to support fitness-for-duty determinations.

3.3 Records Quality

This portion of the assessment evaluated the record quality associated with work hours exposure reporting, OII case OSHA recording, CAIRS reporting, and quarterly quality checks.

NETL Federal work hours were consistently reported in CAIRS and on the OSHA 300A summaries for the sites of Albany, Morgantown, and Pittsburgh for CYs 2021 and 2022 (CY 2023 OSHA 300A summaries were not yet due at the time of this assessment). A sample (7 of 13) of NETL SSCs was selected to evaluate the work hours reported in CAIRS under the respective organizational reporting codes and OSHA 300A summaries. Discrepancies in work hours were identified among the seven contractors. The work hour data reported in CAIRS differed significantly from the figures presented in the OSHA 300A summaries. Contrary to 29 CFR 1904.32(b)(3), *How do I certify the annual summary?*, the reported work hours on the OSHA 300A summaries did not meet the accuracy requirements. (See **Deficiency D-NETL-2.**) Incorrect work hour exposures impact the accuracy of incidence rates.

Recordable injuries occurring at NETL during CYs 2021 and 2022 were documented on the appropriate contractor OSHA 300 logs, notwithstanding the misclassified cases discussed in section 3.2 of this report. Sixteen reviewed NETL recordable cases were appropriately entered into CAIRS, 14 of which met the timeliness entry requirements of DOE Order 231.1B and 29 CFR 1904.29(b)(3), *How quickly must each injury or illness be recorded?*. However, EA identified the following quality weaknesses:

- Contrary to 29 CFR 1904.29(b)(1), *What do I need to do to complete the OSHA 300 Log?*, and 29 CFR 1904.33(b)(1), *Do I have to update the OSHA 300 Log during the five-year storage period?*, 6 of 10 reviewed contractor OSHA 300 logs exhibited inadequately completed column F entries, which did not include the object or substance that directly injured the employee, did not describe the injury, or did not indicate the specific part of the body that was injured. In addition, one OSHA 300 log from CY 2021 showed a case with 33 days away from work in contrast to the CAIRS report showing 121 days away from work. (See **Deficiency D-NETL-3.**) The OSHA 300 logs provide the data for the OSHA 300A summaries, which are used to calculate incidence rates as well as inform employers and employees about the overall safety performance and types and frequency of injuries and illnesses occurring at the workplace.
- Contrary to 29 CFR 1904.32(a)(3) and (b)(3), 7 of 34 reviewed OSHA 300A summaries were not certified appropriately. Specifically, one SSC signed and dated its CY 2021 and 2022 summaries in October 2023, which does not meet the requirement to review the corresponding 300 log and certify that the information of the summary is correct and accurate for that calendar year. The other five summaries were missing signatures or dates. (See **Deficiency D-NETL-4.**) The data provided on the summaries is used to calculate workplace incidence rates, assist with tracking and trending of work-related injuries and illnesses, and identify where changes may be needed to mitigate and prevent injuries and illnesses. The company executive is required to review the year's 300 log and ensure that the information on the 300A summary is correct and accurate; without proper certification, the review is noncompliant with applicable regulatory requirements. (See **Deficiency D-NETL-2.**)
- Contrary to DOE Order 231.1B, attachment 3, section 1.f, NETL did not conduct required documented quarterly quality checks of local OII data reported in CAIRS during the assessed period. (See **Deficiency D-NETL-5.**) Without quality reviews, NETL cannot ensure the accuracy of the reported information.
- One SSC's work hour exposure reporting shows a difference of over 200,000 hours on each year's OSHA 300A summaries in comparison to the CAIRS reported hours. Additionally, the reporting of 6 other SSCs' varies by 4,000 to 50,000 hours, depending on the year. NETL should consider review of OSHA reporting documentation, such as OSHA 300 logs and 300A summaries, as part of CAIRS quality review checks. (See **OII-NETL-2.**)
- For two cases reported in CAIRS, the date of recordability was indeterminate from the local information provided, which included case files, medical records, and worker interviews. Without the date of recordability, the requirement for reporting within seven days cannot be evaluated.

Records Quality Conclusions

The majority of NETL OII cases were adequately recorded in CAIRS and on OSHA logs in a timely manner. In addition, NETL Federal work hours were consistently reported in CAIRS and on OSHA 300A summaries. However, identified accuracy and quality issues included discrepancies in reported work hours by contractors, missing details and information on the OSHA 300 logs, improper certification of some OSHA 300A summaries, and required quality checks that were not conducted.

3.4 COVID-19 Work-related Determinations

This portion of the assessment evaluated NETL’s determination of COVID-19 work-related cases.

Overall, NETL appropriately applies DOE guidance to determine whether a particular COVID-19 case is reportable as work-related, and NETL’s technical directives (TDs) provide generally adequate implementing procedures for COVID-19 case management. NETL revises TDs when the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updates its COVID-19 guidance, communicates the revisions to COVID-19 case managers (supervisors), and posts the revisions on NETL’s intranet. NETL case managers are responsible for managing COVID-19 cases with support from the OHU. NETL satisfactorily performs COVID-19 case management and records the case information, including close-contact exposure, on the supervisor’s questionnaire. The OHU reviews the questionnaire and provides appropriate CDC guidance, including site access restrictions for case individuals to follow. Employees exposed to COVID-19 generally provide feedback on their COVID-19 status to COVID-19 case managers. The case managers appropriately update the questionnaires and create a new questionnaire if a close contact develops symptoms or has tested positive for COVID-19. NETL ES&H personnel conduct an analysis to determine whether a COVID-19 test-confirmed onsite close-contact case is likely or unlikely work-related.

While NETL’s TDs are generally adequate, they lack sufficient guidance on contact tracing for identifying potential work-related COVID-19 exposures. Seventeen onsite close-contact employees from the selected 19 COVID-19 cases were interviewed and their records were analyzed for the adequacy of contact tracing, and 6 of 7 case managers were interviewed. EA identified the following weaknesses:

- The tracing of close contacts was inconsistent, and verifiable records for contact tracing were not available for review.
- Through interviews it was identified that one close-contact case that developed symptoms was missed.
- Through interviews it was identified that one close-contact case that tested positive for COVID-19 was missed.
- Two of the three COVID-19 cases entered on NETL’s incident log from 2021 to 2023 were appropriately deemed to be work-related first aid cases. Based on the supervisor’s questionnaire and an interview with the worker, information entered on NETL’s incident log for the third case (OII case number 2023-27) was not accurate, and, consequently, the case was determined as “not work--related.” Another co-worker who also had close-contact exposure to the same primary case had developed COVID-19 symptoms and was not contact traced or analyzed for work-relatedness. NETL’s analysis for work-relatedness determination lacked sufficient information to determine whether the case was likely or unlikely due to an exposure at work.
- Interviewed case managers have not received training on COVID-19 case management, including contact tracing.
- The OHU did not maintain COVID-19 related first aid records.

Inadequate contact tracing and work-relatedness determination may have resulted in additional missed work-related close-contact cases and inaccurate work-related COVID-19 data reporting.

COVID-19 Work-related Determinations Conclusions

Overall, NETL appropriately applied DOE guidance to determine whether a particular COVID-19 case was reportable as work-related. However, inadequate contact tracing and a lack of training may have prevented identification of potential work-related close contacts and recording of COVID-19 work-related OII cases.

3.5 NETL Oversight

This portion of the assessment evaluated NETL oversight of Federal and contractor OII recordkeeping and reporting processes.

As identified in this report, NETL has not conducted the required quarterly quality checks of the Federal and SSC OII information reported through CAIRS to determine the accuracy and timeliness of recording and reporting. (See **Deficiency D-NETL-5**.) NETL has developed a draft revision to NETL Manual 231.1.1-00.2E, *Occupational Injury and Illness Reporting*, which includes the requirement to conduct the required quarterly quality reviews.

NETL Oversight Conclusions

NETL is in the process of developing a quarterly quality review process that meets the intent of DOE Order 231.1B, attachment 3, section 1.f.

4.0 BEST PRACTICES

No best practices were identified during this assessment.

5.0 FINDINGS

No findings were identified during this assessment.

6.0 DEFICIENCIES

Deficiencies are inadequacies in the implementation of an applicable requirement or standard. Deficiencies that did not meet the criteria for findings are listed below, with the expectation from DOE Order 227.1A for site managers to apply their local issues management processes for resolution.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

Deficiency D-NETL-1: NETL did not properly classify two OII cases as recordable cases, which resulted in these cases not being recorded in the relevant OSHA 300 log and CAIRS database. (29 CFR 1904.5 and DOE Order 231.1B, att. 3, secs. 1.b, 1.c, and 1.d)

Deficiency D-NETL-2: NETL does not ensure that the reported work hours on the SSCs' OSHA 300A summaries meet the accuracy requirements. (29 CFR 1904.32(b)(3))

Deficiency D-NETL-3: NETL does not ensure that SSCs report information in column F of OSHA 300 logs in sufficient detail, and for one case, the OSHA 300 log was not updated with the final number of days away. (29 CFR 1904.29(b)(1) and 29 CFR 1904.33(b)(1))

Deficiency D-NETL-4: NETL does not ensure that SSCs properly certify OSHA 300A summaries. (29 CFR 1904.32(a)(3) and (b)(3))

Deficiency D-NETL-5: NETL does not conduct documented quarterly quality checks of OII local information reported through CAIRS. (DOE Order 231.1B, att. 3, sec. 1.f)

7.0 OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

EA identified the OFIs shown below to assist cognizant managers in improving programs and operations. While OFIs may identify potential solutions to findings and deficiencies identified in assessment reports, they may also address other conditions observed during the assessment process. These OFIs are offered only as recommendations for line management consideration; they do not require formal resolution by management through a corrective action process and are not intended to be prescriptive or mandatory. Rather, they are suggestions that may assist site management in implementing best practices or provide potential solutions to issues identified during the assessment.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

OFI-NETL-1: Consider including instructions in the *NETL Environment Safety and Health Handbook* or NETL form F 440.1 for employees to provide outside medical provider diagnosis and treatment records to the OHU. Also, consider providing training to workers on providing such records for work-related injuries to the OHU.

OFI-NETL-2: Consider enhancing internal oversight and assurance processes to ensure the quality of NETL and SSC OII information reported on OSHA 300 logs, 300A summaries, and in CAIRS. Consider including quality reviews of OSHA 300 logs and 300A summaries in the quarterly quality checks of CAIRS. This practice would help ensure the accuracy and consistency of data between CAIRS and OSHA logs and identify any discrepancies that need to be addressed.

Appendix A Supplemental Information

Dates of Assessment

October 26, 2023 to January 26, 2024

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**Appendix B
Results of Case File Reviews**

#	Local OII Case #	Injury Date	NETL Classification	Case Summary and Required Classification
1	2021-25	9/22/2021	Recordable	<p>An employee sustained an exposure of liquid refrigerant to their right hand, resulting in chemical burn/frostbite of their fingers and hand. The employee was seen by the Occupational Health Unit (OHU) on 9/23/2021, and over the counter (OTC) medication was provided. The employee was referred to an outside medical provider for further evaluation. The employee was diagnosed with second-degree burns and prescribed cream.</p> <p>Required classification: Recordable, Medical treatment</p>
2	2022-23	8/11/2022	Recordable	<p>An employee was working on a lathe when their glove got caught and pulled their hand into the machinery, resulting in lost workdays. The employee was transported by ambulance to a hospital and received stitches and a cast (for a broken wrist). The employee returned to work on 12/6/2022.</p> <p>Required classification: Recordable, Days away</p>
3	2022-08	3/22/2022	First Aid	<p>An employee sustained a laceration to their thumb during lunch. The employee was seen by the OHU and given a band-aid.</p> <p>Required classification: First Aid</p>
4	2021-06	1/29/2021	Recordable	<p>An employee was rotating two pieces of equipment when they felt a pop in their right hand. The initial pain was located at the palm and centered under the middle finger, and radiated later down the full hand, with primary swelling on the right thumb area of the palm. Medical treatment was received.</p> <p>Required classification: Recordable, Medical treatment</p>

#	Local OII Case #	Injury Date	NETL Classification	Case Summary and Required Classification
5	2023-25	9/7/2023	Recordable	<p>An employee tripped and fell, injuring their left ankle. The employee went to the emergency room and received an x-ray; the employee had a sprain but no broken bones. The employee received restrictions.</p> <p>Required classification: Recordable, Work restriction</p>
6	2022-17	7/5/2022	First Aid	<p>An acid wash spilled on an employee's gloved hand. The employee was evaluated by the OHU and returned to work.</p> <p>Required classification: First Aid</p>
7	2021-23	8/4/2021	Recordable	<p>An employee caught their finger in a membrane chamber door, causing a laceration. The employee was evaluated by an outside medical provider and received stitches. The employee was returned to full duty, with no lost time.</p> <p>Required classification: Recordable, Medical treatment</p>
8	2022-21	7/27/2022	First Aid	<p>An employee was helping two other employees load a roll of fabric onto a pickup truck. While being manipulated, it rolled toward the employee, causing him to fall off the dock approximately three feet onto the concrete below. The employee medical condition was evaluated by the OHU, and first aid treatment was administered.</p> <p>Required classification: First Aid</p>
9	2022-18	7/13/2022	Recordable	<p>An employee was attempting to move an approximately 30-pound pump about 6 feet in the laboratory and injured their left elbow. The employee reported to the OHU and was referred to an orthopedist. The employee received an elbow band and work restriction and physical therapy for four weeks.</p> <p>Required classification: Recordable, Work restrictions</p>

#	Local OII Case #	Injury Date	NETL Classification	Case Summary and Required Classification
10	2022-13	4/13/2022	First Aid	<p>An employee who was moving a heavy uplift desk through a door and down steps and felt a pull in their right groin. A physician's exam revealed no damage. There were no lost workdays.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>First Aid</p>
11	2022-24	8/24/2022	NETL classified this as not work-related.	<p>After work, an employee started experiencing discomfort in their eye. The employee reported to the OHU the next day for treatment. The employee was referred to urgent care for treatment and was prescribed antibiotics.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>Not work-related</p>
12	2022-03	2/9/2022	First Aid	<p>An employee was bent down walking through a low clearance area and scraped the top of their head on a low hanging wall. Upon medical examination, they received first aid only.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>First Aid</p>
13	2021-16	6/26/2021	First Aid	<p>An employee was on a ladder at the center of an exhaust fan and hit the side of their head. The employee reported to the OHU, and an examination revealed no bruised or red areas.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>First Aid</p>
14	2021-21	8/6/2021	Recordable	<p>An employee slipped on a roof and grabbed a handle to prevent falling. The employee experienced a torn rotator cuff. Physical therapy was prescribed.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>Recordable: This was entered into the Computerized Accident/Incident Reporting System database under calendar year 2020 because of reaggravation of a 2020 injury.</p>

#	Local OII Case #	Injury Date	NETL Classification	Case Summary and Required Classification
15	2022-15	6/14/2022	First Aid	<p>An employee experienced a hand abrasion due to a nail sticking out on a pallet that the employee was lifting. The employee received first aid treatment and returned to work. Only NETL form 440.1 was in the medical record.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>First Aid</p>
16	2022-01	10/29/2021	First Aid	<p>An employee reported severe tinnitus as a result of receiving a vaccine. The employee was seen by the OHU, and the information was documented. There was no hearing loss.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>First Aid</p>
17	2021-10	2/24/2021	First Aid	<p>An employee was moving furniture and felt discomfort in their right side. The discomfort increased over a 24-hour period. The employee was assessed by the OHU the next day and received “modified duty until 3/1/2021.” Restrictions in the medical record included no lifting more than 10 pounds, no bending, and no climbing, and the employee was instructed to return on 3/1/2021 for follow-up. The OHU emailed the employee’s supervisor with fit for duty on 3/1/2021.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>Recordable, Work restriction</p>
18	2023-13	5/19/2023	First Aid	<p>An employee was reaching into an overhead cabinet and felt a sharp pain in the left mid-back area. The employee promptly sought medical assistance and visited the OHU. The employee was provided a cold pack to alleviate the pain and discomfort and they reported feeling better.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>First Aid</p>

#	Local OII Case #	Injury Date	NETL Classification	Case Summary and Required Classification
19	2022-20	7/26/2022	First Aid	<p>A reaction of hydrochloric acid and fly ash caused an off gas, which an employee momentarily breathed. The employee was assessed by the OHU and denied respiratory distress, coughing, burning, and tearing. The employee was sent to the emergency room. The lungs were deemed clear by auscultation, and the employee was released.</p> <p>Required classification: First Aid</p>
20	2023-15	6/6/2021	First Aid	<p>While working on a pipe bridge from a manlift, an employee reached into a work bucket. The employee felt something puncture their right arm. The OHU cleaned the wound and applied antibiotic ointment and a bandage.</p> <p>Required classification: First Aid</p>
21	2023-07	2/2/2023	Recordable	<p>An employee injured their finger on 2/2/2023, sought treatment from their primary care physician (PCP) on 2/6/2023, and was diagnosed with “mallet finger.” The employee reported the injury to the OHU on 2/24/2023. The PCP referred the employee to an orthopedist for a splint and instructed the employee to wear a rigid splint for eight weeks.</p> <p>Required classification: Recordable, Medical treatment</p>
22	2023-18	6/23/2023	First Aid	<p>An employee was finishing up tightening a bolt on a float valve and felt a pop on the outside of their left elbow. The employee was seen at the OHU and given ibuprofen and instructed to ice the area over the next couple of days.</p> <p>Required classification: First Aid</p>

#	Local OII Case #	Injury Date	NETL Classification	Case Summary and Required Classification
23	2021-13	5/10/2021	First Aid	<p>An employee was walking down steps and felt a pop in their knee. The employee reported to the OHU. The employee was treated with first aid, provided OTC ibuprofen, rest and elevation, ice, and wrap. The employee was instructed to follow up the next day if the pain continued, or sooner if needed. The employee returned to the OHU and was sent to urgent care.</p> <p>Required classification: Recordable, Work restrictions</p>
24	2021-22	8/15/2021	Recordable	<p>An employee felt a pop and pain in their left elbow when pushing a gate latch up. The employee was seen at the OHU on 8/16/2021. Ice therapy was provided. The employee had a consult with a doctor and was prescribed anti-inflammatory OTC, ice, and an x-ray to rule out fracture. On 8/16/2021, after their shift, the employee reported to an outside medical provider for further evaluation, where an -x-ray was taken, and the employee was placed on restricted duty.</p> <p>Required classification: Recordable, Work restriction</p>
25	2022-11	4/1/2022	First Aid	<p>An employee strained their back while opening a malfunctioning gate. The employee was seen at the OHU on 4/4/2021 for evaluation where they reported pain in their back that radiated down both legs and left groin. The employee was provided first aid treatment and returned to work. There was no lost time.</p> <p>Required classification: First Aid</p>
26	2023-04	12/27/2022	First Aid	<p>An employee reported consistent ear pressure due to being exposed to a low tone alarm. The employee reported the injury 30 days after the incident. After conducting a noise assessment, a Certified Industrial Hygienist determined the noise levels were below required permissible exposure levels.</p> <p>Required classification: First Aid</p>

#	Local OII Case #	Injury Date	NETL Classification	Case Summary and Required Classification
27	2023-19	6/24/2023	First Aid	<p>An employee complained of ear pressure due to a repeating audible alarm in the control center.</p> <p>Required classification:</p> <p>First Aid</p>