



A summary of the Fatality and Severe Injury and Illness Reporting Requirements

OSHA expanded the reporting requirements for fatalities and severe injuries (certain in-patient hospitalizations, amputations, and losses of an eye) effective January 1, 2015. While we have not seen significant enforcement activity involving these requirements, failure to report as required may result in a significant penalty.

Below is a summary of the covered work-related incidents found on [OSHA’s Recordkeeping Rule webpage](#).

Fatalities	Employers are required to report each fatality within 8 hours of the death, for all fatalities occurring within 30 days of the incident.
Hospitalizations	Employers are required to report each in-patient hospitalization within 24 hours of the hospitalization, for all hospitalizations occurring within 24 hours of the work-related incident. In-patient hospitalization defined as a formal admission to the in-patient service of a hospital or clinic for care or treatment.
Amputations	Employers are required to report each amputation within 24 hours of the amputation, for all amputations occurring within 24 hours of the work-related incident. Definition comes from BLS OIICS Manual 2010.
Losses of an eye	Employers are required to report each loss of an eye within 24 hours of the loss of an eye, for all losses of an eye occurring within 24 hours of the work-related incident.
Reporting options	Three options: by telephone or in person to OSHA Area Office; or by telephone to 1-800-321-OSHA; or by electronic submission on OSHA.gov.
Knowledge of event	Employer is required to report if event (fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, loss of an eye) is reported to employer or employer’s agent(s).

For more detail, see [NLBMDA Regulatory Guidance: Duty to Report Fatalities, Hospitalizations, Amputations, and Losses of an Eye as a Result of Work-Related Incidents to OSHA \(3-10-2017\)](#) on NLBMDA’s [Environment, Health & Safety Resource Center](#) at dealer.org.