

CAL-OSHA - 2020 IIPP

SERIOUS INJURY DEFINITION

HOSPITALIZATION



*Inpatient or Observation:
Knowing the Difference*

(h) "Serious injury or illness" means any injury or illness occurring in a place of employment or in connection with any employment ~~which that~~ requires inpatient ~~hospitalization for a period in excess of 24 hours for~~ *hospitalization, for* other than medical observation or *diagnostic testing, or* in which an employee suffers ~~a loss of any member of the body or suffers~~ *an amputation, the loss of an eye, or* any serious degree of permanent disfigurement, but does not include any injury or illness or death caused by ~~the commission of a Penal Code violation, except the violation of~~ *Section 385 of the Penal Code, or* an accident on a public street or ~~highway.~~ *highway, unless the accident occurred in a construction zone.*

Cal-OSHA now requires that **any hospitalization** (other than medical observation or diagnostic testing) is immediately reported. There is a big difference between INPATIENT and OBSERVATION. Both may employ diagnostic testing.

The Difference Between Inpatient Status & Observation Status

- Inpatient status is what we typically think of as someone being **admitted** to the hospital.
- Observation status is a type of outpatient status.
 - Observation status patients can sometimes be kept in the hospital for days.
 - In fact, they might be in a hospital bed, right next door to an inpatient.
 - Observation used to decide if they were sick enough to need inpatient treatment.

BCA policy now requires that if any employee is taken to a hospital for any injury that BCA shall immediately contact Cal-OSHA to report. Please refer to: *CH 11 B - Accident Reporting Cal-OSHA Reporting Questions*

Los Angeles District Office

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If it is decided later that the employee was not admitted but was instead under observation, then the supervisor will contact their Chief.

Cal-OSHA will be called to update the original information.

The second major change in this definition is;

but does not include any injury or illness or death caused by ~~the commission of a Penal Code violation, except the violation of Section 385 of the Penal Code, or~~ an accident on a public street or ~~highway~~. *highway, unless the accident occurred in a construction zone.*



BCA
Inspector's
vehicle

Under the new changes, if the inspector is injured in a construction zone vehicular accident it now must be reported to Cal-OSHA.



INJURY & ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM
Attachment CH11 B - SERIOUS INJURY OR ILLNESS
SAFETY MANUAL

TO BE COMPLETED BY SUPERVISOR or SAFETY ENGINEER

As required by Title 8 regulations, [section 342](#), you must include the following information in your phone call

1. Time and date of accident/event

2. Employer's name, address and telephone number

City of Los Angeles – Public Works - Bureau of Contract Administration

c/o Mr. John L. Reamer Jr. Director

1149 South Broadway, Ste 300, Los Angeles, Ca 90015 Main Office (213) 847-1922

3. Name and job title of the person reporting the accident

4. Address of accident/event site

5. Name of person to contact at accident/event site

6. Name and address of injured employee(s)

Victim 1:

Victim 2:

7. Nature of injuries

Victim 1:

Victim 2:

8. Location where injured employee(s) was/were taken for medical treatment

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Hosp/Clinic</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Outpatient</i>

9. List and identity of other law enforcement agencies present at the accident/event site

10. Description of accident/event and whether the accident scene or instrumentality has been altered.



Department of
Industrial Relations

Emergency Regulation on Protection from Wildfire
Smoke



§5141.1 Protection from Wildfire Smoke.

(a) Scope.

(1) This section applies to workplaces where:

(A) The current Air Quality Index (current AQI) for PM_{2.5} is 151 or greater, regardless of the AQI for other pollutants; and

(B) The employer should reasonably anticipate that employees may be exposed to wildfire smoke.

(2) The following workplaces and operations are exempt from this section:

(A) Enclosed buildings or structures in which the air is filtered by a mechanical ventilation system and the employer ensures that windows, doors, bays, and other openings are kept closed to minimize contamination by outdoor or unfiltered air.

(B) Enclosed vehicles in which the air is filtered by a cabin air filter and the employer ensures that windows, doors, and other openings are kept closed to minimize contamination by outdoor or unfiltered air.

(C) The employer demonstrates that the concentration of PM_{2.5} in the air does not exceed a concentration that corresponds to a current AQI of 151 or greater by measuring PM_{2.5} levels at the worksite in accordance with Appendix A.

(D) Employees exposed to a current AQI for PM_{2.5} of 151 or greater for a total of one hour or less during a shift.

(E) Firefighters engaged in wildland firefighting.

Los Angeles retained its dubious distinction as the U.S. city with the dirtiest air and has the distinction of number one for ozone pollution. Give these measurements the wildfire smoke only compounds the air quality.

AIRNow reporting charts the five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. The charts DO NOT measure only wildfire smoke.

BCA FINDINGS

- The regulation clearly state that it only applies to exposure to wildfire smoke with an AQI greater than 151.
- BCA staff referenced AirNow¹ data and maps to determine what history the Los Angeles basin had when AQI exceeded 151 during known wildfires.
- None of these maps indicate that the AQI PM2.5 is 151 or greater during normal working hours.
- In the event that BCA inspectors do work in when AQMD alerts report UNHEALTHY or more extreme air quality BCA will provide the proper PPE.

BCA can reasonably anticipate that employees are not exposed at their assigned construction site to wildfire smoke greater than AQU 151 and §5141.1 does not apply.

In California², Washington and Oregon, extended wildfires increased the days when PM levels spiked. The Los Angeles metro area had two days when levels spiked to “hazardous,” the highest “maroon” level in the 2019 Air Quality Index.

Woolsley Fire - November 8-10, 2018

- The fire, which had burned 98,362 acres and destroyed an estimated 504 structures
- <https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.mapsarchivedetail&domainid=33&mapdate=20181108&tab=1>
- <https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.mapsarchivedetail&domainid=33&mapdate=20181109&tab=1>



Good Moderate USG Unhealthy Very Unhealthy Hazardous ! Action Day

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¹ <https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.main>

² <https://www.lung.org/assets/documents/healthy-air/state-of-the-air/sota-2019-full.pdf>