

Injury and Illness Recordability Determination

Per 29 CFR 1904.7(b)(5)(ii) and 12 NYCRR Part § 801.4(a)(3)

An injury is considered **RECORDABLE** if the injury is work related **AND** results in lost time away from work **OR** treatment greater than first aid.

Lost Time Away from Work: The day of the injury is not included in lost time away from work.
Lost time starts the day after the injury.

Recordable (Treatment greater than first aid)	Non-Recordable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Treatment directed or recommended by a health care provider *All treatment not listed as “non-recordable medical treatment” *Being prescribed medications (whether used or not, including the use of an Epi-Pen or epinephrine) *Being prescribed over the counter medication (non-prescription medication) at prescription strength *Prescription medication prescribed by a doctor (even if another doctor states that it is not/was not necessary; since a doctor prescribed medical treatment) *Administering immunizations in response to the injury or illness (Hepatitis B, rabies) *Using wound closing devices such as sutures, glue, staples, stitches, tape, Zip Stitch, or Clozex *Using rigid devices (brace/splint) designed to immobilize parts of the body *Using physical therapy or chiropractic treatment (including whirlpool treatment, ultrasound therapy, kinesiology tape) *Cold compression therapy devices (with an air compression component) *Use of trigger point injections *Dislocated joint, regardless of treatment *Loss of consciousness (fainting) *Therapeutic exercises *Administration of IV Narcan (naloxone) *Needle stick injuries *Cuts from sharp objects that are contaminated with another person’s blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) *Splashed or exposed to blood or other OPIM without being cut or punctured ONLY IF it results in the diagnosis of a bloodborne illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Doctor’s visits solely for observation * Counseling * X-ray, blood test, MRI, CT scan done for diagnostic purposes * Being prescribed over the counter medication as directed * Administering tetanus or diphtheria immunizations * Cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin * Using wound coverings (bandages, gauze pads, butterfly bandages, Steri-strips, liquid bandage) * Using hot or cold therapy (compresses, soaking, nonprescription skin cream/lotion for local relief) * Using any non-rigid means of support (elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts) * Administering a prescription medication used solely for diagnostic purposes (eye drops to dilate pupils) * Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting a victim (splints, slings, neck collars, back boards) * Drilling a nail to relieve pressure * Intentionally self-inflicted injuries * Damage to artificial or mechanical devices (dentures, eyeglasses, canes, prosthetic arms and legs) * Self-treatment/self-medication * Active release techniques * Draining fluid from a blister * Using eye patches * Removing foreign bodies from the eye using only irrigation or a cotton swab * Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eyes by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs, or other means * Using finger guards * Using non-therapeutic massages (soft tissue massages) * Using a non-prescription medication at nonprescription strength * Drinking fluids for relief of heat disorders * Administration of nasal Narcan (naloxone) <i>*If there is a loss of consciousness it is recordable even if nasal Narcan is administered. *</i>