

WSIB Worker Representative Report

By - Bob Leduc

If you feel an accident, injury, illness or even gradual onset of pain is work related, you must report this to your employer immediately and have the employer complete an incident report. Once your employer is aware that a work-related injury or occupational disease has caused you to:

- obtain health care and/or,
- be absent from your regular work,
- require modified duties at less than regular pay, • require modified duties at regular pay for more than 7 calendar days after the date of the accident,

they are obligated to fill out a “Form 7” which is sent to the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board.

There are several forms that are used to report a work related injury, the following is just a brief explanation of each form:

Employer’s Report of Injury/Disease (Form 7)

This form is the employers report of the injury and usually the first form completed to initiate a claim. Take the time to review the information once your employer has filled it out. If some of the information is not accurate it can cause frustration and delays down the line. Your employer must give you a copy of the form when it has been completed.

Workers Report of Injury/Disease (Form 6)

This form is “your” report of the injury. Once you receive this form (which the WSIB provides) take the time to complete it properly and return it to the WSIB as soon as possible. You must also give a copy to your employer.

Worker’s Claim/Consent Form (Form 1492)

Without a worker’s consent, efforts by the employer or Joint Return to Work Committee are delayed in their attempts for your early and safe return to work. If you have refused to sign the Form 7 and the Form 6 has been delayed you will be required to sign this consent form. By signing this form you are satisfying the workers obligation to file a claim.

Physician’s First Report (Form 8)

This form is completed by the treating physician and is provided to the WSIB, it is the physician’s initial reporting of your injury. The physician fills out some

general history, symptoms and physical findings, diagnosis, treatment plan, an estimated recovery time and required medical restrictions when you return to work.

Functional Abilities Form for Timely Return to Work (FAF)

This form is usually supplied to you, by your employer. There is a small section that the employer fills out, but the form, must be completed by your treating health professional who will discuss the information with you. In general the FAF indicates your capabilities and limitations.

No One Can Tell You Not to File A Claim

If you feel you are able to continue working, then you should keep detailed records of the incident, document the names of any witnesses and any conversations. Keep in mind that



you are not doing yourself a favor by not reporting the incident to your employer even if you are told by your supervisor that you that will be provided with light duty work so there is “no need to report it”. Several, of the WSIB claims that I am currently dealing with are claims that have been denied because of late reporting, the WSIB and the employer questioned as to whether or not the injury was even work related. And as a result the workers were off with no income as their employer stated that there was no modified work available. The Workplace Safety and Insurance Act states that if you are injured as a result of a workplace injury your employer must provide you with an (ESRTW) early and safe return to work that is compatible with the restrictions indicated of the “Form 8” or “FAF”.

Once a claim is in the appeal process the average time it takes to resolve is 173 days.