

Workers' Compensation: A Guide for Employers



WorkCover WA

2 Bedbrook Place Shenton Park WA 6008

Telephone: (08) 9388 5555 Facsimile: (08) 9388 5550

Advice and Assistance Unit: 1300 794 744 TTY (hearing impaired): (08) 9388 5537 Website: www.workcover.wa.gov.au

About WorkCover WA

WorkCover WA is the government agency responsible for overseeing the workers' compensation and injury management scheme in Western Australia.

This includes monitoring compliance with the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981*, informing and educating workers, employers and others about workers' compensation and injury management, and providing an independent dispute resolution system.

This publication is current at August 2014

Disclaimer

This publication contains information regarding workers' compensation and injury management. It is intended to provide general information only. You should not act or omit to act on the basis of anything contained herein. This brochure should be read in conjunction with the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981*. You should seek appropriate legal/professional advice about your particular circumstances.

For more information, visit the WorkCover WA website at www.workcover.wa.gov.au. Workers' compensation legislation is also available from the State Law Publisher website at www.slp.wa.gov.au.

© 2014 WorkCover Western Australia. All rights reserved



When workplace injuries occur there can be significant impacts on both the employer and the worker. Workers' compensation laws in WA aim to ensure that in the event of an injury, both parties are protected.

Your guide to workers' compensation

This booklet is intended to assist employers in meeting their obligations under the *Workers' Compensation* and Injury Management Act 1981 (the Act) by outlining a three-step approach to effective workers' compensation insurance and claims management.

WorkCover WA also publishes a guide on injury management (*Injury Management: A Guide For Employers*), which together with this booklet, provides a comprehensive workers' compensation reference for employers. This and other supplementary resources for employers can be accessed from the WorkCover WA website (*www.workcover.wa.gov.au*).

WorkCover WA's Advice and Assistance Unit (Tel: 1300 794 744) can also provide further information and clarification on topics addressed in this booklet.



Understanding Workers' Compensation

Three Steps to Effective Workers' Compensation Management

Step 1: Understanding Workers' Compensation

The Workers' Compensation Scheme

- 1.1 What is workers' compensation? (pg 5)
- 1.2 Workers' compensation in WA (pg 5)

Workers' Compensation Insurance

- 1.3 What is workers' compensation insurance? (pg 6)
- 1.4 Why do you need it? (pg 6)
- 1.5 Who do you need to cover? (pg 8)
- 1.6 What will it cost? (pg 9)
- 1.7 What is an injured worker entitled to receive? (pg 10)

Step 2: Preparing Your Workplace

Getting Insured

- 2.1 Finding an insurer (pg 11)
- 2.2 Obtaining a quote (pg 11)
- 2.3 Selecting an insurer (pg 13)
- 2.4 Activating and maintaining your policy (pg 14)
- 2.5 What you can expect from your insurance provider (pg 15)

Other Obligations Under the Act

- 2.6 Injury management (pg 16)
- 2.7 Noise induced hearing loss (pg 16)

Step 3: Managing Claims

The Claims Process

- 3.1 Initiating a claim (pg 17)
- 3.2 Claim assessment (pg 18)
- 3.3 Claim outcomes (pg 19)

Managing Compensation

- 3.4 Making weekly payments (pg 21)
- 3.5 Managing medical accounts (pg 22)
- 3.6 Getting a second opinion (pg 22)

Return to Work and Injury Management

- 3.7 Maintaining employment (pg 23)
- 3.8 Returning to modified duties (pg 24)

Resolving disputes

Toolbox: Resources for Employers

Understanding Workers' Compensation

The Workers' Compensation Scheme

1.1 What is workers' compensation?

Workers' compensation is financial compensation provided to workers who become injured or ill as a result of their work, and may include:

- weekly payments to cover loss of earnings
- lump sum payments in case of permanent impairment
- assistance with medical and related expenses; and
- workplace rehabilitation assistance to return to work.

Any worker who suffers a work-related injury or disease requiring medical treatment or time off work is entitled to claim workers' compensation.

1.2 Workers' compensation in WA

The workers' compensation scheme in WA is administered by WorkCover WA in accordance with the Act, which has two main purposes:

- ensuring workplace injuries are managed in a manner that enables a worker's prompt and safe return to work following an injury; and
- ensuring an injured worker is compensated for lost wages, medical expenses and associated costs while they are unable to work.

The rights and obligations of employers, workers and other key parties in the scheme are defined under the Act. As an employer, your primary obligations include having:

- a current workers' compensation insurance policy covering all your workers; and
- a documented Injury Management System for your workplace.

You must also ensure, in the event of an injury, that a worker's compensation claim is managed in accordance with conditions outlined in the Act. Significant penalties apply for non-compliance.

Understanding Workers' Compensation

Workers' Compensation Insurance

1.3 What is workers' compensation insurance?

Under WA's 'no-fault' workers compensation system, employers are liable to pay statutory compensation costs for an injured worker regardless of who was at fault. Workers' compensation insurance indemnifies employers against this liability - that is, costs and expenses arising from a workers' compensation claim are paid by the insurer.

1.4 Why do you need it?

As well as being a compulsory requirement under the Act, having

insurance coverage for workers' compensation can protect your business from the financial and operational impact of workers' compensation claims.

In the event of a work-related injury, your insurance policy provides coverage of:

- statutory workers' compensation entitlements due to an injured worker; and
- legal costs, court fees and damages in the event that a common law claim is brought against you by an injured worker.



Understanding Workers' Compensation

Your insurer will also be able to assist you in the management and administration of claims by:

- advising you on correct claims procedures
- estimating the cost of claims
- participating in the injury management process at your request, including facilitating communication between the treating medical practitioner and yourself
- assisting with return to work programs and identification of claims which may require workplace rehabilitation; and
- representing you through the conciliation and arbitration process when disputes occur.

Important

Workers' compensation claims can cost businesses hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal costs, penalties and benefits payable to the injured worker. If you are uninsured and one of your workers sustains a work-related injury, you may be liable for:

- compensation to the injured worker, which can amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars
- legal costs, including court fees and any damages awarded to the worker in common law claims; and
- fines and penalties for failing to hold valid insurance.



Understanding Workers' Compensation



1.5 Who do you need to cover?

A business must provide workers' compensation insurance cover for anyone it employs who fits the definition of a worker under section 5 of the Act. This includes:

- full-time workers on a wage or salary
- part-time, casual and seasonal workers

- workers on commission
- piece workers

and in some circumstances:

- contractors and sub-contractors
- working directors

If in any doubt as to your obligations to provide workers' compensation insurance for anyone you employ or engage, you should consult your insurance provider or seek legal advice.

Understanding Workers' Compensation

1.5.1 Covering contractors and sub-contractors

It is important to accurately determine your insurance obligations with regard to contractors and subcontractors as two or more parties may be jointly liable for insuring the workers employed to undertake a contracted task. For example, in a contractual chain involving an employer (the principal), a contractor and a sub-contractor, each party must have a valid workers' compensation policy covering any workers the sub-contractor may employ.

The WorkCover WA publication A technical note on Contractors and Workers' Compensation may assist you in clarifying your legal obligations in relation to contractors and subcontractors.

1.6 What will it cost?

Premium rates for workers' compensation insurance will vary depending on:

- the industry in which you operate
- the amount of wages paid to your workers; and
- your claims history.

For more information on premium calculation, see page 13.



Understanding Workers' Compensation

1.7 What is an injured worker entitled to receive?

Entitlements vary based on the circumstances of individual claims, but may include payments to compensate for:

- Loss of earnings: Payment amounts will differ depending on the worker's award type (industrial or non-industrial), and basis of employment (full-time, part-time or casual).
- Medical expenses: Reasonable expenses can be claimed for a range of treatments, including first aid and ambulance, medication, medical or surgical attendance, dental, physiotherapy, chiropractic, hospital and specialist treatments.
- Workplace rehabilitation expenses:
 Workplace rehabilitation is a specific service that may assist a worker in staying in or returning to work following an injury. For more information, see the WorkCover WA publication *Injury Management:*
 A Guide for Employers.

- Travel and other expenses:
 - Reasonable travel expenses can be claimed for trips to and from rehabilitation and medical treatments. This entitlement may also include reasonable meals and accommodation expenses if the injured worker lives in a regional area.
- Permanent impairment: An additional range of benefits, including lump sum compensation payments, are available to workers who sustain permanent physical or psychological impairment as a result of their work-related injuries.

Prescribed Amount

Limits apply to the total amounts or value of compensation that an injured worker can receive for different entitlements over the life of their claim. Maximum amounts are adjusted annually based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Labour Price Index. For current amounts, speak to your insurer or see the Prescribed Amount schedule on the WorkCover WA website.

Preparing Your Workplace



Getting Insured

2.1 Finding an insurer

A list of insurers approved to underwrite workers' compensation insurance is available from the WorkCover WA website. Some employers may prefer to use the services of an insurance broker to negotiate with an insurer on their behalf. The *Insurance Brokers'*Code of Practice (available from the WorkCover WA website) describes what you can expect when dealing with a workers' compensation insurance broker and the responsibilities of each party in the process.

2.2 Obtaining a quote

To obtain a quote, you will need to provide the insurer or broker with:

- an estimate of gross annual wages for all your workers for the period of the policy
- a full description of the business activities undertaken at each workplace location
- the number of workers you employ; and
- details of your claims history (this can be obtained from your current or previous insurer).

Preparing Your Workplace

2.2.1 Calculating your wages costs

It is important to accurately calculate your wages costs as the estimate you provide to the insurer will affect the premium applied to your insurance policy.

Wages include all salaries, remuneration, commissions, bonuses, overtime, allowances and other benefits paid to workers before tax. Termination, retirement and retrenchment payments, as well as pensions and *compulsory* superannuation contributions do not have to be included in your calculations.

Providing an accurate estimate will reduce the need for significant adjustments at the end of the policy period. The insurer will ask you to sign a wages declaration form before your policy is issued.



Preparing Your Workplace

Premium calculation

Premiums are calculated by insurers in four stages:

Stage 1:

The insurer determines the recommended premium rate for your industry and business activities, based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) System.

Stage 2:

The recommended premium rate is multiplied by your estimated gross wages.

Stage 3:

The insurer may apply a discount at its discretion or a surcharge up to 75% depending on your risk profile. (A surcharge greater than 75% may be applied with prior approval from WorkCover WA.)

Stage 4:

Your premium is adjusted at the end of your policy period based on actual wages paid during the period, and any difference is refunded by, or paid to the insurer.

2.3 Selecting an insurer

While all workers' compensation insurance policies are based on a standard indemnity policy approved by WorkCover WA, there may be differences in premium cost and service inclusions between insurers.

In terms of cost, insurers can discount the recommended premium rates at their discretion or apply a surcharge up to 75% based on your individual risk profile. Insurers can also differ in terms of industry specialisation, administration and case management processes, flexibility and service levels. When selecting an insurer, you should consider which provider and policy conditions best meet the specific needs of your business.

Preparing Your Workplace

2.4 Activating and maintaining your policy

To activate your policy, you will need to provide the insurer with a signed declaration of estimated wages and pay the premium. It is important that you familiarise yourself with the terms and conditions of your policy and clarify any issues with your insurer.

Appealing your premium

If you disagree with your premium, you can appeal against either:

- the industry classification applied to your business; or
- the premium adjustment made by the insurer.

Appeals must be lodged with WorkCover WA within one month of

the date you were informed of the classification or premium payable. You must pay the premium even if you intend to appeal. If your appeal is successful, the difference will be refunded to you.

What you can do to reduce your premium

Improving your workplace safety and injury management processes may help reduce your premium. Discuss the activities you can undertake to reduce your workers' compensation premium with your insurer. Some insurers provide risk management services to help you improve injury prevention and management practices in your workplace.



Preparing Your Workplace

Changes to your business

If there is a change in the number of workers you employ or the kind of work undertaken by your business, advise your insurer immediately as these changes may require a revision of your policy and premium.

Wage adjustments

At the end of the policy period, you will need to submit a statement showing the actual value of wages paid during the period. Your insurer will adjust the premium accordingly, and apply the difference to your renewal premium.

Important dates

Your insurer is required under the Act to provide notification of important dates and deadlines relating to your policy and claims and advise you when your policy is due for renewal. However, it is your responsibility as an employer to ensure that your policy remains current and valid.

2.5 What you can expect from your insurance provider

WorkCover WA works closely with the insurance industry to set and maintain best practice standards for insurance providers working within the workers' compensation scheme.

In addition to the terms and conditions outlined in your insurance policy, the *Licensed Insurers Best Practice Guidelines* aim to promote consistent standards for claims management across licensed workers' compensation insurers in WA.

If you use an insurance broker to manage your workers' compensation arrangements, a new *Insurance Brokers' Code of Practice* has been developed in consultation with the workers' compensation insurance industry to promote more effective interaction between insurance brokers and their clients. The Code outlines what employers can expect of their insurance broker and the roles and responsibilities of key parties when issuing or renewing a policy.

Both documents are available to download from the WorkCover WA website.

Preparing Your Workplace

Other Obligations Under the Act

2.6 Injury management

It is compulsory under the Act for all employers to have a documented Injury Management System in place. This is a written procedure describing the steps that will be taken if there is an injury in the workplace. Employers may also be required to develop a written Return To Work Program for injured workers, in consultation with the workers' medical practitioner or insurer. For more information, refer to the publication *Injury Management: A Guide For Employers*, which outlines a three-step approach to effective injury management.



2.7 Noise induced hearing loss (NIHL)

If you employ anyone in noisy workplace environments, you may have further obligations in relation to noise induced hearing loss under the Act.

If a worker is likely to be exposed to noise levels about 90dB(A) over the course of a typical 8-hour workday, you must arrange and pay for the worker to undergo a baseline hearing test with a WorkCover WA-approved audiometric tester within 12 months of employment commencing.

As a guide, 90dB(A) is roughly equivalent to the noise from an idling heavy truck at a distance of one metre. Baseline hearing tests are also compulsory for workers who may experience noise levels above 140dB(lin), even for short periods.

For further information, refer to the WorkCover WA publication *A Guide* to *Noise Induced Hearing Loss* or visit the WorkCover WA website. A list of approved audiometric testers is also available from the website.

Managing Claims

The Claims Process

\sim 4	the state of the s	100
'\ 7	Initiatina	a claim
J. I	Initiating	a Giaiiii

The following steps should be taken following an injury at work:

- Apply first aid to the injured worker and report the injury in your incident reporting system
- Get the worker to see a doctor of their choice as soon as possible
- Ask the worker to obtain a First
 Certificate of Capacity from the
 treating doctor
- Provide the worker with a
 Workers' Compensation Claim
 Form and ask them to complete
 the workers' sections

- Obtain the completed Claim Form and First Certificate of Capacity from the injured worker
- Complete the employer's section of the Claim Form
- Take copies of both documents for your own and your worker's records
- Complete an employer report form provided by your insurer
- Submit the First Certificate of Capacity and Claim Form to the insurer within 5 days of receipt from the injured worker. A penalty of up to \$1,000 may apply if you fail to submit these documents within this time.



Managing Claims

Reportable injuries

Under the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984, you must notify WorkSafe on 1800 678 198 if an injury is likely to prevent an employee from working for 10 consecutive days. A list of reportable injuries and diseases can be found at

www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe.

3.2 Claim assessment

It is not up to the employer to determine liability for a claim. Following receipt of documentation, a case manager allocated by your insurer may contact you, the injured worker and the treating doctor for further information to determine liability and payment entitlements. The insurer has up to 14 days to advise you and the worker of their decision.

3.2.1 While a claim is being assessed

Medical expenses

An injured worker is responsible for covering the costs of medical treatment for their injury until a decision on liability is made by the insurer. It is important that the worker keeps all payment receipts during this time. These costs will be reimbursed by the insurer if the worker's claim is accepted; however, you should advise the worker to check fees charged by treatment providers against the prescribed fee rates (published by WorkCover WA) as any 'gap' is not payable by the insurer or employer.

Optional leave payments

While awaiting a decision on a claim, you may wish to consider paying accrued leave, such as annual or sick leave, to an injured worker. It is important that you seek the worker's agreement before taking this action and advise the worker that:

- leave payments are not an alternative to workers' compensation
- accepting leave payments is voluntary and will not affect their workers' compensation entitlements in any way; and
- leave entitlements will be credited back to them if the claim is accepted.

Managing Claims

3.3 Claim outcomes

Your insurer is required to advise you and the injured worker in writing within 14 days if a claim has been accepted, disputed or is still undecided (pended). The insurer will provide a claim number which should be quoted in all related correspondence.

 Accepted - Workers' compensation entitlements commence.

If a worker's injury prevents them from working, you must commence making income replacement payments (weekly payments) as soon as advised to do so by your insurer. Refer to the *Managing Compensation* section (page 21) for information on the payment process.

• **Disputed** - No compensation will be paid to the injured worker.

Your insurer will advise you and the worker of the reason. If the worker disagrees with the decision, they may approach the insurer to have the matter heard under the insurer's internal dispute resolution procedure. An application can also be made to WorkCover WA's Conciliation and Arbitration Services (CAS) for assistance with resolving the dispute.

• **Decision Pended** - The claim is on hold pending further information.

The insurer has a further 10 days to make a decision or the claim is deemed to be in dispute, and you or the worker may apply to CAS for assistance.



Managing Claims

Worker

- Seeks first aid
- Reports incident
- Obtains a First Certificate of Capacity from a doctor of their choice
- Completes worker section of the Workers' Compensation Claim Form
- Submits the Claim Form and First Certificate of Capacity to their employer

Employer

- · Completes an employer report form provided by the insurer
- Completes employer section of Claim Form
- Provides copy of Claim Form and First Certificate of Capacity to worker for their records
- Sends Claim Form and First Certificate of Capacity to Insurer within 5 working days of receipt from the injured worker

Insurer

Has 14 days after the claim documents are submitted to make a decision on liability and advise the worker and employer in writing if liability for the claim is accepted, disputed or undecided.

Liability Accepted

Injured worker's entitlements commence, and may include weekly payments, reasonable medical and related expenses, vocational rehabilitation and travel expenses.

Liability Disputed

The injured worker may request an internal review by the insurer or apply to CAS for assistance with resolving the dispute.

Decision Pended

The insurer has a further 10 days to decide the claim. If no decision is made after this time, the worker or employer may apply to CAS for assistance with resolving the dispute.

The Claims Process - Roles and Responsibilities

Managing Compensation

3.4 Making weekly payments

If a claim is accepted by the insurer, an injured worker is entitled to receive payments to compensate for lost earnings. These are known as 'weekly payments'; however, frequency of payments may be weekly, fortnightly or monthly, depending on how the worker is usually paid. While these costs are reimbursed by your insurer in accordance with your policy agreement, you are responsible for making these payments to the worker in advance.

Your insurer will calculate the weekly payment entitlements due to the worker and advise you of the correct payment amount to make. You must commence making payments as soon as notified by the insurer and pay the worker on their usual payday. Penalties apply if you fail to make these payments on time. Your insurer will advise you if and when changes should be made to weekly payments. Reimbursement arrangements should be discussed with your insurer.

If for any reason you are unable to make payments as directed, you should contact the insurer as soon as possible. If you cannot resolve the situation with your insurer, contact WorkCover WA's Advice and Assistance Unit.



Managing Claims

3.5 Managing medical accounts

When seeing a medical provider for assessment or treatment, an injured worker will usually be required to make payment up front, although some providers may issue invoices for direct settlement by the insurer. All accounts and invoices should quote the claim number and be forwarded to the insurer as soon as possible to ensure prompt payment or reimbursement. Workers should be advised that fees paid in excess of the prescribed rates published by WorkCover WA will be at the worker's expense.

Depending on the claims management process agreed with the insurer, workers may liaise directly with the insurer for reimbursement or payment of accounts or the employer may do so on the worker's behalf. Employers are encouraged to manage medical accounts for the injured worker in accordance with the Workers

Compensation Code of Practice (Injury Management) 2005.

3.6 Getting a second opinion

A worker has the right to see a medical practitioner of their choice for treatment and management of a work-related injury. However, if you disagree with a medical assessment or want a second opinion, you can request a medical review through your insurer.

Subject to the insurer's agreement, an appointment will be made for the injured worker to see an independent medical practitioner. If a worker fails to attend this appointment without a reasonable excuse, their ongoing weekly payment entitlements may be affected.

A worker cannot be required to attend a medical review at the insurer's request more than once over a two-week period or at any time other than during reasonable hours.



Managing Claims



Return to Work and Injury Management

An early return to work is the best possible outcome for an injured worker as workers become increasingly unlikely to return to work the longer they stay away. It is important for the employer to remain involved throughout the claims process and work together with the injured worker, the insurer and the treating medical practitioner to facilitate this outcome.

The worker's treating doctor will advise when the worker is able to return to work and any conditions they should observe on their return.

3.7 Maintaining employment

You are obliged to maintain the injured worker's employment, keeping their original position available, for 12 months following an

injury. If on their return to work, the position is no longer available or the worker can no longer perform the role, you must provide the worker with a position that is comparable in status and pay, and that the worker is qualified and capable of performing.

If you wish to terminate the worker's employment during the 12 month period, you must give the worker and WorkCover WA 28 days notice of your intention to do so. WorkCover WA may undertake further investigation to determine if there has been a breach of your legislative obligations in relation to maintaining the worker's employment.

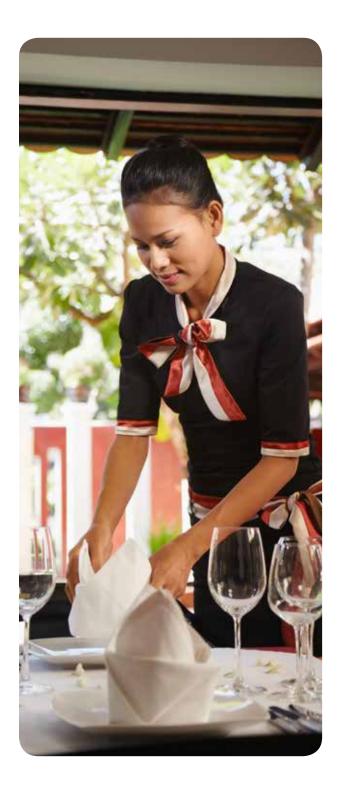
Managing Claims

3.8 Returning to modified duties

If the nature of the worker's injury is likely to require modifications, restrictions or a permanent change to their duties, the doctor may indicate the need for a documented Return to Work Program, to be developed by the employer in consultation with the injured worker. An Approved Workplace Rehabilitation Provider (AWRP) may also be appointed to assist with the worker's case management, retraining and job placement as required. Detailed information is available in the publication Injury Management: A Guide For Employers.

Resolving disputes

If a dispute occurs that cannot be resolved by you or your insurer, an application can be made to WorkCover WA's Conciliation and Arbitration Services (CAS) for assistance with resolving the dispute. CAS provides a fair and cost-effective system for resolving disagreements over workers' compensation or injury management issues. For more information, refer to the publication *What happens if there is a dispute?*, available from the WorkCover WA website.



Toolbox: Resources for Employers

WorkCover WA produces a range of publications and other resources to assist employers and their workers in meeting their workers' compensation obligations under the Act.

All publications and forms can be accessed at *www.workcover.wa.gov.au* or by calling WorkCover WA's Advice and Assistance Unit on 1300 794 744.

Publications



Injury Management: A Guide for Employers

Detailed information, templates and strategies on developing injury management systems and return to work programs in accordance with the Act.



A technical note on Contractors and Workers' Compensation

Detailed information to clarify liability and legal obligations in relation to contractors and sub-contractors.



Insurance Brokers' Code of Practice

A best practice guide and reference for insurers and employers when dealing with a workers' compensation insurance broker.



Workers' Compensation and Injury Management: A Guide for Workers

A comprehensive guide to assist injured workers' through the compensation process, injury management and return to work.



A guide to Noise Induced Hearing Loss

Important information for employers and workers exposed to high noise levels in their workplace environments.



What happens if there is a dispute?

A guide to resolving disputes that may arise between the various parties in the workers' compensation process.

Forms

To make a claim against your workers' compensation insurance, you will need to provide your insurer with a completed Workers' Compensation First Certificate of Capacity and a Workers' Compensation Claim Form within 5 working days of receipt from the injured worker. A penalty of up to \$1,000 may apply to an employer who fails to submit the documents within this time.

1. Workers' Compensation Claim Form



A WorkCover WA
Prescribed Form to be
completed when you wish
to lodge a claim for a work
injury. You must complete
the Employer Details
section of the form, ensure
that the injured worker
completes all relevant
sections of the form, and
record the date the form
was lodged by the worker.

First Certificate of Capacity





Progress Certificate of Capacity





2. Workers' Compensation Certificates of Capacity

Medical forms prescribed by WorkCover WA for completion by the injured worker's treating doctor. The information provided in these certificates is critical to the outcome of a claim, as it confirms the nature of the worker's injury and indicates the requirement for time off work, and the likely returnto-work date.

Final Certificate of Capacity



Samples of the Workers' Compensation Claim Form and First Certificate of Capacity are included in this publication. Additional copies can be downloaded from the WorkCover WA website.

Workers' Compensation Claim Form

Insurer please complete Insurer name Claim number ANZSIC Code Policy number WorkCover number Has employer contacted medical practitioner? Y	Estimated time off work: less than one day 1-4 work days (inclusive) 5-9 work days (inclusive) 10-20 work days (inclusive) more than 20 work days N fatality	Date form received from DATE STAM ASCO (office use only)	
Date employer received First Certific	•	Postco	
Worker please complete			
Surname:			/Iale Female
Other names:		Preferred language (if not English	1)
Address:			
Suburb/City/Town:	Postcode:	At the time of the injury I was w	-
Email:		direct employee	sub contractor
Daytime contact phone no:		working director	visa worker
Occupation		☐ contractor ☐	other
(eg first class welder)			lease specify:
Main tasks/duties performed (eg weld	ding of high pressure steam pipes)	employee of contractor	
full time (F) part tir	me (P) permanent (P)	temporary (T)	casual (C)
Other Employment	If more than one e	employer, please attach details c	on separate sheet
Do you have any other job?	N If yes, please give details:		
Employer name:	Phone no:	Hours pe	r week:
Occurrence details		Attach separate sheet if more	space is required
Day of occurrence: eg Monday	Date of occurrence:	Time of occurrence:	□ АМ □ РМ
At what address did the occurrence	happen?		
Did you have to stop working?	Y N If so when? Date	e: Time:	□ АМ □ РМ
Were you:	Describe the occurrence. Include:		WorkCover WA
working – at your normal workplace	(i) What action was involved (ie fall, str	ruck by object)	Staff Only Mechanism
on work break – at normal workplace working – away from normal	(ii) What object/machine/substance	was involved (ie fumes, door frame)	Agency
workplace on work break – away from normal workplace	(iii) The most serious injury or disease	e caused (ie fracture, burn, abrasion)	Nature
working – road traffic accident commuting/journey other duty status	(iv) The bodily location of the injury or	r disease (ie upper arm, eye)	Bodily location

Worker please complete	
Occurrence report – Describe how it happened	Attach separate sheet if more space is required
Where did the occurrence happen? (ie store room, machinery shop	p)
What were you doing at the time of the occurrence?	
What were the normal working hours for that day? Starting	time: AM PM Finish time: AM PM
When did you first report the occurrence? Date:	Time: AM PM
Who did you report the occurrence to?	Time.
Name: Position:	Phone No:
If you didn't report the occurrence immediately, please state	e the reason if any:
	·
Please provide the name and daytime contact phone number	er of witnesses of the occurrence:
1. Name:	Phone No:
2. Name:	Phone No:
Medical help/history – this occurrence	Attach separate sheet if more space is required
When did you first seek medical attention? Date:	Time: AM PM
If not immediately, please state the reason:	
Was the part of the body affected by this occurrence health	y before this occurrence? Y N
If not, please give details:	<u> </u>
Is the present injury completely related to this occurrence?	Y N If not, please give details:
Please give details of any similar injury prior to this occurrer	nce:
Name and contact details of your usual medical practitioner a	and any health provider who has treated you for a similar injury:
Name: Address:	Phone no:
Other/Previous claims	Attach separate sheet if more space is required
Are you claiming compensation from any other source?	Y N If yes, from whom?
Have you had any similar or related workers' compensation	
Trave you had any similar of related workers compensation	Ciainis: Transfer in yes, please give details.
Name of Employer:	Address:
Name of insurer (if known):	Type of injury or disease:
Worker's declaration	
and the occurrence are true both in substance and in fact to the best	
Signature of worker	
Consent authority (to be signed at the option of the worker) I authoric	ise any doctor who treats me (whether named in this certificate or not) compensation and return to work options, with my employer and with
Dated this:	day of: Year:
Signature of worker	Signature of witness
Consent authority – to be signed at the option of the wor	rker
I consent to my employer's insurer and its appointed service provider such as medical information about me and using it for the purpose of determining liability and whether my claim is true. This consent exter inclusive of sensitive information, to other insurers, medical practitio and other experts or consultants for the purpose of assessing and mainformation, may also be disclosed as required or permitted by law. I WorkCover WA which is authorised to use this information to fulfil its	rs collecting personal information, inclusive of sensitive information f assessing and managing my workers' compensation claim, including nds to my employer's insurer disclosing my personal information, oners, rehabilitation providers, investigators, legal practitioners
,,	
Signed	Witness signature
Signed	Witness signature
Signed Print your name Date	Witness signature Witness print name Date

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO PROVIDE YOUR SIGNATURE ON EITHER THE DECLARATION OR THE CONSENT AUTHORITIES MAY DELAY A DECISION BY THE INSURER ON YOUR CLAIM



Form 3

WorkCover WA - FIRST certificate of capacity

1. WORKER 3 DETA	(ILS	1	
First name		Last name	
Date of birth		Email	
Phone		Mobile	
Address		-	
2. EMPLOYMENT D	ETAILS		
Worker's job title		Employer	's name
Employer's address			
3. CONSENT AUTHO	ORITY		
my medical condition		rer and other med	named on this certificate or not) to discuss dical or allied health professionals for the york options.
Worker's signature		Print name	
		Date	
4. WORKER'S DESC	CRIPTION OF INJURY		
Date of injury			
What happened?			
Worker's symptoms			
			,
5. MEDICAL ASSESS	SMENT		
Date of this assessmen	nt		
Clinical findings			
Diagnosis			
	with worker's descriptio	on of how injury oc	curred yes no uncertain
The injury is:	a new condition	a recurrenc	ce of a pre-existing condition

6. WORK CAPACITY	
Worker's usual duties	
Having considered the health benefits of work, I find this	s worker to have:
full capacity for work from	but requires further treatment
some capacity for work from	to performing:
pre-injury duties modified or alternation	ive duties workplace modifications
pre-injury hours modified hours of	hrs/day days/wk
no capacity for any work from to	(outline clinical reason below)
Worker has capacity to: (Please outline the worker's physical and/or psychosociexamples. Where there is no capacity for work, please parts of the second sec	
lift up to kg	
sit up to mins	
stand up to mins	
walk up to m	
work below shoulder height	
7. INJURY MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Activities/interventions Purpose/goal (likely change	e in symptoms, function, activity and work participation)
I would like: more information about available to be involved in developing the	
Examples of injury management activities/interventions include: • further assessment - diagnostic imaging, medical specialist	
 intervention - physiotherapy, clinical psychology, exercise p 	hysiology, prescribed medications, workplace mediation
return to work planning - identify suitable duties, establish re	turn to work program
8. NEXT REVIEW DATE	
Worker does not need to be reviewed again (FIRST	and FINAL certificate of capacity)
I will review worker again on	(if greater than 14 days, please provide clinical reasoning)
Comments	
9. MEDICAL PRACTITIONER'S DETAILS	
Name	AHPRA no. MED
Address	Email
	Signature
Phone	
Fax	Date
(Practice stamp – optional)	

CHECKLIST FOR EMPLOYERS

nsurance	√
Obtain and maintain insurance cover for the full amount of the liability to pay workers' compensation or damages to <u>all</u> workers.	
Ensure that the premium is paid within the terms of credit provided by the insurer or broker.	
All information provided to the insurer or broker is true and correct and provided in a timely manner. There is an ongoing duty of disclosure to provide accurate information i.e. wage declarations (actual/estimate), number of workers etc. Knowingly providing false information is an offence. WorkCover WA can recover unpaid premiums from employers.	
Have a valid certificate of currency for workers' compensation insurance cover, issued by the insurance office, available for inspection at their principal place of business in Western Australia some exceptions apply in cases where it is not possible to do this).	
Cooperate with WorkCover WA inspectors to ensure you have appropriate cover. Penalties apply for not cooperating fully with an inspector.	
Claims Process	\checkmark
Submit a completed workers' compensation claim form and First Certificate of Capacity to the insurer within five working days of receiving them from the injured worker.	
Compensation	\checkmark
Pay compensation payments on a worker's usual pay day: within 14 days of being notified by the insurer that the claim is accepted; or as soon as the 14 day limit an insurer has to make a decision expires even if no notification has been received from the insurer; or if ordered to do so by an arbitrator or directed to do so by a conciliation officer.	
Payments of compensation cannot be discontinued or reduced other than in accordance with the legislation. Failure to make compensation due is an offence and a fine applies for each payment not made when due.	
njury Management	/
Have a documented injury management system (a written description of the steps you will take if here is an injury in the workplace). This must include contact details for the person who will have lay-to-day responsibility for the injury management system.	
Establish and implement a Return to Work Program as soon as practicable after: the treating doctor indicates in writing that one is required; or the worker's treating doctor signs a Certificate of Capacity indicating the injured worker has either a partial capacity for work or a total capacity for work but not for their pre-injury position.	
Keep an injured worker's position available for 12 months from the day they become entitled to eceive compensation. Workers are entitled to either: return to their pre-injury position; or if the same position is not available or they do not have the capacity to work in that position,	
another position for which they are qualified and capable of performing which is comparable in status and pay to their pre-injury position.	

