

10 INCIDENT INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS, AND COSTS

QUIZ 1 (20 POINTS TOTAL)

True/False (5 points)

1. Knowing that 40% of an organization's incidents involve ladders is more useful than knowing that 80% of the organization's ladder incidents involve broken rungs.
 - a. true
 - b. false
2. An incident investigation does not focus solely on the injury and type of incident. It also focuses on the entire sequence of events leading to the injury.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. Apparel hazards are not among the general classifications for hazardous conditions set forth by the ANSI Z16.2 standard.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. Experience has proven that the most effective way to reduce incidents is to try to prevent all incidents at once so that fewer minor incidents occur.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. The wages paid to an injured employee for rest time on the day of the injury are part of the uninsured element of the total incident cost.
 - a. true
 - b. false

Multiple Choice (6 points)

6. Which of the following is an occurrence in a sequence of events that produces unintended injury, death, or property damage?
 - a. an accident
 - b. an incident
 - c. a near-miss incident
 - d. an unintentional accident
7. Which of the following is an OSHA Class 2 incident?
 - a. a case with lost workdays
 - b. a case involving more than \$100 in property damage
 - c. a case without lost workdays
 - d. a case involving less than \$100 in property damage

8. To be representative, a pilot study should generally cover no less than ____ Class 1, 2, and 4 incidents.
 - a. 15
 - b. 20
 - c. 25
 - d. 30

9. According to some experts, the ratio of insured cost to uninsured cost for OTJ DIs is
 - a. 1:1
 - b. 2:1
 - c. 3:2
 - d. none of the above

10. An incident involving no injuries or injuries that are not OSHA recordable and more than \$100 in property damage are classified as ____ incidents.
 - a. Class 1
 - b. Class 2
 - c. Class 3
 - d. Class 4

11. Which of the following approaches might be useful when investigating situations involving large, complex, and interrelated machinery and procedures?
 - a. systems safety
 - b. MORT
 - c. FEMA
 - d. the three E's

Short Answer (7 points)

12. One type of incident investigation procedure involves examining the four Ms. Name the four Ms.

13. A supervisor has just finished an incident investigation. Why would a safety and health professional need to verify the supervisor's findings?

14. Successful incident prevention requires four factors. What are they?

15. The Guide for Identifying Causal Factors and Corrective Actions analyzes four contributing incident factors. Name these four factors.
16. For the purpose of cost analysis, work incidents fall into two categories. What are they?
17. One of the indirect costs resulting from an incident is the cost of wages paid for time lost by workers who were not injured. Explain the reason for this cost.
18. Explain the hidden cost of having to train a new worker after an OTJ incident.

Short Essay (2 points)

19. An incident investigator needs to prepare a narrative description and incident sequence as one of the minimum requirements for his or her report. What kind of information does a narrative description and incidence sequence provide?
20. Once an investigator has gathered all the data necessary for an analysis, how can he or she analyze the data?

QUIZ 2 (20 POINTS TOTAL)

True/False (5 points)

1. An incident investigation should be aimed at fault-finding, so that corrective action can be taken to prevent or reduce the number of incidents.
 - a. true
 - b. false
2. Investigating an epidemic of minor injuries is not as worthwhile as investigating a major incident involving a fatal injury and many people.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. In most incidents, the incident event and the injury event are different.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. The ANSI Z16.2 standard provides a classification category for “source of injury or illness,” but does not take secondary sources into account.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. Generally estimated costs of incidents do not take into account differences in safety performance from one company to another.
 - a. true
 - b. false

Multiple Choice (6 points)

6. Which of the following is a technique used for investigating the relationship between management procedures and incidents?
 - a. MORT
 - b. the four Ms
 - c. the three Es
 - d. FEMA
7. An OSHA-recordable case involving either days away from work or days of restricted work or both is classified as a _____ incident.
 - a. Class 1
 - b. Class 2
 - c. Class 3
 - d. Class 4
8. In addition to death, the cost of _____ should not be factored into a pilot study.
 - a. temporary partial disability
 - b. temporary total disability
 - c. permanent total disability
 - d. permanent partial disability

9. Systems safety stresses a broader viewpoint that takes into account
 - a. large, complex, and interrelated machinery and procedures.
 - b. management procedures and communications.
 - c. the combined effects of education, enforcement, and engineering.
 - d. interrelationships between various events that could lead to an incident.
10. Most medical treatment cases are classified as _____ incidents.
 - a. Class 1
 - b. Class 2
 - c. Class 3
 - d. Class 4
11. After an incident occurs, an investigation should begin
 - a. immediately.
 - b. within an hour.
 - c. before the end of the work day.
 - d. as soon as the safety and health committee is contacted.

Short Answer (7 points)

12. Define the term *unintentional* injury.

13. What is the dual purpose of an incident investigation?

14. At a minimum, an incident investigator must gather data on several basic types information. What are they?

15. Why should employers require the use of a permit system for potentially hazardous activities?

16. What is the uninsured medical cost a company may have to pay after an incident and how could it be reduced?

17. What is the purpose of a pilot study on incident costs?

18. Who should generally lead an incident investigation?

Short Essay (2 points)

19. In addition basic information required for an incident report, an investigator may decide to add other types of data to comply with local or company requirements. What other types of information might he or she include?

20. What is a Class 3 incident and why is it so difficult to analyze the costs associated with it?