



#### The Benefits of

# Accident/Incident or Near-Miss Investigation for California Water Agencies

JPIA members face hazards and manage risk every day. Common accidents and near-miss incidents include vehicular incidents, theft, vandalism, damage from waterline failure, and underground utilities. These incidents are preventable.

Additionally, employees face significant hazards when operating vehicles, entering confined spaces, and working with heavy equipment in traffic and at heights, or when working with chemicals. By investigating all incidents, JPIA members can enhance their productivity, strengthen their rapport within the community, and minimize lost workdays.

## The Benefits of Accident/Incident or Near-Miss Investigation

Investigations are conducted to find the root cause behind the event of a property, liability, work injury, or illness to prevent similar events from happening in the future. Conducting accident/incident or nearmiss investigations can help uncover the underlying factors or root causes that led to an event, whether it resulted in a loss, injury, or a near-miss. Determining the root cause helps to identify corrective actions to prevent recurrence. Before an investigation begins, agencies should prioritize the safety and well-being of all parties involved by having a risk management program focused on risk reduction and prevention. The purpose is not to find fault or assign blame, but to determine why an event occurred.

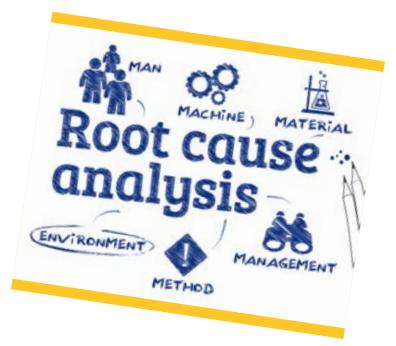
## When an Accident/Incident or Near-Miss Should be Investigated

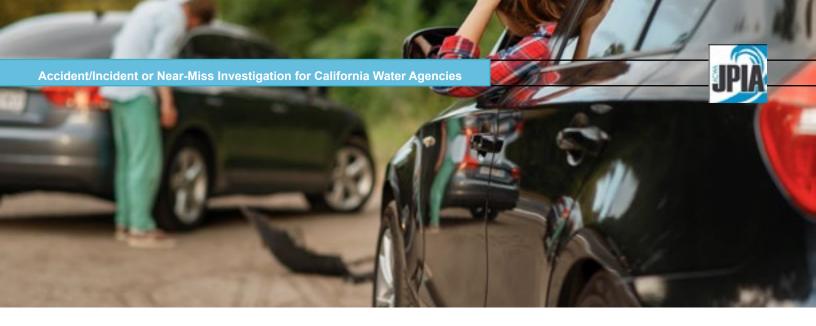
After an event occurs, JPIA members should conduct accident/incident or near-miss investigations as soon as possible to preserve evidence and capture critical details. Generally, an event is followed by a response and then an investigation. The complexity of the investigation should correspond to the severity of the event. The following examples should lead to the initiation of an investigation:

- ★ A work-connected fatality or serious injury as per Cal/OSHA §342
- ★ Restricted work or transfer to another task due to a work-related injury
- ★ Loss of consciousness and other significant injuries/illnesses
- ★ Vehicle, equipment, or property damage
- A near-miss event
- ★ Potential loss incurred by the public

#### **Who Conducts the Investigation**

In most cases, a supervisor should help investigate an accident/incident or near-miss because they are familiar with the work processes and may improve procedures quickly. Section 9 of the JPIA's Risk Control Manual includes a dedicated section on Accident and Incident Investigations and provides a Supervisor's Accident Investigation Form that includes a root cause checklist.





This document should be formatted to meet the agency's needs. Other agency employees who may participate in the investigation process include:

- Management
- Employees and witnesses
- A safety officer
- A safety committee

### How to Investigate an Accident/Incident or Near-Miss

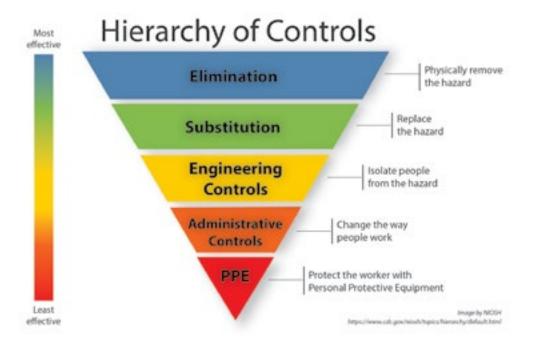
Conducting an on-site accident/incident or near-miss investigation aims to gather information to identify the root cause. Investigations should be fact-finding and not fault-finding.

- 1. **Document the Scene**: Take detailed photographs of the scene, close-up and with a wide view. Make sure to take clear photos from different angles. It is recommended to refrain from video or audio recording.
- 2. **Obtain Witnesses Statements:** Speak with individuals who witnessed the accident. Ask them to provide a written witness statement.
- 3. Fill out the Accident/Incident Investigation Form Completely: Employees involved in the incident should provide an account of the event. Supervisors should capture the facts: who, what, when, where, and how, with a focus on root cause identification. Gather other information like weather conditions and any relevant hazards that might have impacted the event.

- 4. Investigate and Identify Root Causes: Analyze all the information to identify the underlying cause of the accident. Root cause identification should be met with solutions that consider the hierarchy of controls and an understanding of the regulatory and business impacts of the event.
- 5. Implement Corrective Actions: At the end of an investigation, employees, supervisors, and managers should understand the problem and how to fix it. Corrective actions that yield solutions to "be more careful" or "use common sense" will not prevent future events. To implement the recommended corrective action, agencies should work with employees to evaluate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Job Hazard Analysis (JHA), and policies and procedures.
- 6. **Monitor and Review:** Periodically review the implemented corrective action to ensure its effectiveness. If it is found that similar situations continue, identify any gaps or barriers to the corrective actions implemented.







The knowledge gained from conducting accident/ incident or near-miss investigations aids in building a learning atmosphere where lessons are learned and best practices are improved. This commitment helps agencies reinforce their dedication to the well-being of their employees, customers, and the community. JPIA members are encouraged to make early and complete claims reports to the JPIA and to submit completed accident/incident investigation reports once finalized.

#### **Additional Resources**

OSHA's A Step-by-Step Guide: Incident Investigation

VectorSolutions <u>How to Conduct an Incident</u> Investigation

National Safety Council <u>How to Conduct an Incident</u> Investigation

Accident Investigation Techniques: Best Practices for Examining Workplace Incidents – Third Edition (ASSP, 2022)

Alliant's <u>Accident Investigation: A Critical Effort to</u> Preventing Future Events

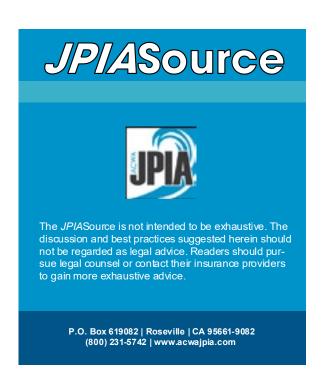


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