

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

On February 1, 2005, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health directed a change in safety and occupational health recordkeeping requirements. This change was required in order to comply with new recordkeeping requirements published in DoDI 6055.7, Accident Investigation, Reporting and Recordkeeping, and in 29 CFR Part 1960, Subpart I.

All civilian injuries will be reported using FK Form 5070-E **within 5 days** of an incident/accident. You must consider any injury or illness to meet the general recording criteria, and therefore to be recordable, if it results in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. You must also consider a case to meet the general recording criteria if it involves a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. For the purposes of 29 CFR 1904.7 "first aid means the following:

1. Using a nonprescription medication at nonprescription strength (for medications available in both prescription and nonprescription form, a recommendation by a physician or other licensed care professional to use a nonprescription medication at prescription strength is considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes).
2. Administering tetanus immunizations (other immunizations, such as Hepatitis B vaccine or rabies vaccine, are considered medical treatment).
3. Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin.
4. Using wound coverings such as bandages, Band-Aids tm, gauze pads, etc.; or using butterfly bandages or Steri-Strips tm (other wound closing devices such as sutures, staples, etc. are considered medical treatment).
5. Using hot or cold therapy.
6. 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).
7. Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (e.g., splints, slings, neck collars, back boards, etc.).
8. Drilling of a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluid from blister.

9. Using eye patches.
10. Removing foreign material from the eye using only irrigation or cotton swab.
11. Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs or other simple means.
12. Using finger guards.
13. Using massages (physical therapy or chiropractic treatment are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes).
14. Drinking for the relief of heat stress.