

<b>2.3.2 Secondary Source of Injury or Illness--Definition, Rules of Selection</b>
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The secondary source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, or person that <b>generated</b> the source of injury or illness or that <b>contributed to</b> the event or exposure.
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**5.0 DEFINITION**

The secondary source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, or person that **generated** the source of injury or illness or that **contributed to** the event or exposure.

**RULES OF SELECTION:**

5.1 Use the Source of Injury or Illness Classification Structure for coding secondary source of injury or illness.

5.2 When the source of injury or illness is a **moving object or harmful substance**, name the machine, tool or equipment which generated the source or which propelled it. If none, name the work object from which the source originated, such as the steel plate from which a metal chip fell. Exceptions to this rule for Fires, Explosions, Assaults, and Transportation Accidents are noted below.

When the source is an infectious agent, name the object or person through which the agent was transmitted.

5.3 When **involuntary motion** leads to an injury or illness,--**such as when a worker slips, trips, or is pushed or pulled into an object**--name the object or substance, other than source, which contributed to the involuntary motion. Examples of objects and substances that could contribute to involuntary motion include clothing, jewelry, or cleaning cloths that pulled the worker into a machine, and substances such as ice, water, or grease that a worker slipped on.

If no other contributing factor is named for incidents involving falls to lower levels, name the surface or object from which the worker fell.

5.4 If the event is **Fires** or **Explosions**, name the flammable substance, other than the source, that ignited or exploded. If none is noted, name the machine, equipment, or object, other than the source, that caught fire or exploded.

5.5 If the event is **Assaults and Violent Acts**, name the person, if not the source, who committed the act.

5.6 If the event is **Repetitive motion** or **Sustained viewing**, name the machine, tool, or equipment that was being used or handled.

**2.3.2 Secondary Source of Injury or Illness--Rules of Selection (continued)**

- 5.7 If the event is a **Transportation Accident** involving a collision, name the vehicle, machine, or object with which the source collided.
- 5.8 In the absence of a specific rule above, if **two objects or substances** contributed to an event, name the object, or substance which was not selected as the source. If more than two objects, substances, other than source, are involved, select:
- powered or energized objects over nonpowered objects,
  - moving objects over nonmoving objects,
  - objects actively contributing to the event over passive objects.

- 5.9 Select **Weather and atmospheric conditions** or geological events--**Floods, Earthquakes, Avalanches**--as the secondary source of injury or illness when that is the only possible secondary source identified.

*For example, if a worker sustained multiple injuries when struck by an object in an earthquake, select earthquake as the secondary source.*

- 5.10 If **no object, substance, or person** is determined to meet the definition and rules listed above, no secondary source is selected. Objects which inflict an injury, but which neither generated the source nor contributed to the event, should not be selected as the secondary source.

*For example, if a worker falls from a vehicle in a transportation incident and is injured when hitting the road surface, the road is not selected as the secondary source.*