



AMERIND Tribal Workers' Compensation (TWC) Program

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT OF ACCIDENT

(PLEASE READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK)

EVERY ACCIDENT SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED AND THE CAUSES CORRECTED SO THAT MORE ACCIDENTS WILL NOT OCCUR. DO NOT OVERLOOK THE SO-CALLED "UNIMPORTANT" CASES, BECAUSE, EXCEPT FOR "CHANCE" THEY COULD ALSO HAVE BEEN SERIOUS. IT IS ONLY BY THOROUGH INVESTIGATION THAT MANY OF THE REAL CAUSES CAN BE DETERMINED AND CORRECTED.

NAME OF EMPLOYEE _____ EMPLOYER _____ DEPT. _____

DATE OF ACCIDENT _____ TIME _____ DID EMPLOYEE LOSE TIME FROM WORK? YES NO

HOURS LOST ON DATE OF ACCIDENT _____ HAS EMPLOYEE RETURNED TO WORK? YES NO

JOB TITLE _____ SERVICE WITH THE EMPLOYER _____ YEARS IN PRESENT JOB _____

GIVE US YOUR HONEST COMMENTS ON QUESTIONS BELOW. WE ARE NOT TRYING TO BLAME ANYONE.YOUR OPINION MAY HELP US PREVENT ACCIDENT REPETITION.

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

CHECK "YES" OR "NO"

- 1. WAS INJURED PERSON PROPERLY INSTRUCTED IN SAFE AND EFFICIENT METHODS? YES NO
- 2. DID INJURED PERSON VIOLATE ANY INSTRUCTIONS? NO YES
- 3. WAS NECESSARY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WORN? (IF APPLICABLE) YES NO
- 4. DID POOR HOUSEKEEPING CONTRIBUTE TO INJURY? NO YES
- 5. DID HORSEPLAY CAUSE THE INJURY? NO YES
- 6. WAS IT CAUSED BY SOMETHING WHICH NEEDED REPAIRS? NO YES
- 7. SHOULD A GUARD BE PROVIDED? NO YES
- 8. DID ANY BODILY DEFECT CONTRIBUTE TO INJURY? NO YES
- 9. WAS IT CAUSED BY AN UNSAFE ACT? NO YES
- 10. DID INJURED REPORT THE INJURY TO YOU, THE SUPERVISOR, IMMEDIATELY? YES NO

ACCIDENT. (DESCRIBE WHAT INJURED WAS DOING AT TIME OF ACCIDENT, WHAT HAPPENED, WHO WAS INVOLVED, NATURE OF INJURY, PART OF BODY AFFECTED.)

WITNESSES' NAMES

UNSAFE ACTS. (WHAT DID THE EMPLOYEE OR ANOTHER PERSON DO INCORRECTLY?)

UNSAFE CONDITIONS. (WHAT UNGUARDED OR UNSAFE CONDITION OF MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, BUILDING OR PREMISES WAS INVOLVED?)

ACTIONS TAKEN. (WHAT DID YOU DO TO CORRECT THE CONDITIONS WHICH CAUSED THIS INJURY?)

REMEDIES. (WHAT SHOULD YOUR ORGANIZATION DO TO PREVENT OTHER INJURIES LIKE THIS?)

MEDICAL CARE. DID EMPLOYEE GO TO DOCTOR OR HOSPITAL? YES NO

IF YES, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING: NAME OF DOCTOR OR HOSPITAL
ADDRESS TELEPHONE NUMBER

DATE OF INITIAL VISIT

AS SUPERVISOR, DO YOU FEEL THAT THIS INJURY SHOULD BE COVERED UNDER THE TWC PROGRAM? YES NO

REASONS WHY

REPORT SUBMITTED BY

DATE

COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUPERVISORS' REPORT OF ACCIDENT (SRA)

The primary purpose of the SRA is to investigate the accident. It is also used to report the accident to the central office where the Employee Injury Report is then completed by administrative personnel. The SRA should be filled out as soon as possible after the accident.

If the SRA is incomplete or delayed, corrective action may also be delayed. A delay in taking corrective action will probably result in the occurrence of a similar accident.

The initial information asked for at the top of the SRA concerning the injured person's name, occupation, age, job history and loss of time from work is self-explanatory, but very necessary for eventual completion of the Employee Injury Report.

The following is a line-by-line set of instructions for completing of the SRA by the **Supervisor** of the injured employee. Concrete examples of important parts of the form are given for your use. This report should not be completed by the injured employee.

QUESTIONS

1. Was proper instruction given to the employee on how to do the job safely? Supervisors should instruct their employees on how to do the job efficiently and safely.
2. Referred to in question #1.
3. The supervisor should have told the employee what personal protective equipment is necessary to do the job. Did the employee wear the personal protective equipment when this job was being done?
4. Was the work area clean and well organized? i.e., scraps on the floor, blocked aisles, wet floor, spilled food, etc.
5. Was there inadequate supervision? Did horseplay or practical jokes contribute to the accident?
6. Was the injured person using equipment that was unsafe and in need of repair? i.e., broken ladder, bad electric cord on drill, etc.
7. Would a guard prevent another accident from happening? i.e., guard around the belts and pulleys, railing properly in place, guard on saw, etc.
8. Did this person have any bodily defects which might have helped cause the accident? i.e., poor vision, previous back injury, etc.
9. Most injuries are caused in part by unsafe acts. An Unsafe Act is something that the injured person or another person did, that he or she should not have done, which led to the accident. Below is a list of the most common unsafe acts and contributing factors:
 1. Operating without authority
 2. Failure to warn or secure
 3. Operating at unsafe speed
 4. Making safety devices inoperative
 5. Using equipment, tools, materials or vehicles unsafely
 6. Using defective equipment, materials, tools or vehicles
 7. Failure to use personal protective equipment
 8. Failure to use equipment provided (except personal protective equipment)
 9. Unsafe loading, placing and mixing
 10. Unsafe lifting and carrying (including insecure grip)
 11. Taking an unsafe position
 12. Adjusting, clearing jams, cleaning machinery in motion
 13. Distracting, teasing
 14. Poor housekeeping practices
 15. Disregard of instructions
 16. Lack of knowledge or skill
 17. Act of other than injured
 18. Others
10. The accident should have been reported immediately to the supervisor; was it?

Accident

1. Describe what the injured was doing at the time of the accident.
2. What happened?
3. Who was involved?
4. What injuries resulted?

Example: John was drilling a hole in the ceiling and chips of plaster fell into his eye. (This answers questions 1 and 2.) John got chips of plaster in his eye, resulting in a scratch to his eye. John was wearing his prescription glasses. (This answers questions 3 and 4.)
Note the names of witnesses, if any.

Unsafe Act

Refer to question 9 above and examples of Unsafe Acts. Example: John was not wearing proper personal protective equipment.

Unsafe Conditions

1. Defective tools, equipment, substances
2. Unsafe design or construction
3. Hazardous arrangement
4. Improper illumination
5. Improper ventilation
6. Improper dress
7. Poor housekeeping
8. Congested area
9. Other

Action Taken Example: John has been re-instructed to wear proper personal protective equipment such as goggles or face shield when drilling overhead.

Remedy Example: Standard safety policy should be adopted that requires use of personal protective equipment. This policy should be strictly enforced by the supervisors.

Medical Care: Include all medical information that is known at this time. Do not delay the completion of this form for more complete information.

As supervisor, do you feel that this injury should be covered under the TWC program? As a general rule, if the employee is injured while at work, that injury is covered under the TWC program. However, if you as supervisor, have reason to suspect that the injury did not occur at work, please tell us. This is only an opinion and by itself will not deny benefits.