

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND DISEASE REPORTING

IN THE UNITED STATES--A STATUS REPORT

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OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND DISEASE REPORTING  
IN THE UNITED STATES--A STATUS REPORT

I. Introduction

This report brings together information on (1) the status of State laws and regulations requiring the reporting of occupational injuries and diseases to official agencies and (2) the availability of published statistics on number and costs of occupational injuries and diseases. Included also is a brief reference to the "Proposed National System for Uniform Recording and Reporting of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" recommended by a Special Study Group, appointed by the American National Standards Institute.

The basic purpose of this report is to furnish background information that may be useful in the implementation and administration of the national system for collection and reporting of statistics on injuries and illnesses provided for in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (PL 91-596) as follows:

Section 8 (c) (2). "The Secretary (of Labor), in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall prescribe regulations requiring employers to maintain accurate records of, and to make periodic reports on, work-related deaths, injuries and illnesses other than minor injuries requiring only first aid treatment and which do not involve medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job."

Section 24 (a). "In order to further the purposes of this Act, the Secretary (of Labor), in consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall develop and maintain an effective program of collection, compilation, and analysis of occupational safety and health statistics. Such program may cover all employments whether or not subject to any other provisions of this Act but shall not cover employments

excluded by section 4 of the Act. The Secretary shall compile accurate statistics on work injuries and illnesses which shall include all disabling, serious, or significant injuries and illnesses, whether or not involving loss of time from work, other than minor injuries requiring only first aid treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job."

## II. Sources of Related Information

In compiling information for this report, much reliance was placed on publications of the U.S. Department of Labor and those of others acknowledged in the text and in the references. The 1960 report of the Statistics Committee of the International Association of Industrial Accidents Boards and Commissions proved to be an especially valuable guide and resource as the Committee obtained considerably more information through its mail questionnaire than is generally available.

Since the scope of the report precludes referencing or including much other valuable material, a listing of sources of related information is given below.

- (1) The Processing of Workmen's Compensation Cases. Monroe Berkowitz (Bureau of Economic Research, Rutgers State University), 1967, Bulletin No. 310, Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Price: 70¢).
- (2) Workmen's Compensation--The Administrative Organization and Cost of Administration. Bulletin No. 279. Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, 1966. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Price: 60¢).
- (3) State Workmen's Compensation Laws. Bulletin No. 161 (Revised 1969) Bureau of Labor Standards, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Price: 40¢).
- (4) Analysis of Workmen's Compensation Laws, 1970 Edition. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D.C. 20006. (Price: \$1.50).
- (5) Occupational Disease Reporting. Victoria M. Trasko. Public Health Service Publication No. 288, 1953. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Price: 40¢).

- (6) Guide to Work Injury Reporting--United States and Canada, 1960. International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. (Out of print).
- (7) Statistical and Research Activities. State and Provincial Departments of Labor, 1966. Statistics Committee, International Association of Governmental Labor Officials.
- (8) Workmen's Compensation Payments and Costs, 1969. Alfred M. Skolnik. Social Security Bulletin, January 1971. Volume 34. Number 1, Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201.
- (9) Injury Rates by Industry, 1968. BLS Report No. 379. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212.
- (10) Federal Work Injuries Sustained During Calendar Year 1968. Federal Employees' Compensation Act. Donald L. Kress, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20402. September 1969.

### III. Scope of Study

Three types of State reporting laws and regulations still "on the books" are covered by this report: (1) employer reporting of occupational injuries and diseases associated with the administration of State workmen's compensation laws; (2) compulsory notification of occupational diseases by physicians in general practice; and (3) miscellaneous provisions requiring reports to be made in conjunction with accident prevention activities or medical examinations of workers. In addition, brief mention is made of those States that cooperate with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in its annual work injury surveys of manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

The Appendix cites the full text of statutory or regulatory provisions for the reporting of occupational injuries and diseases in each of the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. (Hereafter, wherever the term State is used, unless otherwise indicated, it includes the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.) The involved agency or agencies are identified. Regulations are included, but except for those adopted by health departments, are admittedly incomplete. No attempt was made to collect administrative rules of workmen's compensation agencies, which often contain detailed reporting instructions issued in accordance with the authority conferred on them by law. Where rules are published and available, pertinent portions are cited.

The Appendix also lists for individual States references to publications or reports issued by State agencies and containing

statistics on occupational injuries and diseases. Some indication of the scope and detail with which work injuries are tabulated as well as total number of work injuries and diseases reported or compensated is also included.

The four tables included in this report are intended to serve as a quick reference to the material contained in the Appendix.

The section dealing with the "Proposed National System for Uniform Recording and Reporting of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" is restricted to brief comment on the background of the report, definition of reportable occupational injuries and illnesses as amended by the Study Group, and the listing of categories of reportable occupational illnesses.

It is noted that application to the States of the several Federal laws with provisions concerning the occupational environment, some of which include reporting of injuries and diseases, is not covered by this report, except as the reporting provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act apply to the District of Columbia.

#### IV. Employer Recording and Reporting of Work Injuries

In all but two States employers are required under provisions of State workmen's compensation acts to file some kind of report identified as "first" or simply as a report of work injury with the workmen's compensation agency or with a related statistical and research department (as in California, to the Division of Research and Statistics). Exceptions are Louisiana, which makes no provision for reporting of work injuries, and Wyoming, where claims are court administered and claims are filed with the Clerk of the District Court. In the District of Columbia, reporting by employers is governed by the provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act and its extensions; and in accordance with requirements of this statute, employers file reports with the U.S. Secretary of Labor or his designee.

In a few States insurers and physicians along with employers are also required to file first reports as well as numerous supplemental reports in conjunction with the workmen's compensation process. In California, for example, the employer, the insurer, and the physician who attends the injured employee are required to file first reports of occupational injuries and diseases. In Arizona, Nevada, Utah (as requested) and Washington, the physician and the employer are named in the reporting provisions; and in Montana, the insurer and the employer are named. Some States, Maine and South Dakota, for example, permit the employer to send his report to the insurer for transmission to the official agency and make the insurer liable for the penalty if it

wilfully fails to file the report with the compensation authority. In New Jersey, the law requires employers to report on forms furnished by the insurance carrier and file the report with the insurer as well as with the Department of Labor and Industry.

Table 1 provides a check list to selected provision of State employer reporting laws contained in the Appendix. Waiting periods before compensation payments are made and compensation coverage of occupational diseases are also presented as these factors tend to influence what and how much is reported. Among the many other administrative factors that must be considered in any review of State reporting laws as influencing the extent and scope of reporting are among others, type of law (compulsory or elective), employments covered, insurance requirements, time limitations for filing claims, and specific limitations for occupational diseases of slow development. Attention is not called to these items in this document as they are adequately reviewed and discussed in the references listed under sources of related information.

1. Summary (Table 1)

Following is a brief summary of information contained in Table 1:

a. Employer record keeping of work injuries

Required in 30 States, Puerto Rico and District of Columbia. Occupational diseases are specified in the provision or rule in Colorado, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

b. Reportable injuries

Disabling injuries in 10 States:

Connecticut	Minnesota
Idaho	Mississippi
Indiana	North Carolina
Kansas	Pennsylvania
Kentucky	Texas

Compensable injuries in 10 States:

Alabama	New Mexico
Illinois	Ohio
Iowa	South Carolina
Maryland	Tennessee
Michigan	Wisconsin

All injuries are reportable in the remaining 30 States, except Louisiana which has no reporting requirements, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Laws in Hawaii, Missouri, and Rhode Island provide for reporting of compensable injuries and those requiring medical service. These 3 States are counted under "all injuries."

The language in the column "Reportable injuries" is the same or similar to that in the Statutes. In a number of States, statutes are supplemented by administrative rules which prescribe in more detail, what is reportable, and the manner in which reports are to be made.

c. Waiting period (indemnity benefits):

2 days -	1 State (Hawaii)
3 days -	12 States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico
5 days -	5 States
7 days -	32 States

d. Compensation coverage of occupational diseases:

Schedule -	17 States
Full -	33 States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico

e. Admissibility of reports as evidence in proceedings or in court action:

Not admissible - 15 States and District of Columbia  
Admissible - 2 States (Minnesota, Missouri)  
Admissibility Implied - 1 State (South Dakota)  
Physician reports only - 2 States (California and Arizona)

f. Reports open to public:

Not open - 11 States (includes South Dakota, implied)

Provisions in some States are qualified by such phrases as open "only to the parties satisfying the Board of their interest in such records and the right to inspect them."

2. Time Limit For Filing Reports; Penalties Prescribed

Laws in most of the States specify time limits for filing employers' reports of injury which range from "immediately" for fatalities to 30 days for accidents, with 10 days being the most common limit.

Penalties (generally fines, although some States provide for imprisonment) for failure to file a report are prescribed in the reporting provisions of all but 6 States (Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia). Fines range from "cost of obtaining report (Massachusetts) to a maximum fine of \$1,000 (Texas). These items are not included in Table 1 and the information is based on the tabulation contained in Chart XII of "Analysis of Workmen's Compensation Laws," 1970 Edition, published by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

### 3. Reporting Forms

It is generally recognized that, for good reports of any kind, suitable reporting forms are essential. Reporting laws in 25 States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, prescribe the contents of employer's report form, some in considerable detail. In other States, workmen's compensation agencies are authorized to prescribe by rule the contents and/or the forms to be used.

The number of report forms used by State compensation agencies can vary from as few as two basic forms such as first and supplemental, to as many as 12 or more, depending on the law and administrative procedures.

According to the 1960 report of the Statistics Committee of the International Association of Industrial Accidents Boards and Commissions, practically every State requires the filing of forms designated as "Employer's First Report of Work Injury" or simply "Report of Injury." About 10 State jurisdictions include the word "disease" in the heading of the form, or have separate report forms for occupational diseases. In others, the same forms and procedures used for accidental injuries are also used for occupational diseases.

A recommended standard form for employer's First Report of Work Injury was developed in the early 1950's by the Statistics Committee of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. It is not known how many States have adopted it, but the form for Doctor's First Report of Work Injury used in California is believed to

be patterned after the recommended form. The California form has an item on "nature and extent of injury or disease" and requires information on date of onset, occupational history and exposures for occupational disease.

Since circumstances surrounding the occurrence of occupational disease usually differ from those for accidental injuries, the type of report used may have some influence on the inadequacy of information thus reported.

## V. Availability of Statistics

Tables 2 and 3 summarize briefly available statistics contained essentially in State publications that could be collected, on number of work injuries reported by employers to official agencies, and on workmen's compensation costs. The States listed in these two tables will differ somewhat, depending upon availability of information. There is also a wide disparity between what is reported and what is coded and analyzed. For instance, cost data are not always published. In some States, statistics are presented on compensated cases only. When such information was identifiable for occupational diseases, this was included. It should be stressed that the purpose in presenting tables 2 and 3 is to provide some indication of the kind of data States tabulate and present. The absence of data for a large number of States precludes the use of the data on hand as a basis for obtaining national figures on incidence and compensation costs of injuries. (See reference 8 under sources of related information for national estimates of costs.) Among other drawbacks is the lack of uniformity in the type of statistics presented.

### 1. Number of First Reports of Work Injuries

The figures in table 2 are based essentially on employer first reports of work injuries, and may be classed as case load statistics. Some data were obtainable for 28 States, ranging from one total for all work injuries reported to detailed analyses in several States. A number of States do not publish statistics or have discontinued to do so in

recent years for budgetary or other reasons. A few States did not reply to requests for copies of periodic publications. For 15 of the States reporting, data on occupational diseases, usually of a limited nature, could be identified.

The period for which statistics are given in Table 2, with the exception of North Dakota which compiled statistics for the biennium, is one year between calendar year 1967 and fiscal 1970. The lag between filing reports and publication is frequently long. The column on "Type of report" refers to the type of individual cases tabulated which range from all work injuries reported to compensable cases closed or compensable cases reported as in Alabama and Michigan. Fourteen States separate out in their tabulations "medical only cases," which may refer to nondisabling cases only, or to noncompensable or cases with disability of less than the waiting period in that State. The distinction was not always clear. First reports or initial reports, as a by-product of the workmen's compensation system, undoubtedly provide the best available indication of incidence statistics on work injuries, despite limitations of various sorts. In some States, this is the only report that contains information on cause of injury.

## 2. Compensation Costs

Table 3 contains a summary of workmen's compensation costs of work injuries and occupational diseases when the latter were identifiable in published reports. The purpose of this table is also to illustrate the extent and kind of published data generally available on workmen's

compensation cases and costs in the States. The most recently published reports were used in the compilation of this table (see Appendix for references listed for individual States). With the exception of Minnesota's report where the data covered a biennium, the period for which costs are listed is a year between calendar year 1967 and fiscal 1970.

It can readily be seen from scanning table 3 that the manner of presenting statistics on costs of occupational injuries and diseases varies widely from State to State. Some States, including New York and Alabama tabulate compensated cases only; others will also tabulate noncompensable cases with disability of less than the waiting period as exemplified by Florida; and still others will provide data on number and costs of "medical only cases" as in Arkansas and Tennessee. Agreement cases are also tabulated separately by some States.

A major difficulty in studying State reports concerns identification of the kind of case being tabulated, since the language is not always uniform or clear. Some of the terms used include "claims settled," "cases closed," "compensated," "cases awarded" and "cases processed." Sometimes figures are given for both cases awarded and closed. In Table 3 "compensation" under "kind of costs" is intended to apply only to indemnity or wage loss benefits unless otherwise indicated. There is a tendency for more States to give separate figures for medical costs, probably because of the continuously rising costs of such services as well as liberalization of these benefits. Because of the lack of comparability of the State data, and the absence of data from half of the States, the figures are purposely not totalled.

### 3. Extent of Tabulated Details

Published statistics range from statements of all injuries reported to detailed analyses of the various "accident factors" suggested in the Appendix of the American National Standard Method of Recording Basic Facts Relating to the Nature and Occurrence of Work Injuries, Z16.2--1962.

These include nature of injury, part of body affected, source of injury, accident type, hazardous condition, agency of accident and unsafe act. Selected categories are variously cross-tabulated by industry, fatal and nonfatal cases, extent of disability, compensation costs, and many other items. However, no two States are alike in the presentation of statistics, and in the number and kind of factors coded.

The following States of whose publications were examined, publish extensive or relatively detailed analyses of reported work injuries, claims, or compensated cases:

California	New York
Florida	Tennessee
Kentucky	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Montana	Wisconsin
Nebraska	

The following States publish more or less limited data:

Alaska	New Hampshire
Arkansas	North Dakota
Delaware	South Carolina
Hawaii	West Virginia
Minnesota	

Of the States not listed, a number code their reports and will honor requests for limited amounts of information of a specific nature, such as on loss of hearing, silicosis, etc. There are also a few

agencies that tabulate but do not publish their data, and others that issue mainly financial reports on disbursements, premiums, and various costs associated with the administration of the compensation law.

#### 4. Classification of Occupational Diseases

When classified at all, classifications of occupational diseases differ greatly, making it difficult to combine statistics from State reports. In New York, occupational diseases are tabulated according to the compensation schedule; in Florida and California, according to broad categories with some specific conditions; and in Wisconsin, according to a frequency listing of specific conditions. Some States use the disease category for some diseases and the agency cause for others within the same tabulation. In most States, they are tabulated as one or two groups (dermatitis, industrial poisonings or diseases), and only in tables on nature of injury. A few States with separate Occupational Disease Acts tabulate them separately and in some detail.

Separate publications on reported occupational diseases are issued annually by the California Department of Public Health, which analyzes selected categories of doctors' first reports of occupational diseases (lost-time and medical treatment cases) referred to it through interagency agreement by the Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations. For example, a total of 19,512 reports filed in 1968 was analyzed; and for 1967, the total was 20,492 reports. Wisconsin also issues from time to time separate annual publications on compensated occupational disease cases settled.

It is obvious from Tables 2 and 3 that occupational diseases as tabulated comprise a very small proportion--from less than 1 to about 5%--of all injuries reported by employers or compensated. A total of 17 State laws still provide for schedule coverage of occupational diseases, and as employers are likely to report only the covered diseases, this situation would contribute to a gap in reported conditions. Another reason lies in the lack of uniformity in considering or interpreting conditions as occupational diseases. Accidental injuries, as a rule, are clear-cut entities. Occupational diseases, on the other hand, are less clear-cut and may be classified or compensated as such in one State, and as accidental injuries in another State. Duration of exposure is often a determining factor in distinguishing between occupational injuries and occupational diseases. For instance, a condition resulting from repeated or continuous exposure to a toxic substance is usually classified as an occupational disease, but the condition resulting from a single and acute contact with the same substance may be classified as accidental.

Some of the conditions which were more commonly subject to inconsistent classifications were as follows:

- Poison ivy, poison oak
- Blisters and abrasions
- Chemical burns
- Tenosynovitis, synovitis and related conditions
- Flash burns, welder's conjunctivitis
- Hernia
- Heat exhaustion
- Heart disease
- Acute poisonings, such as from carbon monoxide, solvents, hydrogen sulfide, etc.

VI. Reporting of Occupational Diseases by Physicians

Despite the fact that the first compulsory medical reporting of occupational disease laws were passed some 60 years ago, this system has yielded discouraging results. The 24 States that still have laws or regulations requiring physicians in general practice to report specified or all occupational diseases with or without definitions to State or local authorities are listed in Table 4. With the exception of Michigan and Connecticut and perhaps one or two other States, where some reports are still received, the laws are generally considered inoperative.

As in the case with laws requiring employers to report work injuries, no standard pattern exists in the laws requiring physicians to report occupational diseases. In 8 States, reporting requirements are contained in regulations, and in one State (Alabama), it is statute law that requires notification of communicable diseases by physicians to State and/or local health authorities.

In 8 States, laws are still in force that were patterned after the British Factory and Workshop Act of 1895 which required reporting by the medical practitioner of anthrax, and of poisonings by lead, phosphorous and arsenic to the factory inspector. Later on, States passing such laws usually added other diseases including poisoning by mercury, brass and wood alcohol, and compressed air illness, as well as a catch-all phrase to include any other disease contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment.

Authority to investigate cases of occupational diseases is contained in several of the State statutes. In one of the 8 States referred to, Minnesota, physicians are required to report under separate laws to both the State and labor authorities; and in the other 7, to the State health department. However, laws in four of these States require that a copy of the report be sent to the State labor authority.

In six other States as well as in Ohio, which is listed in both sections B and C of Table 4, laws are of a miscellaneous nature, with some suggestive of communicable disease reporting.

Because of the relative ineffectiveness of these laws, and the need to obtain clues as to where occupational diseases are occurring, many State industrial hygiene agencies have arrangements, usually of an informal nature, whereby copies of employer reports of occupational diseases are referred to them by the workmen's compensation agency for investigative purposes. In California, the referral of doctors' first reports of occupational diseases is the result of a formal interagency agreement referred to earlier. In Georgia, the law stipulates that the Workmen's Compensation Board must report to the State health department all cases of occupational disease coming to its attention. Over one-half of the State occupational health agencies have some form of arrangement for receiving such reports.

Reasons for the failure of systems providing for medical reporting of occupational diseases are numerous and include: shortcomings in the reporting laws and regulations themselves; failure to enforce laws,

which would be difficult to do so under any system; difficulties in diagnosing occupational diseases by physicians in general practice and the consequent failure to recognize them; the insidious nature of many diseases, especially those of slow development; the absence of standard methods of classification, and of a uniform definition of conditions that constitute an occupational disease as contrasted with an accidental injury. These problems are characteristic not only of compulsory medical reporting laws, but also of any employer reporting laws that include occupational diseases in the concept of work injuries and accidents.

## VII. Miscellaneous Reporting Requirements

### 1. Physical Examinations of Workers in Specific Industries

Laws in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Missouri require that physical examinations be made periodically of workers exposed to certain toxic substances and that cases of poisonings thus disclosed be reported to both the State health and labor authorities. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, the law applies only to lead and its compounds; in Missouri, the law is more inclusive and covers exposure incurred in the manufacturing or processing of antimony, arsenic, brass, copper, lead and other substances. Insofar as it can be ascertained, these laws are not enforced. New Jersey had a similar kind of law which was repealed with the enactment of the Safety and Health code (1967).

Statutes and codes regulating work in compressed air also contain provisions for reporting of cases of compressed air illness by medical officers in charge of medical locks to the enforcing authority. These reporting provisions are not included in the Appendix but are mentioned here as another example of specific disease reporting requirements.

### 2. Employer Reporting to Departments of Labor

In addition to employer reporting requirements under the workmen's compensation act, laws in the States of Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio and Virginia require employers or persons in charge of workshops to report deaths and accidents to State departments of labor or to their divisions of inspection. The law in Connecticut limits employer reporting to establishments under the jurisdiction of

the Department of Labor; in Nebraska, to establishments where machinery is used; and in the other listed States, to specified or to all industrial establishments.

Reportable injuries are limited to those causing absence from work for one week or more in Connecticut, those preventing return to work for at least two days in Iowa and Ohio, and as further defined in Maine. The use of these reports for safety inspection purposes is either stated or implied. Three States--Connecticut, Iowa, and Maine, forbid the use of these reports as evidence in court proceedings.

### 3. Work Injury Frequency and Severity Rates

According to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, State departments of labor in the following 16 States cooperate in the annual joint work injury surveys which the Bureau uses for compiling national frequency and severity rates.

Alabama	Michigan
Arkansas	New Jersey
Connecticut	New York
Florida	Pennsylvania
Georgia	South Carolina
Indiana	Virginia
Iowa	Wisconsin
Maine	Wyoming

Several other States including Ohio and California also compile industry rates in various detail. In California, disabling injury rates are computed per 1,000 employees. This is in contrast to calculation of frequency and severity rates per 1,000,000 hours worked by the BLS cooperating States.

Employer participation in the annual surveys is voluntary except in the State of Georgia where the law requires employers to calculate frequency rates of lost time accidents in accordance with USA Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience Z16.1-1967 and make reports annually to the Department of Labor on forms provided by it. Oklahoma and Indiana have similar provisions, passed in 1970 and 1971 respectively.

In preparation of the annual summaries, employers follow the definition in the Z16.1 Standard. State departments of labor that publish separate reports on industry rates are noted in the Appendix. The Bureau of Labor Statistics issues annual national rates by detailed industry groups, based on combined data collected from the agreement states and from establishments in other States on a sampling basis.

Accident frequency and severity rates by industry serve as general indicators of work injury experience and trends at the industry level by States and for the nation as a whole. These data, however, do not provide information on causes and kinds of injuries, such as can be compiled from individual case reports of work injuries.

VIII. Proposed National System of Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Diseases

In anticipation of the passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, a Study Group on Reporting Work Injuries on a Nationwide Basis was appointed by the American National Standards Institute in 1970, at the request of the then Assistant Secretary of Labor. Its major charge was to "review available reporting methods and standards of reporting injuries on a nationwide basis, and if necessary develop a single method of reporting injuries. This shall be in the form of recommendations to the Standards Institute."

The Study Group submitted its report to ANSI in the fall of 1970, and ANSI published it under the title of "Proposed National System for Uniform Recording and Reporting of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" and distributed it widely for comments. Since its publication, a special meeting of the Study Group was held in March 1971, at which time certain amendments to the recommended proposal were made on the basis of comments received. The definition of reportable work injury and disease was also changed to conform to the requirement in Sec. 24 (a) of the Act (PL 91-596).

The proposed system requires employers to keep records of reportable injuries and illnesses and file an annual report, as prescribed, with the Secretary of Labor, upon request. Reportable injuries and illnesses, as amended by the Study Group include: (1) Fatalities, (2) Lost time cases, and (3) Other reportable injuries and illnesses, not involving lost time. The third classification was further defined to apply to

"cases which require medical treatment (other than first-aid as defined), or involve: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job. This category includes diagnosed occupational diseases."

It should also be pointed out that the proposed national system is not an ANSI standard, although printed by ANSI. It is the intent of the Secretary of Labor to publish the revised proposal in the Federal Register before further action is taken.

Congressional hearings prior to passage of the Act disclosed considerable interest in and emphasis on the need for complete and definitive statistics on occupational illnesses. Because of this as well as the fact that the Act as passed (PL 91-596) specially mentions occupational illnesses in the statistical requirements, the proposed system defines occupational illnesses further by listing seven categorical groups of occupational illnesses, along with examples under each one, as follows:

"The following listing gives the categories of occupational illnesses and disorders that will be utilized for the purpose of classifying reportable illnesses. For purposes of information, examples of each category are given. These are typical examples, however, and are not to be considered to be the exclusive listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are to be counted under each category.

"(a) Occupational Skin Diseases of Disorders

Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

"(b) Dust Diseases of the Lungs (Pneumoconioses)

Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, coal workers' pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, and other pneumoconioses.

"(c) Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents

Examples: Pneumonitis, bronchitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung, etc.

"(d) Poisoning (Systemic Effects of Toxic Materials)

Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins, etc.

"(e) Disorders Due to Physical Agents (Other Than Toxic Materials)

Examples: Heat stroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat, freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects on non-ionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, microwaves, sunburn), etc.

"(f) Disorders Due to Repeated Trauma

Examples: Noise-induced hearing loss, synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis, Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration or pressure.

"(g) All Other Occupational Illnesses

Examples: Anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc."

Table 1. INDEX TO SELECTED PROVISIONS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS RELATING  
TO EMPLOYER REPORTING OF WORK INJURIES, BY STATE  
(See Appendix for text of provisions)

State	Employers required to keep records	Reportable injuries	Waiting period-- <sup>1/</sup> days	Coverage of occ. diseases <sup>1/</sup> Full Schedule	Reports usable in court action <sup>2/</sup>	Reports open to public <sup>2/</sup>
Alabama	X (comp.)	Compensation cases claimed or paid	7	X	-	-
Alaska	X	Disease, disability, death, infection	3	X	no	-
Arizona	-	Every known injury	7	X	med. only	-
Arkansas	X	Injury or death	7	X	no	-
California	-	Disability beyond day of injury or requiring medical treatment other than first aid	7	X	med. only	no
Colorado	X (OD's by rule)	Accident resulting in personal injury; occ. diseases (by rule)	7	X	no	no
Connecticut	X (disabling)	Resulting in incapacity of 1 day or more	3	X	-	-
Delaware	X	Accident resulting in personal injury	3	X	no	-
District of Columbia	X (also disease)	Disease, disability or death	3	X	no	-
Florida	X	Injury or death	7	X	no	-
Georgia	X	All - as specified in rules	7	X	-	no

Hawaii	X (all)	Absence from work for 1 day or more or requiring medical treatment	2	X	-	-
Idaho	X (all)	Absence from work for 1 day or more	7		X	-
Illinois	X (all)	Death & paid compensation cases of accidental injuries & occ. diseases	7	X	-	-
Indiana	X	Injuries & occ. diseases resulting in absence from work of 1 day or more	7	X	-	-
Iowa	X (disabling)	Compensable	7		X	-
Kansas	-	Accidents incapacitating worker for more than day or shift	7		X	no
Kentucky	X (all)	Absence from work for more than one day	7	X	-	-
Louisiana	-	None	7		X	-
Maine	-	Loss of day's work or requiring services of physician	7	X	-	-
Maryland	-	Disability from occ. disease; accidents causing disability of more than 3 days	3	X	-	-
Massachusetts	X (all)	All injuries, fatal or otherwise	5	X	-	-
Michigan	X	Injuries & diseases resulting in 7 or more days of disability (Rule)	7	X	-	-
Minnesota	-	Death or serious injury & incapacity of 1 day or more	3	X	yes (See Appendix)	no
Mississippi	X	Fatal; loss of time beyond day or shift	5	X	-	-

Table 1 (Continued)

State	Employers required to keep records	Reportable injuries	Waiting period-- <sup>1/</sup> days	Coverage of occ. diseases <sup>1/</sup> Full Schedule	Reports usable in court action <sup>2/</sup>	Reports open to public <sup>2/</sup>
Missouri	-	Accidents resulting in personal injury	3	X	yes	no
Montana	-	Every accident resulting in loss of life or injury	7		no	no
Nebraska	-	Accidents (as prescribed by rules)	7	X	-	-
Nevada	-	Every known injury	5	X	-	-
New Hampshire	X (all)	All injuries, fatal or otherwise	7	X	-	-
New Jersey	-	Accident or compensable occ. disease (first notice)	7	X	no	no
New Mexico	-	Compensable accidental injuries; claims for occ. disease disablements	7		-	-
New York	X (all)	Accidents resulting in personal injury, with loss of time beyond working day, or requiring medical treatment other than first aid, or more than 2 treatments	7	X	-	-
North Carolina	X (all)	Injuries causing absence from work for more than 1 day	7		no	no
North Dakota	X (all)	All injuries, fatal or otherwise	5	X	-	-
Ohio	X (comp.)	Injury & disease resulting in 7 days or more of total disability	7	X	-	-

Oklahoma	X (all)	Accident resulting in personal injury	5		X	-	-
Oregon	-	All accidents	3	X		no	-
Pennsylvania	-	Death & injury resulting in 1 day or more of disability	7	X		no	-
Puerto Rico	X (all & OD's)	All injuries, serious or slight, and occ. diseases	3	X		-	-
Rhode Island	-	Fatal & injuries incapacitating for at least 3 days, or requiring medical services	3	X		no	no
South Carolina	X (all)	Injury causing absence from work for more than 7 days	7	X		no	no
South Dakota	X (all)	Accidents resulting in personal injury	7		X	Implied	Implied
Tennessee	-	Accidents resulting in bodily injury or death, & compensable occ. diseases	7		X	no	-
Texas	X (all)	Absence from work for 1 day or more & manifestation of occ. disease	7		X	-	-
Utah	X (all)	Accident resulting in personal injury	3	X		-	-
Vermont	X (all)	Absence of 1 day or more or necessitating medical attendance	7		X	-	-
Virginia	X (all)	All injuries, fatal or otherwise	7	X		-	no
Washington	-	Any accident	3	X		-	-
West Virginia	-	Every injury	7	X		-	-

Table 1 (Continued)

State	Employers required to keep records	Reportable injuries	Waiting period-- <sup>1/</sup> days	Coverage of occ. diseases <sup>1/</sup> Full Schedule	Reports usable in court action <sup>2/</sup>	Reports open to public <sup>2/</sup>
Wisconsin	X (death & disability)	Accidents & industrial disease causing death or disability beyond 3rd day (Rule)	3	X	no	-
Wyoming	-	Accident causing injury & occ. disease	3		X	-

<sup>1/</sup> Reference source: State Workmen's Compensation Laws. U.S. Department of Labor Bulletin 161.

<sup>2/</sup> See Appendix for exceptions or qualifications of these provisions.

Table 2. NUMBER OF WORK INJURIES REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

(Essentially First Reports), BY STATE

Source: Published reports of State agencies (see Appendix)

State	Period covered	Type of report	Number of work injuries reported		
			Total	Medical only cases	Occ. diseases
Alabama	FY 68	Compensable claims filed	11,897	-	65
Alaska	FY 68	Injuries reported	18,025	16,141	n.i.
Arkansas	1969	Injuries reported	64,979	55,512	n.i.
California	1969	Injuries reported - disabling	218,242	n.i.	7,310
District of Columbia	annually	First reports	30,000 (appr.)	no data	no data
Florida	1969	Disabling & non-disabling injuries	267,306	190,636	1,451 (disabling)
Hawaii	1968	Cases processed	37,730	23,763	n.i.
Iowa	FY 68	Injury reports received	14,805	n.i.	n.i.
Kansas	FY 70	Injuries reported	16,907	5,402	139
Kentucky	FY 69	Work injuries reported	29,319	n.i.	516
Maryland	FY 69	"Claims allowed"	18,519	-	180
Michigan	FY 69	Compensable injuries coded	53,365	-	n.i.
Minnesota	FY 70	Lost time injury reports filed	39,809	n.i.	n.i.
Missouri	1968	Injuries reported	99,445	78,146	1,003
Montana	FY 69	Injuries reported	23,195	15,826	247
Nebraska	FY 70	Accidents reported	50,219	n.i.	1,449
Nevada	FY 68	Accidents reported	23,259	n.i.	n.i.
New Hampshire	FY 68	Reported accidents	36,648	31,994	n.i.
New Jersey	1968	First reports of accidents	251,001	n.i.	n.i.
New Mexico	FY 69	First reports of accidents	17,116	11,058 (non-comp.)	294
North Dakota	Biennial FY 70	Claims processed	30,154	24,416	n.i.
Pennsylvania	1968	Injuries & diseases reported - disabling	98,273	n.i.	1,761
Rhode Island	FY 69	Injury reports filed	27,372	19,253	n.i.
South Carolina	FY 70	Injury cases filed	78,749	71,785	92
Tennessee	1967	Work injuries reported	137,191	118,566	n.i.
Virginia	1968	Injuries occurring	177,981	101,215	469
Washington	1968	Claims for injury filed	127,702	n.i.	n.i.
West Virginia	FY 70	Accidents reported	55,317	n.i.	1,743
Wisconsin	1969	Work injuries reported	40,666		1,170

Table 3. SUMMARY OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COSTS OF WORK INJURIES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, BY STATE

Source: Published reports of State agencies (see Appendix)

State	Period covered	Type of data	All work injuries			Occupational diseases <sup>1/</sup>	
			No. of cases	Amount of costs	Kind of costs	No. of cases	Costs
Alabama	FY 68	Claims settled	9,831	\$6,276,376.	Compensation <sup>2/</sup>	70	\$150,665.
Alaska	FY 68	Final pay cases	2,090	\$2,036,550.	Compensation	n.i. <sup>3/</sup>	n.i.
		Total		<u>1,343,969.</u> 3,380,519.	Medical & other		
Arkansas	1969	Comp. cases closed	9,467	\$15,318,560.	Compensation	168	n.i.
		Medical cases only	55,512	5,470,020. 1,617,650.	Medical & other Medical	(2 yr. total)	
		Total	<u>64,979</u>	<u>22,406,230.</u>			n.i.
California	1967	Insurance carriers data	109,940	\$179,254,000.	Incurred indemnity	no data	no data
		Sub-total	<u>109,940</u>	<u>113,432,000.</u> 292,686,000.	Medical costs		
	1968	Self-insurers	no data	19,279,000.	Paid indemnity benefits		
		Sub-total		<u>14,218,000.</u> 33,497,000.	Medical costs		
Florida	1969	Compensated	37,093	\$31,423,398.	Compensation		
		Disability of 1 to 7 days	39,527	21,719,489. 2,153,094.	Medical Medical		
		No days lost	<u>190,686</u>	<u>6,199,488.</u>	Medical		
		Total	<u>267,306</u>	<u>61,495,469.</u>		1,451	\$404,364.

Hawaii	1968	Compensated	13,967	\$9,645,212.	Comp. & medical	n.i.	
		Less than waiting period	996	32,201.	Medical		
		No time lost	<u>22,767</u>	<u>598,327.</u>	Medical		
		Total	37,730	10,275,740.			
Kentucky	FY 69	Agreement cases closed	2,396	\$3,814,304.	Compensation	n.i.	
		Cases awarded	<u>678</u>	<u>9,034,966.</u>	Compensation		
		Total	3,074	12,849,270.			
Maryland	FY 69	Specific awards	6,210	\$10,908,674.	Compensation	154	\$84,587.
		Compromise settlements	3,578	5,279,728.	(Medical, n.i.)	<u>26</u>	n.i.
		Total	<u>9,788</u>	<u>16,188,402.</u>		180	
Michigan	FY 69	Comp. cases processed	77,000	\$100,000,000.	Payment for disability	n.i.	
				<u>50,000,000.</u>	Medical payments		
		Total		150,000,000.			
Minnesota	Biennial ending June 70	Compensable cases closed	35,502	\$49,065,996.	Compensation	18 (fatal & permanent total)	\$351,277.
				<u>22,113,353.</u>	Medical		
		Total		71,179,349.			
Missouri	1968	Cost of injuries & occ. diseases	99,445	\$13,243,948.	Compensation	1,003	\$65,150.
				<u>6,011,539.</u>	Medical		
		Total (Includes 78,146 medical only cases)		19,255,487.			

Table 3 (Continued)

State	Period covered	Type of data	All work injuries			Occupational Diseases <sup>1/</sup>	
			No. of cases	Amount of costs	Kind of costs	No. of cases	Costs
Montana	FY 69	Claims filed	4,472	\$6,145,481. <u>2,908,515.</u>	Compensation paid Medical & other costs paid	n.i.	
		Total		9,053,996.			
Nebraska	FY 70	Accidents reported	50,219	\$5,344,880. <u>4,972,434.</u>	Compensation	1,449	\$69,314.
		Total		10,317,314.	Medical	<u>1,449</u>	<u>61,166.</u> 130,480.
New Jersey	1968	Compensated cases (Records incomplete on medical costs)	67,449	\$90,307,218.	Compensation	2,147	n.i.
New Mexico	FY 69	Cases closed (Compensable cases reported totalled 5,037)	55	\$32,559.	Compensation	n.i.	
New York	1967	Cases closed	123,293	\$165,636,542.	Compensation	2,013	\$6,647,694.
North Dakota	FY 70	Claims awarded	5,738	\$6,484,662.	Compensation	n.i.	
		Medical only	<u>24,416</u>	<u>913,344.</u>	Medical		
		Total	30,154	7,398,006.			
Pennsylvania	1968	Compensable cases awarded	46,540	\$35,144,443.	Compensation	1,370	\$8,326,128.
		(Temporary disability cases)	<u>(10,790)</u>	<u>3,226,834.</u>	Medical & hospital	<u>(23)</u>	<u>4,221.</u>
		Total	46,540	38,371,277.		1,370	8,330,349.

South Carolina	FY 70	(Cases closed--Originating in FY 70)					
		Compensated	3,851	\$1,832,528.	Compensation		
				862,749.	Medical		
		Medical only & first aid	65,753	1,801,330.	Medical		
		(Cases originating in previous years)					
		Compensated	2,843	8,905,838.	Compensation		
		Medical only	6,032	510,081.			
				<u>3,115,626.</u>	Medical		
		Total (all)	<u>78,479</u>	<u>17,028,152.</u>		246 n.i.	
Tennessee	1967	Cases closed - compensated	18,588	\$16,055,878.	Compensation		
				8,078,521.	Medical & other		
		Medical cases only	<u>118,566</u>	<u>2,513,614.</u>	Medical		
		Total	<u>137,154</u>	<u>26,648,013.</u>		n.i.	
Virginia	1968	Compensable cases	16,766	\$11,107,394.	Compensation	210 \$182,437.	
		Non-compensable cases	101,215	--		259 155,071.	
		All cases	<u>--</u>	<u>9,441,284.</u>	Medical		
		Total	<u>117,981</u>	<u>\$20,548,678.</u>		<u>469</u> <u>337,508.</u>	
		Washington	FY 68	Claims closed & fatal accidents adjusted	22,961	\$26,107,733.	Compensation (time loss awards)
West Virginia	FY 70	Temp. disability & medical cases	43,823	\$4,039,408.	Awards made		
		Fatal & permanent	2,286	19,708,141.	Awards made		
		Self-insurers' awards	<u>770</u>	<u>5,529,432.</u>	Awards made		
		Total	46,879	29,276,981.		275 awards \$30,942. 612 pneu. cases-awards n.i.	

Table 3 (Continued)

State	Period covered	Type of data	All work injuries			Occupational Diseases <sup>1/</sup>	
			No. of cases	Amount of costs	Kind of Costs	No. of cases	Costs
Wisconsin	1969	Comp. cases settled	35,353	\$19,849,995.	Compensation	n.i.	
				<u>9,475,212.</u>	Medical		
		Total	<u>35,353</u>	<u>29,325,207.</u>			

Footnotes

1/ Included in totals for all work injuries.

2/ In State publications, "compensation" usually means wage loss payments or awards.

3/ Not identifiable.

Table 4. INDEX TO STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS REQUIRING THE  
REPORTING OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES BY PHYSICIANS

(See Appendix for details)

State	Legal Basis		Reportable diseases	To Whom Reported		
	Stat-ute	Regu-lation		State dept. of health	Local health depts.	State labor agency

A. PART OF NOTIFIABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Alabama	X		Listed	X	X	
Arkansas		X	Listed	X		
Georgia		X	"Occ. Disease"	X	X	
Iowa		X	Listed	X	X	
Kansas		X	Listed & other	X		
Louisiana		X	Any	X	X	
Mississippi		X	Listed		X	
New Mexico		X	Listed & other	X		
South Carolina		X	Listed	X		

B. PATTERNED AFTER BRITISH FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT OF 1895

Connecticut	X		Specified & other	X		
Maine	X		Specified & other	X		
Maryland	X		Specified & other	X		
Minnesota	X		Specified & other	X		
Minnesota	X		Specified			X
New Hampshire	X		Specified & other	X		
Ohio	X		Specified & other	X		
Rhode Island	X		Specified & other	X		
Wisconsin	X		Specified	X		

C. MISCELLANEOUS

Colorado		X	Listed		X	
Kentucky		X	Every occurrence	X	X	
Massachusetts	X		Any			X
Michigan	X		All - as defined	X		
Montana	X		All	X		
Ohio	X		Any			X
Oklahoma	X		Board of Health "shall designate"	X		

APPENDIX

The Appendix presents the text of laws and regulations providing for the reporting of occupational injuries and diseases to workmen's compensation agencies, State health and labor authorities. As a rule, provisions of workmen's compensation laws dealing with procedures and supplementary reports in connection with claims processing are omitted and indicated by a series of three dots (...). An attempt was made to include all reporting laws enacted as of February 1971, whether operative or not. State agencies designated as recipients of employer's or physician's reports of work injuries are identified in each instance.

References to periodic publications of State agencies containing statistics on occupational injuries and diseases are listed at end of those States for which the information was obtainable. Some indication of the extent and type of information tabulated and presented is also given. A number of agencies publish their statistics in considerable detail, based on recommendations in the American National Standard Method of Recording Basic Facts Relating to the Nature and Occurrence of Work Injuries, Z16.2-1962. Statistics on the number of work injuries reported or compensated are briefly summarized. When identifiable, the number of cases of occupational diseases reported or compensated is stated.

ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Code of Alabama Recompiled, Section 22-45. Report of physicians as to contagious diseases. "Every physician who is called to a case of any of the diseases named or referred to in section 47 of this title shall, as soon thereafter as can be done, make a report thereof to the county health officer or the county quarantine officer and to the state health officer specifying the name and locality of the patient, the character of the disease, together with such other details as will furnish adequate information of the conditions and surroundings; and where the disease is one which is required by any health law, rule, or regulation, to be isolated or quarantined, shall take all proper steps to isolate or quarantine the case until the arrival of the county health officer or county quarantine officer. If the disease be a venereal disease the person infected shall not be reported by name and address but as hereinafter provided."

Section 22-47. Notifiable diseases listed. "The following diseases and disabilities are hereby made and declared to be notifiable diseases, and occurrence of cases shall be reported as herein provided:...

"Group B. Occupational diseases and injuries, viz., arsenic poisoning, brass poisoning, carbon monoxide poisoning, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, natural gas poisoning, phosphorous poisoning, wood alcohol poisoning, naphtha poisoning, bisulphide of carbon poisoning, dinitrobenzine poisoning, caisson disease (compressed air illness), any other disease or disability of the nature of the person's employment. Group C. Diseases due to diet deficiency, viz., pellagra, scurvy. Group D. Such other diseases as the state board of health may from time to time in its discretion declare to be notifiable diseases."

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - Workmen's Compensation Division

Code of Alabama Recompiled, Section 26-266. (7591) Employer keeps records of injuries, report of. "Every employer shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, for which compensation is claimed or paid, received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within fifteen days after the occurrence of such injuries and knowledge thereof by the employer, a report of the same shall be made to the department of industrial relations on forms approved by said department. At the discretion of the director, reports received under the provisions of this chapter may be destroyed after twelve years."

Alabama - Continued

Section 26-267 (7592). Report of settlements. "Such employer shall within ten days after the settlement of any cause other than a settlement approved by the court, make a report thereof in writing, giving the details of such settlement and mail the same to the department of industrial relations on forms approved by said department."

Section 26-268 (7593). Clerk of circuit court reports to director. "The clerk of the circuit court shall within ten days after the disposition of any case in his court make a report in writing giving the details of such disposition, and mail the same to the department of industrial relations on forms approved by said department."

Section 26-269 (7594). Supplementary report. "Upon the termination of the disability of the injured employee, and in all cases upon cessation or termination of payments of compensation for any reason whatever, the employer shall make a supplementary report to the department of industrial relations on forms approved by said department."

Publications

- (1) FY 1968 Annual Report. Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 36104.

Contains brief chapter on claims reported, claims settled and compensation paid (exclusive of medical payments).

O.D. Data: Of 11,897 claims filed, 65 were for occupational diseases (much lower than average).

- (2) Alabama Work Injuries, 1969. Division of Safety and Inspection, Department of Industrial Relations, 1816 - 8th Avenue North, Birmingham 35203.

Frequency and severity rates for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Annual Work Injuries survey conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Standards.

ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Alaska Administrative Code, Subchapter 10, Section 1104.  
Reporting of disease. "The incidence of diseases arising out of the nature of a worker's occupation shall be reported to the Occupational Health Section by the physician in attendance upon such worker, or by others who have knowledge of the existence of such disease, and the Occupational Health Section shall be authorized to investigate such reports."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - Workmen's Compensation Board

Alaska Statutes, Section 23.30.065. Employer's record of injuries. "An employer shall keep a record in respect of an injury to an employee. The record shall contain the information of disease, other disability, or death in respect to an injury which the board requires, and shall be available to inspection by the board or by a state authority at the times and under the conditions which the board prescribes by regulation."

Section 23.30.070. Report of injury to board. "(a) Within 10 days from the date the employer has knowledge of an injury or death or from the date that the employer has knowledge of a disease or infection in respect to an injury, the employer shall send to the board a report setting out:

- "(1) the name, address, and business of the employer;
- "(2) the name, address, and occupation of the employee;
- "(3) the cause and nature of the injury or death;
- "(4) the year, month, day, and hour when and the particular locality where the injury or death occurred; and
- "(5) the other information which the board may require.

"(b) Additional reports in respect to the injury and to the condition of the employee shall be sent by the employer to the board at the times and in the manner which the board prescribes.

"(c) A report made under (a) or (b) of this section is not evidence of a fact stated in the report in a proceeding in respect to the injury or death on account of which the report is made....

"(f) An employer who fails or refuses to send a report required of him by this section or who fails or refuses to send the report required by (a) of this section within the time required shall, if so required by the board, pay the employee or his legal representative or other person entitled to compensation by reason of the employee's injury or death an additional award equal to 20 per cent of the amounts which were unpaid when due. The award shall be against either the employer or his insurance carrier, or both."

Alaska - Continued

Publications

Unpublished data on work injuries were obtained by correspondence from Department of Labor, P. O. Box 1149, Juneau 99801.

In FY 1968, a total of 1,884 time-loss injuries were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Division. These are analyzed briefly by the various accident factors. A total of 16,141 no time-loss accidents were also reported.

A total of 2,090 "report of final payment" cases was reported for FY 1968. (Waiting period is three days.) Compensation payments totalled \$2,036,550, and medical, legal, second injury fund and other expenses totalled \$1,343,969.

Data on occupational diseases not identifiable.

ARIZONA

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 23-908. Injury reports by employer and physician; fees of physicians; accident report by employee and physician; violation; penalty. "A. Every employer affected by the provisions of this chapter (Workmen's Compensation Law), and every physician who attends an injured employee of such employer, shall file with the commission from time to time a full and complete report of every known injury to the employee arising out of or in the course of his employment and resulting in loss of life or injury. Such report shall be furnished to the commission at times and in the form and detail the commission prescribes, and shall make special answers to all questions required by the commission under its rules and regulations....

"C. Information obtained by the attending physician or surgeon while in attendance on the injured person shall not be considered a privileged communication, if such information is required by the commission for a proper understanding of the case and a determination of the rights involved.

"D. When an accident occurs to an employee, the employee shall forthwith report the accident and the injury resulting therefrom to the employer, and any physician employed by the injured employee shall forthwith report the accident and the injury resulting therefrom to the employer and to the commission....

"F. Any person failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars."

Publications

Industrial Commission of Arizona, P. O. Box 7575, Phoenix 85011.

(a) Statistical data in process of being compiled.

(b) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Work Injuries Survey cooperative agency (as of 1970).

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS BOARD OF HEALTH

Regulations - Reporting of Diseases. "The Industrial Hygiene Service Act of 1947 provides that it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to adopt rules and regulations pertaining to the control of industrial health hazards. The Board of Health, feeling that the incidence of occupational diseases is discoverable only through the reporting of such diseases by the physicians of the state, hereby includes such disease reporting under Part I, Chapter II, Section 5 of the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health of Arkansas, which states: 'Other diseases not named in this list may at any time be declared notifiable as the necessity and public health demand, and regulations for their control shall apply when so ordered by the State Board of Health.'

"The following diseases have been deemed occupational when contracted in the course of employment:

1. Poisoning by:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) Arsenic                                     | (m) Lead                               |
| (b) Benzol or its homologues<br>and derivatives | (n) Manganese                          |
| (c) Cadmium                                     | (o) Mercury                            |
| (d) Carbon Bisulphide                           | (p) Methanol (Wood Alcohol)            |
| (e) Carbon Monoxide                             | (q) Methanol Chloride                  |
| (f) Chlorine                                    | (r) Nitrous Fumes                      |
| (g) Cyanide                                     | (s) Nitric Acid                        |
| (h) Formaldehyde                                | (t) Petroleum or Petroleum<br>Products |
| (i) Halogenated Hydrocarbons                    | (u) Phosphorous                        |
| (j) Hydrochloric Acid                           | (v) Sulphuric Acid                     |
| (k) Hydrofluoric Acid                           | (w) Sulphur Dioxide                    |
| (l) Hydrogen Sulphide                           | (x) Zinc                               |

2. Synovitis, Tenosynovitis, or Bursitis due to an occupation involving continual or repeated pressure on the parts affected.

3. Chrome ulceration.

4. Compressed air illness.

5. Dermatitis, this is, inflammation of the skin due to oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, dust, liquids, fumes, gases or vapors.

6. Diseased condition caused by exposure to X-rays or radio-active substances.

Arkansas - Continued

7. Diseased condition of the eyes due to electric arc and welding, and cataract in glass workers.

8. Epitheliomatous cancer or ulceration of the skin or of the corneal surface of the eye caused by tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances.

9. Miners' Nystagmus incurred in underground work.

10. Asbestosis.

11. Silicosis.

"It shall be the duty of every physician in this state who attends or is called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from any of the above diseases to report within 48 hours to the State Health Officer such information as may be reasonably required by the State Department of Health."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Arkansas Statutes 1947, Annotated, Section 81-1333. Record of injury or death. "Every employer shall keep a record in respect of any injury to an employee. Such record shall contain such information of disability or death in respect of such injury as the Commission may by rules or regulation require, and shall be available for inspection by the Commission or by any State authority at such time and under such conditions as the Commission may by rule or regulation prescribe."

Section 81-1334. Reports. "(a) Within ten days after the date of receipt of notice or of knowledge of injury or death, the employer shall send to the Commission a report setting forth (1) the name, address, and business of the employer, (2) the name, address, and occupation of the employee, (3) the cause and nature of the injury or death, (4) the year, month, day and hour when, and the particular locality where, the injury or death occurred, and (5) such other information as the Commission may require.

"(b) Additional reports in respect of such injury and of the condition of such employee shall be sent by the employer to the Commission at such times and in such manner as the Commission may prescribe.

Arkansas - Continued

"(c) Any report provided for in subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall not be evidence of any fact stated in such report in any proceeding in respect of such injury or death on account of which the report is made....

"(e) Any employer who fails or refuses to send any report required of him by this Section shall be subject to a civil penalty not exceeding one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for each failure or refusal."

Publications

(1) Arkansas Work Injuries, 1969. Arkansas Department of Labor, Capitol Hill Building, Little Rock 72201.

Frequency and severity rates for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Surveys are conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(2) Biennial Report of the Arkansas Compensation Commission, July 1, 1968 through June 30, 1970. Justice Building, State Capitol Grounds, Little Rock 72201.

Report presents brief summary of cases closed and costs by major industry group and type of disability, and number of cases only by nature of injury cross-tabulated with body location. Report also contains information on number and medical costs of "medical only cases."

Statistics - July 1968 through June 1970

Injuries reported - Biennium-----	130,900
Compensated cases closed-----	17,093
Total awards (includes medical & other)-----	\$26,705,675
Medical only cases-----	109,793
Medical costs-----	\$2,977,936
Occupational disease cases closed-----	168
(no separate compensation cost data)	

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - Division of Labor Statistics and Research

Labor Code, Section 6407. "Every employer, insurer and physician or surgeon who attends any injured employee shall file with the Division of Labor Statistics and Research a complete report of every injury to each employee arising out of or in the course of his employment unless disability resulting from such injury does not last through the day or does not require medical service other than ordinary first aid treatment. Each such report of injury shall indicate the social security number of the injured employee. The Division of Labor Statistics and Research may, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code, adopt reasonable rules and regulations prescribing the detail and time limits of such report."

Section 6408. "Where the injury results in death, a report in addition to the report required by Section 6407, shall forthwith be made by the employer to the Division of Labor Statistics and Research by telephone or telegraph."

Section 6409. "The reports shall be made to the Division of Labor Statistics and Research in the form and detail and within the time limits prescribed by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research, and shall answer specifically all questions required by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research under its rules and regulations."

Section 6410. "Any person who fails to comply with any provision of Sections 6407 to 6409 inclusive is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100). This section may be enforced by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research through the Director of Industrial Relations in the same manner as provided in Section 3710 of this code."

Section 6411. "Any employer or insurer who files such report is exempt from making any similar report required under the laws of this State."

Section 6412. "Every employer or insurer receiving blanks with directions from the Division of Labor Statistics and Research to complete them shall cause them to be properly filled out so as to answer fully and correctly each question propounded therein. In case of inability to answer any such questions, a good and sufficient reason shall be given for such failure."

California - Continued

Section 6413. "No information furnished to the Division of Labor Statistics and Research by an employer or an insurer shall be open to public inspection or made public. No report of injury required to be filed by an employer or an insurer by this chapter shall be admissible as evidence in any adversary proceeding before the appeals board; provided, however, that the reports required of physicians or surgeons by Section 6407 of this code shall be admissible as evidence in such proceeding."

Note: Regulations contain additional reporting requirements.

Publications

(1) a. California Work Injuries, 1969. Issued annually by Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 94101.

Reports contain comprehensive and detailed analyses of employers' reports of disabling work injuries (Z16.2). Table on "nature of injury" contains data on occupational diseases. Other tables treat occupational diseases as a group. Rates are given for detailed industry groups per 1,000 workers. Occupational diseases accounted for 7,310 of the 218,242 disabling injuries analyzed.

Tables 19 and 20 of the report contain annual figures on amounts of payroll insured, compensation indemnity benefits and medical costs incurred by insurance carriers and by self-insurers.

Total incurred losses, paid and to be paid, by insurance carriers in 1967 was estimated at \$292,686,000. In that same year, incurred indemnity for 109,940 cases totalled \$179,254,000 and medical costs \$113,432,000.

In 1968, self-insurers paid indemnity benefits of \$19,279,000 and medical costs of \$14,218,000.

b. Work Injuries, in California. Issued quarterly.

Note: A series of other reports dealing with work injuries in specific industry groups or occupations have been issued. Publication lists are usually available.

(2) a. Occupational Disease in California, 1968. Issued annually by Bureau of Occupational Health and Environmental Epidemiology, State Department of Public Health, Berkeley 94704.

California - Continued

b. Occupational Disease in California Attributed to Pesticides and Other Agricultural Chemicals, 1968.

Both of these publications are based on the "Doctor's First Report of Work Injury" routed for review to the Bureau by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research, California Department of Industrial Relations in accordance with an interagency agreement. Publications summarize reports of selected occupational disease cases involving lost time from work or requiring medical attention. In 1968, a total of 19,512 doctors' reports of occupational diseases were analyzed.

c. Occupational Health of Construction Workers in California, October 1967.

Summarizes extent and kind of occupational diseases occurring among California's 389,000 construction workers.

COLORADO

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Regulation adopted in 1941 lists the following occupational diseases as reportable to local health officers: "anthrax; poisoning by aniline, benzine (petroleum ether), benzol (benzene), cadmium, carbon disulphide (bisulfide), lead, manganese, mercury, naphtha, tetra ethyl lead, toluene, turpentine; carbon monoxide asphyxiation; metal fume fever (brass); silicosis; silico-tuberculosis."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT - Division of Labor

Colorado Revised Statutes, Section 81-6-1. Record of injuries reported to division. "Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within ten days after the occurrence of an accident resulting in personal injury, a report thereof shall be made, in writing by the employer to the division, upon forms prescribed by the division for that purpose. Such report shall contain such information as shall be required by the director."

Section 81-6-3. Information furnished to division - confidential use. "Every employer shall furnish the division, upon request, all information required by it, to accomplish the purposes of this chapter, which information shall be for the confidential use of the division, unless otherwise ordered by the director of the division of labor, and shall not be open to the public nor used in any court, or any action or proceeding pending therein, unless the director is a party to such action or proceeding."

Section 81-6-4. Information to commission - blanks - verification. "Every employer receiving from the division any blanks with directions to fill out the same or requests for information required for the purposes of this chapter shall properly fill out said blanks and furnish said information so requested fully and correctly. The director may require that any information requested by the division be verified under oath and may fix the time within which said information shall be returned to it."

Rules of Procedure

Rule XV. Notice of Occupational Disease by Employer. "Every employer shall keep a record of all occupational diseases claimed to have been contracted by his employees while in his employ. Within ten days after knowledge of such claim, either written or actual, or after an employee leaves work because of an occupational disease which might have been contracted while in his employ, or after death

Colorado - Continued

from an occupational disease which might have been contracted in his employ, the employer shall file a report in duplicate with the Commission (Division) upon the forms prescribed by the Commission (Division) for that purpose. Transmission of such report through the employer's insurance carrier shall be deemed a compliance with this rule."

Publications

Statistical Report 1964-1967. Industrial Commission of Colorado, State Capitol Annex, Denver 80203. (None issued since then.)

CONNECTICUT

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Connecticut General Statutes, Annotated, Section 19-48. Reports of occupational diseases and investigations concerning them. "Each physician having knowledge of any person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorous, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol or mercury or their compounds or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness or any other disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the employment of such person, shall, within forty-eight hours, mail to the state department of health a report, stating the name, address and occupation of such patient, the name, address and business of his employer, the nature of the disease and such other information as may reasonably be required by said department. The department shall prepare and furnish to the physicians of this state suitable blanks for the reports herein required. No report made pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be admissible as evidence of the facts therein stated in any action at law or in any action under the workmen's compensation act against any employer of such diseased person. Any physician who fails to send any report herein required or who fails to send the same within the time specified herein shall be liable to the state for a penalty of not more than ten dollars, recoverable by civil action in the name of the state by said department. For each such report the physician making the same shall receive a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the state department of health as a part of its office expenses. The state department of health is authorized to investigate and to make recommendations for the elimination or prevention of occupational diseases reported to it in accordance with the provisions of this section. Said department is also authorized to study and provide advice in regard to conditions suspected of causing occupational diseases, provided information obtained upon investigations made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any action at law to recover damages for personal injury or in any action under the workmen's compensation act."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

General Statutes, Annotated, Section 31-40. Reporting serious accidents in establishments or work places under jurisdiction of labor commissioner. "Except as otherwise provided by law, the person in active charge of any establishment or work place coming under the jurisdiction of the labor commissioner shall forward by mail to the commissioner at his office, within fifteen days after each accident resulting in serious physical injury to an employee at work in such establishment or work place, a written notice of every such accident of which he has knowledge, which notice shall state the name of the injured employee, the time of the accident and the nature of the injury and shall also contain a general description of the location in the establishment and of the character of the machine, if any,

Connecticut - Continued

upon which the employee was at work at the time. The commissioner shall forthwith transmit to the person in charge of such establishment a written acknowledgment of the receipt of such notice, and shall keep a record of such accidents thus reported to him. Such records, notices and reports to the commissioner and any investigation made by him or his deputies or agents shall be privileged and confidential and shall not be open for examination or inspection, and neither such commissioner nor any of his deputies or agents shall be a competent witness as to the facts involved in such accident in any proceeding pending in any court, unless such commissioner, deputy or agent was present at the time of the occurrence of the accident. The term 'accident resulting in serious physical injury,' as used in this section, shall be construed to mean an accident which results in the death of the employee or causes his absence from work for at least one week. Any person, after having received from the commissioner forms for such notices, who fails to send notice of any accident as required by this section, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Connecticut General Statutes, Annotated, Section 31-316.  
Employers to record and report injuries. "Each employer shall keep a record of such injuries sustained by his employees in the course of their employment as result in incapacity for one day or more; and each such employer shall send to the commissioner, in duplicate, each week, or oftener if so directed, such report of such injuries as the rules prescribed by the board of commissioners determine, with such notices of claims for compensation as have been served upon him within one week, in conformity with the provisions of section 31-294.\* No other report of injuries to employees shall be required by any department or office of the state from employers. The duplicates of such reports shall be immediately transmitted to the labor commissioner."

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\* Refers to notice of injury and of claim for compensation.

Connecticut - Continued

Publications

(1) Connecticut Department of Health - Occupational Health Section, 79 Elm Street, Hartford 06115.

No publications. However, the Occupational Health Section usually includes a frequency listing of occupational diseases reported by physicians in its annual report of activities. In FY 1970, a total of 171 reports were received.

(2) Workmen's Compensation Commission, 110 Broadway, P. O. Box 1025, Norwich 06360.

No separate report issued, but included in Digest of Connecticut Administrative Reports to the Governor. "Very little in way of statistical data." (Correspondence)

(3) Department of Labor, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, Hartford 06115.

Releases are issued annually on disabling work injury frequency and severity rates for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Surveys are conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DELAWARE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - Industrial Accident Board

Delaware Code Annotated, Section 19-2313. Record and report of injuries by employers; penalty; admissibility as evidence. "(a) Every employer to whom this chapter (Workmen's Compensation Law) applies, shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within 10 days after knowledge of the occurrence of an accident resulting in personal injury, a report thereof shall be made in writing by the employer to the Board in duplicate on blanks to be procured from the Board for that purpose. Upon the termination of the disability of the injured employee, the employer shall make a supplemental report to the Board.

"(b) The reports shall contain the name and nature of the business of the employer, the location of his establishment or place of work, the name, age, sex, and occupation of the injured employee, and shall state the time, nature and cause of the injury, and such other information as may be required for properly carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

"(c) Whoever, being an employer refuses or neglects to make a report required by this section shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense, and in default of the payment of such fine may be imprisoned for not more than 20 days. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction of offenses under this subsection.

"(d) Reports made in accordance with this section shall not be evidence against the employer in any proceedings under this chapter or otherwise, but shall be exclusively for the information of the Board in securing data to be used in connection with the performance of their duties in making recommendations to the General Assembly as provided in section 2121 of this title."

Publications

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 506 West Tenth Street, Wilmington 19801. Quarterly Reports entitled "Industrial Accident Summary" are issued by Division of Industrial Affairs.

Report for Second Quarter, 1970 contains brief analyses of disabling injuries (compensated) by various accident factors (Z16.2 Standard) and major industry groups. Occupational diseases accounted for six of the 647 injuries analyzed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MINIMUM WAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SAFETY BOARD

District of Columbia Code, Section 36-438. Employers' duties - Furnish safe place of employment - Furnish required information - Report of employees' injury, death, or disease - Record of employees. "...(c) Every employer shall submit to the Board within ten days from date of any injury or death, or from the date that the employer has knowledge of any disease or infection resulting from any injury, a duplicate copy of the report provided for in section 930 of title 33, U.S. Code, as made applicable to the District of Columbia by sections 36-501 and 36-502.

"(d) Every employer shall keep an accurate record of every person employed by him so as to be able in case of accident immediately to give an accurate record relative to same."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - Bureau of Employees Compensation

NOTE: Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act is applicable to employees in the District of Columbia.

U.S. Code Annotated, Section 33-929. Record of injury or death. "Every employer shall keep a record in respect of any injury to an employee. Such record shall contain such information of disease, other disability, or death in respect of such injury as the Secretary may by regulation require, and shall be available to inspection by the Secretary or by any State authority at such times and under such conditions as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe."

Section 33-930. Reports. "(a) Within ten days from the date of any injury or death or from the date that the employer has knowledge of a disease or infection in respect of such injury, the employer shall send to the Secretary a report setting forth (1) the name, address, and business of the employer; (2) the name, address, and occupation of the employee; (3) the cause and nature of the injury or death; (4) the year, month, day, and hour when and the particular locality where the injury or death occurred; and (5) such other information as the Secretary may require. A copy of such report shall be sent at the same time to the deputy commissioner in the compensation district in which the injury occurred.

"(b) Additional reports in respect of such injury and of the condition of such employee shall be sent by the employer to the Secretary and to such deputy commissioner at such times and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

District of Columbia - Continued

"(c) Any report provided for in subdivision (a) or (b) of this section shall not be evidence of any fact stated in such report in any proceeding in respect of such injury or death on account of which the report is made....

"(e) Any employer who fails or refuses to send any report required of him by this section shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$500 for each such failure or refusal.

"(f) Where the employer or the carrier has been given notice, or the employer (or his agent in charge of the business in the place where the injury occurred) or the carrier has knowledge, of any injury or death of an employee and fails, neglects, or refuses to file report thereof as required by the provisions of subdivision (a) of this section, the limitations in subdivision (a) of section 913 of this title shall not begin to run against the claim of the injured employee or his dependents entitled to compensation, or in favor of either the employer or the carrier, until such report shall have been furnished as required by the provisions of subdivision (a) of this section."

Section 33-931. Penalty for misrepresentation. "Any person who willfully makes any false or misleading statement or representation for the purpose of obtaining any benefit or payment under this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$1,000 or by imprisonment of not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Publications

None specifically. Limited data are available from Bureau of Employees Compensation, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Private employers in District of Columbia file approximately 30,000 first reports of work injuries and occupational diseases annually.

FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

Florida Statutes Annotated, Section 440.35. Record of injury or death. "Every employer shall keep a record in respect of any injury to an employee. Such record shall contain such information of disability or death in respect of such injury as the Commission (Bureau)\* may by regulation require, and shall be available to inspection by the Commission (Bureau) or by any State authority at such time and under such conditions as the Commission (Bureau) may by regulation prescribe."

Section 440.36. Reports; penalty for violations. "(1) Within ten days after the date of receipt of notice or of knowledge of injury or death the employer or carrier shall send to the Commission (Bureau) a report setting forth: (a) the name, address, and business of the employer; (b) the name, address, and occupation of the employee; (c) the cause and nature of the injury or death; (d) the year, month, day and hour when, and the particular locality where, the injury or death occurred, and (e) such other information as the Commission (Bureau) may require.

"(2) Additional reports in respect to such injury and of the condition of such employee shall be sent by the employer or carrier to the Commission (Bureau) at such times and in such manner as the Commission (Bureau) may prescribe.

"(3) Any report provided for in Subsection (1) or (2) shall not be evidence of any fact stated in such report in any proceeding in respect of such injury or death on account of which the report is made....

"(5) Any employer or carrier who fails or refuses to send any report required of him by this Section shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars, for each such failure or refusal."

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\* Bureau is inserted to reflect the 1967 reorganization of Industrial Commission.

Florida - Continued

Publications

(1) Cases - Causes - Costs, 1969. Issued annually by Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Florida Department of Commerce, Tallahassee 32304.

Contains comprehensive analysis of work injuries, both disabling and nondisabling, by industry, costs, days lost, and of disabling work injuries by various accident factors (Z16.2 Standard).

Nature of disabling work injuries table contains nine broad categories of occupational diseases.

The Bureau also issues quarterly reports entitled Facts About Workmen's Compensation. Occupational diseases (broad categories) are included in table on nature of disabling work injuries, which gives number of injuries and days of disability.

Statistics 1969

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Total	267,306	\$61,495,469
Non-disabling (no days lost)	190,636	6,199,488 (medical)
Disability of 1 to 7 days	39,527	2,153,094 (medical)
Compensated	37,143	21,719,489 (medical)
		31,423,398 (comp.)

(2) Florida Work Injuries - 1969 Frequency and Severity Rates. Presents results of the 15th annual statewide survey by the Workmen's Compensation Bureau conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Code of Georgia Annotated, Section 114-827. Reports to State Board of Health. "It shall be the duty of the State Board of Workmen's Compensation to report to the State Board of Health all occupations found to be hazardous and all cases of occupational disease which are filed in the office of the State Board of Workmen's Compensation. The forms for such reports shall be supplied to the State Board of Workmen's Compensation by the State Board of Health."

Rules and Regulations for Notification of Diseases. The group "Occupational diseases" is listed in Alphabetical List of Notifiable Diseases and Conditions.

Regulations also authorize the Department "to employ certain approved morbidity sampling questionnaires" for occupational diseases, among other specified conditions.

STATE BOARD OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Code of Georgia Annotated, Section 114-716. Record of injuries. Records of Board. Report of termination of incapacity. Penalty. Reports. "(a) Every employer who accepts the provisions of this Title (Workmen's Compensation Law) relative to the payment of compensation shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment, on blanks approved by the State Board of Workmen's Compensation. Within 10 days after the occurrence and knowledge thereof, as provided in section 114-303, of an injury to an employee requiring medical or surgical treatment, of causing his absence from work for more than seven days, a report thereof shall be made in writing and mailed to the Board on blanks to be procured from the Board for this purpose. (b) The records of the Board, in so far as they refer to accidents, injuries, and settlements, shall not be open to the public, but only to the parties satisfying the Board of their interest in such records and the right to inspect them. (c) Upon the termination of the disability of the injured employee, the employer shall make a supplementary report to the Board on blanks to be procured from them for the purpose. (d) The said report shall contain the name, nature, and location of the business of the employer, the name, age, sex, and wages and occupation of the injured employee, and shall state the date and hour of the accident causing the injury, the nature and cause of the injury, and such other information as may be required by the Board. (e) Any such employer who refuses or wilfully neglects to make the report required by this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$25 for each refusal or wilful neglect, to be assessed by a director in an open hearing, with the right of review

Georgia - Continued

as in other cases. In the event the employer has transmitted the report to the insurance carrier for transmission to the Board, the insurance carrier wilfully neglecting or failing to transmit the report shall be liable and shall pay the fine. (f) Every employer shall, upon request of the Board, report the number of his employees, hours of their labor, and number of days of operation of business."

Rules and Regulations

No. 11. Record of injuries; report to Board. "Every employer subject to this Act shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment and report to the State Board of Workmen's Compensation after the occurrence or knowledge thereof all accidents requiring medical or surgical attention or treatment costing in excess of the sum of \$50.00 or causing an employee to be absent from his work for more than seven (7) days. The employer shall report to the State Board of Workmen's Compensation each month on Form No. 26 all accidents requiring medical or surgical attention costing \$50.00 or less and causing an employee to be absent from work for less than seven (7) days.

"In all cases involving medical expenses in excess of \$50.00 or loss of time in excess of seven (7) days, the employer shall transmit the Employer's First Report of Injury (Form No. 15) to the State Board of Workmen's Compensation within ten (10) days of the date of the injury or the employer's knowledge of injury as provided by law. If an employer has secured his liability under the Act through private insurance, the employer may submit said report to the insurance carrier for immediate transmission to the Board within the required time.

"Any such employer who refuses or wilfully neglects to make said report shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$25.00 for each refusal or wilful neglect, to be assessed by a director in an open hearing, with the right of review as in other cases. In the event the employer has transmitted the report to the insurance carrier for transmission to the Board, the insurance carrier wilfully neglecting or failing to transmit the report shall be liable and shall pay the fine."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - Inspection Division

Occupational Health and Safety Code, Section 300-3-1-.02.  
Reports of Accidental Injury or Occupational Disease. "Each employer shall report on forms furnished by the Department of Labor,

Georgia - Continued

Inspection Division, and in the manner prescribed by such forms, each accidental injury or occupational disease resulting in lost time that his employees suffer in connection with their employment. Lost time injury or disease shall be defined according to the USA Standard Z16.1-1967 and shall include all permanent injuries and all cases where the employee is incapable of resuming work in an established job at the beginning of his next scheduled work period following that in which the injury occurred."

Section 300-3-1-.03. Reports of Fatalities. "An occupational accident or disease which results in a fatality, shall be reported immediately to the Department of Labor, Inspection Division."

Section 300-3-1-.04. Reports of Lost Time Accidents. "Each employer shall calculate the frequency rate of lost time accidents for his operations for each calendar year in accordance with USA Standard Z16.1-1967. He shall report the rate on forms provided by the Department of Labor, Inspection Division, no later than March 1 following the end of the calendar year."

Publications

Work Injuries, 1969. Inspection Division, Georgia Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 30334.

Presents frequency and severity rates for manufacturing and construction industries. Survey conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - Division of Workmen's Compensation

Revised Laws of Hawaii 1955, as Amended, Section 97-110. Reports of injuries, other reports, penalty. "Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment, when known to him or brought to his attention.

"Within fifteen days after the employer has knowledge of such injury causing absence from work for one day or more or requiring medical treatment beyond ordinary first aid, he shall make a report thereon to the director. The report shall set forth the name, address, and nature of the employer's business and the name, age, sex, wages and occupation of the injured employee and shall state the date and hour of the accident, if the injury is produced thereby, and the nature and cause of the injury and such other information as the director may require.

"On June 30 and December 31 of each year the employer shall make a report to the director with respect to each injury on which he is continuing to pay compensation, showing all amounts theretofore paid by him on account of such injury....

"When an injury results in immediate death, the employer shall within forty-eight hours notify personally or by telephone a representative of the department in the county where the injury occurred.

"Any employer who wilfully refuses or neglects to make any of the reports or give any notice required by this section shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both.

"Copies of all reports, other than those of fatal injuries, filed with the director as required by this section shall be sent to the injured employee by the employer."

Section 97-111. Reports of physicians, surgeons and hospitals. "Within fifteen days after being requested to do so by the employer or the director, any physician, surgeon or hospital that has given any treatment or rendered any service to an injured employee shall make to the employer and to the director a report of such injury and treatment, on a form to be obtained from the director for that purpose pursuant to section 97-70.

Hawaii - Continued

"No claim under this chapter for medical or surgical treatment, or hospital services and supplies, shall be valid and enforceable unless the reports are made as hereinbefore provided, except that the director may excuse the failure to make such report within fifteen days when he finds it in the interests of justice to do so...."

Publications

Annual Report for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969.  
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street,  
Honolulu 96813.

Chapter dealing with Workmen's Compensation Division summarizes case-load statistics on "accidents" by disability and major industry group. Compensated cases totalled 13,967 and costs \$9,645,212; noncompensable cases totalled 23,763 and medical costs \$630,528. No data on nature and cause of injuries.

IDAHO

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

Idaho Code, as Amended, Section 72-1001. Employers' reports of accidental injuries - Record of injuries. "Every employer shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment."

First report - Notice of injury. "As soon as practicable, but not later than ten days after the occurrence of an injury causing absence from work for one day or more, a report thereof shall be made in writing to the industrial accident board in the form prescribed by the board."

Supplemental report on termination of disability. "Upon the termination of the disability of the injured employee the employer shall make a supplemental report to the board, in form prescribed by the board...."

Failure to report a misdemeanor. "Any employer who refuses or neglects to make the report required by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense...."

ILLINOIS

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ILLINOIS

Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes, Section 48-138.6. Posting of notices by employer - report of injuries - notice of accident.

"...(b) Every employer subject to this Act (Workmen's Compensation) shall send to the Commission in writing an immediate report of all accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of the employment and resulting in death. Every such employer shall also report between the 15th and 25th of each month to the Commission all accidental injuries for which compensation has been paid under this Act, which injuries entail a loss to the employee of more than one week's time. In case the injury results in permanent disability, a further report shall be made as soon as it is determined that such permanent disability has resulted or will result from such injury. All reports shall state the date of the injury, including the time of day or night, the nature of the employer's business, the name, address, the age, sex, conjugal condition of the injured person, the specific occupation of the injured person, the direct cause of the injury and the nature of the accident, the character of the injury, the length of disability, and, in case of death, the length of disability before death, the wages of the injured person, whether compensation has been paid to the injured person, or to his legal representative or his heirs or next of kin, the amount of compensation paid, the amount paid for physicians', surgeons' and hospital bills, and by whom paid, and the amount paid for funeral or burial expenses, if known. The making of such reports shall release the employer from making such reports to any other officer of the State...."

Section 48-172.41. Employers to post notices - Reports of occupational disease.... "...(b) Every employer within the compensation provisions of this Act shall send to the Commission in writing an immediate report of all occupational diseases arising out of and in the course of the employment and resulting in death. Every such employer shall also report between the 15th and 25th of each month to the Commission all occupational diseases for which compensation has been paid under this Act, which entail a loss to the employee of more than one week's time. In case the occupational disease results in permanent disability, a further report shall be made as soon as it is determined that such permanent disability has resulted or will result therefrom. All reports shall state the date of the disablement, the nature of the employer's business, the name, address, the age, sex, conjugal condition of the person, the specific occupation of the person, the nature and character of the occupational disease, the length of disability, and, in case of death, the length of disability before death, the wages of the employee, whether compensation has been paid to the employee, or to his legal representatives or his heirs or next of kin, the amount of compensation paid, the amount paid for physicians', surgeons' and hospital

Illinois - Continued

bills, and by whom paid, and the amount paid for funeral or burial expenses, if known. The making of such reports shall release the employer from making such reports to any other officer of the State...."

Publications

None specifically on work injuries since 1964.

INDIANA

INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA

Burns Indiana Statutes, Annotated, Section 40-1517. Employer's records and reports of injuries to employees - Reports - Penalty - Venue of prosecutions. "Every employer shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by or claimed to have been received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within seven (7) days after the occurrence and knowledge thereof, as provided in section 22 (40-1222), of an injury to an employee causing his death or his absence from work for more than one (1) day, a report thereof shall be made in writing and mailed to the industrial board on blanks to be procured from the industrial board for that purpose.

"The said report shall contain the name, nature and location of the business of the employer, the name, age, sex, wages, occupation of the injured employee, the date and hour of the accident causing the alleged injury, the nature and cause of the injury, and such other information as may be required by the board. Whoever shall fail or refuse to comply with or whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty (\$50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00)...."

Section 40-2230. Employer-Records-Reports-Contents-Default-Penalty. "(a) Every employer operating under the compensation provisions of this act (40-2201 to 40-2231) shall keep a record of all disablements by occupational disease, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within one (1) week after the occurrence and knowledge thereof, as provided in section 25 (40-2225), of disablement to an employee causing his death or his absence from work for more than one (1) day a report thereof shall be made in writing and mailed to the industrial board on blanks to be procured from the Board for the purpose.

"Such report shall contain the name, nature and location of the business of the employer, the name, age, sex, wages, occupation of the employee, the approximate dates between which exposure occurred, the nature and cause of the occupational disease, and such other information as may be required by the Board...."

"Any employer who refuses or neglects to make the report required by this or the next following section shall be liable for a penalty of not more than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for each refusal or neglect, to be recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction in a suit by the Board."

Indiana - Continued

DIVISION OF LABOR

Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1971. Section 704.

"(Bureau\*: Employer annual report) (a) To insure the availability of accurate, timely statistical data concerning occupational health and safety, all employers having one (1) or more employees simultaneously employer shall submit annual reports to the bureau (on a form and in a manner prescribed by the director) of all disabling work injuries as defined and in accordance with the 'standard method of recording and measuring work injury experience' (Z16.1, latest edition) of the American National Standards Institute. Reports shall be required only if the employer experienced a disabling work injury during the reporting period.

"(b) The bureau may exempt from the requirement of subsection (a) those classes of employers for whose operations adequate records of safety experience are already available. The bureau may also exempt any employer when, in the judgement of the director, the submission of annual reports by the employer is not necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and would be an undue burden upon the employer because of size, the nature of its operation or other special circumstances."

Section 705. "(Bureau: Report) (a) Within three (3) months after the due date of annual employer reports, the bureau shall publish a detailed annual summary of the statistical data received from employers.

"(b) A copy of the summary shall be available on request to each establishment required to file reports of disabling work injuries and to anyone having a legitimate interest in the subject matter of the report.

"(c) The summary shall be prepared, published and released in such a manner as to prevent disclosure of information concerning any individual employer unless prior permission has been obtained from the employer in writing. The reports of each reporting establishment shall remain confidential and shall not be released or revealed to any individual, firm, corporation, association or any branch or agency of federal, state or local government without prior permission of the reporting establishment."

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\* Refers to Safety Education and Training Bureau created by the Act.

Indiana - Continued

Publications

Work Injury Facts - 1965. Statistics Department, Indiana Division of Labor, State Office Building, Indianapolis 46204.

Presents results of annual work injury survey conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Frequency and severity rates are given for contract construction and manufacturing industries.

IOWA

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Rules and Regulations for the Control of Communicable Diseases

Section III. Occupational or Industrial Diseases. "A.

Definition. An occupational or industrial disease is any affliction which results from exposure to a harmful substance or condition in industry.

"B. Harmful Substances. The harmful substances which make an industrial health hazard are classified as follows: 1. Dusts; 2. Gases, vapors, fumes, mists; 3. Solids and liquids; 4. Infective materials.

"C. Harmful Conditions. The harmful conditions which make up an industrial health hazard are classified as follows: 1. Excessive heat, cold, or moisture; 2. Excessive light; 3. Compressed air; 4. Confined air; 5. Confined positions (nerve and muscle strain and fatigue; the 'occupational neuroses'); 6. Eye and ear strain; 7. Irritation of the skin.

"D. List of Reportable Diseases. The following occupational or industrial diseases are declared to be reportable:

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|---|---|
| 1. Silicosis  | 12. Poisoning by wood alcohol   |
| 2. Silicosis  | 13. Chrome ulceration (nasal and skin)  |
| 3. Poisoning by phosphorus or its compounds   | 14. Poisoning by sulphuric, hydrochloric or any other acid  |
| 4. Poisoning by cyanide or any of its compounds   | 15. Poisoning by nitrous fumes  |
| 5. Carbon monoxide poisoning  | 16. Epithelioma (skin or eye) due to pitch, tar, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances |
| 6. Poisoning by chlorine, ammonia, sulphur dioxide or any irritating gas  | 17. Poisoning from lead, zinc or brass, cadmium, mercury, arsenic, manganese or any of their compounds  |
| 7. Poisoning by hydrogen sulphide or any other sulphide   | 18. Radium poisoning or disability due to radioactive properties of substances or Roentgen rays (X-rays)  |
| 8. Poisoning by benzol or nitro-, hydro-, hydroxy-, and amido-derivatives of benzene (dinitro-benzol, anilin, and others) | 19. Metal fume fever (zinc fume fever, brass founders ague, brass chills)   |
| 9. Poisoning by formaldehyde or its preparations  | 20. Conjunctivitis and retinitis due to electro- and oxy-acetylene welding or other radiant energy  |
| 10. Poisoning from methyl chloride, carbon tetrachloride or any organic halide or solvent                                 |   |
| 11. Poisoning from volatile petroleum products (gasoline, benzine, naphtha, etc.)   |   |

Iowa - Continued

21. Tenosynovitis or bursitis
22. Dermatitis (infection or inflammation of the skin on contact surfaces due to oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, dusts, liquids, solids, gases, vapors, or fumes)

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER

Iowa Code Annotated, Section 86.11. Reports of injuries.  
"Every employer shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, sustained by his employees in the course of their employment and resulting in incapacity for a longer period than one day. If the injury results only in temporary disability, causing incapacity for a longer period than seven days, then within forty-eight hours thereafter, not counting Sundays and legal holidays, the employer having had notice or knowledge of the occurrence of such injury and resulting disability, a report shall be made in writing, by the employer to the industrial commissioner on forms to be procured from the commissioner for that purpose. If such injury to the employee results in permanent total disability, permanent partial disability or death, then the employer, upon notice or knowledge of the occurrence of the employment injury, shall file a report with the industrial commissioner, within forty-eight hours after having notice or knowledge of the permanent injury to the employee or his death."

Section 86.12. Failure to report. "Any employer who willfully fails to make the reports required by this chapter shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense to be recovered by the commissioner. The commissioner shall be represented by the county attorney of the county in which such proceedings is brought."

BUREAU OF LABOR

Iowa Code Annotated, Section 88.11. Record of accidents.  
"Manufacturers, manufacturing corporations, proprietors, or corporations operating any mercantile establishment, mill, workshop, business house, or mine, other than those subject to inspection by the state mine inspector, shall keep a careful record of any accident occurring to an employee while at work for the employer, when such accident results in the death of the employee, or in such bodily injury as will or probably may prevent him from returning to work within two days thereafter. The said record shall at all times be open to inspection by an inspector of the bureau of labor."

Iowa - Continued

Section 88.12. Report of accidents - evidence. "Within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of an accident, the record of which is required to be kept, a written report thereof shall be forwarded to the commissioner of labor and said commissioner may require further and additional report to be furnished him should the first report be by him deemed insufficient. No statement contained in any such report shall be admissible in any action arising out of the accident therein reported. The labor commissioner shall adopt and all persons shall use standard methods and forms for the records and reports required by this section and the preceding section. Such methods and forms shall be subject to the approval of the employment safety commission. The recommendations of recognized safety organizations such as the American Standards Association shall be given due consideration in adopting such methods and forms."

Publications

(1) Biennial Report for Period Ending June 30, 1968. Iowa Industrial Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Service, State Office Building, Des Moines 50319.

Contains brief administrative and financial data. Work injury reports received during FY 1968 totalled 14,805. (No other details.)

(2) Biennial Report, 1967-1968. Bureau of Labor, East 7th and Court Avenue, Des Moines 50319.

Presents frequency and severity rates for manufacturing and construction industries obtained through surveys in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; number of reported disabling work injuries by major industry groups for various "accident" factors (Z16.2). In 1968, 8,607 disabling (involving loss of two days or more from work) injuries were reported, including 58 cases of occupational disease.

KANSAS

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Rules and Regulations - Communicable and Other Reportable Diseases

Reporting: "All diseases which are designated as being reportable under these regulations shall be reported by all physicians and other persons having knowledge of such diseases to the local health officer within 24 hours, by mail, telephone, telegraph or in person.

"Reportable Industrial Diseases

Aldehyde poisoning	Kerato-conjunctivitis, acute
Arsenic poisoning	Lead poisoning
Benzene (benzol) poisoning (and poisoning by its homologues, derivatives and derivatives of its homologues)	Manganese poisoning
Beryllium poisoning	Mercury poisoning
Brass poisoning	Metal fume poisoning
Cadmium poisoning	Natural gas poisoning
Cancer (occupationally connected)	Nitroglycerine poisoning
Carbon monoxide poisoning	Oxides of nitrogen poisoning
Caisson Disease (compressed air illness, "Bends")	Parathion poisoning (and poisoning by any other organic phosphate insecticides)
Chromic Acid or chromate poisoning	Phosphorus poisoning
Cyanide Poisoning	Pneumoconiosis
Dermatitis (Occupational Dermatoses)	Radiation poisoning or sickness (ionizing radiation)
Dinitrobenzene Poisoning	Trinitrotoluene poisoning
Fluoride poisoning	Tetryl poisoning
Halogenated hydrocarbon poisoning	Wood alcohol poisoning (methanol)
Hydrogen sulphide poisoning	Zinc poisoning

"Any other disease or disability contracted as a result of the nature of the person's employment."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DIRECTOR

Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 44-557. Penalty for failure to make report of accident. "It is hereby made the duty of every employer, including employers electing not to come under this act, to make or cause to be made a report to the director of any accident, or claimed or alleged accident, to any employee which occurs in the course of his employment and of which the employer or his foreman has knowledge, within twenty-eight (28) days after the receipt of such knowledge: Provided, That such accidental injuries are sufficient

Kansas - Continued

wholly or partially to incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such accidental injury was sustained, which report shall be made upon a form to be prepared by the director. When such accident has been reported and subsequently such person has died, a supplemental report shall be filed with the director within twenty-eight (28) days after receipt of knowledge of such death, stating such fact and any other facts in connection with such death or as to the dependents of such deceased employee which the director may require: Provided further, That such report or reports shall not be used nor considered as evidence before the director or in any court in this state. Any employer who refuses or willfully neglects to make any report required by this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (\$500) dollars for each offense...."

Rules of the Commissioner

Rules specify the forms employers are required to use for reporting accidents and occupational diseases.

Form O.D. 1, Employer's Report of an Occupational Disease.

"Where the employer and employee or workman are subject by law or election to the provisions of the workmen's compensation law, the disablement or death of an employee or workman resulting from an occupational disease shall be treated as the happening of an injury by accident:

"Employers subject to the Act, as well as employers who have elected not to come within the provisions of the Act, must make a report to the Commissioner on Form O.D. 1 of every disablement or claimed or alleged disablement because of an occupational disease suffered by any employee which occurred in the course of his employment and of which the employer or his foreman has knowledge, provided such disablement is sufficient wholly or partially to incapacitate the injured person from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such disablement occurred. In case of death a report shall be made within forty-eight hours after receipt of knowledge thereof.

"'Disablement' means the event of an employee or workman becoming actually incapacitated, partially or totally, because of an occupational disease, from performing his work in the last occupation in which injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease, and 'disability' means the state of being so incapacitated.

Kansas - Continued

"These reports cannot be used or construed as evidence before or in any court in the state. All employers and their insurance carriers are urged to file these reports promptly...."

Form O.D. 3, Physician's Report of Occupational Disease. This form must be filed with every settlement agreement, final receipt and release of liability.

Publications

No separate report published. All annual agency reports are published in one volume by Secretary of State.

Some unpublished tables were received from Workmen's Compensation Director in January 1971 containing data on reported time lost and no time lost industrial injuries, classified by broad industry group and body location. In FY 1970, 16,907 reports were filed, of which 11,505 were time lost and 5,402 were no time lost injuries. Corresponding figures for occupational diseases were 95 and 44, or a total of 139.

KENTUCKY

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Occupational Health Regulations

Authority. This regulation is adopted and issued pursuant to Sections 211.080 (1) (d) and 211.180 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

"It shall be the duty of every physician, or when no physician is in attendance, every employer, to report to his local health department or to the State Department of Health within forty-eight hours after discovery, every occurrence of illness, disease or death suspected or known to have been contributed to by conditions of the working environment or activity, except those conditions incident to or resulting from traumatic injuries. Occupational disease reporting forms may be obtained from the State Department of Health or local health department. When expedient, reports may be made by telephone. Such reports shall be deemed confidential by the Department and shall be released only pursuant to court order."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - Workmen's Compensation Board

Kentucky Revised Statutes, Section 342.330. Employer's record of injuries; reports to board; contents of. "(1) Every employer subject to this chapter shall keep a record of all injuries fatal or otherwise, received by his employes in the course of their employment. Within one week after the occurrence and knowledge, as provided in KRS 342.185 to 342.200,\* of an injury to an employe causing his absence from work for more than one day, a report thereof shall be made in writing and mailed to the board on blanks procured from the board for the purpose.

"(2) Upon the termination of the disability of the injured employe, or if the disability extends beyond a period of sixty days, then also at the expiration of such period the employer shall make a supplementary report to the board on blanks procured from the board for the purpose.

"(3) The report shall contain the name, nature and location of the business of the employer and name, age, sex, wages and occupation of the injured employe, and shall state the date and hour of the accident causing the injury, the nature and cause of the injury, and any other information required by the board."

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\* Sections deal with notice of accident to employer and claims for compensation.

Kentucky - Continued

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Industrial Safety Standards. (Pursuant to KRS 338.040)

LAB 55, 3.1. Safety; Injury Reports. "Each employer shall report on forms acceptable by the Department of Labor and in the manner directed every lost-time injury his employees suffer in connection with their employment, provided, however, that the reporting of accidents to Kentucky Workmen's Compensation Board shall be complete compliance to this rule.

Filed: 5 May 1959

LAB 45, 4.1. Safety; Injury Reports. "Every employer shall figure the frequency and severity rates of lost time injuries for his employees, other than office and clerical, at least once annually, and shall within ninety days after the close of the calendar year report these rates for the year then passed to the Commissioner of Labor and in the manner designated. For the purpose of this rule a lost-time injury shall be a service-connected injury which prevents or in the opinion of the doctor would prevent the injured worker from returning to his regular work on the calendar day following the day on which the injury was received.

Filed: 5 May 1959

Publications

Annual Report - 1968-1969. Department of Labor, State Office Building Annex, Frankfort 40601.

Report of the Division of Workmen's Compensation contains a series of detailed tables on compensated cases closed, analyzed by various accident factors (Z16.2 Standard), and including costs.

Statistics FY 1969

Compensation cases (agreements) closed	-	2,396
Compensation costs	-	\$3,814,304
Work injuries reported	-	29,319
Occupational diseases	-	516 (one group, classified by industry)

LOUISIANA

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Sanitary Code, Chapter 1, Section 1.01. The reportable diseases.  
"A 'communicable disease' for the purpose of this Code is defined as one that may be transmitted from one person or animal to another person or animal either directly or indirectly. A 'reportable' disease shall mean any disease or condition for which an official report is required: The following are reportable:..."

Section 1.017-36. "Occupational Diseases (Classify by Cause) (Report Dermatoses only if two or more cases)."

Section 1.0323. Report of disease. "By report of a disease is meant the notification of said disease to the State Health Officer or his duly authorized representative in that parish (refer to the list of Reportable Diseases in this Code)."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Law is court administered. No legal provision for reporting work injuries.

Publications

None.

MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Maine Revised Statutes Annotated, Section 22-1481. Reports from physicians. "Every physician attending upon or called to visit a person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic or mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed air illness, or any other ailment or disease contracted as a result of such person's occupation or employment shall, within 10 days after his first attendance upon such person, send to the department a written notice stating the name, post-office address and place of employment of such person, the nature of the occupation and the disease or ailment from which, in the opinion of the physician, the person is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the department."

Section 22-1482. Lead poisoning. "In like manner as is provided in section 1481, every case of lead poisoning and of suspected lead poisoning which has resulted from the use of water which contains lead or is suspected of containing lead, shall be reported to the department. When such reports are received, the said department shall assist, by laboratory work and otherwise, the attending physician to determine whether the case is one of lead poisoning, and if so, the source of the poison."

Section 22-1483. Penalty; prosecutions. "Any physician who fails to perform the duty imposed by this chapter within the time limited shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10. The department and the county attorney of the county wherein any such physician resides shall prosecute all violations of this chapter which shall come to the knowledge of them or either of them."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION

Maine Revised Statutes Annotated, Section 39-106. Reports by employees. "Whenever any employee has reported to an employer under the Act (Workmen's Compensation Act and Occupational Disease Law) any injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment which has caused the employee to lose a day's work or has required the services of a physician, or whenever the employer has knowledge of any such injury by accident, every such employer shall within seven days after said notice or knowledge make report thereof to the commission, with average weekly wages or earnings of such employee, together with such other particulars as the commission may require; and shall report whenever the injured employee shall resume his employment, and the amount of his wages or earnings at such time. If at the end of a period of 6 months following the date of injury or

Maine - Continued

the date of amputation of any member, or the date of loss of one or both eyes or the loss of hearing in one or both ears, the employee is still incapacitated, every such employer shall make a report thereof to the commission, on such form as the commission shall prescribe, giving full information as to the date and nature of the original injury and a description of the physical handicap resulting from such injury.... Any employer who willfully neglects or refuses to make any report required by this section shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$100 for each such neglect or refusal, to be enforced by the commission in a civil action in the name of the State. In the event the employer has sent the report to the insurance carrier for transmission by such insurance carrier to the commission, the insurance carrier willfully neglecting or refusing to transmit the report shall be liable for the said penalty...."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Maine Revised Statutes, Section 26-2. Reports of deaths, accidents and injuries. "The person in charge of any factory, workshop, construction activity or other industrial establishment shall, within 48 hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, after the occurrence, report in writing or by telephone to the Commissioner of Labor and Industry all deaths or serious physical injuries sustained by any person therein or on the premises, stating as fully as possible the cause of the death or the extent and cause of the injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other or further information relative thereto as may be required by said commissioner, who may investigate the causes thereof and require such precautions to be taken as will prevent the recurrence of similar happenings. No statement contained in any such report shall be admissible in evidence in any action arising out of the death or accident reported. The term 'serious physical injuries,' as used in this section, shall be construed to mean every accident which results in death, amputation, loss or fracture of any body part, or which necessitates immediate hospitalization."

Publications

Maine Industrial Injuries, 1968. Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Augusta 04330.

Presents frequency and severity rates for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Annual survey was conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MARYLAND

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Annotated Code of Maryland, Section 43-11. Physicians to report diseases contracted as a result of person's employment. "Every physician attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorous, arsenic or mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other ailment or disease contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall send to the State Board of Health a written notice stating the name and full postal address and place of employment of the patient, and the nature of the occupation and the disease from which in the opinion of the physician the patient is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the State Board of Health. If any physician, when required by this section to send a notice, fails forthwith to send the same, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to enforce the provisions of this section, and it may call upon the local boards of health and health officers for assistance, and it shall be the duty of all boards and officers so called upon for such assistance to render the same. It shall furthermore be the duty of said State Board of Health to transmit such data to the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, who shall record said data and include the same and a summary thereof in his annual report."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Annotated Code of Maryland, Section 101-26. Notice of occupational disease to employer; limitation on filing claim; employer to report disability; cases to which article inapplicable. "...(b) Employer to report disability. - Whenever a disability from an occupational disease occurs to any employee it shall be the duty of the employer promptly upon obtaining knowledge or notice thereof, to at once report such disability to the Commission, and also to any local representative of the Commission. Such report shall state (1) the time, cause and nature of the disability, and the probable duration; (2) whether the disability from an occupational disease arose out of and in the course of the injured person's employment; (3) any other matters the rules and regulations of the Commission may prescribe.

"(c) Cases to which article inapplicable. - This article shall not apply to cases of occupational disease in which the last injurious exposure to the hazard of such diseases occurred before June 1, 1939."

Section 101-38. Notice to employer of injury or death; employer to report accident to Commission; penalty; when insurer to file claim. "...(b) Report of accident by employer. - Whenever an accident causing disability for a period of more than three days following the

Maryland - Continued

happening of such accident occurs to any employee, it shall be the duty of the employer within ten days after the receipt of notice of such accident, oral or written, to report such accident and injury resulting therefrom to the Commission. Such report shall state (1) the time, cause and nature of the accident and injuries, and the probable duration of the injury resulting therefrom; (2) whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the injured person's employment; (3) any other matters and rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe.

"(c) Effect of employer's failure to file report after having been given notice. - Where the employer has been given notice, or the employer, or his designated representative in the place where the injury occurred, has knowledge of any injury or death of an employee, and the employer fails, neglects or refuses to file a report thereof, as required by the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the limitations prescribed by this article shall not begin to run against the claimant or any person entitled to compensation until such report shall have been furnished as required by subsection (b) of this section....

"(d) Penalty. - Any employer who shall fail to report any accident within the time prescribed in subsection (b) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

"(e) Duty of insurer to file claim with Commission. - In any case where an insurer or an employer directs or requests a claimant, or his personal representative in the case of a death claim, to send the completed claim form to the insurer, upon receipt of the form the insurer shall immediately file the claim with the Commission; and in no case shall the insurer or employer advise the claimant or his personal representative that the claim has been denied."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Annotated Code of Maryland, Section 89-47. Employers to send copies of reports of accidents or injuries to Commissioner. "Every employer who under the provisions of Article 101 of this Code is required to submit a report of an accident or injury to the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and who may also be submitting a report thereof to the State Accident Fund, shall send a copy of each such report to the Commissioner of Labor and Industry."

Maryland - Continued

Publications

Fifty-Fourth Report (For 18 Months Period Ending June 30, 1969).  
Workmen's Compensation Commission of Maryland, 108 E. Lexington Street,  
Baltimore 21202.

Contains administrative financial data; and analysis of 18,519 claims awarded during FY 1969 by detailed industry groups, type of disability, age and sex, source, nature and location of injury, and occupation of injured.

The Medical Board for Occupational Diseases awarded 180 claims for occupational diseases, most of which were for dermatitis.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Section 149-11. Reports to Department by Physicians. "The department may require every physician treating a patient whom he believes to be suffering from any ailment or disease contracted as a result of the nature, circumstances or conditions of the patient's employment to report such information relating thereto as it may require, within such time as it may fix, and it may issue a list of such diseases which shall be regularly reported upon by physicians, and may add to or change such list at any time. The department shall pay no fee for such report. Copies of all such reports and all statistics and data compiled therefrom shall be kept by it, and shall be furnished on request to the department of industrial accidents and the department of public health. No such report shall be subject to summons nor shall its contents be made public."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES - Division of Industrial Safety

Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Section 152.19. Notice of Injuries to be Given to Division. "Every employer shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within forty-eight hours, not counting Sundays and legal holidays, after the occurrence of an injury, a written report thereof shall be made to the division on blanks to be procured from it. Upon the termination of the disability of the injured employee, the employer shall make a supplemental report upon blanks to be procured from it. If the disability extends beyond a period of sixty days, the employer shall report to the division at the end of such period that the injured employee is still disabled, and upon the termination of the disability shall file a final supplemental report as provided above.

"The said reports shall contain the name and nature of the business of the employer, the situation of the establishment, the name, age, sex and occupation of the injured employee, and shall state the date and hour of any accident causing the injury, the nature and cause of the injury, and other information required by the division.

"If the division determines upon a report of facts by a member, after notice and hearing given to an employer, that such employer has without reasonable cause refused or neglected to make any report required by this section, it may thereupon order such employer to file any such report forthwith and may assess upon such employer the whole cost to the commonwealth of the proceedings entailed, as determined by the division. For the purposes of this paragraph the division shall be deemed a party in interest in proceedings under section eleven.

Massachusetts - Continued

"Copies of reports of injuries filed by employers with the division, and statistics and data compiled therefrom, shall be kept available by it, and shall be furnished on request to the department of labor and industries for its own use.

"Within sixty days after the termination of the disability of the injured employee, the insurer shall file with the division a statement showing the total payments made or to be made for compensation and for medical services for such injured employee.

"This section shall apply also to the head of each employing board, commission and department of the commonwealth and of the several counties, cities, towns and districts subject to section sixty-nine, and copies of the reports hereby required shall likewise be furnished by such employing head to the appropriate retirement board, if any, and to the agent referred to in section seventy-five or the insurer, if any."

MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Michigan Statutes Annotated, Section 17.431. Occupational disease; contents. "On and after the effective date of this enactment every physician, hospital superintendent, or clinic registrar having knowledge of a case of occupational disease shall within ten (10) days report the same to the state department of health on a form provided by the state department of health, giving the name and address of the patient, the name and business address of the employer or employers, the business of the employer, the place of the patient's employment, the length of time of his employment in the place where he became ill, the nature of the disease, and any other information required by the state department of health. All such reports and all records and data of the state department of health pertaining to such diseases are hereby declared not to be public records. The department of labor and industry shall have access to any such record in any case where any complaint or suit shall have been brought before it."

Section 17.431 (1). Same; definition. "Sec. 1a. An occupational disease, for the purpose of this statute, is an illness of the body which has the following characteristics:

"1. It arises out of and in the course of the patient's occupation.

"2. It is caused by a frequently repeated or a continuous exposure to a substance or to a specific industrial practice which is hazardous and which has continued over an extended period of time.

"3. It presents symptoms characteristic of an occupational disease which is known to have resulted in other cases from the same type of specific exposure.

"4. It is not the result of ordinary wear and tear of industrial occupation or the general effect of employment or the kind of illness that results from contacts or activities in life outside of the patient's occupational pursuits."

Section 17.431 (2). Same; report blanks. "Sec. 1b. The state commissioner of health is hereby authorized and directed to design and provide suitable blanks for reporting occupational disease, and appropriate instructions for their use, and to furnish them freely to registered physicians, to medical clinics, hospitals and industrial plants."

Section 17.431 (3). Investigation of reports. "Sec. 1c. Whenever the state commissioner of health receives a report as provided by section one or has reliable notice that there is within the

Michigan - Continued

state a case of occupational disease, he may cause an investigation to be made to determine the authenticity of the report and the cause of the disease."

Section 17.431 (4). Statistical summaries. "Sec. 1d. Once each year and at such times as is deemed appropriate, the state department of health shall compile statistical summaries of all occupational diseases reported and accepted as covering true occupational diseases, together with the type of employment leading to the occurrence of such diseases. The state department of health shall disseminate to all employers of this state instruction and information deemed proper and expedient to prevent the occurrence of occupational diseases."

Section 17.432. Reports; failure to make, falsification, penalty. "Sec. 2. Any physician, hospital superintendent, or registrar in charge of hospital or clinic records who shall fail to make any report required by the preceding section, or who shall wilfully make any false statement in such report, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty (50) dollars."

Section 17.433. Violations of act, prosecution. "Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the state department of health and of the prosecuting attorney of the county where any one violating the provisions of this act may reside, to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act which shall come to their knowledge."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

Michigan Statutes Annotated, Section 17,237 (805). Employers' records and reports concerning injuries. "Every employer who is subject to this act shall keep a record of all injuries causing death or disability of any employee arising out of and in the course of the employment, which record shall give the name, address, age, wages of the deceased or disabled employee, the time and cause of the accident, the nature and extent of the injury and disability, and such other information as the director may reasonably require. Reports based upon such record shall be furnished to the bureau at such times and in such manner as the director may reasonably require."

Administrative Rules

R 408.31. Rule 1. Reports.

Injury and disease.

"Employers must report immediately to the department on form 100 all injuries, including diseases, which arise out of and in the course

Michigan - Continued

the employment and result in: (a) An aggregate of 7 or more days of disability not including Sundays or the day of injury; (b) Death; (c) Specific losses. A copy of the report shall be given immediately to the injured employee.

Death.

In case of death also file immediately an additional report on form 106."

Publications

(1) Annual Report - Fiscal Year 1968-1969. Department of Labor, 300 East Michigan Avenue, Lansing 48933.

Activities of the Safety Education and Training Division include the conduct of work injury surveys in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Frequency and severity rates are given for major manufacturing industries.

Chapter dealing with activities of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation contains brief facts on claim load, compensable injuries processed, and other administrative data.

The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation (formerly the Workmen's Compensation Department) issued annual reports that contained detailed and comprehensive tabulations of compensable work injuries reported. The last one issued was for calendar year 1967. Occupational diseases were classified into two groups--"dermatitis" and "occupational and industrial disease," and accounted for 593 and 2,665 cases respectively of the 51,800 reports coded.

Work load statistics for Fiscal Year 1969

Injuries coded - 53,365  
Number of cases involving more than one week of disability processed (including re-opened cases) - 77,000  
Compensation payments - \$100 million (approximately)  
Medical benefits - \$ 50 million

(2) Michigan Work Injuries Cooperative Survey, 1968. Department of Labor, 300 East Michigan Avenue, Lansing 48933.

Presents frequency and severity rates for manufacturing industries. Survey was conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Minnesota Statutes Annotated, Section 144.34. Investigation and control of occupational diseases. "Any physician having under his professional care any person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, silica dust, carbon monoxide gas, wood alcohol, or mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax or from compressed-air illness or any other disease contracted as a result of the nature of the employment of such person shall within five days mail to the department of health a report stating the name, address, and occupation of such patient, the name, address, and business of his employer, the nature of the disease, and such other information as may reasonably be required by the department. The department shall prepare and furnish the physicians of this state suitable blanks for the reports herein required. No report made pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be admissible as evidence of the facts therein stated in any action at law or in any action under the workmen's compensation act against any employer of such diseased person. The department of health is authorized to investigate and to make recommendations for the elimination or prevention of occupational diseases which have been reported to it or which shall be reported to it, in accordance with the provisions of this section...." Rest of section deals with investigations.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Minnesota Statutes Annotated, Section 175.28. Report of accidents. "When any accident to an employee resulting in death or requiring the aid of a surgeon occurs in connection with any factory, mill, workshop, or any engineering work, the employer, superintendent, or agent in charge within ten days thereafter shall furnish the industrial\* commission with written notice thereof, stating as fully as possible the time and place of its occurrence, the name and residence of the person killed or injured, and in case of injury the place to which he has been removed."

Section 175.29. Scope of report. "It is hereby made the duty of every employer of labor engaged in industrial pursuits to make or cause to be made report of any accident to an employee which occurs in the course of his employment and which causes death or serious injury within 48 hours of the occurrence of such injury, and of all other accidents which occur to any of its, his, or their employees within the scope of their employment and of which the employer or his foreman has knowledge within 14 days after the occurrence of such accident, provided, that such injuries are sufficient to wholly or

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\* Wording does not reflect the 1967 reorganization of the Department of Labor and Industry, the abolishment of the Industrial Commission and the establishment of the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Minnesota - Continued

partially incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift, or turn on which the injury was incurred, which report shall be made in writing to the industrial\* commission, giving: (1) Name, age, sex, and occupation of injured person; (2) Date on which accident occurred and hour of day; (3) Whether person injured could speak English; (4) Occupation of employer; (5) Cause of injury; (6) Nature and extent of the injury and the probable length of disability; (7) Name and address of the attending surgeon; (8) Wages injured person was earning; (9) Length of time in service of employer and length of time at employment at which injured; (10) Dependents or nearest relatives in fatal cases, if known.

"Accidents required to be reported within 48 hours may be reported by telegram, telephone, or personal notice. The written report of such accident shall then be made within 14 days or at such time as the industrial commission shall designate. The industrial\* commission may require such supplementary reports on any accident as it deems necessary for the securing of the information required. When an accident has been reported which subsequently terminates fatally a supplementary report shall be filed with the commission by the employer within 48 hours after he receives knowledge of such death, stating that the injury has proved fatal."

Section 175.31. Failure to report. "The failure to make such reports or file such copies of settlements or releases on the part of any person, copartnership, or corporation required to make or file the same within the time specified is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor."

Section 175.32. Report not admissible in evidence. "No report so required to be made, nor any part thereof, shall be admitted in evidence or referred to at the trial of any action or in any judicial proceedings, except prosecutions for the violation of sections 175.29 to 175.32.

"No such report nor any part thereof, nor any copy of the same nor any part thereof, shall be open to the public, nor shall any of the contents thereof be disclosed in any manner by any official or clerk or other employee of the state having access thereto, but the same may be used for state investigations and statistics only. Any such disclosure is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor and punishable as such."

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\* See footnote on page 92.

Minnesota - Continued

Section 175.33. Physicians to report certain cases of poison to the industrial\* commission. "Every physician attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed air illness, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall send to the industrial\* commission a notice stating the name and full postal address and place of employment of the patient and the disease from which, in the opinion of the physician, the patient is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the industrial\* commission and which may be ascertained by the physician in the course of his duties."

Section 175.34. Failure to report. "If any physician, when required by section 175.33 to send a notice, fails forthwith to send the same, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, punished by a fine not exceeding \$10.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding ten days."

Section 175.35. Enforcement. "It shall be the duty of the industrial\* commission to enforce the provisions of sections 175.33 and 175.34 and it may call upon the state and local boards of health for assistance."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Section 176.231. Report of death or injury to commission.  
"Subdivision 1. Time limitation. Where death or serious injury occurs to an employe during the course of employment, the employer shall report the same to the commission within 48 hours after its occurrence. Where any other injury occurs which wholly or partly incapacitates the employe from performing labor or service for longer than the remainder of the day or shift during which the injury occurred, the employer shall report the injury to the commission within 7 days from its occurrence. Where an injury has once been reported but subsequently death ensues, the employer shall report the death to the commission within 48 hours after he receives notice of such fact.

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\* See footnote on page 92.

Minnesota - Continued

"Subdivision 2. Initial report, written report. Where subdivision 1 requires an injury to be reported within 48 hours, the employer may make his initial report by telephone, telegraph, or personal notice, and file a written report of the injury within 7 days from its occurrence or within such time as the commission designates. All written reports of injuries shall be in duplicate.

"Subdivision 3. Physicians or surgeons to report injuries. Where a physician or surgeon has examined, treated, or has special knowledge of an injury to an employe which may be compensable under this chapter, he shall report to the commission all facts relating to the nature and extent of the injury and disability within 10 days after he has received a written request for such information from the commission.

"Subdivision 4. Supplementary reports. The commission may require the filing of such supplementary reports of accidents as it deems necessary to provide information required by law.

"Subdivision 5. Forms for reports. The commission shall prescribe forms for use in making the reports required by this section. The form which the employer submits with reference to an accident shall include a declaration by the employer that he will pay the compensation the law requires. The form shall also include a statement in which the employer admits liability for compensation in the particular case which is the subject of the report. Where the employer does in fact admit liability, he shall sign this statement.

"Subdivision 6. Industrial\* commission, duty to keep informed. The commission shall keep fully informed of the nature and extent of all injuries compensable under this chapter, their resultant disabilities, and the rights of employes to compensation. Where a physician or surgeon has examined, treated, or has special knowledge relating to an injury which may be compensable under this chapter, the commission shall request in writing a report from such person of the attendant facts.

"Subdivision 7. Medical reports. If requested by the commission, an employer, insurer, or employe shall file with the commission the original or a verified copy of any medical report in his possession which bears upon the case.

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\* See footnote on page 92.

Minnesota - Continued

"Subdivision 8. No public inspection of reports. Subject to subdivision 9, a report or its copy which has been filed with the commission under this section is not available to public inspection. Any person who has access to such a report shall not disclose its contents to anyone in any manner.

"A person who unauthorizedly discloses a report or its contents to another is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Subdivision 9. Uses which may be made of reports. Reports filed with the commission under this section may be used in hearings held under this chapter, and for the purpose of state investigations and for statistics...."

"Subdivision 10. Failure to file required report, penalty. Where an employer, physician, or surgeon has failed to file with the commission any report required by this section in the manner and within the time limitations prescribed, he shall forfeit to the state \$50 for each such failure.

"The attorney general shall sue in a civil action to collect this penalty upon notification of the matter by the commission. The commission shall certify to the attorney general each failure to report immediately upon its occurrence.

"Penalties collected by the state under this subdivision shall be paid into the state treasury."

Minnesota - Continued

Publications

Biennial Report - July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1970. Department of Labor and Industry, State Office Building, St. Paul 55101.

Part IX contains the report of the Division of Workmen's Compensation. Administrative statistics include lost-time personal injury reports filed, cases closed and costs for the biennium, fatal and permanent total cases by age, sex, and nature of injury.

Statistics for biennial period ending June 30, 1970

Personal injury reports filed:

More than waiting period (3 days)-----	43,894
Less than waiting period -----	<u>33,535</u>
Total-----	77,429

Compensable cases closed-----	35,502
Costs - Compensation-----	\$49,065,996
Medical-----	<u>22,113,353</u>
Total-----	\$71,179,349

Occupational disease cases closed account for 18 of the 299 fatal and permanent total cases. Costs amount to \$351,277.

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Rules and Regulations Governing Reportable Diseases, Section II. Lists reportable diseases.

Class 4. Lists dermatitis, occupational pneumoconiosis, poisonings (specific causes), and radiation disease.

Section 24. Occupational Diseases. "(a) Whenever the local health officer shall know of a case of occupational disease or injury, such as those named in Section II, he shall conduct a thorough investigation of the circumstances and report the results to the Mississippi State Board of Health.

"(b) The Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Mississippi State Board of Health shall, through investigation, consultation and cooperation with the local health officer and physician, make recommendations to the local health officer for the elimination of existing hazards."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Mississippi Code Annotated, Section 25-6998-33. Record of Injury or death. "Every employer shall keep a record in respect of any injury to an employee. Such record shall contain such information of disability, or death in respect of such injury as the commission may by regulation require, and shall be available to inspection by the commission or by any state authority at such times and under such conditions as the commission may by regulation prescribe."

Section 25-6998-34. Reports of Injuries. "(a) Within ten days after the fatal termination of any injury, the employer shall make a brief report of such occurrence to the commission by telegraph or by letter. Within ten (10) days after the occurrence of an injury which shall cause a loss of time beyond the day or working shift on which the injury occurred, a report thereof shall be made in writing by the employer to the commission, upon a form approved by the commission for that purpose, setting forth (1) the name, address, and business of the employer; (2) the name, address, and occupation of the employee; (3) the cause and nature of the injury or death; (4) the year, month, day and hour when and the particular locality where the injury or death occurred; and (5) such other information as the commission may require....

Mississippi - Continued

"(d) Whenever an employer fails or refuses to file any report required of him by this section, the commission may in its discretion add a penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to all or any awards which may be made as a result of the unreported injury."

Rules and Regulations

B. Procedural

Rule 1. Reporting Injuries or Deaths. "Employers shall report all on-the-job deaths of their employees to the Mississippi Workmen's Compensation Commission within ten days, as provided for in Section 28 (25-6998-34) of the Mississippi Workmen's Compensation Act, and on forms prescribed by the Commission. Injuries causing loss of time in excess of five days shall likewise be reported within the ten day period. All injuries other than deaths or those causing loss of time in excess of five days shall be reported monthly on forms prescribed by the Commission, briefly listing employee's name and address, employer's name and address, nature of injury, time lost, and amount of medical, if any. Unless the employee is caused to be absent from his work beyond one complete day or working shift, no report need be made except as to medical or surgical treatment. Self-insurers shall report directly to the Commission. Other employers shall report only through their carrier.

"As required by Section 27 (25-6998-33) of the Act, it will be the responsibility of the employer to keep a record of all injuries, regardless of their nature, which record will be available to the Commission upon request."

Publications

Probably none.

MISSOURI

DIVISION OF HEALTH

Vernon's Annotated Missouri Statutes, Section 292.340.

Physician to make report to division of health - penalty for failure.

"It is hereby made the duty of any licensed physician who shall make a physical examination of any employee under the provisions of section 292.330\*, to make within twenty-four hours a triplicate report thereof to the division of health of the department of public health and welfare of the state of Missouri upon blanks to be furnished by said division upon request, and if any such disease or illness is found, the physician shall so report, and if any such disease is found, the report shall state the name and address and business of such employer and the nature of the disease in precise and definite terms of all the diseases or illness with which the employee is afflicted and the probable extent and duration thereof, the name and business of employer, and the last place and length of employment; provided, that the failure of any such physician to receive blanks from the division of health for making such a report shall not excuse the physician from making the report as herein required. Any physician who shall fail to make a report as required by this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and in each case shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid unless otherwise discharged by due process of law."

Section 292.350. Duty of director of division of health. "The director of the division of health shall, immediately upon receipt of any report from any physician in accordance with the provisions of section 292.340, transmit a copy thereof to the director of the division of industrial inspection, and a copy to the superintendent of the factory in which the employee is supposed to have contracted his ailment."

DIVISION OF HEALTH

Regulations adopted by Missouri Division of Health in accordance with section 192.020 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri. Cases are reportable to local and district health officers.

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\* Refers to examinations of employees working in specified manufacturing industries with injurious exposures to toxic substances (Prevention of Occupational Diseases Law, Sections 292.300 to 292.450).

Missouri - Continued

Regulation 3. Reportable Diseases. "The following diseases and disabilities are hereby designated as dangerous to the public health and reportable in accordance with these regulations. The subheadings designated in the following list shall constitute an integral part of the name of the reportable disease. The underlined diseases are to be reported by number of cases and those not underlined are to be reported as individual cases."

Group 2. Occupational Diseases.

Air Pressure, High and Low  
Cold, Excessive  
Conjunctivitis and Ophthalmia,  
Occupational  
Dermatitis, Occupational  
Heat, Excessive  
Neoplasm, Malignant, Occupational  
Pneumoconiosis, Occupational, Due  
to Silica and Silicates  
Pneumoconiosis and Pulmonary  
Fibrosis of other Occupational  
Origin

Poisoning By:  
Alcohol  
Arsenic and Antimony, and their  
Compounds

Poisoning By: (Continued)  
Carbon Monoxide Gas  
Corrosive Aromatics, Acids,  
and Caustic Alkalies  
Cyanide Gas  
Fluorides  
Industrial Solvents  
Lead and its Compounds  
Mercury and its Compounds  
Petroleum Products  
Other Gases and Vapors  
Other Solid and Liquid  
Substances  
Radiation

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - Division of  
Workmen's Compensation

Vernon's Annotated Missouri Statutes, Section 287.380.  
Employer to make reports to division - information not to be  
disclosed - failure to report, penalty. "1. Every employer in  
this state, whether he has accepted or rejected the provisions of  
this chapter, shall within ten days after knowledge of an accident  
resulting in personal injury to an employee, notify the division  
thereof, and shall, within one month, file with the division under  
such rules and regulations and in such form and detail as the  
division may require, a full and complete report of every injury  
or death to any employee for which the employer would be liable to  
furnish medical aid or compensation hereunder had he accepted this  
chapter, and every employer shall also furnish the division with  
such supplemental reports in regard thereto as the division shall  
require.

Missouri - Continued

"2. Every employer and his insurer, and every injured employee, his dependents and every person entitled to any rights hereunder, and every other person receiving from the division or the commission any blank reports with direction to fill out the same shall cause the same to be promptly returned to the division or the commission properly filled out and signed so as to answer fully and correctly to the best of his knowledge each question propounded therein and a good and sufficient reason shall be given for failure to answer any question.

"3. No information obtained under the provisions of this section shall be disclosed to persons other than the parties to compensation proceedings and their attorneys, except by order of the division or the commission, or at a hearing of compensation proceeding, but such information may be used by the division or the commission for statistical purposes.

"4. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section, or who knowingly makes a false report or statement in writing to the division or the commission, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment."

Division of Industrial Inspection

Section 292.190. All accidents to be reported. "All accidents in manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or other establishments or places within this state where labor is employed which prevents the injured person or persons from returning to work within four days after the injury, or which results in death, shall be reported by the person in charge of such establishment or place to the director of the division of industrial inspection or to one of the assistant or deputy inspectors provided for by law, and also to the city or county physician, when there be such an officer, which notice may be given by mail."

Publications

(1) Forty-Second Annual Report (1969). Division of Workmen's Compensation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1904 Missouri Boulevard, Jefferson City 65101.

Missouri - Continued

Publications (Continued)

Presents statistics on number of injuries reported, number and costs of accidents and occupational diseases compensated by disability and sex.

1968 Statistics

Number of all accidental injuries and occupational diseases-----	99,445
Compensation and medical costs-----	\$19,255,486
Number of occupational diseases-----	1,003
Compensation and medical costs-----	\$65,150

Note: The number of injuries and occupational diseases includes all cases where any medical costs were incurred.

(2) Industrial Accident Report - Second Quarter 1969. Division of Industrial Inspection, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Broadway State Office Building, Jefferson 65101.

Presents analyses of potential compensable injuries (incurring loss of more than three days from work) by the various accident factors (Z16.2) for the second quarter, 1969 and also for first six months, 1969. The number of potential compensable injuries reported for first six months of 1969 is 8,097. A few categories of occupational diseases can be identified in the nature of injury table.

MONTANA

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Revised Codes of Montana 1947 Annotated, as Amended, Section 69-4204. Duty of physicians and others to report occupational disease case - reports private records. "(1) Before the eleventh day after discovery, every physician, person in charge of a hospital or clinic, or state employee shall report an occupational disease to the department. The report shall be on forms prescribed by the department and include: (a) name and address of the diseased person; (b) name and business address of the employer; (c) business of the employer; (d) place of the person's employment; (e) length of time the person was employed at the place where he became ill; (f) nature of the disease; and (g) other information required by the department.

"(2) Reports made under this section are neither public records nor open to public inspection. They are not admissible as evidence in any legal action or at a hearing under workmen's compensation laws of this state."

Section 69-4205. Penalty. "(1) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if he: (a) does not make a report required by this chapter; (b) does not comply with a rule adopted by the state board; (c) does not comply with an order approved by the state board; (d) willfully makes a false statement in a report.

"(2) On conviction, he shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500)."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

Revised Codes of Montana 1947 Annotated, as Amended, Section 92-808. Employers and insurers required to file reports of accidents. "Every employer of labor and every insurer is hereby required to file with the board, under such rules and regulations as the board may, from time to time make, a full and complete record of every accident to an employee arising out of or in the course of his employment and resulting in loss of life or injury to such person. Such reports shall be furnished to the board in such form and such detail as the board shall from time to time prescribe, and shall make specific answers to all questions required by the board under its rules and regulations, except, in case he is unable to answer any such questions, a good and sufficient reason shall be given for such failure."

Montana - Continued

Section 92-809. Confidential information used, how. "No information furnished to the board by an employer or an insurer shall be open to public inspection, or made public except on order of the board, or by the board or a member of the board, in the course of a hearing or proceeding. Any officer or employee of the board who, in violation of the provisions of this section, divulges any information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Publications

Work Injuries in Montana, July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969. This is the 54th annual report of the Industrial Accident Board, 715 Front Street, Helena 59601.

Contains summaries of claims load and activities of the Board according to the three compensation enrollment plans, and statistical tabulations of reported disabling and nondisabling injuries by the various accident factors (Z16.2).

Statistics for FY 1969

Claims filed (all plans)-----	4,472
Compensation benefits paid-----	\$6,145,481
Hospital, medical and burial benefits paid-----	\$2,908,515

Work injuries reported by employers:

Disabling-----	6,661
Nondisabling-----	15,826
Undetermined-----	<u>708</u>
Total-----	23,195

Occupational diseases reported under the Occupational Disease Act: lead poisoning, 65 cases; silicosis, 3 cases; and dermatitis, 1 case. (Report contains no information on the Silicosis Benefit Program which the Board also administers.)

NEBRASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, as Reissued, Section 48-421. Accidents; reports; contents. "Every person operating a plant where machinery is used, shall report in writing to the Department of Labor all fatal accidents within forty-eight hours after their occurrence, and all other accidents within two weeks after their occurrence. Such report shall state fully the cause of the accidents, the nature and extent of the injuries, and the probable loss of time which will result therefrom."

Section 48-424. Violations; penalty. "Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 48-401 to 48-423 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COURT

Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, as Reissued, Section 48-144. Accidents and settlements; reports; death of alien employee; notice to consul. "Reports of accidents and settlements shall be made in form and manner prescribed and directed by the compensation court. Such reports, if filed by an insurance company on behalf of an employer, shall be deemed to have been filed by the employer...."

Publications

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report - (FY 1970). Nebraska Workmen's Compensation Court, State House, Lincoln 68509.

Contains detailed analysis of "accidents" reported by cause, industry, sex, body location, compensation and medical costs. Occupational diseases and fatal accidents are tabulated separately.

Statistics for FY 1970

Total number of "accidents" reported-----	50,219
Occupational diseases reported-----	1,449
Costs of all "accidents":	
Compensation-----	\$5,344,880
Medical-----	\$2,218,973
Hospital-----	\$2,753,461
Total-----	\$10,317,314

Nebraska - Continued

Publications (Continued)

Occupational diseases (included in above):

Compensation-----	\$69,314
Medical-----	33,405
Hospital-----	<u>27,761</u>
Total-----	\$130,480

Note: Reportable injury is not defined, but it can be assumed that totals include both disabling and nondisabling injuries. Actual number of claims compensated (other than medical only) not identifiable.

NEVADA

NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nevada Revised Statutes, Section 616.345. Employers and physicians to file reports of employees' injuries. "1. Every employer within the provisions of this chapter (Industrial Insurance and Occupational Diseases Act), and every physician and surgeon who attends an injured employee within the provisions of this chapter, shall file with the commission, under rules and regulations as the commission may from time to time make, a full and complete report of every known injury to an employee arising out of and in the course of his employment and resulting in loss of life or injury to the person.

"2. Reports shall be furnished to the commission in form and detail as the commission may from time to time prescribe, and shall contain special answers to all questions required by the commission under its rules and regulations."

Section 617.360. Physician's certificate to support claim. "1. The application or claim provided for in NRS 617.350 shall be supported by a physician's certificate setting forth a full and complete report of the occupational disease for which compensation is claimed.

"2. Every physician or surgeon who attends an employee within the provisions of this chapter, subject to the rules and regulations in chapter 616 of NRS, is required to file such certificate with the commission."

Publications

Report of the Nevada Industrial Commission, For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1967 and 1968. Nevada Industrial Commission, Carson City 98701.

Essentially a financial report.

Industrial accidents reported in FY 1968 totalled 23,259.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

New Hampshire Statutes Annotated, Section 140:1. Report. "Every physician in this state, attending a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood-alcohol, mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other ailment or disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall, within forty-eight hours, send to the department of health and welfare, division of public health services, a report stating the name, address and occupation of the patient, the name, address and business of the employer, the nature of the disease and such other information as may be reasonably required by the department of health and welfare, division of public health services. Posting the report within the time required in a stamped envelope addressed to the office of the department of health and welfare, division of public health services, shall be a compliance with this section."

Section 140:2. Blanks for Reports. "The division of public health services shall determine the form and contents of blanks for such reports, and shall prepare and furnish the same free of cost to physicians. The reports shall be on or in conformity with such blanks."

Section 140:3. Reports, Not Evidence. "Reports made under this chapter shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action arising out of the disease therein reported."

Section 140:4. Copy of Reports to Commissioner of Labor. "It shall be the duty of the division of public health services to transmit a copy of all such reports of occupational disease to the commissioner of labor."

Section 140:5. Penalty for Failure to Report. "Any physician who neglects or refuses to report as herein required shall be liable to the state for a penalty of five dollars for each offense, recoverable by civil action by the department of health and welfare, division of public health services."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Revised Statutes Annotated, Section 281:46. Accident Reports by Employers. "Every employer subject to this chapter (Workmen's Compensation Law) shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, sustained by his employees in the course of their

New Hampshire - Continued

employment, and shall report or cause to be reported such an injury to said labor commissioner, in writing, upon blanks to be procured from said labor commissioner for such purpose, within forty-eight hours after knowledge of the occurrence of such an injury. At the termination of the disability of such injured employee, such employer shall make a final report upon blanks to be procured as herein provided;.... An employer who wilfully refuses or neglects to make a report required by this section shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars. Within sixty days after the termination of disability, each employer, or other party liable to pay the compensation provided for by this chapter, shall file with said labor commissioner a statement showing the total payments made for compensation and for medical and hospital services of said injured employee."

Publications

Thirty-Seventh Biennial Report (Fiscal Years 1967-68). Department of Labor, Concord 03301.

Contains summary of number of lost-time accidental injuries reported to the Workmen's Compensation Division, classified briefly by age, body part, nature, accident type, and source of injury.

1968--"Accidents" reported totalled	36,648
Lost-time accidental injuries totalled	4,654

Occupational diseases not identifiable.

NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY - Division of Workmen's Compensation

New Jersey Statutes Annotated, Section 34:15-96. Reports of accident. "Every employer carrying insurance as required by article 5 of this chapter (section 34:15-70 et seq.) shall make report in accordance with the terms of his insurance policy upon the happening of any accident or the occurrence of any compensable occupational disease in his establishment. Such report shall be prepared in triplicate upon a form, designated as 'first notice of accident,' to be furnished by the insurance carrier. One copy shall be sent to the department of labor, one copy to the insurance carrier, and one copy shall be kept on file by the employer. A supplemental report shall be prepared on a form designated as 'supplemental report,' and sent in like manner at the expiration of the waiting period prescribed by section 34:15-14 of this title. If, however, the employee is able to resume work before the expiration of the waiting period, the supplemental report shall be sent immediately upon his return. Thereafter the employer shall promptly furnish the carrier the information demanded and necessary to enable it to carry out the intent of this chapter. These reports on the first notice and supplemental forms, filed with the state, must be signed by the employer and mailed by him directly to the workmen's compensation bureau, as a check on the operations of the insurance company."

Section 34:15-97. Report by employer not carrying insurance. "An employer not carrying compensation insurance shall make report of any accident or compensable occupational disease causing a disability extending beyond the waiting period or causing any permanent injury. The report shall be prepared and sent immediately upon the employer's having knowledge of the disability or injury named above, and shall be made out in duplicate upon forms to be secured from the workmen's compensation bureau. One copy shall be mailed to the bureau and one copy kept on file by the employer. Within three weeks after the accident, or the obtaining of knowledge of compensable occupational disease, the employer operating under article 2 of this chapter (section 34:15-7 et seq.), shall send to the bureau a second report...."

Section 34:15-98. Report by insurance carrier. "Every insurance carrier writing workmen's compensation insurance in this state shall make report of accident, or compensable occupational disease, as follows: Immediately upon receiving knowledge of an accident to an employee, or the contracting of a compensable occupational disease, causing a disability extending beyond the waiting period or causing any permanent injury, the company insuring the employer of such employee, shall at once make report to the workmen's compensation bureau on a form prescribed by the bureau. Within three weeks after the carrier has learned of the accident or

New Jersey - Continued

the contraction of such disease, such carrier shall send to the bureau a second report containing a statement of wages and an agreement to care for the case according to the terms of the compensation law. This report shall be signed by the employee as provided thereon and by the employer or insurance carrier. Immediately upon the carrier's learning that the employee has recovered so as to be able to resume work, the carrier shall prepare a final report, and take the steps necessary to have it signed by the employee, as provided thereon...."

Section 34:15-99. Report not public. "The first reports of accidents filed with the workmen's compensation bureau, shall not be made public, and shall not be open to inspection unless, in the opinion of the commissioner of labor, some public interest shall so require, and such reports shall not be used as evidence against any employer in any suit or action at law brought by an employee for the recovery of damages."

Section 34:15-100. Medical reports. "As a part of the necessary medical service required by the compensation law, the employer or insurance carrier shall, when directed so to do, file with the workmen's compensation bureau copies of such medical certificates or reports as it may have on file."

Section 34:15-101. Penalty for noncompliance. "Every employer, insurer or other person failing to comply with the terms of this article shall, for each offense, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, the amount thereof to be determined by and paid to the commissioner of labor. Upon refusal to pay such fine, the same shall be recovered in an action at law by the commissioner of labor in the name of the state of New Jersey."

New Jersey - Continued

Publications

(1) Annual Report - 1968. Division of Workmen's Compensation, New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, P. O. Box V, Trenton 08625.

Contains gross data on cases compensated and costs. Occupational disease data limited to number of compensated occupational diseases.

1968 Statistics

Compensation cases awarded benefits----- 67,449  
Costs----- \$90,307,218

Compensated occupational diseases totalled----- 2,147

All reported accidents totalled----- 251,001

(2) Work Injuries in New Jersey Industries, 1966. Bureau of Engineering and Safety, Department of Labor and Industry.

Frequency and severity rates in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Survey conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data are available for 1967 and 1968.

NEW MEXICO

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO

Regulations

"The amended regulations governing the reporting of notifiable diseases and accidents, which will go into effect on January 1, 1960 are as follows:

"Section 1. The following named diseases and disabilities are hereby declared to be notifiable, and every physician treating or examining any person suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from any of these diseases, shall report such case as provided for below:

Group II - Occupational Diseases and Injuries

"Cases falling in the following classifications shall be reported to the local County Health Department on special report forms provided by the New Mexico Department of Public Health.

"A. Disease conditions due to dusts, fumes, gases, vapors, and mists (or to the original liquid or solid materials). Examples: Lead poisoning, silicosis, carbon monoxide poisoning, carbon tetrachloride poisoning or pesticide poisoning.

"B. Disease conditions due to physical agents (non-mechanical). Examples: Ionizing radiation diseases, heat exhaustion, caisson disease, impaired hearing due to noise, or tenosynovitis (non-infectious, non-traumatic).

"C. Dermatoses of occupational origin. Examples: Occupational dermatoses due to mechanical, physical, chemical, or biological agents.

"D. Tumors of occupational origin. Examples: Epitheliomatous cancer (or ulcers) of skin, from pitch or tar bitumen, aniline tumor of bladder or osteogenic sarcoma from radio-activity.

"E. Any other disease, disability or injury contracted as a result of the nature of a person's employment.

"Provided, that the State Director of Public Health may from time to time in his discretion declare additional diseases notifiable and subject to the provisions of these regulations.

"Section 2. Physicians, when reporting cases of the diseases listed above... and in Group II, shall give at the time of reporting the name of the patient, his address, age, sex, and the date of onset

New Mexico - Continued

of the illness.... Physicians reporting cases of the diseases listed in Group II (Occupational Diseases) shall also give wherever possible the name and address of the employer of the patient."

NEW MEXICO LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 59-10-27. Employer's accident reports to labor commissioner. "It shall be the duty of every employer of labor in this state subject to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (59-10-1 to 59-10-37) to make written report to the labor commissioner of all compensable accidental injuries which may occur to any of his employees during the course of their employment. Such reports shall be made within ten (10) days after such accidental injury upon forms to be furnished by the labor commissioner and shall contain such information concerning such accident or injury as may be required by the labor commissioner."

Section 59-10-28. Effect of failure to file report. "No claim for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act (59-10-1 to 59-10-37), as it now provides or as it may hereafter be amended, shall be barred prior to the filing of such report or within thirty (30) days thereafter, Provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to shorten the time now provided for filing such claims with the district court."

Section 59-10-29. Notice to labor commissioner of date of payment.

Section 59-10-30. Penalty for failure to file report. "Failure to file any of the reports mentioned in the three preceding sections (59-10-27 to 59-10-29) or to give such information to the labor commissioner as may be required by this act (59-10-1 to 59-10-37) within the time above prescribed shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for violation of the provisions of this act."

Section 59-11-39. Require reports to be filed with labor commissioner. "It shall be the duty of every employer of labor in this state subject to the provisions of the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law (59-11-1 to 59-11-42) to make written report to the labor commissioner of all claims for disablement which may be filed by any of his employees during the course of their employment. Such reports shall be made within ten (10) days after the employer has received notice from the employee of the disablement and upon forms to be furnished by the labor commissioner."

New Mexico - Continued

Section 59-11-40. Notice to labor commissioner of date of payment.

Section 59-11-41. Penalty for failure to file report. "Failure to file any of the reports mentioned in the two preceding sections (59-11-39, 59-11-40) or to give such information to the labor commissioner as may be required by this act (59-11-1 to 59-11-42) within the time above prescribed shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00)."

Publications

Annual Report, FY 1969. State Labor and Industrial Commission, 137 East De Vargas Street, Santa Fe 87501.

Section dealing with report of the Workmen's Compensation Division contains tabulations of 17,116 reported injuries, by industry, cause and type of injuries. Of this number 11,058 were classified as noncompensable "as it did not appear from the report filed that the employee was entitled to weekly compensation." Occupational diseases reported totalled 294 and were classified by several nature categories.

NEW YORK

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York, Section 110. Record and report of injuries by employers. "Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within ten days after the occurrence of an accident resulting in personal injury, which shall cause a loss of time from regular duties beyond the working day or shift on which the accident occurred, or which shall require medical treatment beyond ordinary first aid or more than two treatments by a physician or person rendering first aid, a report thereof shall be made in writing by the employer to the chairman of the workmen's compensation board upon blanks to be procured from the chairman for that purpose.... An employer shall furnish a report of any other accident resulting in an injury received by an employee in the course of his employment or an occupational disease incurred by an employee in the course of his employment whenever directed by the chairman. With the approval of the chairman an employer may report upon a single report form, in such detail as may be required by the chairman, all injuries to his employees within any calendar month which have caused either no loss of time or in which the employees have returned to their regular employment at their regular wages after not more than three days if there is no evidence of further disability and there is no indication for further treatment. Every such other employer shall submit to the chairman his application upon a form approved by the chairman, and shall set forth such information as shall be required as to the facilities maintained by him for the care and treatment of employees, shall set forth the manner of keeping records of all injuries, and shall agree promptly to submit full and complete information as to any such case that shall require further treatment or that may be requested by the chairman. An employer who refuses or neglects to make a report as required by this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars."

New York - Continued

Publications

(1) Compensated Cases Closed - 1967. Issued annually by Workmen's Compensation Board, 50 Park Place, New York, New York 10007.

Contains comprehensive analysis of compensated work injuries closed in 1967 by industry, disability, costs, and other related accident factors (Z16.2). Two tables present data on number and costs, and extent of disability by nature, for occupational disease cases.

Statistics 1967

Statistics 1968 (Report in press)<sup>1/</sup>

Compensated cases closed - 123,293	(No data)
Compensation benefits awarded - \$165,636,542 (Does not include medical costs)	(No data)
Occupational disease cases closed - 2,013 (2% of total)	1,902
Compensation benefits - \$6,647,694 (4% of total)	\$6,514,837

(2) a. Work Injuries in New York State Agriculture. Publication No. B-173, April 1969. Issued by Division of Research and Statistics, State Department of Labor, 80 Centre Street, New York 10013.

Contains a comprehensive analysis of compensated cases closed in 1960-1966 in the agricultural industry. Some data on occupational diseases.

b. Injury Rates in Factories - New York State, 1967. Also issued by the Division of Research and Statistics, State Department of Labor. Survey conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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<sup>1/</sup> Data for occupational diseases were obtained by correspondence.

NORTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

General Statutes of North Carolina, Section 97-92. Employer's record and report of accidents; records of Commission not open to public; supplementary report upon termination of disability; penalty for refusal to make report; when insurance carrier liable. "(a)

Every employer shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment on blanks approved by the Commission. Within five days after the occurrence and knowledge thereof as provided in 97-22 of an injury to an employee, causing his absence from work for more than one day, a report thereof shall be made in writing and mailed to the Industrial Commission on blanks to be procured from the Commission for this purpose.

"(b) The records of the Commission, in so far as they refer to accidents, injuries, and settlements shall not be open to the public, but only to the parties satisfying the Commission of their interest in such records and the right to inspect them....

"(e) Any employer who refuses or neglects to make the report required by this section shall be liable for a penalty of not less than five dollars and not more than twenty-five dollars for each refusal or neglect. The fine herein provided may be assessed by the Commission in an open hearing, with the right of review and appeal as in other cases. In the event the employer has transmitted the report to the insurance carrier for transmission by such insurance carrier to the Industrial Commission, the insurance carrier willfully neglecting or failing to transmit the report shall be liable for the said penalty."

Section 97-81. Blank forms and literature; statistics;....

"...(b) The Commission shall tabulate the accident reports received from employers in accordance with section 97-92 and shall publish the same in the annual report of the Commission and as often as it may deem advisable, in such detailed or aggregate form as it may deem best. The name of the employer or employee shall not appear in such publications, and the employers' reports shall be private records of the Commission, and shall not be open for public inspection except for the inspection of the parties directly involved, and only to the extent of such interest. These reports shall not be used as evidence against any employer in any suit at law brought by any employee for the recovery of damages...."

North Carolina - Continued

Procedures

II. Record and Report of Accidents by Employer to Industrial Commission.

A. Employer or his insurance carrier must record and report to the Commission on the form prescribed all injuries causing disability or requiring medical care.

B. A copy of Form 28B must be sent to the employee and to the Commission upon the termination of either temporary total or permanent partial payments.

Publications

Biennial Report. North Carolina Industrial Commission, P. O. Box 1151, Raleigh 27602. (Latest issue obtained was for 1964-66.)

Contains data on number and costs of industrial injuries by industry group, agent and type of disability. Separate table on occupational diseases.

NORTH DAKOTA

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU

North Dakota Century Code, Annotated, Section 65-01-07. Employer Must Keep Record of Injuries to Employees; Reports Required; Contents; Penalty. "Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries fatal or otherwise received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within one week after the occurrence of an accident resulting in injury, report thereof shall be made in writing to the bureau upon blanks to be procured from the bureau for that purpose. Such report shall show: 1. The name and nature of the business of the employer; 2. The location of his establishment or place of work; 3. The name, address, and occupation of the injured employees; 4. The name, nature, and cause of injury; and 5. Such other information as may be required by the bureau.

"Any employer who refuses or neglects to make any report required under the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each offense."

Publication

Fourth Biennial Report, for the Biennium Ending June 30, 1970. North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck 58501.

Essentially a financial report. Contains one table giving data on number of claims awarded by type of disability and costs, classified by 12 general cause categories. No identifiable data for occupational diseases.

Number of claims "awarded" for biennium ending June 30, 1970 - 30,154 of which 24,416 were "medical only."

Benefit costs (compensation and medical) totalled \$523,293, of which \$71,222 consisted of medical benefits for "medical only" cases.

OHIO

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code, Section 3701.25. Occupational diseases; report of by physician to department of health. "Every physician attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax or from compressed air illness and such other occupational diseases and ailments as the department of health shall require to be reported, shall within forty-eight hours from the time of first attending such patient send to the director of health a report stating: (A) Name, address, and occupation of patient; (B) Name, address, and business of employer; (C) Nature of disease; (D) Such other information as may be reasonably required by the department.

"The reports required by this section shall be made on, or in conformity with, the standard schedule blanks provided for in section 3701.26 of the Revised Code. The mailing of the report, within the time required, in a stamped envelope addressed to the office of the director, shall be a compliance with this section.

"Such reports shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action arising out of the disease therein reported."

Section 3701.26. Blanks for report furnished. "The department of health shall prepare and furnish, free of cost, to the physicians included in section 3701.25 of the Revised Code, standard schedule blanks for the reports required under sections 3701.25 to 3701.27, inclusive, of the Revised Code. The form and contents of such blanks shall be determined by the department."

Section 3701.27. Transmittal of copy to inspection official. "The department of health shall transmit a copy of all reports of occupational disease, required to be filed by section 3701.25 of the Revised Code, to the chief of the division of workshops and factories."

Section 3701.99 (B). "(B) Whoever violates section 3701.25 of the Revised Code shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than ninety days, or both. No person shall be imprisoned under this division for a first offense and the prosecution shall always be as for a first offense unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense."

Ohio - Continued

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code, Section 4107.13. Accident report.

"(A) Every manufacturer of the state shall, within three days after the happening of any accident in his establishment resulting in death, or bodily injury of such a nature that the person injured does not return to his employment in said establishment within two or more days after the occurrence of the accident, forward by mail to the chief of the division of workshops and factories a report containing the following particulars in full: (1) Name and address of manufacturer (person, firm, or corporation);...

"(B) Such manufacturer shall, in all cases of death within six months after the accident, or in case the person injured returns to work in his establishment within six months after the accident, forward by mail to the chief, within five days after such death or such return to work, or in case of no death or return to work within six months, then within five days after the expiration of such six months, a supplemental report which shall contain the following particulars in full:...

"(C) As used in this section, 'manufacturer' includes a person who as owner, manager, lessee, assignee, receiver, contractor, or agent makes or causes to be made or deals in any kind of goods or merchandise or who controls or operates a street railway or laundering establishment, or who is engaged in the construction of buildings, bridges, or other structures, or in loading or unloading vessels or cars, moving heavy materials, or operating dangerous machinery, or engaged in the manufacture or use of explosives.

"(D) No person shall fail to comply with any requirement of this section."

Lead Establishments

Section 4125.09. Record and reports of medical examination. "Every physician making any examination of an employee under section 4125.08<sup>1/</sup> of the Revised Code and finding what he believes to be symptoms of lead poisoning shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the employer, a record of such examination containing the name and address of such employee, the particular work or process in which he is engaged, the date, place, and finding of such examination, and the directions given in each case by the physician. The record shall be

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to monthly medical examinations of workers exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions.

Ohio - Continued

open to inspection at all reasonable times by the division of workshops and factories and by the department of health.

"Within forty-eight hours after such examination and finding, the examining physician shall send a report thereof in duplicate, one copy to the division and one to the department. The report shall be open or in conformity with blanks to be prepared and furnished by the department... and shall state:..."

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code, Section 4123.28. Record of injuries and occupational diseases; report. "Every employer in this state shall keep a record of all injuries and occupational diseases, fatal or otherwise, received or contracted by his employees in the course of their employment and resulting in seven days or more of total disability. Within a week after the occurrence of such an injury or death therefrom, and in the event of occupational disease or death therefrom, within one week after the occurrence of or diagnosis of or death from said occupational disease or of a report to such employer of such occupational disease or death, a report thereof shall be made in writing to the industrial commission upon blanks to be procured from the commission for that purpose. Such report shall state the name and nature of the business of the employer, the location of his establishment or place of work, the name, address, nature and duration of occupation of the injured, disabled, or deceased employee and, the time, the nature, and the cause of injury, occupational disease, or death, and such other information as is required by the commission.

"The employer shall give a copy of each such report to the employee it concerns or his surviving dependents.

"No employer shall refuse or neglect to make any report required by this section."

Section 4123.71. Time for report of physician. "Every physician in this state attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from an occupational disease as defined in section 4123.68 of the Revised Code shall, within forty-eight hours from the time of making such diagnosis, send to the industrial commission a report stating:..."

"The reports shall be made on blanks to be furnished by the commission. The mailing of the report within the time stated, in a stamped envelope addressed to the office of the commission is a compliance with this section.

Ohio - Continued

"Reports made under this section shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action arising out of a disease therein reported.

"The commission shall, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of such report, send a copy thereof to the employer of the patient named in the report."

Section 4123.72. Failure to make report. "No physician practicing in this state shall neglect or refuse to make and transmit to the industrial commission the report provided for in section 4123.71 of the Revised Code. The industrial commission shall cause the penal provisions for a violation of this section to be enforced."

Publications

Ohio Industrial Safety Record, Issue No. 17. Division of Safety and Hygiene, Industrial Commission of Ohio, 700 West Third Avenue, Columbus 43212.

Presents accident frequency and severity rates for 1968 and previous years in the 40 categories of industry subject to the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Law, including charts, and a brief resume of activities of the Division of Safety and Hygiene.

OKLAHOMA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Oklahoma Statutes Annotated, Section 63-1-1501. Occupational diseases - Reports - Detection and prevention - Agreements. "(a) The State Board of Health shall design and provide suitable forms for reporting occupational diseases and illnesses, provide appropriate instructions for their use, and furnish them without charge to all licensed physicians. Such reports shall not be admissible in evidence in any court or in any proceedings before the State Industrial Court.

"(b) The State Board of Health shall designate by list, or generally define, those diseases or illnesses which should be reported and request all physicians of this State to cooperate in the reporting of such diseases.

"(c) The State Commissioner of Health shall utilize all available facilities, laboratory, equipment and personnel in a joint program with the State Commissioner of Labor, and industrial and employee organizations, to detect and prevent conditions leading to industrial diseases and occupational health hazards.

"(d) The State Commissioner of Health may enter into agreements with other agencies of this state for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, and securing uniformity of regulations pertaining to occupational diseases."

STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Oklahoma Statutes Annotated, Section 85-102. Employer's record of injuries - Report to Commission - Penalty for neglect. "Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within ten days or a reasonable time thereafter, after the occurrence of an accident resulting in personal injury a report thereof shall be made in writing by the employer to the Commission upon blanks to be procured from the Commission for that purpose. Such reports shall state the name and nature of the business of the employer, the location of his establishment or place of work, the name, address and occupation of the injured employee, the time, nature, and cause of the injury and such other information as may be required by the Commission. Any employer who refuses or neglects to make a report as required by this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred (\$500) dollars."

Oklahoma - Continued

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Oklahoma Statutes Annotated, Section 40-120. Injuries To Be Reported. "The person in charge of any factory, shall report in writing to the factory inspector all accidents or injuries sustained by any person therein, immediately after the time of the accident, stating as fully as possible the extent and cause of the injury and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other information relative thereto as may be required by the factory inspector, who may investigate the cause of such accident or injury and order such precautions to be taken as will in his judgment prevent the recurrency of similar accidents."

Section 40-417. Employer's annual report - Summary - Confidentiality. "(1) To assure the availability of accurate, timely statistical data concerning occupational health and safety in Oklahoma, all employers having one or more employees simultaneously employed shall submit annual reports, on a form and in a manner prescribed by the Commissioner, of all disabling work injuries as defined and in accordance with the 'standard method of recording and measuring work injury experience' (Z16.1, latest edition) of the American National Standards Institute. Reports shall not call for employees to be identified by name and shall include only those injuries arising from employment within the State of Oklahoma.

"(2) The Department may exempt from this requirement those classes of employers for whose operations adequate records of safety experience are already available or the Department may exempt any employer from this requirement when, in the judgment of the Commissioner, the submission of annual reports by such employer is not necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and would be an undue burden upon such employer because of size, the nature of its operation or other special circumstances.

"(3) The Department shall publish each year a detailed summary of the statistical data received from employers; and this summary shall be published within three (3) months after the due date of the annual employer report. A copy of such summary shall be available on request to each reporting establishment required to file reports of disabling work injuries and shall be made available to anyone having a legitimate interest in the subject matter of the report.

"(4) The statistical summary shall not be prepared, published or released in such a manner as to disclose information concerning any individual employer unless prior permission has been obtained from the employer in writing. The reports of each reporting establishment shall remain confidential and shall not be released or revealed to any individual, firm, corporation, association or to any branch or agency of federal, state or local government without prior permission of the reporting establishment."

OREGON

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Oregon Revised Statutes, Section 654.705. Report of accidents to Workmen's Compensation Board. "Every railroad, as defined in ORS 760.005, and every public utility, as defined in ORS 757.005, and every other employer, including receivers appointed by any court, who employs more than three persons at the same time or is subject to the Workmen's Compensation Law, shall report to the Workmen's Compensation Board all accidents happening to any person upon the premises of such railroad, public utility or employer. Such report shall be made within five days from the occurrence of such accident and shall state:

"(1) The time, place, cause and nature of the accident and injuries, the name, sex, age and particular relationship between the person injured and the person so reporting, and the probable duration of the injury resulting therefrom.

"(2) Whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the injured person's employment, or out of any relationship as passenger or patron of the railroad or public utility.

"(3) Any other matters which the Workmen's Compensation Board may prescribe by its rules and regulations."

Section 654.710. Preservation and use of reports. "(1) The Workmen's Compensation Board shall preserve reports made under ORS 654.705 as a public record available for the use of any other department or agency of the state government, and shall publish a summary thereof in its reports to the Governor.

"(2) No report required by ORS 654.705 shall be used as evidence or used for any purpose against the railroad, public utility or other employer in any suit or action for damages growing out of any matter mentioned in said report."

Section 654.990. Penalties. "... (6) Failure to make any report required by ORS 654.705 is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days or both...."

Section 656.431. Reports by direct responsibility employers. "All direct responsibility employers shall report to the board monthly, or at such other intervals as the board may require, accidental injuries and claim disposition and payments made by them under ORS 656.001 to 656.794 pursuant to regulations of the board."

PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated, Section 43-12. Accidents, report to Department of Labor and Industry. "Within fifteen days after the date of any injury received by an employee in the course of or resulting from his employment, and within forty-eight hours of the death of an employee occurring from an injury received in the course of or resulting from his employment, the employer, whether a person, firm, or corporation, or the Commonwealth, or any political subdivision thereof, shall make report of such injury or death directly to the Department of Labor and Industry. Such report shall be made in such form as the Department of Labor and Industry shall prescribe, and shall set forth the name, address, and nature of the business of the employer; name, address, sex, age, nationality, wage or salary, and occupation of the employee; date, day of week, hour, place, cause, and character of the injury or death, and in the case of an injury, the nature of the injury, and the duration of the disability, or probable disability, as far as the same can be ascertained. Such employer shall, also, upon request of the Department of Labor and Industry, make such further report as may reasonably be required by it."

Section 43-13. Penalty for failure to report. "Any person, firm, or corporation having knowledge of the occurrence of such personal injury or death to an employee, in the course of or resulting from his employment, who shall fail to make report as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or undergo imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Section 43-14. Reports of accidents not evidence. "Reports made in accordance with this act shall not be evidence against the employer in any proceeding, either under the Workmen's Compensation Law of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen or otherwise."

Section 43-15. No other reports required. "No employer who has made the report required by this act shall be required to make any other or further report of such injury or death to any other department of the government of the Commonwealth."

Section 43-16. Application of act. "This act shall not apply to casual employments; nor to injuries resulting in disability continuing less than the day shift or turn in which the injury was received."

Pennsylvania - Continued

Lead Manufacturing Establishments

Section 43-478. Record and reports of examinations. "Every physician making an examination, under section (43-477)<sup>1/</sup>, and finding what he believes to be symptoms of lead poisoning, shall enter...a record of such examination.... The record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the State Department of Labor and Industry and by the State Department of Health.

"Within forty-eight hours after such examination and finding the examining physician shall send a report thereof, in duplicate,--one copy to the State Department of Labor and Industry and one to the State Department of Health. The report shall be on, or in conformity with, blanks to be prepared and furnished by the State Department of Health, free of cost, to every employer included in section (43-473), and shall state: (a) name, occupation...and (d) such other information as may be reasonably required by the State Department of Health.

"The examining physician shall, also, within the said forty-eight hours, report such examination and finding to the employer; and after five days from such report the employer shall not continue the said employee in any work or process where he will be exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, included in section (43-473) of this act."

Section 43-479. Prescribes penalties for violations of the lead manufacturing provisions. Authorizes the Department of Labor and Industry to enforce the act and prosecute all violations.

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<sup>1/</sup> Requires monthly medical examinations of workers exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes or lead solutions, to ascertain if symptoms of lead poisoning appear in any employee.

Pennsylvania - Continued

Publications

(1) Compensable Work Injuries (1968). Issued annually by Bureau of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, 17120.

Contains comprehensive analysis of compensable work injuries, covering nature, industry, body part, agency, type of disability, age, and costs (216.2). Waiting period is 7 days.

Data on occupational diseases by "nature and substance" and industry are presented separately for fatal, and for temporary disability cases and include days lost and costs.

1968 Statistics

Work injury cases awarded----- 45,170  
Compensation benefits----- \$26,818,315

Occupational disease cases awarded----- 1,370  
Compensation benefits----- \$8,326,128

(Not included in totals for work injuries cases.  
Awards for silicosis and anthraco-silicosis accounted  
for 595 of the 604 fatal cases, and 589 of the 766  
non-fatal cases of occupational diseases.)

Medical and hospital costs for 10,767 temporary disability cases in selected industries amounted to \$3,222,613.

(2) Work Injuries (1968). Also issued annually by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Contains analysis of accidental injuries (exclusive of occupational diseases) reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation which results in death, permanent impairment, or loss of time beyond the day or shift of occurrence. Factors tabulated include industry, agency, type of vehicle, accident type, unsafe act or condition, body part, occupation, and disabling injury rates by industry group. Two additional tables containing data on "occupational disease and hazards" by industry group are presented separately.

During 1968, a total of 96,512 on-the-job injuries and 1,761 occupational diseases were reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

PUERTO RICO

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - State Insurance Fund

Laws of Puerto Rico Annotated, Section 11-14. Record and report of all accidents. "Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries whether serious or slight, received by his workmen or employees in the course of their employment, or of such diseases as are covered by law. Within five days after an accident occurs, the employer shall file a written report with the Manager of the Fund on blanks furnished by him. Said report shall state the name and the nature of the occupation of the workman or employee, the wages earned by him, the location of the establishment, and the name, age, sex, and occupation of the injured workman or employee; it shall state the date and hour of any accident causing the injury, the nature and cause of the injury, and any other information required.

"Employers refusing or neglecting to make the reports required by this section shall be punished by the part of the District Court of the residence of the employer, by a fine which shall not exceed one hundred (100) dollars.

"Every employer who intentionally and maliciously, unduly reports to the Manager of the State Fund a case of labor accident shall be liable for all expenses incurred by reason of said report; Provided, that every employer who reports as his an accident occurring to a workman or employee working for an employer who, in violation of law, is not insured shall be punished by the part of the Superior Court where the accident occurred, by a fine of not less than two hundred (200) dollars nor more than four thousand (4,000) dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than six (6) months nor more than two (2) years, or by both penalties, in the discretion of the court. Expenses as well as fines shall be enforced on the property of the employer."

RHODE ISLAND

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

General Laws of Rhode Island, Section 23-5-5. Occupational diseases - Contents and filing of reports. "Every physician in this state attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other ailment or disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall within forty-eight hours of such attendance send to the department of health a report stating: (a) Name, address and occupation of patient; (b) Name, address and business of employer; (c) Nature of disease; and (d) Such other information as may be reasonably required by the department of health.

"The reports herein required shall be on or in conformity with the standard schedule blanks hereinafter provided for. The posting of the report, within the time required, in a stamped envelope addressed to the office of the department of health, shall be a compliance with this section."

Section 23-5-6. Blanks for report of occupational disease. "The department of health shall prepare and furnish, free of cost to the physicians included in 23-5-5, standard schedule blanks for the reports required under said section. The form and contents of such blanks shall be determined by the department of health."

Section 23-5-7. Transmission of reports to industrial inspection division. "It shall furthermore be the duty of the department of health to transmit a copy of all such reports of occupational disease to the division of industrial inspection."

Section 23-5-8. Reports not evidence. "Reports made under 23-5-5 and 23-5-6 shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action arising out of the disease therein reported."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

General Laws of Rhode Island, Section 28-32-1. Reports required from employers. "Every employer who shall be or become subject to the provisions of chapters 29 to 38, inclusive, of this title (Workmen's Compensation Act) shall report in writing to the director of labor every personal injury sustained by an employee arising out of and in the course of his employment connected therewith and referable thereto, if such injury prove fatal or incapacitate the employee from earning full wages for a period of at least three (3) days, or requires medical services regardless of the period of

Rhode Island - Continued

incapacity. If such injury is immediately fatal, such report shall be made within forty-eight (48) hours after it occurs; if it prove fatal later, such report shall be made within forty-eight (48) hours after death shall occur and come to the knowledge of the employer, if such injury is not fatal, such report shall be made within ten (10) days after the injury, or if the incapacity is due to an occupational disease then within ten (10) days after such incapacity shall come to the knowledge of the employer. At the termination of the period of incapacity, regardless of its duration, a supplementary report, in writing, shall be made upon blanks supplied by the director of labor.

"Said blanks to be supplied by the director of labor shall be expanded to include an explanation, at least to the extent possible, of the cause of the injury, and the duplicate copy shall be made available to division of statistics and census of the department of labor."

Section 28-32-2. Penalty for failure to report. "Any such employer who refuses or neglects to make the reports required by the provisions of 28-32-1 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof may be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense."

Section 28-32-3. Other reports not required - Copies to division of industrial inspection. "No report of injuries to employees other than those required by chapters 29 to 38, inclusive, of this title shall be required by any other department or office of the state from employers to whom the provisions of said chapters apply, and copies of all such reports received by the director of labor in accordance with the requirements of said chapters shall be transmitted by him immediately to the division of industrial inspection."

Section 28-32-4. Use of reports as evidence. "No report required by chapters 29 to 38 inclusive, of this title shall be admitted in evidence or referred to at the trial of any action or in any judicial or administrative proceedings whatsoever, except in prosecutions for the violation of said chapters."

Section 28-32-5. Disclosure of contents of reports. "No such report, or part of copy thereof, shall be open to the public, or shall any of the contents thereof be disclosed in any manner, or be permitted to become known, by any officer or employee of the state or other person having access thereto, but the same shall be used for state investigation and statistics only, and such statistics shall in no way disclose the identity of the employer making the report." Provides for penalty for violation of this section, and if "offender be an officer or employee of the state, he shall be dismissed from the office and be ineligible thereafter of holding an office under the state for a period of one (1) year."

Rhode Island - Continued

Publications

Annual Report (FY 1969). Department of Labor, 235 Promenade Street, Providence 02908.

Section dealing with report of Division of Workmen's Compensation gives only the total number of injury reports as follows. Analyses have been discontinued in recent years.

Injury reports filed in FY 1969:

Medical expense only-----	19,253
Compensable cases-----	5,414
Supplementary-----	1,824
State Employees' Program-----	<u>881</u>
Total-----	27,372

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Rules and Regulations, Communicable Diseases, (Filed Secretary of State's Office, June 26, 1958)

Section 2. Physicians shall report cases of occupational diseases. "Each physician having knowledge of any person whom he believes to be suffering from any occupational disease shall report the diagnosis of the disease to the State Board of Health. The term occupational disease has reference to one which occurs with definite frequency and regularity in occupations where there is a specific exposure as the cause which operates to produce effects in the human body recognized clinically by the medical profession as pathological changes and effects produced by the specific exposure involved. The State Board of Health is authorized to investigate and to make recommendations for the elimination or prevention of occupational diseases which shall be reported in accordance with the provisions of this section. The State Board of Health is also authorized to study and provide advice in regard to conditions that may be suspected of causing occupational diseases, provided information obtained upon investigations made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any action of law to secure compensation for occupational diseases through common law."

Section 5. The notifiable diseases in South Carolina. "... Asbestosis, silicatosis, silicosis, cataract (glass workers), compressed air illness, dermatitis due to irritating oil, cutting compounds or lubricants, chemical dusts, paints, plastics, liquids, dyes, fumes, gases or vapors; lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, carbon monoxide poisoning or oxides of zinc, manganese and other metals; carbon tetrachloride and phosgene poisoning, poisoning by carbon disulphide, methanol, or volatile halogenated hydrocarbons; poisonings by benzol, or nitro- and amino-derivatives of benzol (dinitrobenzol, anilin, and others); chlorine poisoning, poisoning by sulphuric, hydrochloric or hydrofluoric acid; poisoning by volatile petroleum products; poisoning by refrigerants, ethyl bromide, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, nitrous gases, butyl alcohol, explosives, esters or aldehydes."

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962, Section 72-501. Records and reports of injuries. "Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by any of his employees in the course of their employment on blanks approved by the Commission."

South Carolina - Continued

Within ten days after the occurrence and knowledge thereof, as provided in 72-301\*, of an injury to an employee, causing his absence from work for more than seven days, a report thereof shall be made in writing and mailed to the Commission on blanks to be procured from the Commission for this purpose.

"Such report shall contain the name, nature and location of the business of the employer and the name, age, sex, wages and occupation of the injured employee and shall state the date and hour of the accident causing injury, the nature and cause of the injury and such other information as may be required by the Commission."

Section 72-502. Reports of termination or extension beyond sixty days of disability.

Section 72-503. Failure to make required reports. "Any employer who refuses or neglects to make the report required by this chapter shall be liable for a penalty of not less than five dollars and not more than twenty-five dollars for each refusal or neglect. The fine provided in this section may be assessed by the Commission in an open hearing, with the right of review and appeal as in other cases. In the event the employer has transmitted the report to an insurance carrier for transmission by such insurance carrier to the Commission, an insurance carrier wilfully neglecting or failing to transmit the report shall be liable for such penalty."

Section 72-504. Records not public. "The records of the Commission, in so far as they refer to accidents, injuries and settlements, shall not be open to the public, but only to parties satisfying the Commission of their interest in such records and of the right to inspect them."

Section 72-69. Use of accident reports of employers. "The Commission shall tabulate the accident reports received from employers in accordance with (sections) 72-501 and 72-502 and shall publish them in the annual report of the Commission and as often as it may deem advisable, in such detailed or aggregated form as it may deem best. The name of the employer or employee shall not appear in such publications and the employers' reports shall be private records of the Commission and shall not be open for public inspection except for the inspection of the parties directly involved and then only to the extent of such interest. These reports shall not be used as evidence by or against any employer in any suit at law brought by any employee for the recovery of damages."

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\* Refers to notice of accident by employee to employer

South Carolina - Continued

Publications

(1) Thirty-Fifth Annual Report (FY 1970). Industrial Commission, 1429 Senate Street, Columbia 29201.

Contains data on number of cases reported, compensation and medical expenses, tabulated by industry, type of disability and cause; nature and part of body, and other factors (Z16.2).

Statistics - FY 1970

Accident cases filed with the Commission including first aid, medical only and re-opened cases - 80,923

Cases originating and closed during fiscal year:

Medical only cases	-	65,753
Compensation cases	-	<u>3,851</u>
Total	-	69,604

Total compensation and medical paid - current year:

Medical costs	-	\$2,664,079
Compensation paid	-	<u>\$1,832,528</u>
Total	-	\$4,496,607

92 cases of occupational diseases appear in table on nature of injury by body location.

(2) Work Injuries, 1969. Department of Labor, 1710 Gervais Street, P. O. Box 11329, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

Injury frequency rates in manufacturing and contract construction industries. Survey conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOUTH DAKOTA

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

South Dakota Compiled Laws 1967, Annotated, Section 62-6-1. Record of injuries sustained by employees. "Every employer coming under the provisions of this title (Workmen's Compensation) shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, sustained by his employees in the course of their employment."

Section 62-6-2. Report to commissioner of accident resulting in personal injury - Duty of employer - Form and contents - Failure to make, penalty. "Within forty-eight hours, not counting Sundays and legal holidays, after an employer coming under the provisions of this title has knowledge of the occurrence of an accident resulting in personal injury, a report shall be made, in writing, by the employer to the commissioner on blanks to be procured from the commissioner for that purpose. Upon the termination of the disability of the injured employee or, if such disability extends beyond a period of sixty days, at the expiration of such period, the employer shall make a supplemental report.... Any employer who refuses or neglects to make any report required by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each offense."

Section 62-6-3. Employer reporting accident resulting in personal injury to insurer - Nonliability for failing to report to commissioner - Report by insurer. "The provisions of (sections) 62-6-1 and 62-6-2 shall be deemed to have been complied with where the employer has insured his liability under this title and has reported the accident immediately upon the occurrence thereof to the insurer. It shall be the duty of the insurer in such case to make a report to the commissioner of such accident within twenty-four hours after receipt thereof from the employer. The commissioner of insurance may refuse to renew the certificate of authority, or may suspend or revoke all certificates of authority granted to any company which shall fail, refuse, or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section."

Section 62-6-5. Information confidential. "Information obtained within the contemplation of this title shall be used for no other purpose than for the information of the commissioner or insurance company with reference to the duties imposed upon such commissioner."

TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - Division of Workmen's Compensation

Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 50-801. Reports of workshop or factory accidents to be made to department of labor. "It shall be the duty of every person employing labor in any workshop or factory in the state to make or cause to be made to the department of labor, division of workmen's compensation, within three (3) days after it shall occur, a report of each and every accident happening in, about, or in connection with such workshop or factory, where such accident might have resulted in bodily injury or death to any employee or person connected with such workshop or factory, setting forth in such report the nature of the business in which such employee is engaged, the time, place and nature of the accident, and the kind of machinery, if machinery caused the accident."

Section 50-802. Term, "workshops and factories" - Defined. "The term, 'workshops and factories,' as used in this chapter shall include the following: manufacturing mills; mechanical, electrical, mercantile, art and laundrying establishments; printing, telegraph, and telephone offices; department stores; or any kind of an establishment wherein labor is employed or machinery used, or operated by persons subject to the workmen's compensation law."

Section 50-803. Reports of accidents causing personal injuries or death - Contents. "It shall be the duty of every such person to make or cause to be made to the department of labor, division of workmen's compensation, within ten (10) days after it shall occur, a report of each and every accident happening to any person, in, about, or in connection with such workshop or factory, which accident resulted in death or bodily injury of such a nature that the injured person does not return to his or her employment within seven (7) days after the occurrence of such accident, setting forth in such report the nature of the business in which such employee is engaged, the time, place, and nature of the accident, the name, address, sex, age, and nature of employment of the person killed or injured, and whether such person is married or single, and, if married, the number of persons dependent upon the injured person for support, together with a statement of how the accident occurred, and, if such accident was caused by machinery, the kind of machinery used."

Section 50-804. Special and additional report upon request to be furnished.

Section 50-805. Reports not admissible in evidence. "No report herein required to be made, or any part thereof shall be admitted in evidence or referred to at the trial of any action or any judicial proceedings, whatsoever."

Tennessee - Continued

Section 50-806. Failure or refusal to comply a misdemeanor - Fine. "Any person who fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, or who fails and refuses to answer in detail any inquiry made by any inspector of the department of labor relative to such accidents, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished, for the first offense, by a fine of not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, and, for the second and subsequent offenses, by a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars nor more than two hundred (\$200.00) dollars."

Section 50-807. Violations of preceding sections indictable misdemeanors. "All violations of (sections) 50-803, 50-804 and 50-806 relating to factory accident reports are declared to be indictable or presentable misdemeanors and punishable respectively as set forth in said respective sections."

Section 50-808. Inquisitorial powers of grand jury over violations. "The grand jury of every county in this state is given inquisitorial power over all violations of (sections) 50-803, 50-804 and 50-806 relating to factory inspection reports, and is required to inquire into all such violations and to present them to the court by indictment or presentment."

Section 50-809. Commissioner to compile and make permanent record of information. "The commissioner of labor shall compile and make a permanent record of the information obtained by virtue of this Chapter."

Section 50-810. Appropriation for expense of collecting, compiling, and reporting information - Payment.

Section 50-811. Commissioner to prepare and furnish printed forms for reporting information. "It shall be the duty of the commissioner of Labor to prepare and furnish, free of charge, to any person, upon application, printed forms, which, when filled out, will set out the facts required by (sections) 50-801 - 50-811."

Publications

Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968. Department of Labor, C-1 130 Cordell Hull Building, Nashville 37219.

Contains the report of the Division of Workmen's Compensation for calendar year 1967. A total of 19,280 work injury cases (compensable) reported are analyzed by age, county and industry, sex, nature and type of accident. A few occupational disease categories are identifiable in nature table. The 18,625 compensable cases closed are likewise analyzed by several accident factors (216.2). Compensation costs, including medical, hospital and other, amounted to \$24,134,399.

Noncompensable cases (less than 8 days and incurring medical expense) received and closed totalled 118,566.

TEXAS

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - Division of Occupational Safety

Vernon's Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, Annotated, Article 5182 a, Section 14. Accident Reports. "The board may require of employers and of any other source, including the Industrial Accident Board of the State of Texas, which it may determine to be appropriate such accident, personal injury, fatality, or such other accident statistical reports and information on forms prescribed by and covering periods of time designated by the board."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

Vernon's Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, Annotated, Article 8307, Section 7. Record of injuries; reports. "Every subscriber shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, sustained by his employees in the course of their employment. Within eight (8) days after the occurrence of an accident resulting in an injury to an employee, causing his absence from work for more than one (1) day, or within eight (8) days after the employee notifies the employer of a definite manifestation of an occupational disease, a written report thereof shall be made to the Board on blanks to be procured from the Board for that purpose. Upon the termination of the incapacity of the injured employee, or if such incapacity extends beyond a period of sixty days, the subscriber shall make a supplemental report upon blanks to be procured for that purpose. The said report shall contain.... Any employer wilfully failing or refusing to make any such report within the time herein provided, or wilfully failing or refusing to give said Board any information demanded by said Board relating to any injury to any employee, which information is in the possession of or can be ascertained by the employer by the use of reasonable diligence, shall be liable for and shall pay to the State of Texas a penalty of...."

UTAH

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Utah Code Annotated, Section 35-1-97. Record and reports of accidents. "Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees arising out of or in the course of their employment. Within a week after the occurrence of an accident resulting in personal injury a report thereof shall be made in writing to the commission upon blanks to be procured from the commission for that purpose. A copy of the report mailed to the commission shall be given to the employee. Such report shall contain the name and nature of the business of the employer, the location of his establishment or place of work, the name, address and occupation of the injured employee, and shall state the time, the nature and cause of injury, and such other information as may be required by the commission. Any employer who refuses or neglects to make any report required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for such offense."

Section 35-1-98. Control of physicians. "All physicians and surgeons attending injured employees shall comply with all of the rules and regulations, including the schedule of fees for their services, adopted by the commission, and shall make reports to the commission at any and all times required by it as to the condition or treatment of any injured employee, or as to any other matters concerning cases in which they are employed. A copy of the first report shall be mailed to the injured employee. Any physician or surgeon who refuses or neglects to make any report required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for such offense."

Publications

None published over the last few years. (Correspondence)

VERMONT

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Vermont Statutes Annotated, Section 21-701. Reports of accidents by employers. "Every employer liable to pay compensation under the provisions of this chapter (Workmen's Compensation Act) shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, sustained by his employees in the course of their employment and shall report such an injury causing an absence of one day or more, or necessitating medical attendance, to the commissioner in writing upon forms to be procured from him for such purpose within seventy-two hours, Sundays and legal holidays excluded, after the occurrence of such an injury. At the termination of the disability of such injured employee, such employer shall make a final report upon forms to be procured as herein provided. If such disability extends beyond a period of sixty days, at the expiration of each sixty days' period, such employer shall make a supplemental report to the commissioner that such injured employee is still disabled and, at the termination of such disability, shall file a final report as above provided."

Section 21-702. Contents; penalty. "Such reports shall state the name and nature of the business of such employer, the location of the place where the accident occurred, the name, age, sex, wages and occupations of such injured employee and shall state the date and hour of the accident causing such injury, the nature and cause thereof and such other information as may be required by the commissioner. An employer who refuses or neglects to make such reports shall be fined not more than \$25.00."

VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Code of Virginia, Section 65.1-88.1. Furnishing copy of medical report. "Any physician attending an injured employee shall, upon request of the injured employee, employer, or insurer, furnish a copy of any medical report to the injured employee, employer or insurer."

Section 65.1-124. Records and reports of accidents. "Every employer shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise received by his employees in the course of their employment on blanks approved by the Commission. Within ten days after the occurrence and knowledge thereof as provided in (section) 65.1-85, of an injury to an employee, a report thereof shall be made in triplicate in writing and mailed to the Industrial Commission and two copies turned over to the Department of Labor and Industry on blanks to be procured from the Commission for this purpose."

"The accident reports shall contain the name, nature and location of the business of the employer and the name, age, sex and wages and occupation of the injured employee, and shall state the date and hour of the accident causing the injury and the nature and cause of the injury, together with the medical cost and such other information as may be required by the Commission."

Section 65.1-127. Failure to make required reports. "Any employer who refuses or neglects to make any report required by this chapter shall be liable for a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars for each refusal or neglect. The fine herein provided may be assessed by the Commission in an open hearing with the right of review and appeal as in other cases. In the event the employer has transmitted the report to the insurance carrier for transmission by such insurance carrier to the Industrial Commission, the insurance carrier willfully neglecting or failing to transmit the report shall be liable for the penalty."

Section 65.1-128. Records not public. "The records of the Commission, insofar as they refer to accidents, injuries and settlements, shall not be open to the public but only to the parties satisfying the Commission of their interest in such records and their right to inspect them."

NOTE: Details of reporting requirements are defined in administrative rules.

Virginia - Continued

Publications

(1) Biennial Report, 1967-1968. Industrial Commission of Virginia, P. O. Box 1794, Richmond 23214.

Series of tables are presented for compensation cases by various accident factors including industry, cause of injury, disability and age. Occupational disease cases are tabulated separately by type and major industry groups.

1968 Statistics

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Comp. Costs</u>
<u>Accidents - compensable</u>	15,578	\$7,990,957
Intermediate cases	978	2,934,000 (est.)
Non-compensable cases	100,956	-
Total medical expense	-	<u>9,286,213</u>
Total	<u>177,512</u>	<u>\$20,211,170</u>
<u>Occupational diseases - compensable</u>	182	\$ 165,637
Intermediate Cases	28	16,800 (est.)
Non-compensable	259	-
Total medical expense	-	<u>155,071</u>
Total	<u>469</u>	<u>\$337,508</u>

(2) Work Injuries, 1968. Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Ninth Street Office Building, Richmond 23214.

Presents frequency and severity rates for manufacturing and contract construction industries. Survey was conducted in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

Revised Code of Washington Annotated, Section 51.28.010. Notice of accident. "Whenever any accident occurs to any workman it shall be the duty of such workman or someone in his behalf to forthwith report such accident to his employer, superintendent or foreman in charge of the work, and of the employer to at once report such accident and the injury resulting therefrom to the department and also to any local representative of the department."

Section 51.48.060. Physician, failure to report or comply with title. "Any physician who fails, neglects or refuses to file a report with the director, as required by this title, within ten days of the date of treatment, showing the condition of the injured workman at the time of treatment, a description of the treatment given, and an estimate of the probable duration of the injury, or who fails or refuses to render all necessary assistance to the injured workman, as required by this title, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Section 51.48.080. Violation of rules. "Every person, firm or corporation who violates or fails to obey, observe or comply with any rule of the department promulgated under authority of this title, shall be subject to a penalty of not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars."

Publications

Twenty-First Report, Fiscal Years 1967 and 1968. Department of Labor and Industries, Olympia 98501.

Contains the report of the Industrial Insurance Division which administers the Workmen's Compensation Act. Compensation disbursements and time loss data for fatal claims, non-fatal claims closed (total and selected categories), and occupational diseases are cross-tabulated in a series of unusually detailed tables by industry class, disability, cause of injury, body part, and nature of injury, among other items.

Fiscal 1968 Statistics

Fatal accidents adjusted-----	244
Total costs-----	\$4,193,588
Occupational diseases accounted for 12 fatalities and \$196,737 (included above)	
Non-fatal claims closed-----	22,717
Total awards-----	\$21,914,145
Occupational disease claims-----	315
Total costs-----	\$186,553
(Probably included with non-fatal claims)	
Total number of claims for injury filed-----	127,702

WEST VIRGINIA

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND

West Virginia Code, Section 23-4-15. Application for benefits; report of injuries by employer. "...It shall be the duty of every employer to report to the commissioner every injury sustained by any person in his employ. Such report shall be on forms prescribed by the commissioner and shall be made within sixty days from the date the employer first receives knowledge of such injury...."

STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Section 21-3-1. Employers to safeguard life, etc., of employees; reports and investigations of accidents; orders of commissioner. "...When an accident occurs in any place of employment or public institution which results in injury to any employee, the employer or owner of such place of employment or public institution, when same shall come to his knowledge, shall provide the commissioner of labor the necessary information as to cause of the injury, on blanks furnished free of charge to the employer and prescribed by the commissioner of labor...."

Publications

Financial Statement - Year Ending June 30, 1970. Workmen's Compensation Fund, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305.

Essentially a financial report. Contains data on reported accidents, claims, and benefits paid.

FY 1970 Statistics

Accidents reported (regular subscribers and self-insurers) - 55,317

	<u>Awards Made</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Temporary disability and medical cases	43,823	\$4,039,408
Permanent partial, total and fatal cases	<u>2,286</u>	<u>\$19,708,141</u>
Total	46,109	\$23,747,549

(Note: The above does not include self-insurers. Other tables show that 770 awards, new and increased, were made by self-insurers, amounting to \$5,529,432.)

Occupational diseases

A total of 275 claims were reported, 77 of which were compensable. Compensation and medical bills paid amounted to \$30,942.

In addition, 1,468 claims for silicosis and occupational pneumoconiosis were processed. Final awards were entered for 612 cases.

WISCONSIN

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Wisconsin Statutes Annotated, Section 69.53. Industrial illness and diseases. "(1) Every person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this state attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic or mercury or their compounds, or from compressed air illness, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall send to the state board of health a notice, stating the name and full postal address and place of employment of the patient and the disease from which the patient is suffering.

"(2) If any person licensed to practice medicine and surgery fails to comply with this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$10.

"(3) The state board of health shall enforce this section, and it may call upon the local boards of health for assistance."

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

Wisconsin Statutes Annotated, Section 102.37. Employers' records. "Every employer of three or more persons and every employer who is subject to the workmen's compensation act shall keep a record of all accidents causing death or disability of any employe while performing services growing out of and incidental to the employment, which record shall give the name, address, age and wages of the deceased or injured employe, the time and causes of the accident, the nature and extent of the injury, and such other information as the department may require by general order. Reports based upon this record shall be furnished to the department at such times and in such manner as it may require by general order, upon forms to be procured from the department."

Section 102.38. Records of payments; reports thereon. "Every insurance company which transacts the business of compensation insurance, and every employer who is subject to the workmen's compensation act, but who has not insured his liability, shall keep a record of all payments made under ch. 102 and of the time and manner of making such payments, and shall furnish such reports based upon these records to the department as it may require by general order, upon forms to be procured from the department."

Wisconsin - Continued

Section 102.40. Reports not evidence in actions. "Reports furnished to the department pursuant to sections 102.37 and 102.38 shall not be admissible as evidence in any action or proceeding arising out of the death or accident reported."

Rules of Practice

Ind 80.02. Reports. "(1) Employers under the provisions of the workmen's compensation act within one day after the fatal termination of an accident or industrial disease, shall make a brief report of this occurrence to the Department by telegraph, telephone or by letter. They shall also make a report on form WC-12 (formerly A-12) on the fourth day after the accident or beginning of disability from occupational disease upon every accident or disease causing death or a disability which exists beyond the third day after the employee leaves work as a result of the accident.

"(2) Self-insured employers and insurance companies on all accidents which require a first report must:

"(a) Make a supplementary report on form WC-13 (formerly A-13) on the eleventh day following that on which the accident occurred.

"(b) Make another supplementary report immediately when payments are stopped for any reason. This report must be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, with copy being furnished the injured claimant, if there is a dispute with the injured man.

"(c) Make a final report on form WC-13 when final payment of compensation has been made, which must be accompanied by (a) a copy of the final receipt signed by the injured employe, and (b) a report from a physician, if the disability exceeds 3 weeks or if there is any permanent disability, unless there has been a hearing before the commission.

"(d) Supply to the employe copy of final report on form WC-13 in all cases at the time of final payment, and final physician's report in cases where disability has extended beyond 3 weeks following the date of injury, or where permanent disability has resulted.

"(e) Make immediate report of any amputation which requires an artificial member or appliance."

Ind 80.03. Copies of all compromises are required to be mailed immediately by the employer to the Department.

Wisconsin - Continued

Publications

A series of annual and special reports are issued from time to time by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Hill Farms State Office Building, P. O. Box 2209, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.

(1) Wisconsin Injury Trends. Statistical Release No. 3870, August 19, 1970.

Part I of the report presents disabling work injury rates by subdivision and major industrial groups for 1967 through 1969. Annual data were collected in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Part II of the report deals with trends in reported injury cases with disability of more than three days. For example, one table presents for each year since 1912, data on number of cases reported and number settled, and amount of benefits paid in compensable cases settled. In other tables, cases settled are related to kind of disability and selected injuries including back injuries, fractures and hernia. Occupational diseases are not singled out in this report.

1969 Statistics

Total number of work injuries reported----- 40,666

Compensable cases settled:

Number of cases----- 35,353

Benefits paid - Indemnity-----\$19,849,995

Medical aid-----\$ 9,475,212

Total costs-----\$29,325,207

(2) Work Injuries Reported, 1969 and January-April 1970. Statistical Release 3868, April 30, 1970.

Report presents detailed analyses of employers' first reports of injury filed under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Number of injuries reported in 1968 and 1969 (and other years) are classified by sex, insurance status of employer, region, broad occupational group; report lag in first reports; daily average of injuries reported; industry group; nature of injury (detailed for 1969), part of body affected, accident type and source of injury. The number of occupational diseases reported in 1968 and 1969 are tabulated separately by detailed nature of injury.

1969 Statistics

Total number of work injuries reported----- 40,666

Occupational disease cases reported----- 1,170

(3) Note: The 1970 annual report on Work Injuries Reported, and a special report on occupational disease cases closed will be issued in 1971.

WYOMING

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COURT

Wyoming Statutes, Section 27-97. Same - Report by doctors attending workman; exception; copy of correspondence to employee; penalty for failure to file report. "Each physician or surgeon attending a workman injured while engaged in extrahazardous occupations shall file with the clerk of the court of the county within which such injury occurred and with the state treasurer, sending a copy to the employer and employee, under the rules to be prescribed by the state treasurer, a full and complete report, fully describing the nature of the injuries of such workman; provided that such report shall not be required unless the disability resulting from such injury last through the day or the injury requires medical services other than the ordinary first aid treatment. Furthermore, an exact copy of any and all correspondence between such physician or surgeon and the employer shall be furnished the employee within three (3) days of its mailing date. Any physician or surgeon failing to file any report as herein provided shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00)."

Section 27-107. Accident report by employer - Form and contents. "Whenever an accident occurs, causing injury to any workman engaged in any of the extra-hazardous employments defined in this act, it shall be the duty of the employer to file a report in triplicate with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein the accident occurred (occurred), within twenty (20) days after the date of the accident. Said employer's report of the accident may be upon a printed form prepared by the state treasurer for such purposes. One copy shall be mailed by the clerk of the district court to the workman. The report of the employer shall be verified and shall state the following:

"(a) The name of the injured workman, his address as shown on employer's employment records and the time, cause and nature of the accident and the injury, also whether the injury has disabled the workman from continuing the performance of his duties;

"(b) Whether the accident occurred (occurred) while the workman was engaged in the duties of his employment, and grew out of the employment;

"(c) The nature of the employment and the duties, and how long the workman has been engaged in the service of such employer;

"(d) Whether the accident was or was not due solely to the culpable negligence of the injured employee; and a statement of the facts;

Wyoming - Continued

"(e) Whether the injured workman is married or single; whether he has a dependent family, and if so, the names of the persons comprising such dependent family and their place of residence;

"(f) Whether the injured workman intends to claim compensation under this act, provided, however that lack of notice by the injured employee shall not bar proceedings if the employer had actual notice or knowledge of the injury."

Section 27-108. Same - Penalty for failure to report. "Willful failure or negligence to report accidents causing injury to any of his employees, on the part of any employer whose business or occupation is one enumerated and defined herein as being extra-hazardous, shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, such employer shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars."

Section 27-109. Same - Employer required to post sections on reports. "Each employer shall keep a copy of the foregoing sections pertaining to the reports of employees and employers posted in a conspicuous place where employees assemble."

Section 27-110. Same - Duty of clerk to file report with state treasurer and to mail blank forms and instructions to injured workman. "Whenever an employer shall file a report of an accident occurring to an employee engaged in extra-hazardous employment with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein said accident occurred, it shall be the duty of said clerk to forward one copy of the employer's report to the state treasurer within twenty-four (24) hours after receipt of said report. If, within twenty-four (24) hours after receipt of said report no report of said accident has been filed by the injured worker, said clerk shall mail to the injured workman copies of the blank forms prescribed by the state treasurer for the reporting of accidents by employees, and a copy of the instructions for making correct claims for compensation prepared and printed by the state treasurer under the authority of section 27-112, Wyoming Statutes 1957."

Section 27-295. Employer's report. "Whenever an occupational disease occurs to any workman engaged in any of the extra-hazardous employments as defined by this act (27-288 to 27-309), it shall be the duty of the employer to file a report in triplicate with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein the employment and the last injurious exposure occurred, within twenty (20) days after the date of notice by the employee. Said employer's report shall be made on such forms and shall provide such information as shall be provided and requested by the workmen's compensation department."