

<b>2.3.1 Source of Injury or Illness--Definition, Rules of Selection</b>
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The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure which directly produced or inflicted the previously identified injury or illness.
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**3.0 DEFINITION**

The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure which directly produced or inflicted the previously identified injury or illness.

**RULES OF SELECTION:**

3.1 Name as the source of injury or illness the object, substance, element, or bodily motion which *directly produced the injury or illness previously identified* in the nature of injury or illness classification.

3.2 If the injury or illness was inflicted by a specific **part** of a **machine, tool, or vehicle**, name the **whole** machine, tool, or vehicle as the source of injury except when:

- the part separated from or was independent of the "whole";
- the event is overexertion;
- the injury was inflicted by an overhead powerline or the electrical cord of an appliance, tool, or machine;
- the injury was inflicted by the floor of a vehicle in a non-transportation incident; or
- the incident involved a tractor and agricultural equipment combination.

In these instances, code that **part** as source.

3.3 If the injury or illness was inflicted by a specific **part** of a **structure** (window, door, stairs) name that **part** as the source of injury.

3.4 When an injury or illness was produced by a filled **container**, name the container, not the contents, as the source unless the injury or illness was directly inflicted by the contents, such as hot liquids or chemicals.

3.5. Coding **Bodily motion or position** as the source of injury or illness:

3.5.1 Name Bodily motion or position as the source of injury or illness only when the injury resulted solely from the stress or strain induced by the free movement of the body or its parts (voluntary or involuntary), or from the assumption of a strained or unnatural body position.

Bodily motion or position includes injuries or illnesses resulting from reaching, turning, twisting, bending, walking, climbing, running, and from efforts to recover from a loss of equilibrium, provided that the loss of equilibrium does not result in a fall or in forcible contact with an object above the working surface.

Do **not** name **Bodily motion or position** as the source of injury or illness if the injury or illness resulted from any of the following:

- 1) falling
- 2) bumping into or striking an external object

<b>2.3.1 Source of Injury or Illness--Rules of Selection (continued)</b>
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- 3) nonrepetitive lifting, pushing, pulling, welding, or throwing an external object
- 3.5.2 For injuries or illnesses in which either **Repetitive motion** or **Sustained viewing** is coded as the event, select bodily motion or position as the source of injury or illness.
- 3.6 If, as the result of a **transportation accident**, a person who was in or on a **vehicle or mobile equipment** is injured, name the vehicle or mobile equipment as the source of injury.
- 3.7 Selecting Source from **multiple objects or substances**:
  - 3.7.1 When an injury results from forcible contact with two or more objects, either simultaneously or in rapid sequence, and it is impossible to determine which object directly produced the injury, select the source as follows:
    - 1) When the choice is between a moving object and a stationary object, select the moving object. *Example: If a person is struck by a moving vehicle and thrown against a post, name the vehicle as the source of injury.*
    - 2) When the choice is between two moving objects or between two stationary objects, select that which was contacted last. *Example: If a person falls from an elevator, striking one or more objects in the course of his fall, but finally striking the floor, name the floor surface as the source of injury.*
  - 3.7.2 When an injury or illness results from two or more different objects or substances, all of which contributed to producing the injury or illness, select the source code as follows:
    - 1) When there are two substances from the Chemical Division, select the appropriate "Multiple" code for that combination of chemicals.
    - 2) When the two objects or substances are in the same Division, select the Divisional n.e.c. code for that Division. If they are in the same group within a division, select the group n.e.c.
    - 3) When the two objects or substances are not in the same Division, use the code for **Other sources, n.e.c.**
- 3.8 Select **Weather and atmospheric conditions** or geological events--**Floods, Earthquakes, Avalanches**--as the source of injury or illness when that is the only possible source identified.

*For example, if a worker sustained multiple injuries in an earthquake, and no other source could be determined, select earthquake as the source of injury. However, if an employee were driving in a rainstorm and had an automobile accident resulting in injury, select vehicle as the source.*