

SUMMARY REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTING AN INJURY/DISEASE

	Workers - Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
AB	If a worker suffers a personal injury by an accident, or regardless of whether the worker is injured is, as a result of an accident, is entitled to medical aid the worker shall give notice of the accident, as soon as practicable after the accident and in accordance with the regulations, to the employer and to the WCB if the injury disables or is likely to disable the worker for more than the day of the accident. A worker has 24 months after the date of accident, or the date on which the worker becomes aware of the accident, to file a claim.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 26, 32(1)) <u>Workers' Compensation Regulation 325/2002</u> (s. 8)	<u>01-05/I</u> <u>01-05/II-chart</u> <u>01-05/II/1</u>	<u>Workers - What to do if you are hurt at work</u> <u>Workers - Responsibilities when an accident occurs</u>
BC	A worker must give notice to their employer as soon as practicable after the occurrence of an injury or disabling occupational disease. There is no requirement as to the form of the notice to the employer. An application for compensation must be made by a worker or dependant to the Board in the prescribed form and must be signed by the worker or dependant, but where the Board is satisfied that compensation is payable, it may be paid without an application. Unless an application is filed, or an adjudication made, within one year after the date of injury, death or disablement from occupational disease, no compensation is payable unless the Board is satisfied that there existed special circumstances which precluded the filing of an application within one year of the prescribed date, and the application is filed within 3 years of that date.	<u>Workers Compensation Act</u> (s. 53 and 55)	<u>Rehabilitation Services & Claims Manual, Vol. II,</u> o #93.10: Report to Employer, o #93.11: Procedure for Reporting, o 93.12: Failure to Report o #93.20: Application for Compensation, o 93.21: Time Allowed for Submission of Application, o #93.22: Application Made Out of Time, o #93.23: Adjudication without an Application; and o #93.25: Signature on an Application for Compensation.	<u>Report an injury or illness</u>
MB	A worker must report an accident in writing to the employer within 30 days of the accident. Failure to notify the employer is a bar to compensation, unless the failure is excused by the WCB. The duty to report to the employer is different from the filing of an application for compensation. The worker wishing to claim compensation must file an application with the WCB within one year after the date of accident. The WCB may enlarge the time for an application where it believes an injustice would result.	<u>Workers Compensation Act</u> (s. 17, 19, 109, 109.8)		<u>How to File a Claim - Workers</u>
NB	Worker Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employer with notice as soon as practicable after the happening of it and before the worker has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured. s. 44(6) • Provide WorkSafeNB with notice of accident. s. 44(9) • File an application for compensation with WorkSafeNB s. 44(1) 	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 44(6), 44(9), 44(1))	<u>Policy No. 21-106 Accident Reporting and Application for Benefits</u>	<u>www.worksafenb.ca</u>

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

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	Workers - Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
NL	<p>Where a worker or dependent applies for compensation he or she shall file with the commission an application for the compensation, together with the certificate of the attending doctor, and other proof of his or her claim that may be required by the commission.</p> <p>Compensation is not payable to a worker unless he or she, or another person on behalf of the worker, gives notice of the injury to his or her employer immediately after the occurrence of the injury and before he or she has voluntarily left the employment in which he or she was injured; and the claim for compensation is made within 3 months from the occurrence of the injury, in the case of an industrial disease, within 3 months after the worker knew, or ought reasonably to have known, that he or she suffers from the disease, and in case of death, within 6 months after the date of death.</p>	<u>Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act</u> (s. 53 – 55)	<u>WHSCC - Policies and procedures</u> GP-01 - Information Protection, Access and Disclosure; EN-01 - Permanent Functional Impairment; RE-15 - Determining Suitable Employment and Earnings; EN-17 - Interruptions and Delays in Work Injury Recovery; EN-20 - Weighing Evidence; EL-01 - Earnings Loss: Benefit Calculation	<u>Forms</u> - Injury report - workers (6), <u>WHSCC Publications, Handbook</u> - Injured worker's; <u>Forms</u> - Occupational disease report (6S)
NS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forthwith file with the Board a claim for compensation, attending physicians report and any further evidence as may be required by the Board. 2. To employer as soon as possible and before voluntarily leaving employment. 3. Claim must be made within 5 years or complete bar to compensation. 	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 82, 83)		
NT/NU	A worker must report an injury or disease as soon as is practicable to both the employer and WSCC.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 17)	<u>Policy 11.02, Reporting an Injury</u>	
ON	<p><i>Workplace Safety and Insurance Act:</i></p> <p>A worker shall file a claim as soon as possible after the accident that gives rise to the claim, but in no case shall he or she file a claim more than six months after the accident or, in the case of an occupational disease, after the worker learns that he or she suffers from the disease. The Board may permit a claim to be filed after the six-month period expires if, in the opinion of the Board, it is just to do so. A claim must be on a form approved by the Board and must be accompanied by such information and documents as the Board may require.</p>	<u>Workplace Safety and Insurance Act</u> (s. 22)	<u>15-01-03 Workers' Requirement to Claim and Consent</u>	
PE	A worker is required to forthwith notify his or her employer and to file with the Board an application for compensation together with the certificate of the attending physician, if any, and such further proofs of his or her claim as may be required by the Board. Compensation is not payable unless the claim for compensation is made within six months from the happening of the accident.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 59(1) & (4))	<u>POL-83 New Evidence</u> <u>POL-87, Third Party Actions</u> <u>POL-90, Time Frame Limitations for Claim Filing and Invoicing</u>	

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	Workers - Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
QC	<p>A worker suffering an employment injury must report it to his immediate superior or, for want of, to another representative of the employer before leaving the establishment if he is able to, or, if not, as soon as possible.</p> <p>A worker unable to carry out his work beyond the day when his injury has become apparent must provide his employer with a medical certificate completed by his doctor.</p> <p>The worker must file his claim on the form <i>Worker's claim</i> within 6 months of his injury or of the date when it is medically established and he is notified that he is affected by a disease.</p> <p>A worker suffering an employment injury that does not make him unable to carry out his work beyond the day when his injury has become apparent must sign the register put at his disposal by his employer.</p>	<u>Act Respecting Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases</u> (s. 265, 267, 272 and 280)	Policy 1.01 The filing of a claim and its admissibility (Politique 1.01 – Le dépôt d'une réclamation et sa recevabilité)	<u>www.csst.qc.ca</u>
SK	To give notice of injury to the employer and the board as soon as possible upon sustaining that injury and before voluntarily leaving employment, and within six months of injury or death. Notice to include name of the worker, cause and date of injury.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act, 1979</u> (s. 45, 46, 47, 48)	<u>POL & PRO 05/2010</u>	<u>Policy & Legislation</u>
YT	A worker must report in a manner suitable to the board within 12 months of the date the work-related injury arose.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 9)		<u>Worker Information - If You Get Hurt</u>
	Dependant- Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
AB	A dependant has the same notice requirements as a worker. If a worker suffers an accident that results in the worker's death, the worker's dependant shall, as soon as practicable after the accident, give notice of the accident in accordance with the regulations to the employer and to the WCB. A dependant has 24 months after the date of the worker's death to report the accident to the WCB.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 26, 32(2)) <u>Workers' Compensation Regulation 325/2002</u> (s. 8)	<u>01-05/I</u> <u>01-05/II-chart</u>	<u>Workers - What to do if you are hurt at work</u> <u>Workers - Responsibilities when an accident occurs</u>
BC	<p>There is no specific requirement for a dependant to give notice of a worker's injury, death or disablement from occupational disease to the employer.</p> <p>An application for compensation must be made by a worker or dependant to the Board in the prescribed form and must be signed by the worker or dependent. But, where the Board is satisfied that compensation is payable, it may be paid without an application.</p> <p>Unless an application is filed, or an adjudication made, within one year after the date of injury, death or disablement from occupational disease, no compensation is payable unless the Board is satisfied that there existed special circumstances which precluded the filing of an application within one year of the prescribed date, and the application is filed within 3 years of that date.</p>	<u>Workers Compensation Act</u> (s. 55)	<u>Rehabilitation Services & Claims Manual, Vol. II,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o #93.20 Application for Compensation, o 93.21: Time Allowed for Submission of Application, o #93.22: Application Made Out of Time, o #93.23: Adjudication without an Application, and o #93.25: Signature on an Application for Compensation. 	N/A

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	Dependant- Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
MB	A dependant must report an accident in writing to the employer within 30 days of the accident. Failure to notify the employer is a bar to compensation, unless the failure is excused by the WCB. The duty to report to the employer is different from the filing of an application for compensation. The dependant wishing to claim compensation must file an application with the WCB within one year after the death of the worker. The WCB may enlarge the time for an application where it believes an injustice would result.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 17, 19, 109, 109.8)		How to File a Claim - Workers
NB	Dependent Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employer with notice as soon as practicable after the happening of it and before the worker has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured. s. 44(6) • File with WorkSafeNB an application for compensation s. 44(1) 	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 44(6), 44(1))	Policy No. 21-106 Accident Reporting and Application for Benefits	N/A
NL	Where a worker or dependent applies for compensation he or she shall file with the commission an application for the compensation, together with the certificate of the attending doctor, and other proof of his or her claim that may be required by the commission. Compensation is not payable to a worker unless he or she, or another person on behalf of the worker, gives notice of the injury to his or her employer immediately after the occurrence of the injury and before he or she has voluntarily left the employment in which he or she was injured; and the claim for compensation is made within 3 months from the occurrence of the injury, in the case of an industrial disease, within 3 months after the worker knew, or ought reasonably to have known, that he or she suffers from the disease, and in case of death, within 6 months after the date of death.	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (s. 53 – 55)	WHSCC - Policies and procedures GP-01 - Information Protection, Access and Disclosure; EN-01 - Permanent Functional Impairment; RE-15 - Determining Suitable Employment and Earnings; EN-17 - Interruptions and Delays in Work Injury Recovery; EN-20 - Weighing Evidence; EL-01 - Earnings Loss: Benefit Calculation	Forms - Injury report - workers (6), WHSCC Publications , Handbook - Injured worker's; Forms - Occupational disease report (6S) Declaration of Dependent Spouse Form (No Link Available)
NS	N/A			
NT/ NU	If the worker has died, the WSCC makes its best efforts to notify any persons who may be entitled to compensation under the <i>Act</i> of the death and of their entitlement to compensation.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 18(4))	Policy 11.02, Reporting an Injury	
ON	<i>Workplace Safety and Insurance Act:</i> A survivor who is entitled to benefits as a result of the death of a worker shall file a claim as soon as possible after the worker's death, but in no case shall he or she file a claim more than six months after the worker's death. The Board may permit a claim to be filed after the six-month period expires if, in the opinion of the Board, it is just to do so. A claim must be on a form approved by the Board and must be accompanied by such information and documents as the Board may require.	Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (s. 22)	15-01-04 Survivors' Requirement to Claim for Benefits	
PE	A dependant is required to forthwith notify the employer and to file with the Board an application for compensation together with the certificate of the attending physician, if any, and such further proofs of his or her claim as may be required by the Board. Compensation is not payable unless the claim for compensation is made within six months from the time of death.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 59(1) & (4))	POL-87, Third Party Actions	

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	Dependant- Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
QC	<p>If a worker suffering an employment injury dies or is disabled, his representative must notify his immediate superior or, for want of, another representative of the employer before the worker leaves the establishment if he is able to or, if not, as soon as possible.</p> <p>If a worker dies following an employment injury or an occupational disease, his beneficiary has a period of 6 months to file a claim on the form prescribed by the Commission.</p>	<u>Act Respecting Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases</u> (s. 265 and 272)	Policy 1.01 The filing of a claim and its admissibility (Politique 1.01 – Le dépôt d'une réclamation et sa recevabilité)	<u>www.csst.qc.ca</u>
SK	To give notice of injury to the employer and the board as soon as possible upon sustaining that injury and within six months of injury or death. Notice to include name of worker, cause and date of injury.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act, 1979</u> (s. 45, 46, 47, 48)	N/A	<u>Policy & Legislation</u>
YT	A dependent of a deceased worker is required to give the employer of the deceased worker notice of the circumstances within a reasonable time. A worker's application for compensation must be made in a form acceptable to the board within 12 months of the date the work-related injury arose.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 8, 9)		
	Employer- Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
AB	<p>An employer who receives notice of an accident from a worker, or otherwise acquires knowledge of the happening of such an accident or the allegation of the happening of an accident, shall forthwith record the particulars of the accident or of an allegation of the happening of an accident, in the record required by the Occupational Health and Safety Code or in an accident report record. The employer has 72 hours after receiving notice from a worker, or who otherwise acquires knowledge of an accident or of an allegation of an accident, to file an employer's report of accident with the WCB, when any of the following circumstances are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The worker is disabled or is likely to be disabled beyond the day of the accident • The worker is entitled to medical aid, other than first aid • A fatality 	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 33) <u>Workers' Compensation Regulation 325/2002</u> (s. 9, 10)	<u>01-05/I</u> <u>01-05/II-chart</u> <u>01-05/II/2</u> <u>06-03/I</u> <u>06-03/II/5</u>	<u>Employers - Report within 72 hours</u> <u>Employers - Responsibilities</u>
BC	<p>Generally, an employer must report to the Board, in the prescribed form, within 3 days of its occurrence every:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • injury or claimed injury to a worker arising out of and in the course of employment; and • disabling occupational disease or claim for or allegation of an occupational disease. <p>The employer's obligation to report commences when a supervisor, first aid attendant, or other representative of the employer first becomes aware of the worker's condition.</p>	<u>Workers Compensation Act</u> (s. 54)	<u>Rehabilitation Services & Claims Manual, Volume II,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ #94.10: Report to the Board, ○ #94.11: Form of Report, ○ #94.12: What Injuries Must Be Reported, ○ #94.13: Commencement of the Obligation to Report, and ○ #94.14: Adjudication and Payment without Employer's Report, 	<u>Employers – What to do when a worker is injured</u>

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	Employer- Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
MB	Employers have the primary responsibility to report accidents to the WCB. When an accident occurs, the employer has five business days to report the accident to the WCB from the day the employer learned of the accident. An employer who fails to report an accident is guilty of an offence. The employer may also be subject to an administrative penalty for late accident reporting. Since January 1, 2006, employers are required to pay injured workers their regular wages and benefits for the full day of the injury.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 18, 109.6, 109.7, 109.8) Manitoba Regulation 65/2006R, Interest, Penalties and Financial Matters Regulation	Policy 22.70.30, Employers' Reporting Responsibilities - Claims Policy 22.70.30.10, Employer Obligation to Pay a Worker for the Day of Accident	How to File a Claim - Employers Fact Sheet - Fines and Penalties
NB	Employer Requirements: Report accident to WorkSafeNB: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately, if the accident results in or may result in a fatality, loss of limb, occupational disease. • Within 24 hours of occurrence, in the case of an accidental explosion or an accidental exposure to a biological, chemical or physical agent at a workplace. • Within three days of accident or notice of accident s. 44(4) • Submit further reports as requested by WorkSafeNB. s. 44(5) 	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 44(4), 44(5))	Policy No. 21-106 Accident Reporting and Application for Benefits	www.worksafenb.ca
NL	An employer shall, within 3 days after the occurrence of an injury to a worker in his or her employment as a result of which the worker is disabled from earning full wages or the worker is entitled to medical aid, notify the commission in writing of the occurrence of the injury and nature of it; the time when the injury occurred; the name and address of the worker; the place where the injury occurred; the name and address of the doctor who looks after the injury; and other particulars required by the commission. An employer shall make further and other reports respecting the injury and workers that may be required by the commission. Where an employer fails to notify the commission of the occurrence of an injury the commission may in relation to compensation paid in respect of that injury charge the cost of the claim against the experience record of that employer.	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (s. 56)	N/A	Forms - Injury report - employers (7), WHSCC Publications, Handbook – Employers' Guide Forms - Fatality report (7FR)
NS	Notify the Board within 5 business days of becoming aware of the accident.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 86)	Policy 10.1.1R - Accident Reporting - Duties of Employers Policy 10.1.2 – Accident Reporting - Penalties	
NT/ NU	An employer who has reason to believe that a worker in its employ has suffered a personal injury, disease or death arising out of and during the course of the worker's employment, shall send to the WSCC a written report describing the injury, disease or death. The report must be sent within three days after the employer first has reason to believe the personal injury, disease or death has occurred. The employer shall send a copy of the report to the worker, unless the worker has died.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 18)	Policy 11.02, Reporting an Injury	

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	Employer- Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
ON	<p><i>Workplace Safety and Insurance Act:</i></p> <p>An employer shall notify the Board within three days after learning of an accident to a worker employed by him, her or it if the accident necessitates health care or results in the worker not being able to earn full wages. The notice must be on a form approved by the Board and the employer shall give the Board such other information as the Board may require from time to time in connection with the accident.</p>	<p>Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (s. 21)</p>	<p>15-01-02 Employers' Initial Accident-Reporting Obligations</p>	
PE	<p>Every employer who has knowledge or notice of the happening of an accident or of the allegation of the happening of an accident to a worker in his or her employment by which the worker is disabled from earning full wages or by reason of which the worker is entitled to receive medical aid, shall, within three days after the accident or allegation comes to his or her knowledge or notice, notify the Board in the prescribed form.</p>	<p>Workers Compensation Act (s. 59(3))</p>	<p>POL-90, Time Frame Limitations for Claim Filing and Invoicing</p>	
QC	<p>The employer notes down in a register the industrial accidents that do not make the workers unable to carry out their work beyond the day when the employment injury became apparent. The workers must sign this register confirming they were victims of an accident.</p> <p>The employer who is obliged to pay wages to a worker suffering an employment injury for 14 full days following the beginning of his disability must present to the CSST a form entitled <i>Notice of employer and application for reimbursement</i> accompanied by a copy of the medical certificate given to him by the worker within 2 days following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the date of his return to work, if the worker returns to work within 14 full days following the beginning of his inability to carry out his employment because of his employment injury; or - the 14 full days following the beginning of his disability if he has not returned to work at the end of that period. 	<p>Act Respecting Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases (s. 60, 268, 269 and 280)</p>	<p>Policy 1.01 The filing of a claim and its admissibility (Politique 1,01 – Le dépôt d'une réclamation et sa recevabilité)</p>	<p>www.csst.qc.ca</p>
SK	<p>Notify the Board within 5 days of becoming aware of an injury, providing the name of worker, cause, time of injury, place and name of physician providing care.</p>	<p>Workers' Compensation Act, 1979 (s. 52, 53)</p>	<p>POL & PRO 02/2009</p>	<p>Policy & Legislation</p>
YT	<p>Employers shall give written notice to the board of any, or the possibility of any, work-related injury that comes to their attention within three days of receiving the information,</p>	<p>Workers' Compensation Act (s. 10)</p>	<p>Board Order 2008/20 – The penalty levied to an employer for failure to provide notice within the time required by the Act</p>	

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	Healthcare Provider- Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
AB	<p>A physician who attends an injured worker shall forward a report to the WCB within two days after the date of the physician's first attendance on the worker if the physician considers that the injury to the worker will or is likely to disable the worker for more than a day of accident or that it may cause complications that may contribute to disablement in the future, and at any time when requested by the WCB to do so.</p> <p>"Physician" is defined under the Workers' Compensation Act, as a person licensed to practice any of the healing arts in Alberta, and therefore includes chiropractors, physiotherapists, dentists, acupuncturists etc. in addition to medical doctors.</p>	<p>Workers' Compensation Act (s. 1(v), 34)</p>	<p>01-05/I 01-05/II-chart 01-05/II/3 04-06/I 04-06/II/1 04-06/II/3</p>	<p>Health Care Providers – What to do if your patient is hurt at work Health Care Providers - Responsibilities</p>
BC	<p>It is the duty of every physician or qualified practitioner attending or consulted on a case of injury to a worker, or alleged case of injury to a worker to furnish reports in respect of the injury in the required form.</p> <p>The first report shall be furnished to the Board within three days after the date of the physician's or qualified practitioner's first attendance upon the worker. If treatment continues, progress reports must be provided. A report must also be furnished within three days after the worker is, in the opinion of the physician or qualified practitioner, able to resume work.</p>	<p>Workers Compensation Act (s. 56)</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Services & Claims Manual, Volume II,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ #95.00: Responsibilities of Physicians/ Qualified Practitioners, ○ #95.10: Form of Reports, ○ #95.20: Reports by Specialist 	<p>Report an injury or illness</p>
MB	<p>Health-care professionals must provide reports to the WCB of injuries that are covered by the WCA. Reports are for the WCB's use and purposes and the worker's consent is not necessary. Health-care providers also have a duty to give reasonable information and assistance to workers and dependants in making applications for compensation. This duty is separate from the duty to report to the WCB. The WCB can require a practitioner's report whether or not the worker files a compensation claim.</p>	<p>Workers Compensation Act (s. 20, 109.8)</p>		<p>Healthcare Reporting and Billing Forms</p>
NB	<p>Physician requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To furnish reports as required by WorkSafeNB in respect of the injury and the resulting condition of the worker. s. 44(2), • To give reasonable and necessary information, advice and assistance to enable that worker or his dependents, as the case may be, to make application for compensation and to furnish such proofs as may be required by the WorkSafeNB. s. 44(3) 	<p>Workers' Compensation Act (s. 44(2), 44(3))</p>	N/A	<p>www.worksafenb.ca</p>

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	Healthcare Provider- Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
NL	A health care provider attending or consulted upon a case of injury to a worker shall provide reports in a form that may be required by the commission in respect of the injury. A health care provider in attendance upon an injured worker shall give reasonable and necessary information, advice and help to enable the worker or his or her dependents to apply for compensation and to provide proof that may be required by the commission.	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (s. 57)	WHSCC - Policies and procedures CHAPTER: Health care services Policies HC-01 through HC-14	<u>Forms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiropractor Form 8/10c: a guide for better reporting • Chiropractor's report (8/10) • Crab asthma report • Dentist's report (DR) • HA-02 - hearing aid fitting report • Hearing loss worker's report (6HL) • Hernia report - (6H) • Invoice form - dentists (96) • Invoice form - hospitals (94) • Invoice form - physicians (92) • Occupational disease report (6S) • OR5 - progress report (clinic) • OR6 - discharge report (clinic) • Physician's report (8/10) • Physiotherapist's report
NS	Provide to the Board any information requested by the Board and provide all reasonable and necessary information or other assistance to any worker to enable the worker to establish a claim for compensation.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 109)		
NT/ NU	The health care provider report must be submitted within three days after the examination or treatment, and must contain the information required by the WSCC. If a health care facility employs the health care provider, the health care facility is responsible for ensuring that the report in accordance with the legislation.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 25)	Policy 11.02, Reporting an Injury	
ON	<i>Workplace Safety and Insurance Act:</i> Every health care practitioner who provides health care to a worker claiming benefits under the insurance plan or who is consulted with respect to his or her health care shall promptly give the Board such information relating to the worker as the Board may require. Every hospital or health facility that provides health care to a worker claiming benefits under the insurance plan shall promptly give the Board such information relating to the worker as the Board may require. When requested to do so by an injured worker or the employer, a health professional treating the worker shall give the Board, the worker and the employer such information as may be prescribed concerning the worker's functional abilities. The required information must be provided on the prescribed form.	Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (s. 37)	17-02-02 Health Care Practitioner's Reports	

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

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	Healthcare Provider- Summary requirements for reporting an injury/disease	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related Links (if any)
PE	Every physician, hospital, or other person attending or consulted respecting any case of injury to any worker is required to furnish to the Board such reports as may be required by the Board in respect of the injury. A physician is required to give all reasonable and necessary information, advice and assistance to enable the worker or his or her dependents to make application for compensation. There are no time limits for reporting in the Act.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 59(2))	<u>POL-92, Medical Aid</u> <u>POL-90, Time Frame Limitations for Claim Filing and Invoicing</u> <u>POL -64 Health Care Providers</u>	
QC	The physician who first takes care of a worker suffering an employment injury must give to the worker without delay, on the form prescribed by the Commission, a certificate including among others his diagnosis. If the doctor expects the worker's employment injury to be consolidated more than 14 full days after the date he has become unable to carry out his employment because of the employment injury, the doctor who treats the worker must send to the Commission, within 6 days of his first examination, on the form prescribed, a summary report. Other reports need to be produced by the doctor later on, some at the request of the Commission.	<u>Act Respecting Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases</u> (s. 199-203, 205.1, 212.1)	<u>Politique 1.01 Le dépôt d'une réclamation et sa recevabilité</u> (Policy 1.01 The filing of a claim and its admissibility) <u>Politique 7.01 Le médecin qui a charge</u> (Policy 7.01 The physician in charge)	
SK	Provide reports to the Board of examination or treatment as requested,	<u>Workers' Compensation Act, 1979</u> (s. 54, 56)	<u>Procedure Manual - Section 7: Medical Care</u>	<u>Policy & Legislation</u>
YT	A medical practitioner who attends a worker who has or may have suffered a work-related injury shall is required to provide reasonable information and advice free of charge to the worker about filing a claim for compensation; send a report to the board within two days after the first attendance on the worke; send progress reports to the board as the medical practitioner considers appropriate, or as the board requires from time to time; and, report to the board when the worker, in the medical practitioner's opinion, is able to return to work.	<u>Workers' Compensation Act</u> (s. 11)		

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