

New Hire Notice -- Injuries Caused By Work

What does workers' compensation cover?

You may be entitled to workers' compensation benefits if you are injured or become ill because of your job. Workers' compensation covers most work-related physical or mental injuries and illnesses. An injury or illness can be caused by one event (such as hurting your back in a fall) or by repeated exposures such as hurting your wrist from doing the same motion over and over). Generally, independent contractors, and volunteers who receive no compensation are not covered by workers' compensation benefits. If you have questions about coverage, ask your employer.

What you have to do:

If you have a work injury or illness, immediately notify your supervisor or your employer representative so that you can be provided a claim form. Once received complete the "Employee" section of the claim form and return it to your employer. Your employer will complete the "Employer" section and return it to you to submit a copy to the claims administrator. After review, the claims administrator will notify you of your eligibility for benefits.

Benefits:

Workers' compensation benefits include: Medical care, transportation cost, temporary disability, permanent disability, supplemental job displacement voucher, and death benefits. All benefits are tax-free.

Medical Care:

You are entitled to medical care that is reasonably required to cure or relieve you from the effects of your work-related injury. Medical care may include doctor visits, hospital services, physical therapy, lab tests, x-rays, and medicines that are reasonably necessary to treat your injury. Providers should never bill you directly for work-related injuries. There is a limit on some medical services. Your employer is required to provide you with a claim form within one business day of learning about your injury. It is extremely important that you complete the "Employee" section of the claim form as your employer is required to authorize medical care within one working day after you file the form. If additional care is necessary after the initial treatment, the claims administrator will authorize any care that is appropriate for your injury, including the referral to specialists.

Your Primary Treating Physician (PTP):

This is the doctor with overall responsibility for treating your injury or illness. The primary treating physician determines what type of treatment you need and when you may return to work. A multispecialty medical group of licensed doctors and osteopathy can be designated as personal physicians. If your employer or your employer's insurer does not have a Medical Provider Network, you may be able to change your treating physician to your personal chiropractor or acupuncturist following a work-

related injury or illness by making a request to the claims administrator. Chiropractors may not continue as the primary treating physician after 24 visits. If specialists, diagnostics, etc. are needed in your case, this physician will be responsible for making the referrals. If a medical service requested by your treating physician or another provider is determined not medically necessary, you will receive information on how to appeal that decision. If you choose to appeal you must do so within 30 days of receipt of the decision.

If you name your personal physician before your injury, you may see him or her for treatment in certain circumstances. Otherwise, your employer has the right to select the physician who will treat you for the first 30 days. You may be able to switch to a doctor of your choice after 30 days. Special rules apply if your employer offers a Health Care Organization (HCO) or has a medical provider network. You should receive information from your employer if you are covered by an HCO or MPN. Contact your employer for more information.

Treatment by your personal physician:

You may be treated by your personal physician if you notify your employer prior to your injury. A personal physician includes a medical group of licensed doctors of medicine or osteopathy. Please have your physician complete the attached form and return to your employer. The following requirements must be met:

1. You must have group health coverage from any source for non-industrial illnesses and injuries.
2. Your personal physician must agree in advance to treat you for any work injuries or illnesses
3. Your physician must be your regular physician and surgeon.
4. Your physician has previously directed your medical treatment and retains your records, including your medical history.

What happens if your employer disputes your injury?

State law requires employers to authorize medical care within one working day of receiving a DWC 1 claim form. Your employer may be liable for as much as \$10,000 in medical care until your claim is accepted or denied.

Medical Provider Networks:

Your employer may be using a MPN, which is a selected network of health care providers to provide treatment to workers injured on the job. If your employer is using a MPN, a MPN notice should be posted next to this poster to explain how to use the MPN. If you have predesignated your personal physician prior to your work injury, then you may receive treatment from your predesignated doctor. If you have not predesignated and your employer is using a MPN, you are free to choose an appropriate provider from the MPN list after the first medical visit directed by the employer. If you are treating with a non-MPN doctor for an

existing injury, you may be required to change to a doctor within the MPN.

What if my employer has a Medical Provider Network?

If your employer has Medical Provider Network additional information can be obtained by reviewing the full employee notification which is required to be posted in close proximity to the workers' compensation poster.

What if my employer does not have a Medical Provider Network?

If your employer does not have a Medical Provider Network, you may be able to change your treating physician to your personal chiropractor or acupuncturist following a work-related injury or illness within 30 days of reporting your injury. Chiropractors may not continue as the primary treating physician after 24 visits. You may use the attached Notice of Personal Chiropractor or Personal Acupuncturist form to notify your employer of this change.

Emergency Medical Care:

If you need emergency care, call 911 for help immediately from the hospital, ambulance, fire department or police department.

First Aid:

If you need first aid treatment, contact your employer. If you have more than a simple first aid injury, you will need to ask your employer for a claim form.

Temporary Disability (TD) Benefits:

You may be entitled to payments if you lose wages while recovering. Your temporary disability rate is calculated by multiplying your average weekly wage by two thirds. The first 3 days of disability are not payable under California law unless there is hospitalization at the time of injury or the disability exceeds 14 days. If your physician returns you to work on a modified basis, you may be entitled to wage loss. This is generally calculated by multiplying the difference between your average weekly wage and your earnings during modified duties times two thirds. This is subject to the benefit minimums and maximums set by the California Legislature. Temporary disability benefits are payable within 14 days of the date of injury or knowledge of the injury. Subsequent payments are due every 14 days. Benefits will continue until your physician states you may return to work or your medical condition is permanent and stationary.

For injuries occurring on or after 1/1/08, no more than 104 weeks of temporary disability are payable within 5 years from the date of injury. For longer term conditions (hepatitis B & C, amputations, severe burns, HIV, high velocity eye injuries, chemical burns to the eyes, pulmonary fibrosis, and chronic lung disease) no more than 240 weeks within five years from the date of injury are payable. You may be eligible for state disability benefits from the Employment Development Department (EDD) if TD benefits are stopped, delayed, or denied.

There are time limits so contact EDD at (800)480-3287 or www.edd.ca.gov for information on when and how to apply.

Permanent Disability (PD) Benefits:

You may be entitled to payments if your physician says your injury has limited your ability to work. The permanent disability rate is calculated by multiplying your average weekly wage by two thirds, subject to statutory minimums and maximums. The amount of permanent disability or impairment may depend on your doctor's opinion, as well as your age, occupation type of injury and date of injury. If you have permanent disability or your claims examiner suspects you have permanent disability, a letter will be sent to you explaining your benefits, including the estimate or total value of permanent disability, weekly payment amount, how the benefit was calculated, and all of your related rights under the California Labor Code, including your right to object to the report upon which the determination is being based. Permanent Disability benefits are payable within 14 days of the last payment of temporary disability benefit or after you physician indicates there is permanent disability. The benefit is payable every fourteen days. Permanent Disability benefits are not payable until your claim is finalized if your employer offered a job upon termination of temporary disability benefits.

Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit:

You may be entitled to a nontransferable voucher payable to a state approved school. To qualify, your injury must result in a permanent impairment and your employer is unable to offer modified or alternative work within 60 days of receipt of a report asserting that all medical conditions have reached maximum medical improvement. If after 60 days after receiving the doctors report your employer has not offered you regular, modified or alternative work, your claims administrator has 20 days to provide you Supplemental Job Displacement Benefits. If you qualify for the supplemental job displacement benefit, your claims examiner will provide a voucher for up to \$6,000.00. The voucher may be used for education related retraining and/or skill enhancement at a state accredited school, books, required tools, license or certification fees or other resources that can help you find a new job. There are limits on how much you can spend on some items, but if you qualify you will receive a letter with information for the use of this benefit.

Return to Work Fund

If your injury results in permanent impairment and it is determined that the amount awarded is disproportionately low in comparison to your loss of earnings, you may be entitled to additional compensation. A fund was established to supplement permanent impairment benefits under specific circumstances. This fund is administered by the Division of Workers Compensation. Your examiner can assist in directing you to the correct resource to determine eligibility.

Death Benefits:

Death benefits are paid to dependents of a worker who dies from a work-related injury or illness. The benefit is

calculated and paid in the same manner as temporary disability. This benefit is paid at a minimum rate of \$224 per week. The death benefit rates are set by state law and the amount depends upon the number of dependents. If dependent minor children are involved, death benefits are payable at least until the youngest child reaches majority age. Burial expenses are also provided under this benefit.

Report Your Injury:

Report the injury immediately to your supervisor or to:

Employer representative: _____

Phone number: _____

Don't delay. There are time limits. If you wait too long, you may lose your right to benefits. Your employer is required to provide you a claim form within one working day after learning about your injury. Within one working day after you file a claim form, your employer shall authorize the provision of all treatment, consistent with the applicable treating guidelines, for your alleged injury and shall be liable for up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in treatment until the claim is accepted or rejected. Until the date the claim is accepted or rejected, liability for medical treatment shall be limited to ten thousand dollars (\$ 10,000). If your claim is denied, you have the right to appeal the decision within one year of the date of injury.

Discrimination:

It is illegal for your employer to punish or fire you for having a work injury or illness, for filing a claim, or testifying in another person's workers' compensation case. If proven, you may receive lost wages, job reinstatement, increased benefits, and costs and expenses up to limits set by the state.

Questions?

If you have questions, see your employer or the claims examiner who handles workers' compensation claims for your employer.

Claims Administrator:

Sedgwick Claims Management Services, Inc.

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

The employer is insured for workers' compensation by:

How do I locate information regarding my employer's current workers' compensation carrier?

For information regarding your employer's workers' compensation carrier, please visit the below website.

<https://www.caworkcompcoverage.com>

If the workers' compensation policy has expired, contact a Labor Commissioner at the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement - their number can be found in your local White Pages under California State Government, Department of Industrial Relations.

You can get free information from a State Division of Workers' Compensation Information & Assistance Officer.

The nearest Information & Assistance Officer is at:

Address: _____

City: _____ Phone: _____

Hear recorded information and a list of local offices by calling toll-free (800) 736-7401.

Learn more online: www.dir.ca.gov.

False claims and false denials:

Any person who makes or causes to be made any knowingly false or fraudulent material statement or material representation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers' compensation benefits or payments is guilty of a felony and may be fined and imprisoned.

Your employer may not be liable for the payment of workers' compensation benefits for any injury that arises from your voluntary participation in any off-duty recreational, social, or athletic activity that is not part of your work-related duties.