Injury and Illness Fiscal Year End Review
Statistics
FY14-17 (4 Year Trend)
These statistics are for review and trending of injury and illness statistics over time

These statistics will be provided on an annual basis

These statistics reflect injury data as of 9/30/17

Contact Melanie Alexandre, mmalexandre@lbl.gov or x6840
**Definitions/Terminology**

**First Aid Cases** involve one-time, short-term treatment and requires little technology or training to administer. First aid can include cleaning minor cuts, scrapes, or scratches; treating a minor burn; applying bandages and dressings; the use of non-prescription medicine; draining blisters; removing debris from the eyes; massage; and drinking fluids to relieve heat stress.

**Recordable Cases** involves medical treatment beyond first aid such as: providing therapy; prescription medications (or use of a non-prescription drug at prescription strength); using wound closing devices such as surgical glue, sutures, and staples; using any devices designed to immobilize parts of the body; and administration of oxygen as well as an injury that causes death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, or loss of consciousness.

**Total Recordable Cases (TRC)** All recordable injuries including: all work related deaths, illnesses, and injuries which result in treatment beyond first aid, loss of consciousness, work restrictions, and/or transfer to another job (permanent/temporary). Examples include: thermal and chemical burns; cuts, abrasions and punctures; fractures/ broken bones; respiratory irritations; hearing loss; amputations; and sprains or strain.
**Definitions/Terminology**

_Days Away, Transferred, or Restricted (DART) Cases_ are all Recordable Cases that have days away from work, transferred work (employee able to return to work, but not perform routine work), and/or restricted work that allow employee to return to routine work with reasonable accommodations.

- **Days Away** = Injury prevents employee from returning to work for one or more day(s)
- **Transferred/Restricted** = Injury prevents an employee from performing one or more of their routine job junctions or from working the entire workday.

Berkeley Lab strives to reasonably accommodate injured workers and reduce the amount of days away. Various studies illustrate benefits to employees _and_ employers in returning employees to work asap after injuries.
Summary of 4 Year Trend Data

- Decrease in # of First Aid and Days Away, Restricted, Transferred (DART) Cases
- Decrease in DART and Severity Rates, Days Away Cases, # of Days Away, and Average Days Away/Case
- Increase in Total Recordable Cases (TRC) and TRC Rate

The most important thing Areas/Divisions can do to positively impact lab injuries is create ways to reasonably accommodate injured workers and minimize days away from work.

Partner with Human Resources Return-to-Work Program and Health Services
Total Recordable Case (TRC) Rate Comparison

TRC Rate = mathematical calculation that describes the number of recordable cases per 100 full-time employees:

\[
\text{TRC Rate} = \frac{\text{# of Recordable Cases} \times 200,000}{\text{# of employee hours}}
\]

Berkeley Lab and other Office of Science Multi-Lab locations have not met DOE Goal of 0.65.
Days Away, Restricted, Transferred (DART) Case Rate Comparison

DART Rate = mathematical calculation similar to TRC, but only describes the number of DART cases per 100 full-time employees:

\[
\text{DART Rate} = \frac{\text{# of DART Cases} \times 200,000}{\text{# of employee hours}}
\]

Berkeley Lab and other Office of Science Multi-Lab locations have not met DOE Goal of 0.25
Total Days Away and Average Days Away Per Case are showing improvements.
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