saifcorporation

Near-MissFirst Aid

FILE 801, IF BOXES BELOW

ARE CHECKED

Additional Care

Time Loss

Fatal

SYSTEM

CHALLENGES

Management
Do we have:

Policy Enforcement Hazard Recognition Accountability Supervisor Training Corrective Action Production Priority Proper Resources Job Safety Training Hiring Practices Maintenance Adequate Staffing

Employee Was the employee: Following Procedure

Training Previous Injury Mental Ability

Physical Capacity Equipment Use Short Cuts PPE Worn Safety Attitude Equipment Do we have:

Proper Tool Selectior Tool Availability Maintenance Visual Warnings Guarding Environment What about: Plant Layout

Chemical Temperature Noise Radiation Weather Terrain Vibration Ergonomics Lighting Ventilation

Incident form

Immediate supervisor should complete this form promptly with worker.

Occupation/Department:				
Where Incident Occurred:Date		Date/Tin	ne:	
If injury, describe (Nature,	/Body part)			
Treatment: 🗌 None	First Aid Only	Doctor	Hospital	
Treating Physician:				
Phone:				
Witnesses:				

Identify factors which contributed to or caused accident (refer to list on left side of page):

<u>E</u> mployee:
<u>E</u> nvironment:

Counter measures/best practices to prevent reoccurrence:	Who	By When

Safety Committee Review Date: _____

Name:

Date:

If accident/incident was caused by a person not employed by us, who?

Additional Causal Factors:

Housekeeping

Biological

 Faulty Equipment
 Non-Employee
 Prior Injury
 Late Reporting
 Off-the-Job Injury
 (Explain any checked boxes on separate sheet)

Supervisor's Signature

Note: Complete entire Workers Compensation claim (Form 801 or 801s) if injury required doctor's treatment. Form 801 or 801s must be received by SAIF within five (5) days of your knowledge of doctor treatment If needed, complete Employer's Page (Page 1) of 801 for OSHA recordkeeping requirements.

(Attach additional sheet if needed)

This form DOES NOT meet OSHA recordkeeping requirements.

Phone:

Completing the Accident/Incident Analysis

All close calls, near-misses, incidents, and accidents should be analyzed for corrective action regardless of severity. Time and distance work against a thorough analysis as most people quickly forget important facts and key details.

Distance from the incident means loss of visual information, so complete the analysis at the scene as soon as possible. The S-767 should be completed by the immediate supervisor of the person(s) directly involved in the incident. A manager, safety committee, safety coordinator or analysis team can assist in the absence of the immediate supervisor. The S-767 asks no questions other than a brief description of an injury, if one occurred. Questions often provide closed answers, so the key items on the analysis document are designed to encourage open dialogue and communication about facts and details. This is the primary opportunity for those involved to gather key information for preventing similar incidents in the future.

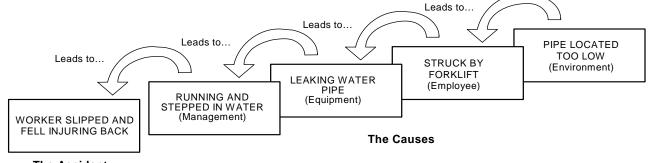
A Successful Analysis Process: The person(s) conducting the analysis need to look at the systems/ procedures/policies within the business that are not working and may have contributed in some way to the incident. Even minor contributions should be listed. The systems to review are: Management, Employee, Equipment, and Environment (MEEE). Review system items shown in the left margin of the Accident/Incident Analysis form in relation to the incident. These are areas to explore within these systems, they are not questions. Once the contributing system elements are identified, write them in the Counter measures/best practices box along with any other system changes that will prevent recurrence.

First Step - Care for the injured: Insure appropriate medical care or first aid is provided for anyone injured.

Second Step - Secure the scene of the accident: Make certain that key evidence is preserved so that all pertinent facts of the accident can be determined. In the case of serious accidents, photographs of the scene are a valuable tool in determining causes, particularly if the area needs to be put back in order quickly. Note the position of equipment and materials, presence or lack of equipment safeguarding, specific materials and chemicals involved, warning signs and any other physical evidence.

Third Step - Interview witnesses: Witnesses to the accident or persons having knowledge valuable to the analysis should be met with individually. Emphasis should be placed on determining the facts, not on placing blame. If the injured employee(s) is/are not seriously injured, they should be interviewed while awaiting transport for medical treatment. All questions should be open-ended (who, what, when, where, how and why), to encourage a detailed account of the facts. Yes and No questions should be avoided.

Fourth Step - Analyze data to determine causes and best practices to prevent recurrence: Refer to your notes from the scene of the accident and witness interviews. Work backwards from the accident to trace all causes to their source. It is helpful to have multiple people involved in determining possible solutions. Each cause identified presents an opportunity for intervention to reduce the potential for future accidents:



The Accident

Fifth Step - Follow up on corrective actions: This is usually the function of the safety coordinator or safety committee. At the next safety committee meeting, any accident analysis reports should be reviewed to ensure appropriate corrective actions (Countermeasures/Best Practices) were identified. Furthermore, steps should be taken to ensure that these actions have been implemented at the site of the accident as well as in any other areas appropriate in the organization. Any accidents or incidents occurring, for which a report was not completed, should be referred to the appropriate person responsible for completion of the report.