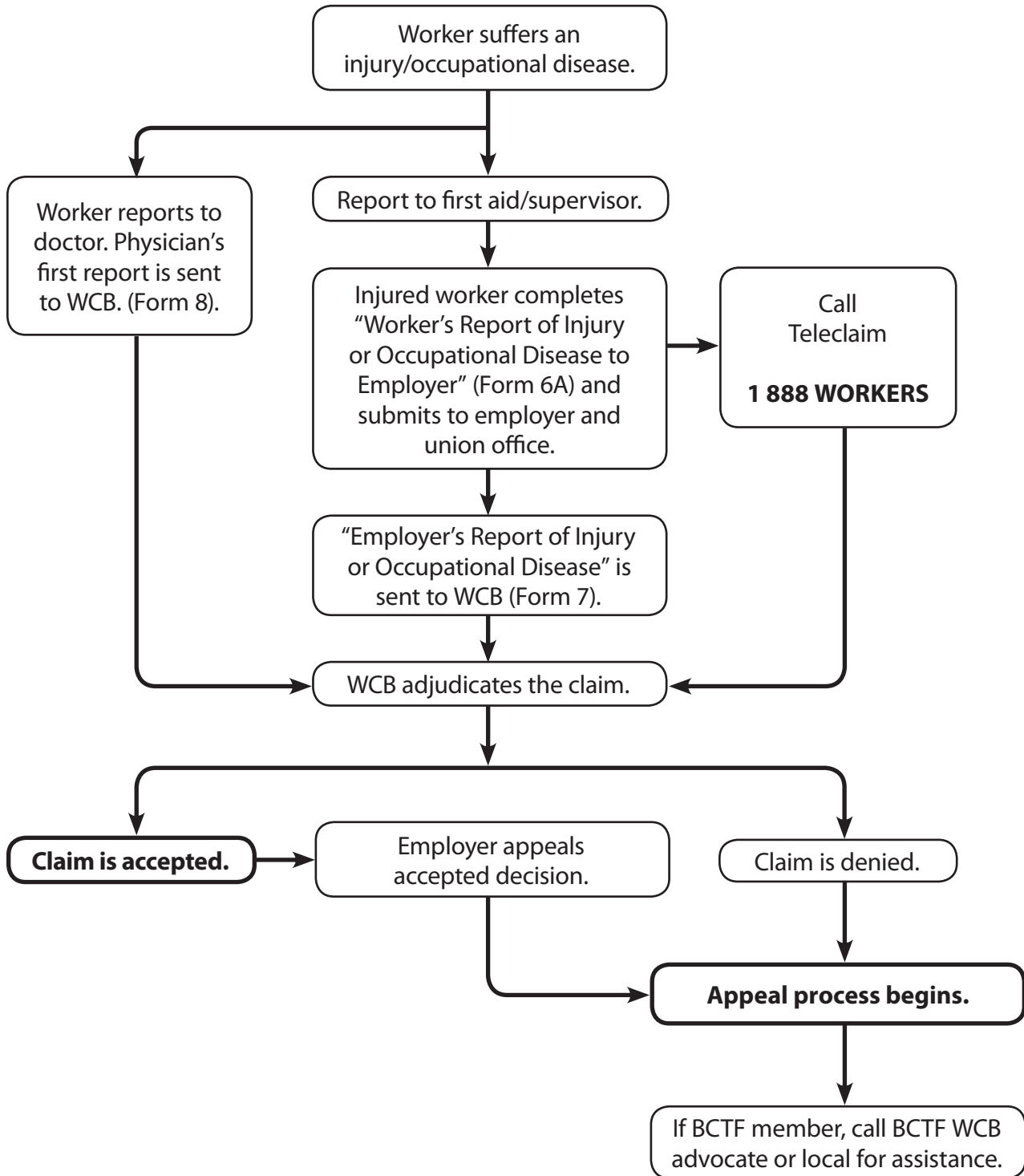


WCB claims

WCB claim process



WCB timelines

WCB Decision
Entitlement Officer, Case Manager, Vocational Rehabilitation, Disability Awards
(The worker will receive a dated decision letter.)



90 days



Review Division
Request for Review
Written Submission
150 days to issue decision from date Request for Review is filed



30 days



Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal (WCAT)
Notice of Appeal
Medical Legal Opinion request
Written Submission or Oral Hearing
180 days to issue decision from date WCB provides disclosure



No time limit



Reconsideration of WCAT decision
Significant new evidence not available at time of decision
Error of law going to jurisdiction of tribunal

Incident reporting forms

Who does what?

Workers:

- Form 6A—Worker’s report of injury to employer
- This form goes only to the employer and the joint committee.
 - This form does not go to WorkSafeBC.
 - Keep a copy for yourself.
 - Send copies to local union office.

Teleclaim

- 1-888-WORKERS – report of injury to WorkSafeBC
- Reports to WorkSafeBC that there has been an accident or injury for which you have lost time at work.

Employers:

- Form 7—Employer’s report of injury or occupational disease
- Must be filed within three days of the incident to WorkSafeBC.

Physicians:

- Form 8/11—Physician’s Report
- Doctors have these forms in their offices.

First Aid Attendant:

First Aid Record Form

Forms can be found online at the WorkSafeBC website at www.worksafebc.com/forms

Roadblocks to WCB claim success

Delays in reporting injuries

The longer the member delays in going to the doctor or reporting an injury to the employer the greater the chance that the claim will not be accepted.

Not reporting all your injuries to the doctor initially

If you do not report all your injuries to your doctor within a short period of time after the initial injury date the greater the chance that the later-reported injuries will not be accepted under the claim.

Pre-existing condition in same area as injury

The Board will blame the injury on the pre-existing condition such as arthritis and make it more difficult to have the claim accepted.

Injury occurs during a fun activity outside of instructional hours

Students vs. teachers games have resulted in injuries to teachers which were not compensable because the principal was not directly supervising the activity.

No hazard present

If you slip, trip or fall in the hallway at school, the Board will not provide coverage unless there was a hazard present such as a water spill or something in the hallway which contributed to your slip, trip or fall.

Natural body motion

If your injury occurs while performing a natural body motion such as bending, walking, running, etc. the Board may deny coverage by claiming that there was not anything in the work which caused the injury, and that you could just as easily have hurt yourself at home or away from school. Their argument is that you just happened by chance to be at work when the injury occurred.

Mental stress

This injury requires a diagnosis by a psychiatrist or psychologist of a mental disorder and it must have been predominantly caused by a workplace stressor.

Delay in the onset of symptoms

If you injure yourself at work but don't feel the pain until the next day or later, the Board may deny coverage by claiming that the injury could have happened somewhere else and that the worker is speculating that the injury occurred at work.

Injury accepted as a minimal sprain or strain

Sometimes serious injuries are simply accepted as strains or sprains which are expected to resolve quickly whereas the serious injury would have a longer recovery timeline. When the Board reaches the end of the recovery timeline for the sprain or strain they will send the worker a letter cutting off benefits. It will be more difficult at that time to have the Board change its acceptance from the sprain or strain to the more severe diagnosis.

Form 6A

To download Form 6A - <http://www.worksafebc.com/forms/assets/PDF/6a.pdf>