

Effectiveness Measures - Q4/2011 Reports
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PAGE	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	EFFECTIVE DATE
Regulation Changes			
1,2	Working Alone (Yr 3 of 3)	To establish specific considerations the employer must make to create safer workplaces where a worker is working alone or in isolation.	February 1, 2008
3,4	Cranes & Hoists (Yr 3 of 3)	To ensure requirements are consistent with the current applicable equipment safety standards and current recognized safe work practices in hoisting and lifting applications.	February 1, 2008
5,6	Biohazardous Materials (Yr 3 of 3)	To clarify that the scope and application of part 6 is not restricted to blood-borne and body fluid-borne pathogenic agents and covers infectious disease such as SARS and influenza pandemics.	February 1, 2008
7,8	Part 26 - Forestry (Yr 3 of 5)	To address issues that are key to reducing, or eliminating this industry high fatality and serious injury rate. These issues include changing structure of the industry, planning, supervision, responsibility for health and safety, and increased mechanization.	May 1, 2008 except for section 26.69 which became effective on January 1, 2009
9,10	Part 1, 4 - Avalanches (Yr 3 of 5) Part 20/22 - Fills, Stockpiles and Professional Certifications (Yr 3 of 5)	To expand the scope of coverage to reflect avalanche hazards may arise in workplaces that are not a forestry operation; To specify the standard for avalanche hazard assessment work and establish who must be involved in avalanche hazard assessment and the development of avalanche safety plans. To recognize the scope of practice of professional geoscientists and qualified registered professionals for certain type of work.	January 1, 2009 except for section 4.1.1 (Avalanches) which became effective on Sept. 1, 2009
11,12	Part 14 - Cranes & Hoists (Operator's Duties) (Yr 3 of 3)	To eliminate serious injuries and fatalities during the use of cranes by having the operator at the control while the equipment is in use and engage in no other duties while operating the equipment.	January 1, 2009
13,14	Part 23 - Snubbing Operations, Emergency Escape System, Riding Hoisting Equipment, and Miscellaneous Items (Yr 3 of 3)	To establish new requirements for snubbing operations; To supplement the prescriptive provisions with performance language to allow the use of modern emergency escape systems; To establish a requirement for training such that only the hoist rated or certified by the hoist manufacturer for lifting personnel may be used for training with a worker in suspension.	January 1, 2009
15,16	Part 3 - Training & Orientation for New & Young Workers (Yr 4 of 5)	To reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries for young workers through orientation and training on safe work procedures and hazard recognition programs.	July 26, 2007
17,18	Part 6 - Safety Engineered Sharps (Yr 4 of 5)	To reduce injuries with the requirement to use Safety Engineered Medical Sharps (SEMS).	Jan 1, 2007 (Needles); July 26, 2007 (All Sharps)

Prevention Policy Changes

19	Prevention Policy Housekeeping Changes	Updated regulation text in policies to reflect changes to the OHSR effective February 1, 2011 and deleted one policy due to elimination of prior approval.	January 1, 2011
19	Prevention Policy Housekeeping Changes	Seven substances added to the Table of Occupational Exposure Limits for Excluded Substances in Policy R5.48-1 in accordance with the new Occupational Exposure Limit review and adoption procedure.	April 19, 2011
19	Prevention Policy Housekeeping Changes	Replaced "exposure level" with "exposure limit" in item 3 of the Background of Policy R5.48-1 and add 2,4-Pentanedione to the Table of Occupational Exposure Limits for Excluded Substances pursuant to the Occupational Exposure Limit review and adoption procedure.	June 1, 2011
19	Prevention Policy OEL Change	Three substances were removed from the Table of Occupational Exposure Limits for Excluded Substances in Policy R5.48-1.	June 1, 2011
19	Prevention Policy Housekeeping Changes	Appendix 1 was updated to clarify that decisions of the Board of Governors and Panel of Administrators are numbered similarly to retired decisions of the former commissioners and are not retired.	July 20, 2011

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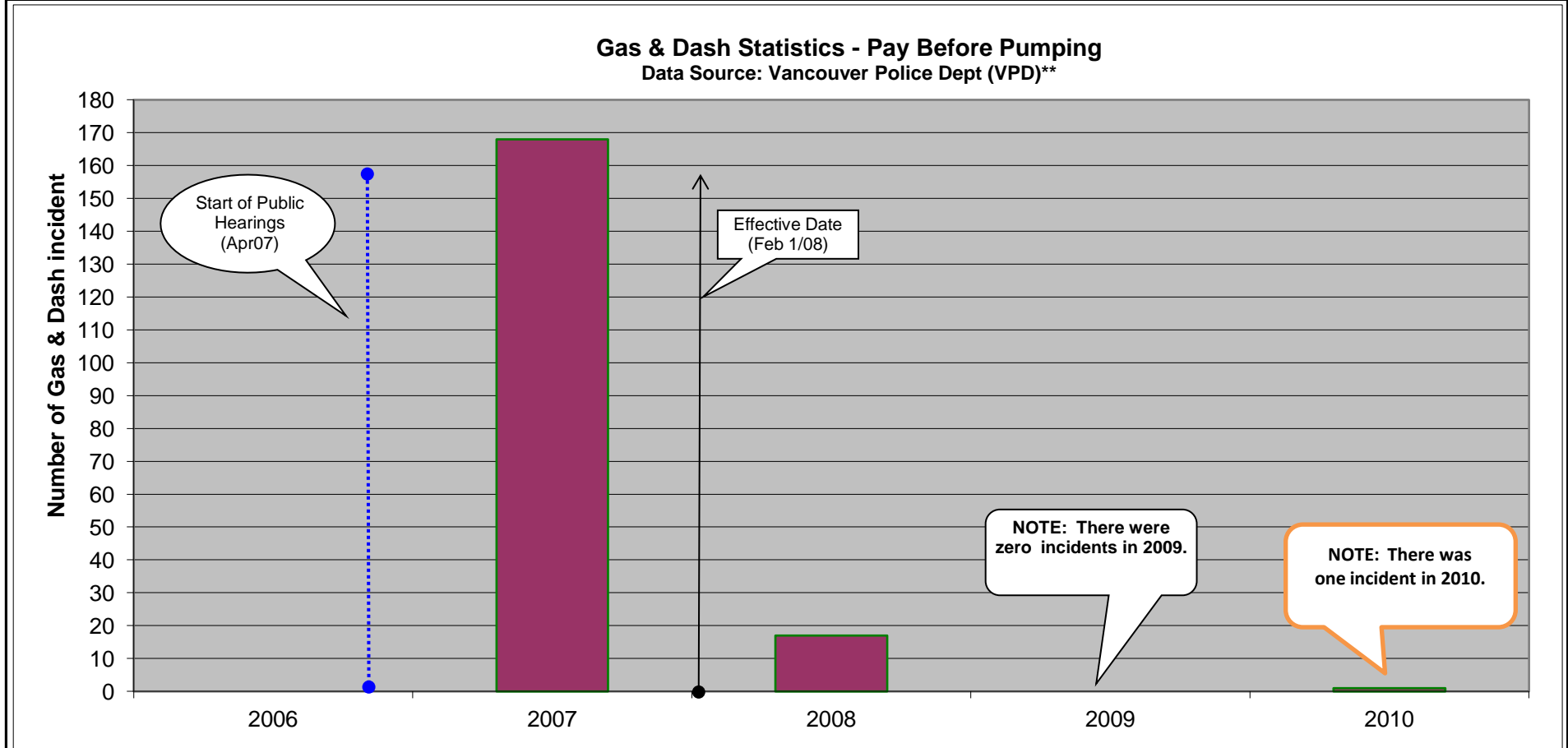
PAGE	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	EFFECTIVE DATE
Assessment Policy Changes			
20	Interest Payment Period on Amounts Refunded to Employers (AP1-39-2)	Section 251 policy review. The former policy in the Assessment Manual relating to the provision of interest on amounts refunded to an employer after a successful review or appeal was not supported by the Act. The amended policy will provide interest from the date the employer overpaid the Board.	September 22, 2010
21,22	Experience Rating System Enhancement - Excess Cost Surcharge (Yr 2 of 5)	The amended policy sets out that firms meeting criteria demonstrating ongoing significant high costs will be subject to an excess cost surcharge, capped at 500 percent of the industry base rate for the firm's classification.	January 1, 2009
Compensation Policy Changes			
23	Notification of Decisions	The policy was amended to clarify what constitutes a decision and how it is made for the purposes of triggering the reconsideration and review timelines.	April 1, 2010
24	Reopenings Over Three Years	The policy was revised to clarify how the Board determines compensation benefits if a claim is reopened because the worker's temporary disability recurs, or a permanent disability occurs or increases, more than three years after the date of the original compensable injury. The policy was revised to provide that a worker's earnings at the time of reopening are generally used to calculate a new compensation amount where the current earnings are higher than the original earnings; or the current earnings are lower due to factors unrelated to the compensable disability.	June 1, 2010
25	Chapter 3 - Compensation for Personal Injury	This project resulted in a comprehensive review and revision to the policies that provide direction on the determination of whether a worker's personal injury or death arises out of and in the course of employment. The policies were put into the RS&CM's new policy format, certain substantive issues were clarified, and misleading and outdated examples were removed. The new policies emphasize the importance of Item C3-14.00, <i>Arising Out of and In the Course of the Employment</i> in determining whether a claim for personal injury or death will be accepted.	July 1, 2010
26	Cost Relief for Subsequent Non-Compensable Incidents	New policy item #115.33 of the RS&CM, Vol. II provides employers with cost relief where a worker continues to receive temporary wage-loss benefits when a subsequent non-compensable incident delays the worker's recovery from a compensable disability. The claims costs associated with the delay in recovery beyond the estimated date for terminating temporary wage-loss benefits are excluded for experience rating purposes and spread across all rate groups.	August 1, 2010
27	Compensation for Bronchogenic Carcinoma in Asbestos Exposed Workers	Item 4 of Schedule B of the Act was modified so that there is a presumption in favour of workers who have primary site lung cancer where there is airborne exposure to asbestos dust associated with bilateral diffuse pleural thickening over 2mm thick. Additionally, a new presumption in favour of coverage for workers has been added to Schedule B of the Act where there is exposure to airborne asbestos dust for a period of 10 years or more of employment in a listed industry.	September 28, 2010
28	Enhancement/Devaluation of Permanent Disability Awards	The policy changes clarify when permanent disability awards are enhanced or devalued. Furthermore, to improve the clarity of the policies for stakeholders and decision-makers.	January 1, 2011

Regulation Change Working Alone

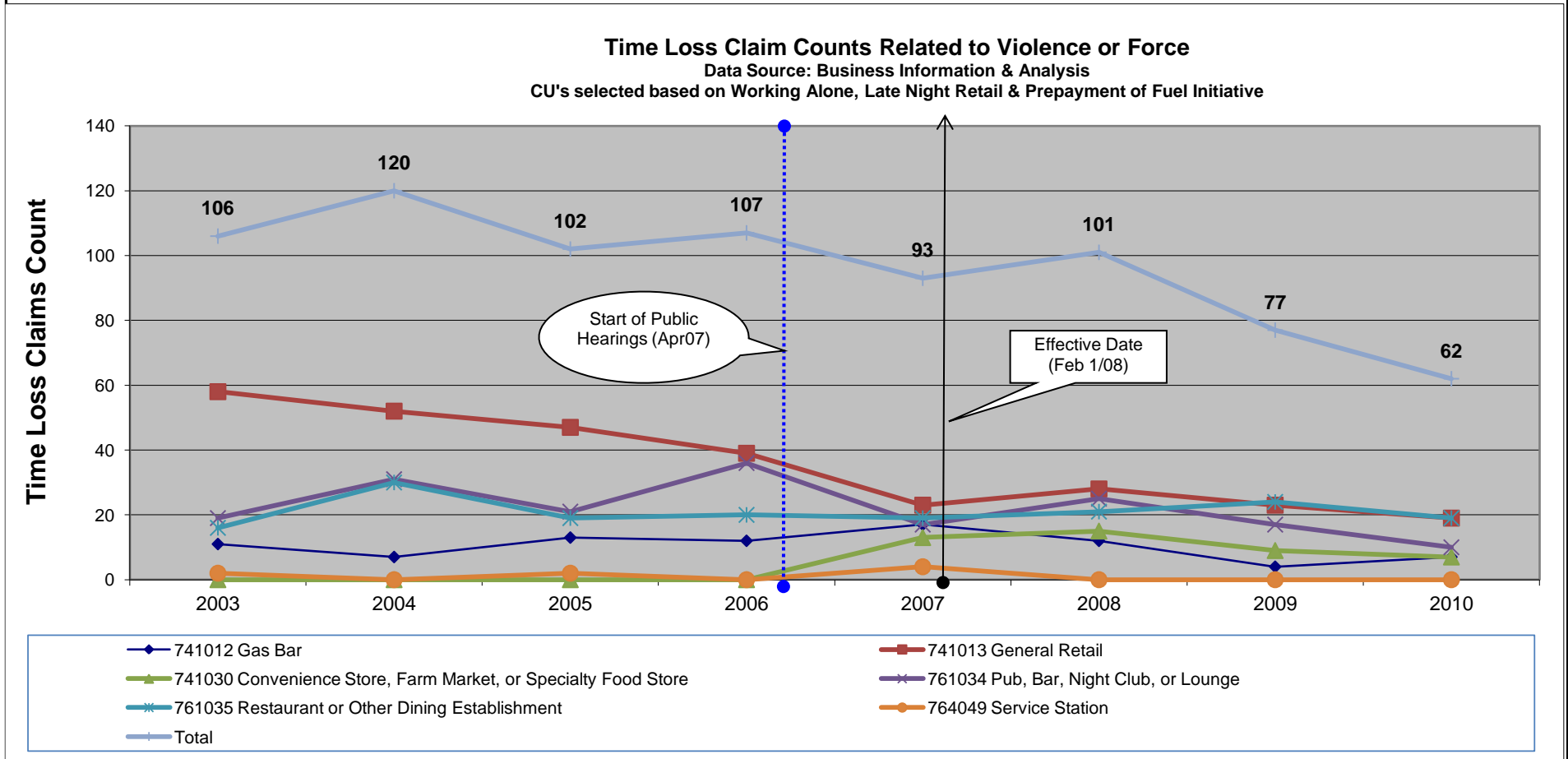
PART 4	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
Working Alone - to establish specific considerations the employer must make to create safer workplaces where a worker is working alone or in isolation.	February 1, 2008	(1) We will see a virtual elimination of gas and dash incidents in BC and the elimination of such incidents as a risk to workers. Police data will be reviewed to confirm this. (2) We will see a 15% decrease each year over a 3-year period in the number of claims from robbery or violence incidents at late night retail operations.

Reporting:

One Time Report Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 3 of 3 (2009, 2010, 2011)



Note: The VPD began collecting data in 2006 and only a partial year of data is available for that year.
** The VPD is the only policing agency that we are aware of that breaks out gas and dash for crimes under \$5k.



Note: Specific data for late night retail operations is not captured in the system, however, data for number of time loss claims related to violence or force incidents is available and have been recorded.

Note: Continued Next Page

Regulation Change Working Alone

Discussion:

2009 Comments:

Gas & Dash Graph

- * Number of gas and dash incidents decreased 90% from 2007 to 2008.
- * The RCMP do not code specifically for gas and dash incidents therefore cannot collect data for RCMP jurisdictions.

Claims Graph

- * Number of violence/assault claims decreased 11% from 2006 to 2007.
- * Insufficient data available to present a 1 year post implementation picture. The 2008 time loss claim data will be available in Q3/2009.

2010 Comments:

Gas & Dash Graph

- * The number of gas and dash incidents have decreased to zero as per the report by the Vancouver Police Department.

Claims Graph

- * 2009 claims measures have been impacted by a drop in claims registered and recent business process changes. The 2009 percentage of violence related claims dropped slightly compared with the previous four years but is not statistically significant.

2011 Comments:

Gas & Dash Graph

- * There was one incident of a Gas and Dash situation reported in April 2010 to the VPD. There was no violence or force involved in this instance.

Claims Graph

- * The number of violence/assault claims has decreased by 19% from 2009 to 2010.

Conclusion:

2009 Conclusion:

- * Ongoing monitoring for the next 2 years. Next reporting period will be March 2010.

2010 Conclusion:

- * Ongoing monitoring for the next year. Next reporting period will be Q2/2011.

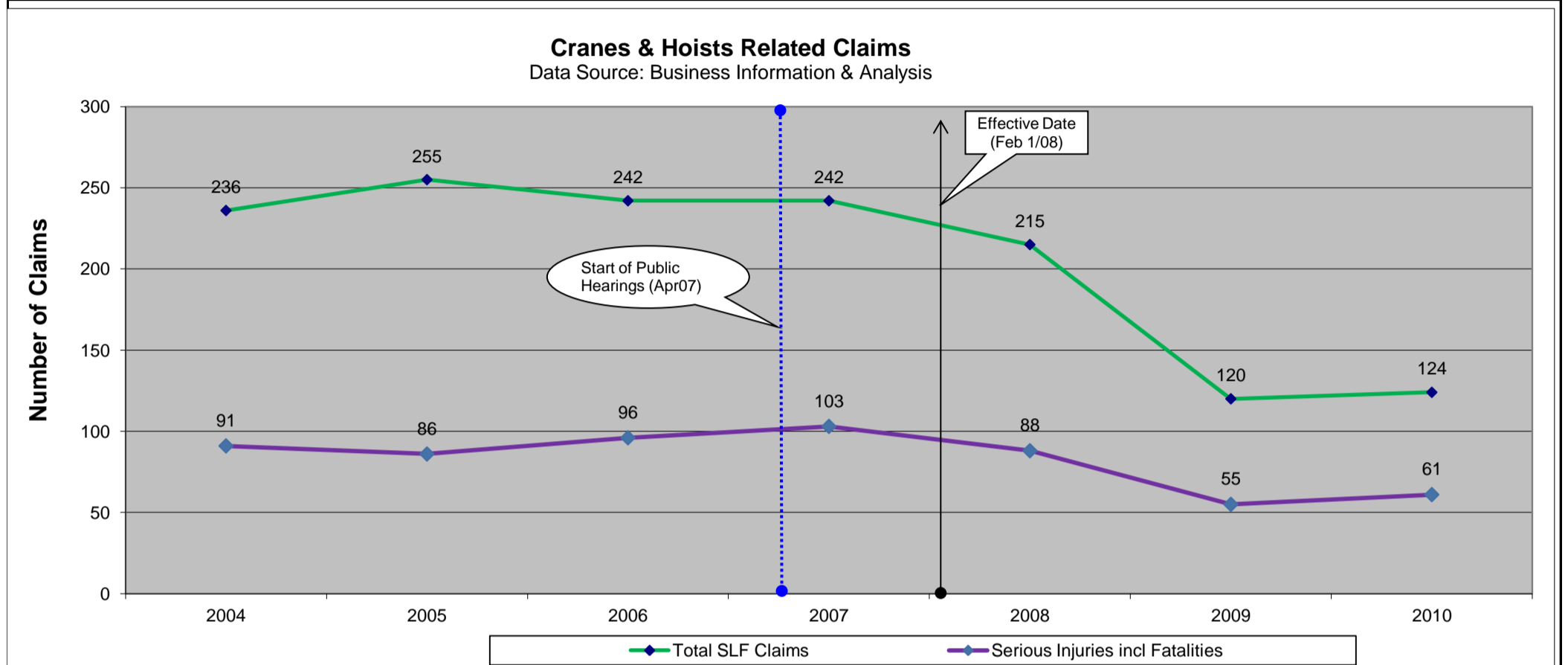
2011 Conclusion:

- * No further reporting on this change.

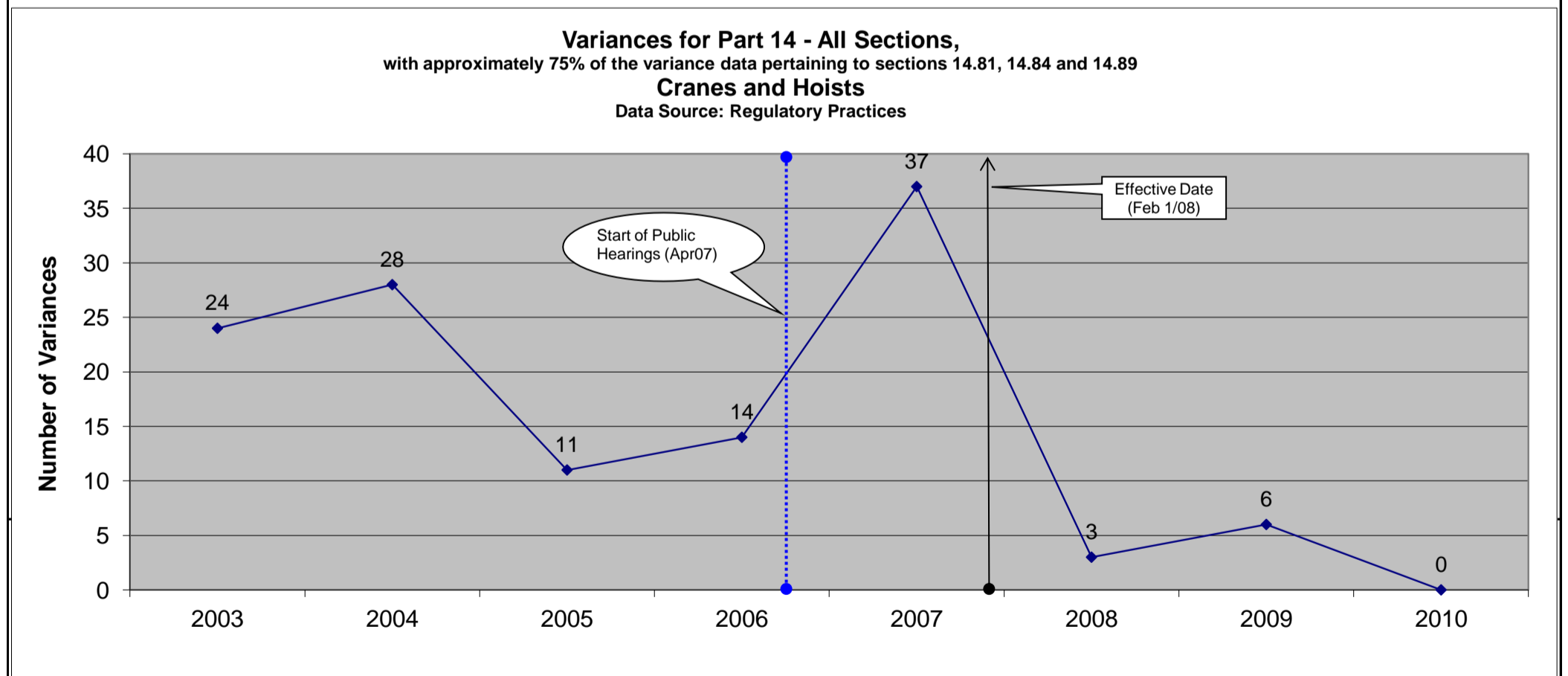
PART 14	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
Cranes & Hoists - to ensure requirements are consistent with the current applicable equipment safety standards and current recognized safe work practices in hoisting and lifting applications.	February 1, 2008	(1) Reduce the number of claims involving cranes or overhead hoists in all industry sectors by at least 15 % over three years. (2) Eliminate the need for most variances related to Part 14.

Reporting:

One Time Report Multiple Years: Yr 3 of 3 (2009, 2010, 2011)



* The source of claim counts used in this chart is an internal Statistical Services system and is considered more complete than the "Source of Injury" coding used in previous charts.



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Discussion:

2009 Discussion:

(1) Insufficient data available to present a 1 year post implementation picture. 2008 time loss claims data will be available in Q3/2009.

(2) Number of variances decreased 92% from 2007 to 2008.

2010 Discussion:

Claims: The number of crane and hoist related claims has decreased by almost 50% from 2008 to 2009.

Variances: There continues to be a small number of variances post effective date.

2011 Discussion:

Claims: The number of crane and hoist related claims has increased by 3% from 2009 to 2010.

Variances: The number of variances has decreased to zero for 2010.

Conclusion:

2009 Conclusion:

Ongoing monitoring for the next 2 years. Next reporting period will be March 2010.

2010 Conclusion:

Ongoing monitoring for the next year. Next reporting period will be Q2/2011.

2011 Conclusion:

* No further reporting on this change.

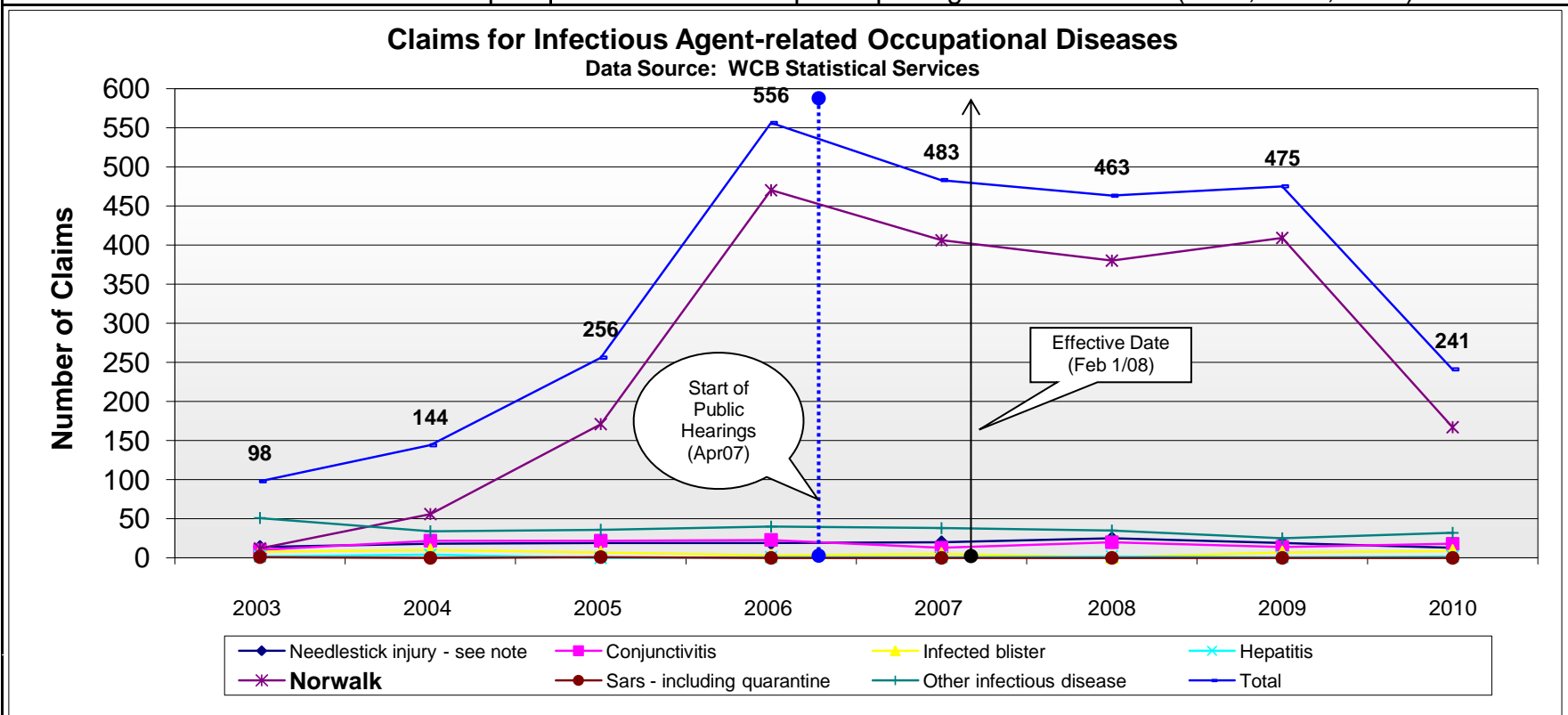
Regulation Change Biohazardous Materials

PART 6	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p><u>Biohazardous Materials</u> - to clarify that the scope and application of part 6 is not restricted to blood-borne and body fluid-borne pathogenic agents and covers infectious disease such as SARS and influenza pandemics.</p>	February 1, 2008	<p>(1) In the case of any future infectious disease outbreaks such as Legionnaires Disease, Tuberculosis, an influenza pandemic, or a newly evolved disease such as SARS, BC will be better able to contain and control the dangerous agents that cause these diseases thereby protecting the health and safety of workers.</p> <p>(2) WorkSafeBC expects to see a 15% reduction in infectious agent-related occupational disease claims over a 3-year period from the February 2008 effective date of the amendments. Evaluating the effectiveness of the amendments based on changes in 'trend' may require additional monitoring beyond the 3 year period due to the volume of claims and the lag that can occur between the exposure date, the onset and detection of disease and acceptance of some occupational disease claims.</p>

Reporting:

One Time Report

Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 3 of 3 (2009, 2010, 2011)



(1) The 'number of claims' is the count of claims accepted for short term disability (STD) benefits, long term disability (LTD) benefits or survivor benefits in the period. Claims with only health care benefits are not included in the count. (2) The count and cost statistics have been adjusted for the effect of uncoded claims. The adjusted statistics are rounded and shown as whole numbers. These whole numbers will not necessarily add up to the row and column totals shown because the totals are rounded independently. (3) Needlestick injuries that did not result in diseases are included because of their high potential for causing disease. 4) The change in policy in 2005 recognizing Norwalk as an occupational disease is a contributory factor behind the spike in Norwalk claims.

Discussion:

2009 Discussion:

* Insufficient data available to present a 1 year post implementation picture. Statistical data is only available up to the end of the prior year and 2008 data will not be available until Q3/2009.
 * There is an extensive period of lag time from exposure to the development/identification of the disease and the acceptance as work related claim. Claims registered in the future may be caused by injury exposed before the regulation change effective date (Feb 08), this does not mean that the regulation change is not effective. As a result, on-going monitoring is needed to assess the effectiveness of the regulation change.

2010 Discussion:

* There is a downward trend between 2007 and 2008 for the number of claims for infectious agent related occupational diseases.

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Regulation Change Biohazardous Materials

2011 Discussion:

* The implementation of the changes to Part 6 enable Officers to address disease and toxin-related exposure issues directly, rather than through a “general duty” clause. Reference to the new specific sections of the OHSR now give employers guidance on what they have to do to protect their workers from infectious diseases and biological toxins. For example, employers must perform a risk assessment to determine which workers are at risk from infectious diseases, and develop an exposure control plan that specifies what must be done to protect these workers (e.g., isolation, ventilation or personal protective equipment).

* Overall there has been a slight increase in the number of claims between 2008 and 2009 for infectious agent related occupational diseases. Specifically the increases can be found in the area of infected blisters and norwalk. The remaining diseases had a reduction from prior year.

* There was a 59% reduction of Norwalk related claims between 2009 and 2010.

Conclusion:

2009 Conclusion:

* It is too early to draw any significant conclusion about the effectiveness of the regulation change.

* Ongoing monitoring for the next 2 years. Next reporting period will be March 2010.

2010 Conclusion:

* Ongoing monitoring for the next year. Next reporting period will be Q2/2011.

2011 Conclusion:

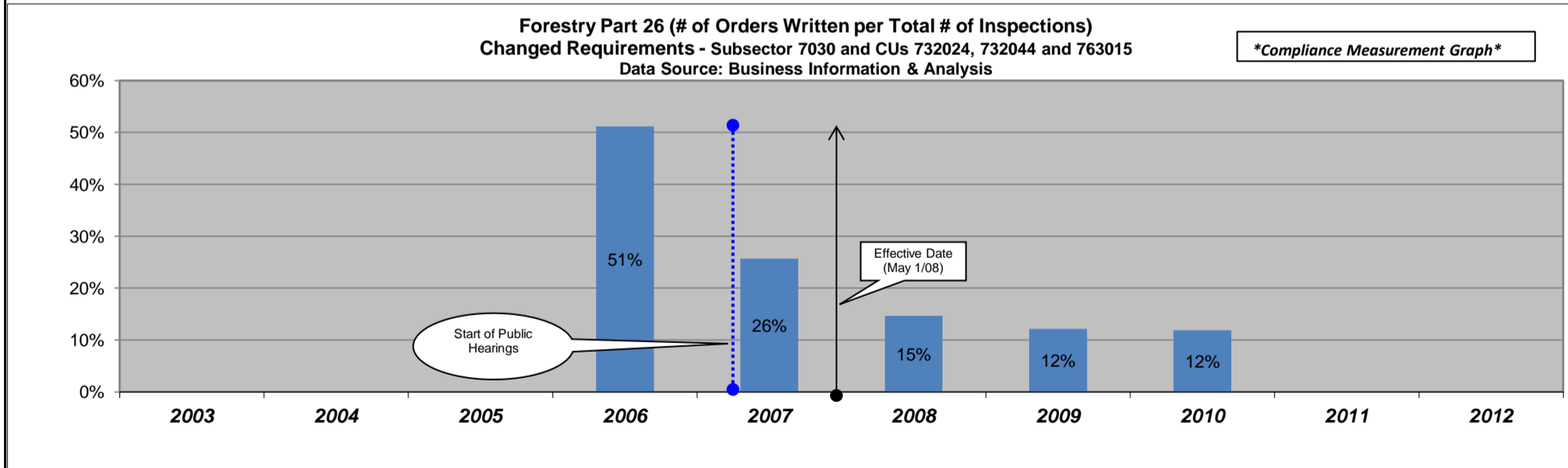
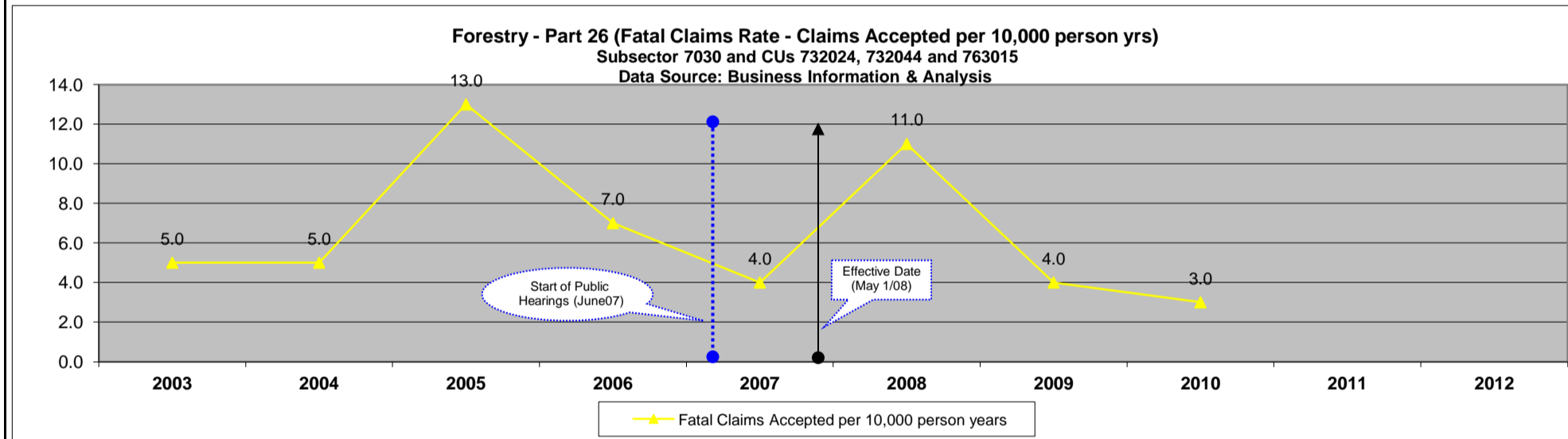
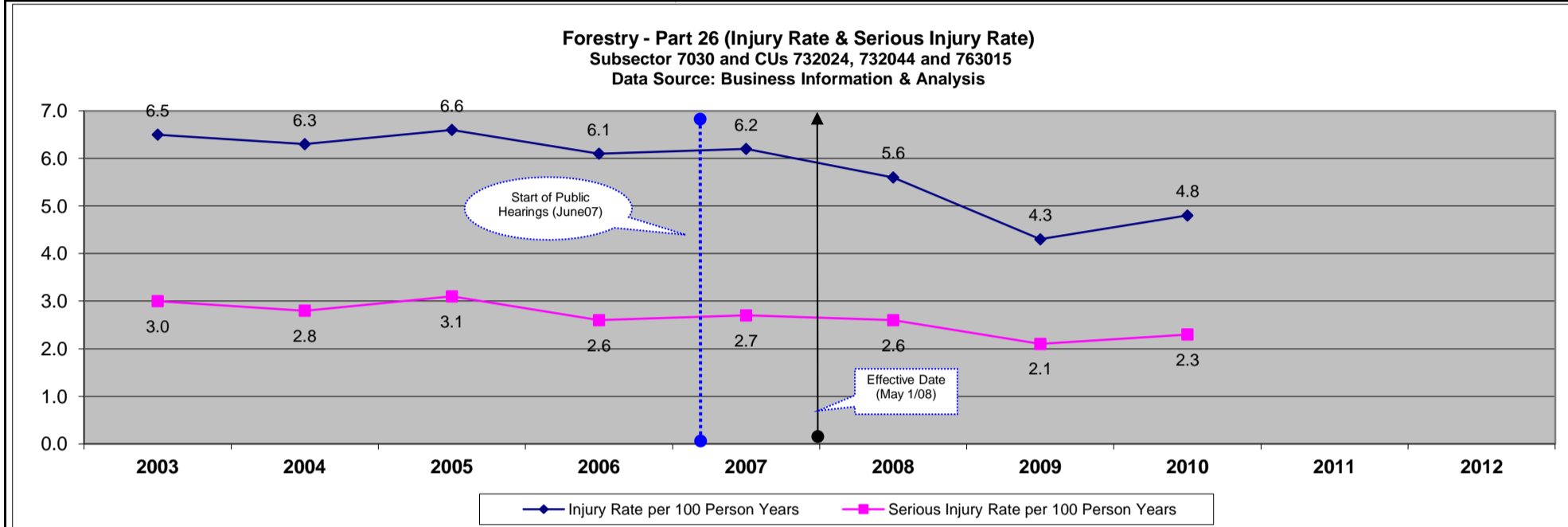
* No further reporting.

Regulation Change Forestry

PART 26	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
Forestry - To address issues that are key to reducing, or eliminating this industry high fatality and serious injury rate. These issues include changing structure of the industry, planning, supervision, responsibility for health and safety, and increased mechanization.	May 1, 2008 except for section 26.69 which became effective on January 1, 2009	(1) Reduce the injury and fatal rates by 25% over five years. (2) Demonstrate increased compliance with Part 26.

Reporting:

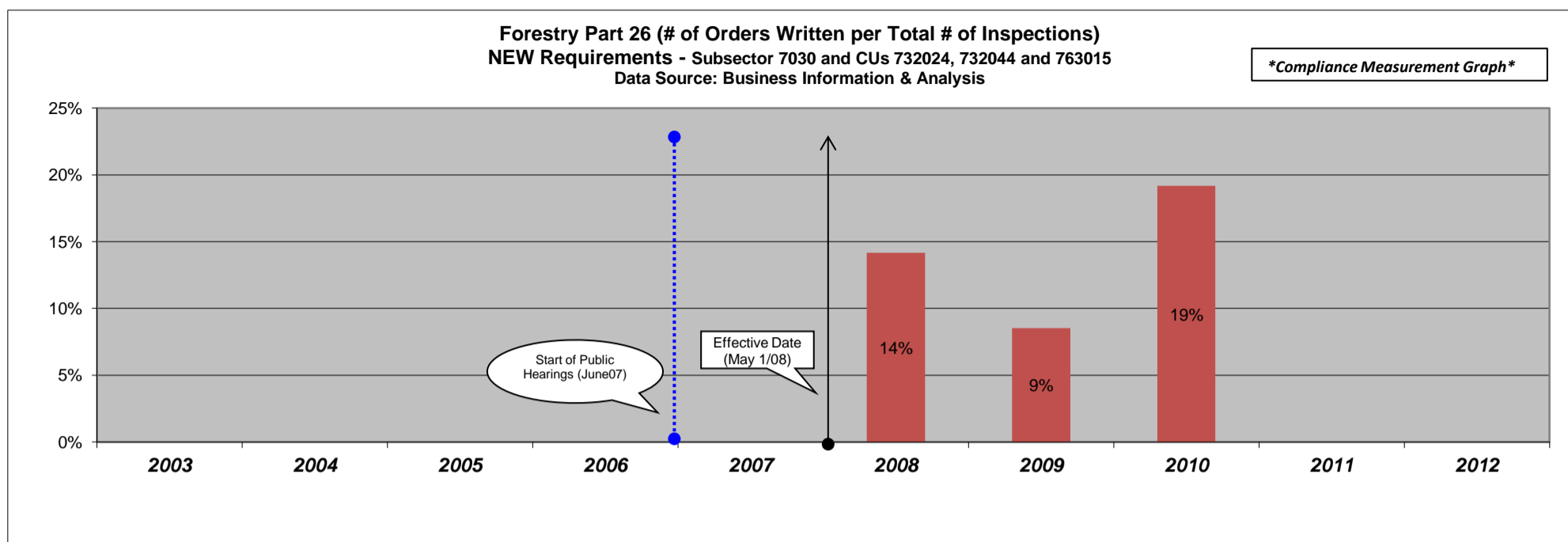
One Time Report Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 3 of 5 (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)



Notes:

- The compliance measurement graphs in previous reports provided counts for the number of Inspection Reports and Consultation Reports issued, as well as counts for the number of orders issued and regulations referenced in each year. In order to more directly show a measure of the level of compliance being observed in workplaces, the information is now reported as the ratio of the number of orders issued divided by the number of inspections for each year, expressed as a percentage.
- The absolute number of orders does not in itself indicate compliance. In this case, the number of orders written has increased by 37% which is disproportional to the number of inspection reports which increased by 474% over the period from 2006 to 2009.

Note: Continued Next Page



Discussion:

October 2009 Comments:

- * Historical inspection reports/consultation records are not available as the new regulation was not in effect until May 2008.
- * The Fatal Claims for the period of 2003 - 2008 show an average of 6% being disease related and 94% being deemed single incident (traumatic) claims.
- * WorkSafeBC is in partnership with the UBC Centre for Health Services and Policy Research (CHSPR) to examine the effectiveness of the certification program for fallers.

October 2010 Comments:

- * For the period of 2008 to 2009, the Injury Rate has decreased by 23% and Serious Injury Rate has decreased by 19%.
- * The number of Fatal Claims has also decreased by 64% but due to the small number of claims there will be significant fluctuations year over year.
- * The downward trend of percentage of orders written over the total number of inspections is indicating a higher level of compliance.

October 2011 Comments:

- * For the period of 2009 to 2010 the number of Fatal Claims decreased by 25%. The Injury Rate and Serious Injury Rate have both increased by 12% and 10% respectively.
- * The compliance measure graphs may indicate that the change of existing requirements are better understood but the new requirements are continuing to be discussed at employer sites.

Conclusion:

October 2009 Conclusion:

- * It is too early to draw any significant conclusion about the effectiveness of this regulation change.
- * Ongoing reporting of inspection data for 4 more years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2010.

October 2010 Conclusion:

- * Ongoing reporting of inspection data for 3 more years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2011.

October 2011 Conclusion:

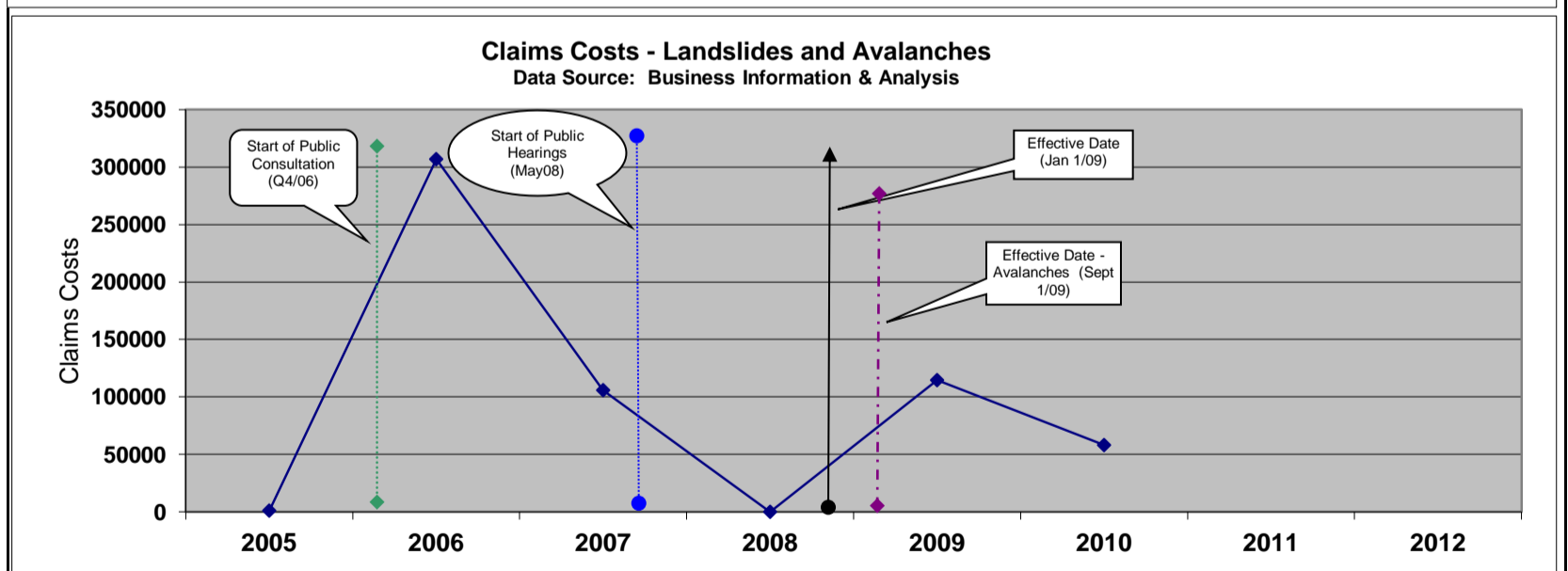
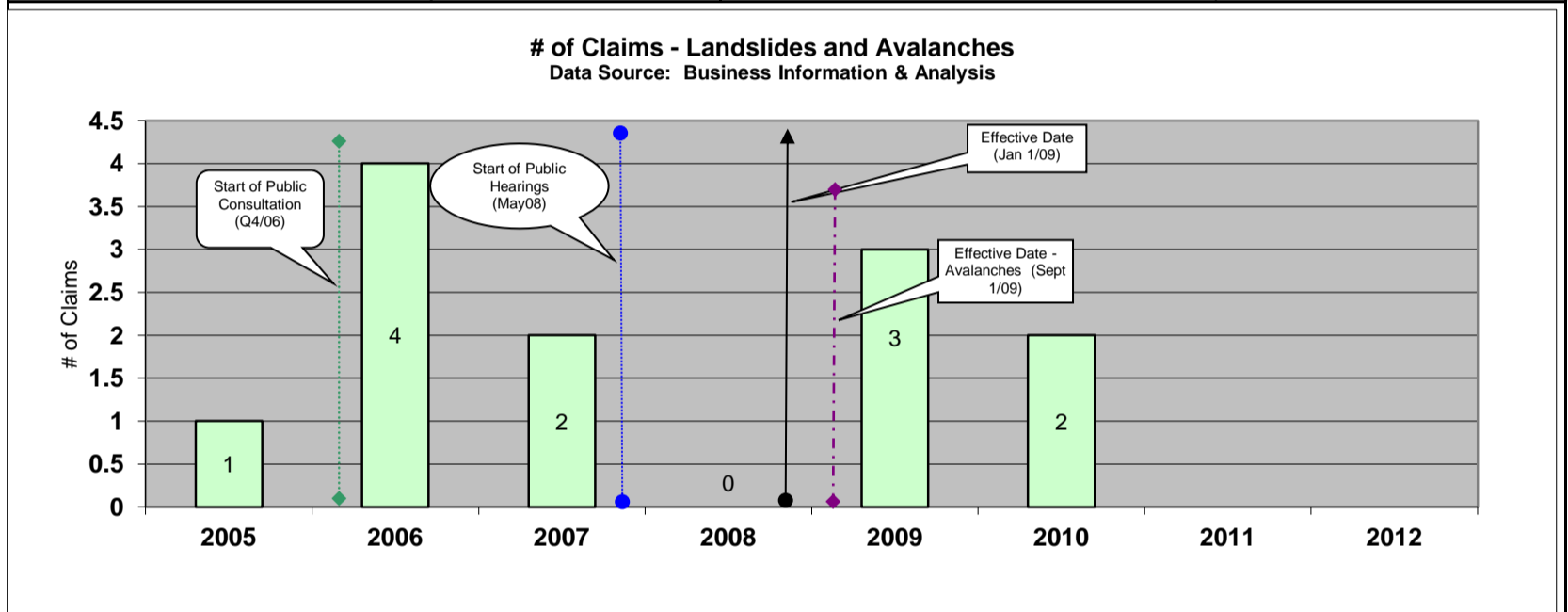
- * Ongoing reporting for 2 more years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2012.

Regulation Change Avalanches, Fills, Stockpiles and Professional Certifications

PART 1, 4, 20/22	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p>Avalanches - To expand the scope of coverage to reflect avalanche hazards may arise in workplaces that are not a forestry operation; To specify the standard for avalanche hazard assessment work and establish who must be involved in avalanche hazard assessment and the development of avalanche safety plans.</p> <p>Fills, Stockpiles and Professional Certifications - To recognize the scope of practice of professional geoscientists and qualified registered professionals for certain type of work.</p>	<p>January 1, 2009 except for section 4.1.1 (Avalanches) which became effective on September 1, 2009</p>	<p>(1) A reduction of 20% in claims costs and the number of injuries caused by failures in fills, stockpiles, landslides and avalanches over three years.</p>

Reporting:

<input type="checkbox"/> One Time Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 3 of 5 (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)
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(1) The # of STD, LTD and fatal claims is the number of short term disability, long term disability, and fatal claims accepted in the year (for all years of injury). It excludes health-care only claims.

(2) The claims cost is STD benefits paid in the year, and LTD and survivor reserves setup in the year. The claims cost is for claims with all years of injury. The claims cost excludes health care and rehabilitation costs.

Note: Claims volume and costs were re-stated to reflect Cost Paid rather than FRCC (Fully Reserved Claim Cost). Previous measures were based on FRCC (an estimate of the final cost of the claim, including the costs paid to date plus estimated future liability). FRCC becomes less credible as the number of claims decreases.

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Regulation Change **Avalanches, Fills, Stockpiles and Professional Certifications**

Discussion:

October 2009 Comments:

- * The claims system does not code for a fill or stockpile as being the source of injury so claim counts and costs for that source are not available.
- * Due to the small number of claims, the claims count and claims cost values can fluctuate rapidly over a short period of time. Therefore, this information is not statistically reliable.
- * The new section (4.1.1 Snow avalanche assessment) became effective on September 1, 2009.
- * The qualified avalanche planner training and experience matrix becomes effective 2011.
- * The PRD is undergoing consultation with the Forestry Industry regarding its concerns with the provision of section 4.1.1.

October 2010 Comments:

- * There has been a slight increase in claims count and claims cost values from 2008 to 2009. However, due to the small number of claims there will be significant fluctuations year over year.

October 2011 Comments:

Both claims count and claims cost values has decreased slightly from 2009 to 2010. Fluctuations continue to occur as a result of the small number of claims.

The enforcement of section 4.1.1 have been placed on hold through a VP Directive pending further review by the PRD in 2012.

Conclusion:

October 2009 Conclusion:

- * It is too early to draw any significant conclusion about the effectiveness of this regulation change.
- * Ongoing reporting of claims costs for 4 years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2010.

October 2010 Conclusion:

- * Ongoing reporting of claims costs for 3 more years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2011.

October 2011 Conclusion:

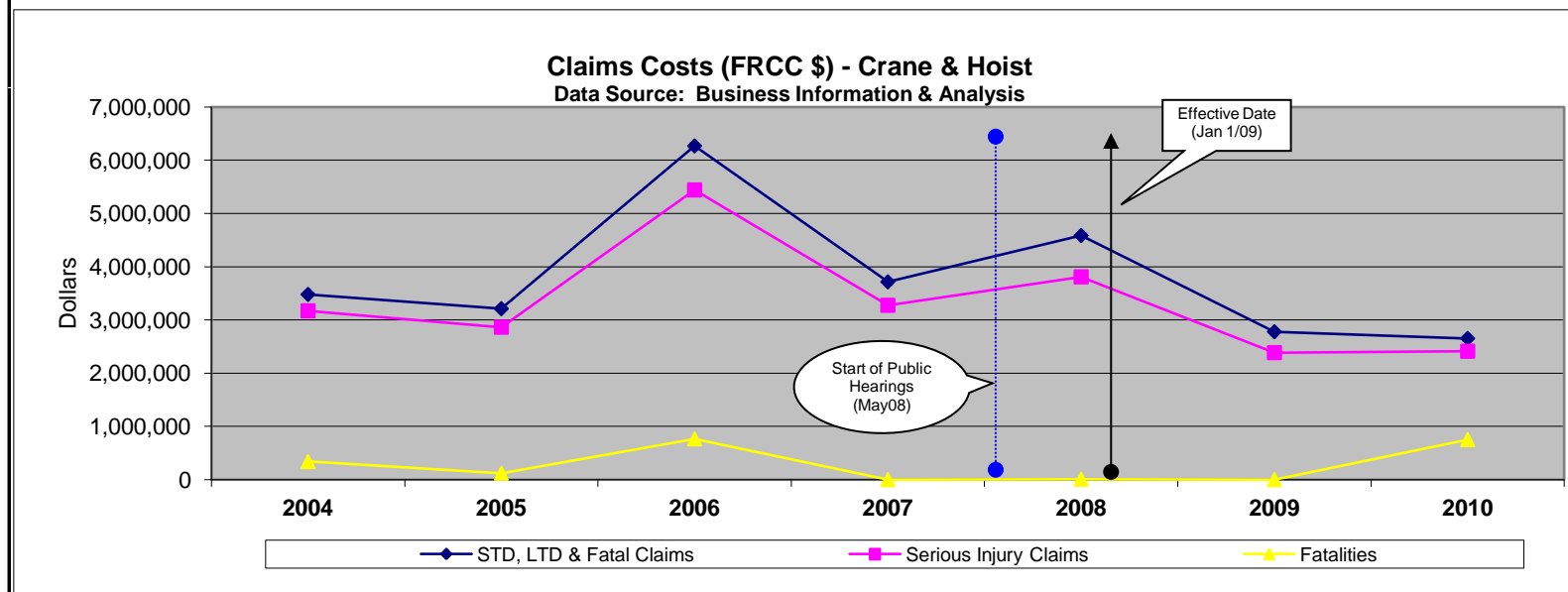
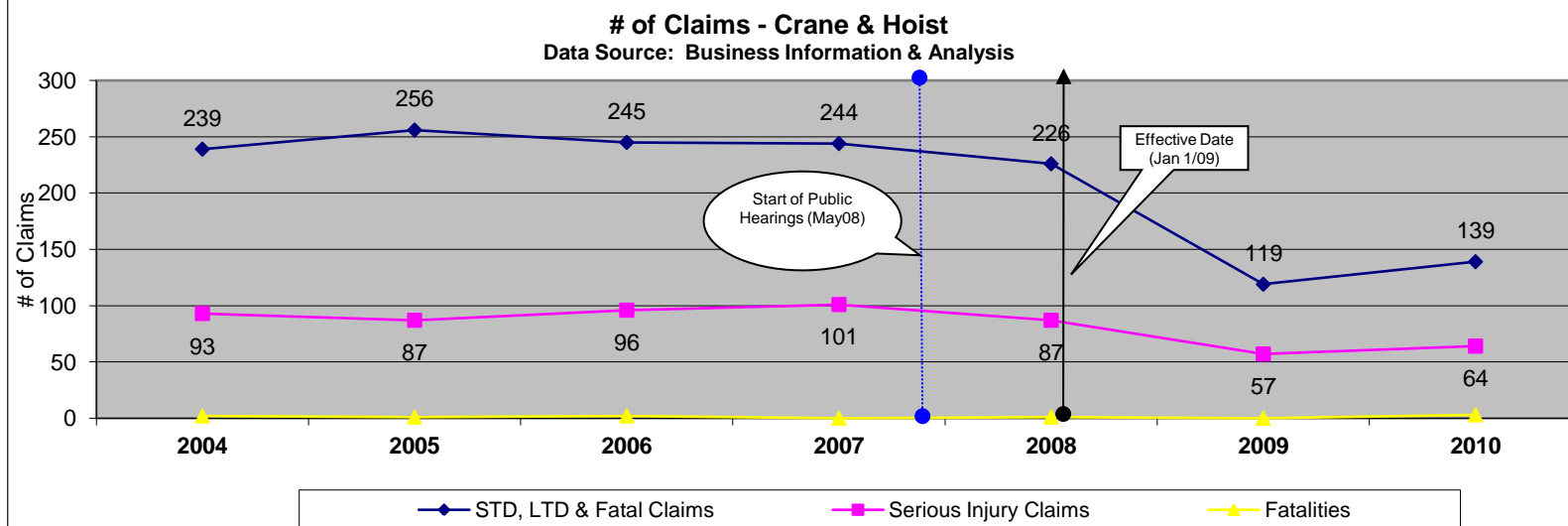
- * Continued monitoring and reporting. Next reporting period is Q4/2012.

PART 14	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<u>Cranes & Hoists (Operator's duties)</u> - To eliminate serious injuries and fatalities during the use of cranes by having the operator at the control while the equipment is in use and engage in no other duties while operating the equipment.	January 1, 2009	(1) The goal is to eliminate serious injuries and fatalities during the use of cranes.

Reporting:

One Time Report

Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 3 of 3 (2009, 2010, 2011)



A SLF Claim (STD, LTD, or Fatal Claim) is a claim with a short term disability (STD) benefit, long term benefit, or survivor benefit (fatal reserve set or cash award) first paid in the year.

A Serious Injury Claim is a Non HCO claim first paid in the month of injury or three months following which meets one or more of the conditions:

1. 28 or more days of wage loss paid in the month of injury or three months following
2. equivalent health care payments in the same time period

Fatalities are counted in the year in which the claim is accepted for survivor benefits.

Note: Claims volume and costs were re-stated to reflect Cost Paid rather than FRCC (Fully Reserved Claim Cost). Previous measures were based on FRCC (an estimate of the final cost of the claim, including the costs paid to date plus estimated future liability). FRCC becomes less credible as the number of claims decreases.

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Regulation Change Cranes and Hoists

<p><u>Discussion:</u></p> <p><u>October 2009 Comments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There is no post implementation information available. * Crane operations take place across a broad section of industries (manufacturing, transportation, utilities, construction, etc). Therefore we are unable to track the person years necessary to produce an injury rate for this specific type of operation.
<p><u>October 2010 Comments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The number of SLF Claims has decreased by 47% and the number of Serious Injury Claims has decreased by 34% from 2008 to 2009. * The amount of FRCC has decreased by 28% for SLF Claims and 25% for Serious Injury Claims from 2008 to 2009.
<p><u>October 2011 Comments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The number of SLF Claims has increased by 17% and the number of Serious Injury Claims has increased by 12% from 2009 to 2010. Cost for Serious Injury Claims increased by 1% from 2009 to 2010. For the same period SLF claims cost has dropped by 5%.
<p><u>Conclusion:</u></p> <p><u>October 2009 Conclusion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It is too early to draw any significant conclusion about the effectiveness of this regulation change. * Ongoing reporting of claims costs for 2 years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2010.
<p><u>October 2010 Conclusion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ongoing reporting of claims costs for 1 more year. Next reporting period will be Q4/2011.
<p><u>October 2011 Conclusion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Final reporting year.

Snubbing Operations, Emergency Escape System, Riding Hoisting Equipment and Misc. Items

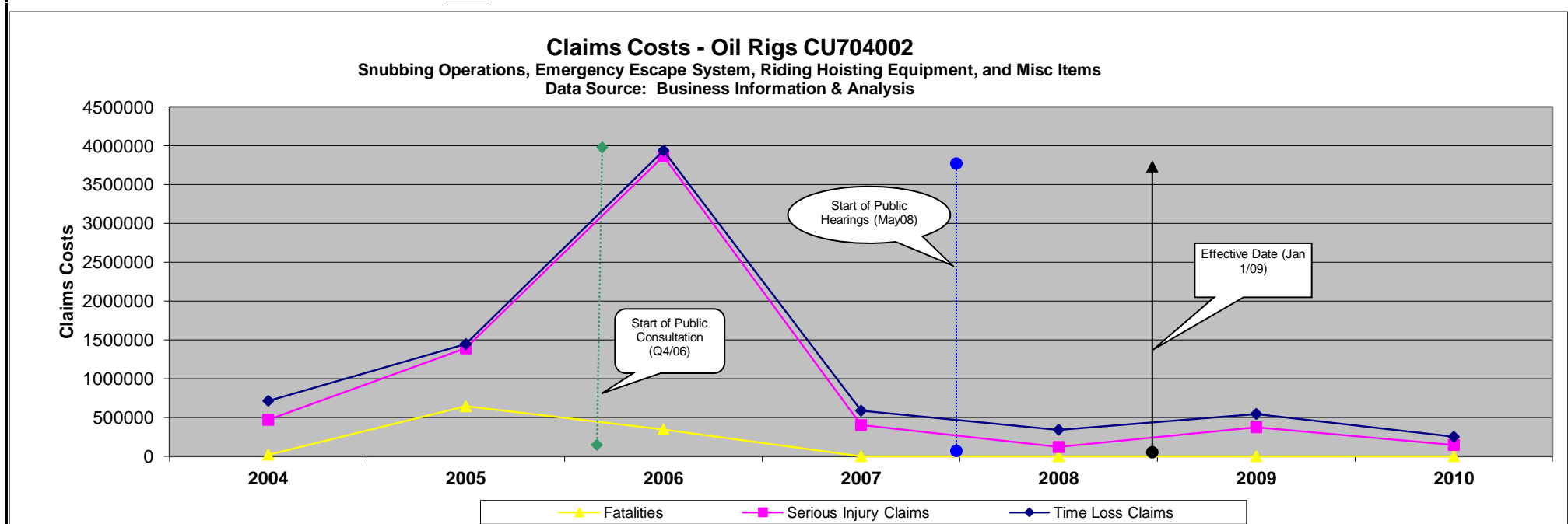
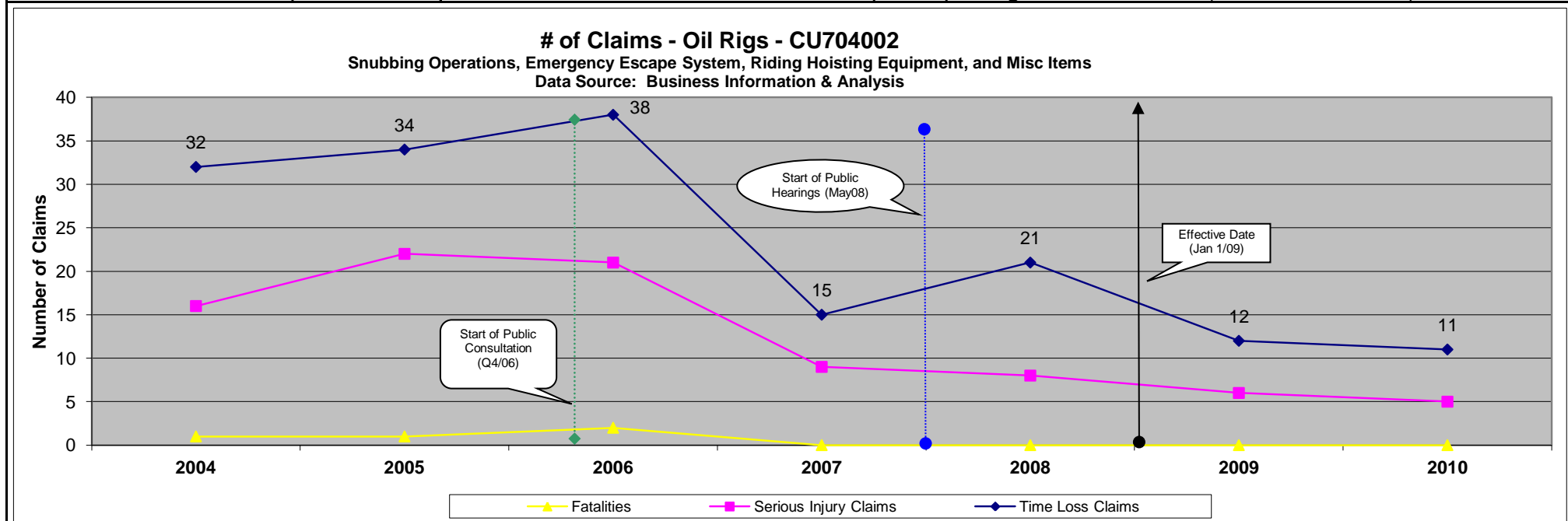
PART 23	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p><u>Snubbing Operations, Emergency Escape System, Riding Hoisting Equipment, and Miscellaneous items:</u> To establish new requirements for snubbing operations; To supplement the prescriptive provisions with performance language to allow the use of modern emergency escape systems; To establish a requirement for training such that only the hoist rated or certified by the hoist manufacturer for lifting personnel may be used for training with a worker in suspension.</p>	<p>January 1, 2009</p>	<p>(1) The goal of the proposed changes to Part 23 of the OHSR is to eliminate serious injury and death resulting from these activities. Reduce the number of serious injuries and fatalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - associated with snubbing operations - associated with loading, unloading and transferring of pipe in the oil and gas industry - associated with the use of pipe wrenches for making and breaking pipe or drill string connections on drill rigs - resulting from a worker using the auxiliary escape device to get off of the derrick in the event of an emergency, or from use of the device in a training run or to test the device, and - resulting from the lowering of an injured worker from the derrick using the rig's hoisting gear.

Reporting:

One Time Report

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Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 3 of 3 (2009, 2010, 2011)



A time loss claim is a claim with a first short term disability (STD) benefit, long term disability (LTD) benefit, or survivor benefit (fatal reserve set or cash award) in the year of injury or in the first three months following the year of injury.

A **Serious Injury Claim** is a time loss claim first paid in the month of injury or three months following which meets one or more of the conditions:

1. 28 or more days of wage loss paid in the month of injury or three months following
2. equivalent health care payments in the same time period
3. a fatal claim
4. coded with one of 275 selected ICD9 Medical Diagnosis codes

Fatalities are counted in the year in which the claim is accepted for survivor benefits.

Note: Claims volume and costs were re-stated to reflect Cost Paid rather than FRCC (Fully Reserved Claim Cost). Previous measures were based on FRCC (an estimate of the final cost of the claim, including the costs paid to date plus estimated future liability). FRCC becomes less credible as the number of claims decreases.

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Regulation Change

Snubbing Operations, Emergency Escape System, Riding Hoisting Equipment and Misc. Items

Discussion:

October 2009 Comment:

* Insufficient data available to present a one year post implementation picture. Statistical data is only available up to the end of the prior year.

October 2010 Comment:

* There has been a decrease in the number of claims and an increase in the claims costs from 2008 to 2009. However, due to the small number of claims there will be fluctuations year over year.

October 2011 Comment:

There is a downward trend in reduction in both claims cost and number of claims related to this issue. There were no fatalities for 2010.

Conclusion:

October 2009 Conclusion:

* It is too early to draw any significant conclusion about the effectiveness of this regulation change.

* Ongoing reporting of claims costs for 2 more years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2010.

October 2010 Conclusion:

* Ongoing reporting of claims costs for 1 more year. Next reporting period will be Q4/2011.

October 2011 Conclusion:

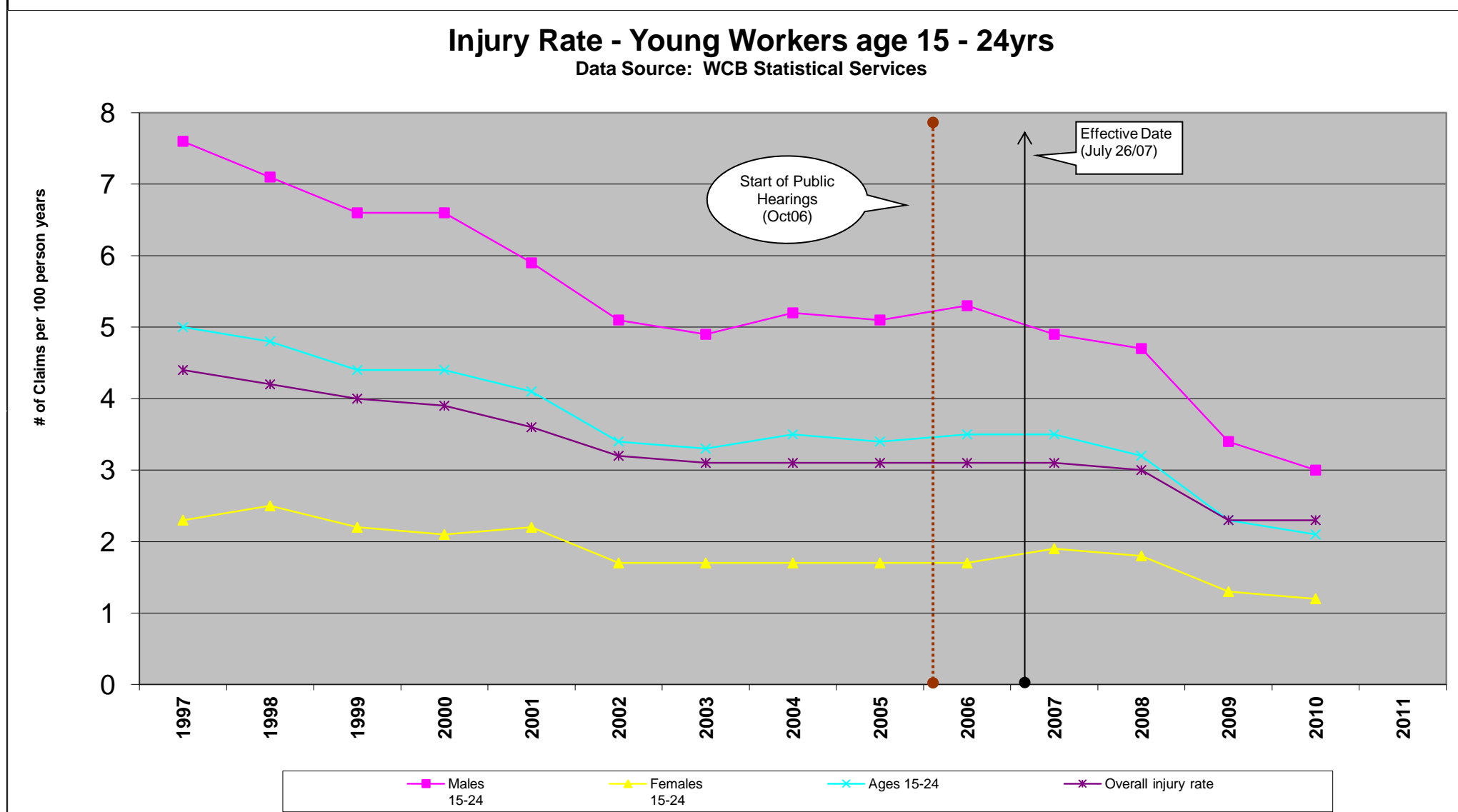
* Final report.

Regulation Change Training Orientation for New Young Workers

PART 3	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
Training & Orientation for New & Young Workers - To reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries for young workers through orientation and training on safe work procedures and hazard recognition programs.	July 26, 2007	(1) Target a reduction of 5% annually in overall injury rate for young workers (2) Target a reduction of 10% annually in the injury rate for young male workers

Reporting:

One Time Report
 Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 4 of 5 (2008/2009/2010/2011/2012)



The unit for the injury rate statistic is 'number of claims per 100 estimated person-years of employment' where the "number of claims" are those that received short-term disability, long-term disability or survivor benefits either in the year of injury or in the first quarter of the following year.

Because of the way employment data from Statistics Canada and WCB person years are combined, person years by age gender groups are approximate.

Discussion:

October 2008 Comments:

- * Insufficient data available to present a 1 year post implementation picture. Statistical data is only available up to the end of the prior year. No 2008 data can be provided.
- * The vast majority of young workers would not have had their orientation and training documented as outlined in the regulation pre-implementation date.
- * It should be noted that the specific requirements of the Young Worker Regulation were already found throughout the OHS Regulation but the benefit of the new Regulation was that it put all of the orientation and training requirements in one place which makes compliance easier for employers.

October 2009 Comments:

- * There is a downward trend between 2007 and 2008 for the Injury Rates, for Young Workers, Male Young Workers, Female Young Workers and the Overall Injury Rate.
- * There is no available statistical information on employment levels for workers aged 12 - 14, therefore an injury rate cannot be computed.
- * The count of claims have increased for the workers aged 12 - 14 in the last five years and this may be explained by the increased number of young people working.
- * PRD is continuing to examine claims for workers aged 12-15 and will report to BOD in Dec09.

October 2010 Comments:

- * There continues to be a downward trend in 2009 for the Injury Rates for Young Workers, Male Young Workers, Female Young Workers and the Overall Injury Rate.
- * More specifically, there has been a 28% decrease from 2008 to 2009 in the rate for Young Workers, Male Young Workers and Female Young Workers.
- * The Overall Injury Rate has decreased by 23%.

Note: Continued Next Page

Regulation Change
Training Orientation for New Young Workers

October 2011 Comments:

* A downward trend continues for the Injury Rates for Male and Female Young Workers. The Male Young Worker Injury Rate reduced by 12% from 2009 to 2010 and the Female Young Worker Rate reduced by 8%.

Overall injury rate remained the same from 2009 to 2010 at 2.3 claims per 100 person year.

Conclusion:

October 2008 Conclusion:

* It is too early to draw any significant conclusion about the effectiveness of the regulation change.

* Will continue to monitor for the next 4 years and report any significant changes. Next reporting period will be after Dec08 data is available

October 2009 Conclusion:

* The trends are going in the right direction.

* Will continue to monitor for the next 3 years and report any material changes. Next reporting period will be Q4/2010.

October 2010 Conclusion:

* The trends continue to move in the right direction.

* Will continue to monitor for the next 2 years and report any material changes. Next reporting period will be Q4/2011.

October 2011 Conclusion:

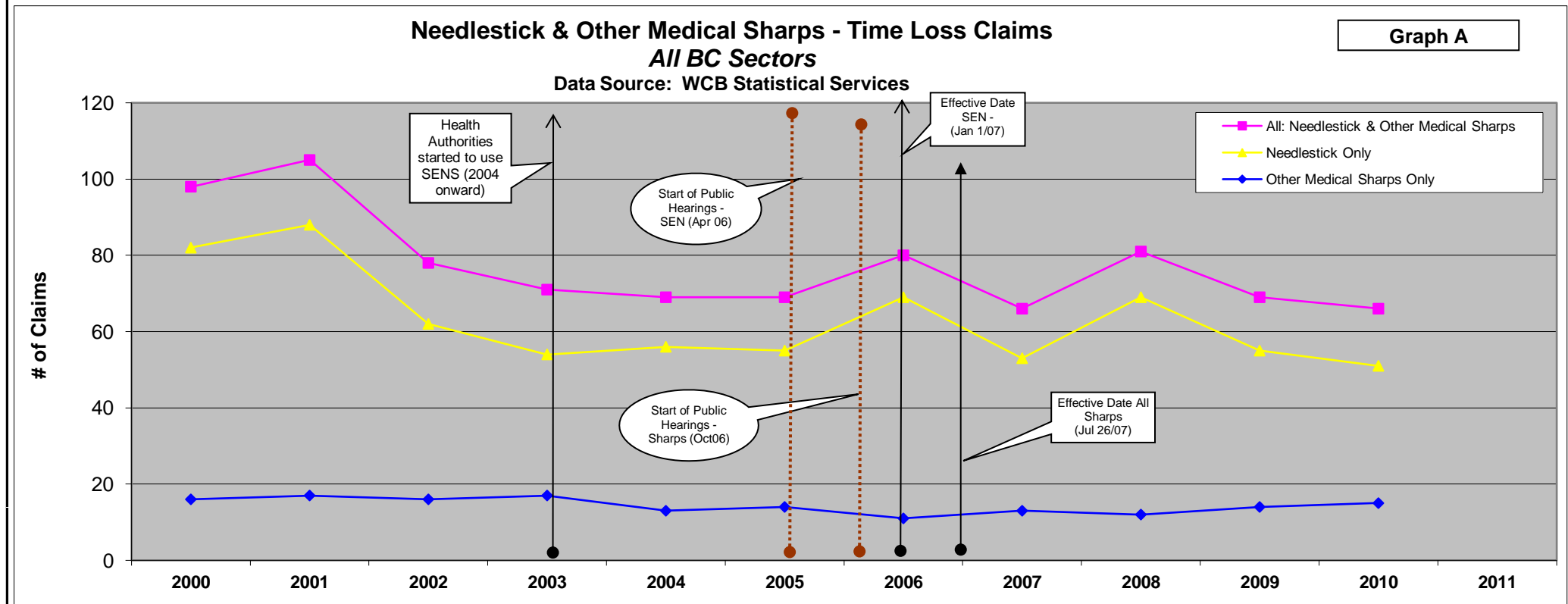
* The injury rate for young workers continue to trend downward. Ongoing monitoring for one more year.

**Regulation Change
Safety Engineered Needles/Sharps**

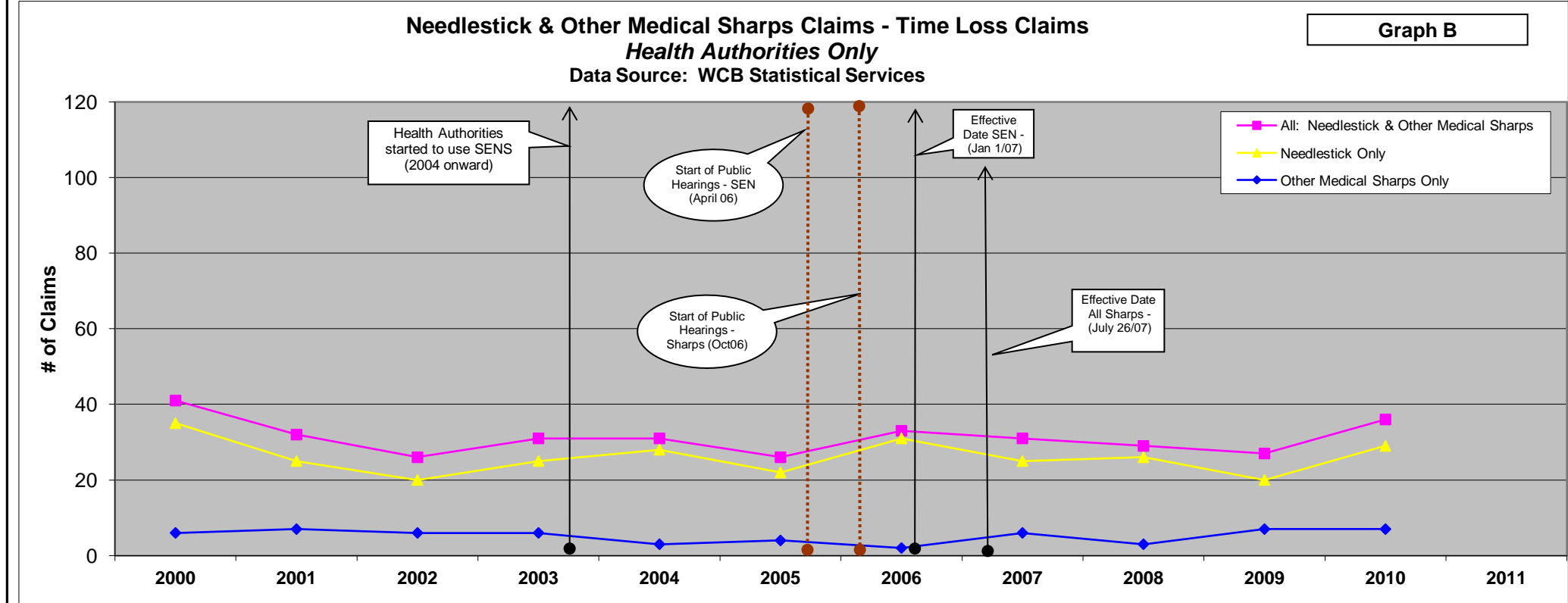
PART 6	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
Safety Engineered Sharps - To reduce injuries with the requirement to use Safety Engineered Medical Sharps (SEMS).	Jan 1, 2007 (Needles); July 26, 2007 (All Sharps)	(1) 50% decrease in the number of time loss and health care only claims from needlestick and other medical sharp injuries over 3 years. (2) 50% decrease in the number of needlestick and other medical sharp injuries recorded by the health authorities over 3 years, and (3) Reduction in nurses' complaints about needlestick and other medical sharp injuries (from the Occupational Health & Safety Agency for Healthcare in BC).

Reporting:

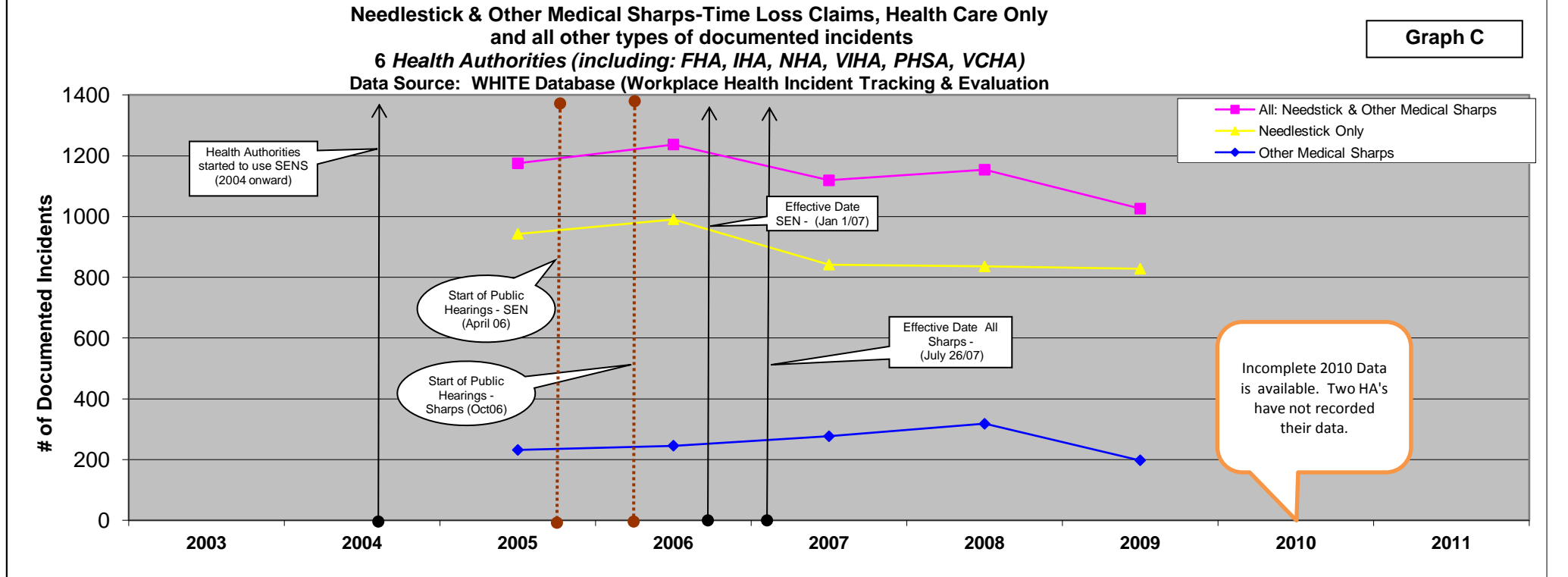
One Time Report Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 4 of 5 (2008/2009/2010/2011/2012)



(1) The '# of STD, LTD & fatal claims' is the number of short term disability, long term disability, and fatal claims accepted in the year (for all years of injury). It excludes health-care-only (HCO) claims because WCB does not code HCO claims with injury characteristics.
(2) "Needlestick" includes injuries and diseases arising from contact with syringes, hypodermic/butterfly/I.V. needles.
(3) "Other medical sharps" includes injuries and diseases arising from contact with suture needle, acupuncture needle, tattooing needle, animal vaccination needles, glucometer needle, lancet, cauterizing needle, scalpel, hematology machine probe, dental probe, dental burr, and other surgical instruments.



(1) The following employers comprise the "Health Authorities" group: Vancouver Coastal Health Authority, Providence Health Care Society, Fraser Health Authority, Northern Health Authority, Vancouver Island Health Authority, Interior Health Authority, Provincial Health Services Authority, BC Mental Health Society (Riverview Hospital & Art B Pearson), Children's and Women's Health Centre of BC, BC Cancer Agency, BC Centre for Disease Control, BC Transplant Society and Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission.



(1) The 6 Health Authorities include: Fraser Health Authority (FHA), Interior Health Authority (IHA), Northern Health Authority (NHA), Vancouver Island Health Authority (VIHA), Provincial Health Services Authority (PHSA), and Vancouver Coastal Health Authority (VCHA).

NOTE: Continued next page.

Discussion:

October 2008 Comments:

- * With a one year phase in period, it is too early to have any meaningful data to review.
- * Since 2000, on average there are fewer than 110 time lost claims per year due to needlestick injuries and occupational exposure to blood and body fluids. As a result, the sample size is too small to make it a credible method to measure effectiveness of the regulation change. Furthermore, given the small volume of claims, there will be volatility and several years of history will be needed to establish any change in trend.
- * It is estimated that there are over 5000 needlestick injuries annually in BC's healthcare industry.
- * The Vancouver Island Health Authority has advised that after it implemented safety-engineered needles in a number of areas, there was an initial rise in the number of reported needlestick injuries because of more awareness on the part of staff. This is not uncommon given that research indicates that up to 80% of needlestick injuries have historically been unreported and so we should expect, if we are successful, to see a rise reported initially.
- * The vast majority of reported needlestick injuries result in a report only, first aid only or medical aid only incident. The report only and first aid only incidence are tracked by the employer but not reported to WCB. The majority of needlestick injuries that are reported to WCB are for medical aid only and are not coded and therefore not available for tracking. However, there are instances where there is a time lag between needlestick/sharp exposures and onset of occupational disease resulting in time loss.
- * Approximately 60% of the needlestick time loss claims come from the healthcare industry where the introduction of the regulation change requiring the use of safety engineered medical sharps (SEMS) could be expected to have an impact on the number of claims. The remaining needlestick time loss claims are a result of traditional needles being used in a manner and settings that do not require SEMS and would therefore not be expected to change as a result of the regulation change. (Eg. Self medication of insulin or illegal IV drug users). Poor disposal of the traditional needles may result in time loss from non healthcare employees. (Eg. Teachers, janitors, etc.)

October 2009 Comments:

- * The information from the WHITE database (Graph C) shows that there is a significant number of incidents that have occurred and have resulted in a Time Loss Claim, Health Care Only Claim or other type of documented incident.
- * The WHITE database (Graph C) figures shows a more than 20 time greater number of needle stick incidents in comparison to Time Loss Claims specifically for Health Authorities only and the information from the database is only for 4 of 6 health authorities.
- * The WHITE data (Graph C) suggests a downward trend in needle stick injuries. It was anticipated that due to increase awareness and reporting that one would see an increase in total needle stick incidents. The lack of an early upward trend could be because the health authorities started transitioning to safety engineered medical devices (SEMD) in 2004.
- * Graph A shows time loss claims for All BC Sectors. Graph B shows time loss claims for the health authorities only. The trend is down in Graph B from 2006 to the present for both needle stick and sharp injuries. Therefore, the slight increase in time loss claims in Graph A is the result of claims in the non health authorities. This includes claims from janitors, police, teachers, street cleaners and garbage pickup occupations for which the regulation did not specifically target.
- * WorkSafeBC is currently working with the BC Medical Association to revise the guidelines for SEMS to increase compliance by the physician community.

October 2010 Comments:

- * The WHITE database (Graph C) now includes information from 6 health authorities from the previous four. The new additions include Vancouver Coastal Health Authority and Provincial Health Services Authority.
- * The graphs indicate a downward trend between 2008 and 2009. More specifically, a 14% reduction in claims for all BC Sectors and an 11% decline in the number of documented incidents at six health authorities.

October 2011 Comments:

- * Graph A shows a small reduction of claims in All BC Sectors and Graph B shows an increase in claims for the Health Authorities. With the small number of claims in Graph B, the claims count can fluctuate rapidly over a short period of time therefore this information is not statistically reliable.
- * The 2010 data from the WHITE database (Graph C) is incomplete at this time. There is a backlog of 2010 reports still to be entered in by two of the health authorities.
- * We have not received the updated data from the two outstanding health authorities, but expect it is in the upcoming year.

Conclusion:

October 2008 Conclusion:

- * It is too early to draw any significant conclusion about the effectiveness of the regulation change as there is insufficient data to analyze.
- * With the limited sample size of time lost claims, this is not a statistically credible source.
- * The health authorities have more comprehensive incidence data and information as they track the following: (1) report only; (2) first aid only; (3) medical aid only and (4) time loss needlestick injuries. Through a data sharing agreement and a funded data access project, WCB will have access to all injury data from 4 of 6 health authorities starting Q4/08 through a data web portal called WHITE.net. (WHITE - Workplace Health Incident Tracking & Evaluation)
- * Will continue to monitor for the next 3 years and report any significant changes. Going forward, the report will include information from the WHITE database when it becomes available to WCB. Next reporting period will be after Oct09 data becomes available (post 1 year all sharps implementation).

October 2009 Conclusion:

- * Since 2007, there has been a downward trend of Needlestick and Other Medical Sharp Claims for incidents involving Health Authorities.
- * We have no reports from OHSAH regarding Registered Nurse complaints related to SEMS.
- * Ongoing reporting of claims costs for 2 more years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2010.

October 2010 Conclusion:

- * There continues to be a downward trend of reduced number of claims/documentated incidents report with the health authorities.
- * Will continue to monitor for the next 2 years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2011.

October 2011 Conclusion:

- * As OHSAH is no longer in existing, we will no longer be able to report on registered nurse complaints relating to SEMS.
- * Will continue to monitor for one more year. Next reporting period will be Q4/2012.

Topic	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
1) Prevention Policy Housekeeping Changes	January 1, 2011	House-keeping changes only.
Updated regulation text in policies to reflect changes to the OHSR and deleted one policy due to elimination of prior approval.		
Reporting: Changes complete		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Time Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Reporting Years:		
2) Prevention Policy Housekeeping Changes	April 19, 2011	House-keeping changes only.
Seven substances added to the Table of Occupational Exposure Limits for Excluded Substances in Policy R5.48-1 in accordance with the new Occupational Exposure Limit review and adoption procedure.		
Reporting: Changes complete		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Time Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Reporting Years:		
3) Prevention Policy Housekeeping Changes	June 1, 2011	House-keeping changes only.
Replaced "exposure level" with "exposure limit" in item 3 of the Background of Policy R5.48-1 and add 2,4-Pentanedione to the Table of Occupational Exposure Limits for Excluded Substances pursuant to the Occupational Exposure Limit review and adoption procedure.		
Reporting: Changes complete		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Time Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Reporting Years:		
4) Prevention Policy OEL Change	June 1, 2011	House-keeping changes only.
Three substances were removed from the Table of Occupational Exposure Limits for Excluded Substances in Policy R5.48-1.		
Reporting: Changes complete		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Time Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Reporting Years:		
5) Prevention Policy Housekeeping Changes	July 20, 2011	House-keeping changes only.
Appendix 1 was updated to clarify that decisions of the Board of Governors and Panel of Administrators are numbered similarly to retired decisions of the former commissioners and are not retired.		
Reporting: Changes complete		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Time Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Reporting Years:		

Assessment Policy Changes
Interest Payment Period on Amounts Refunded to Employers

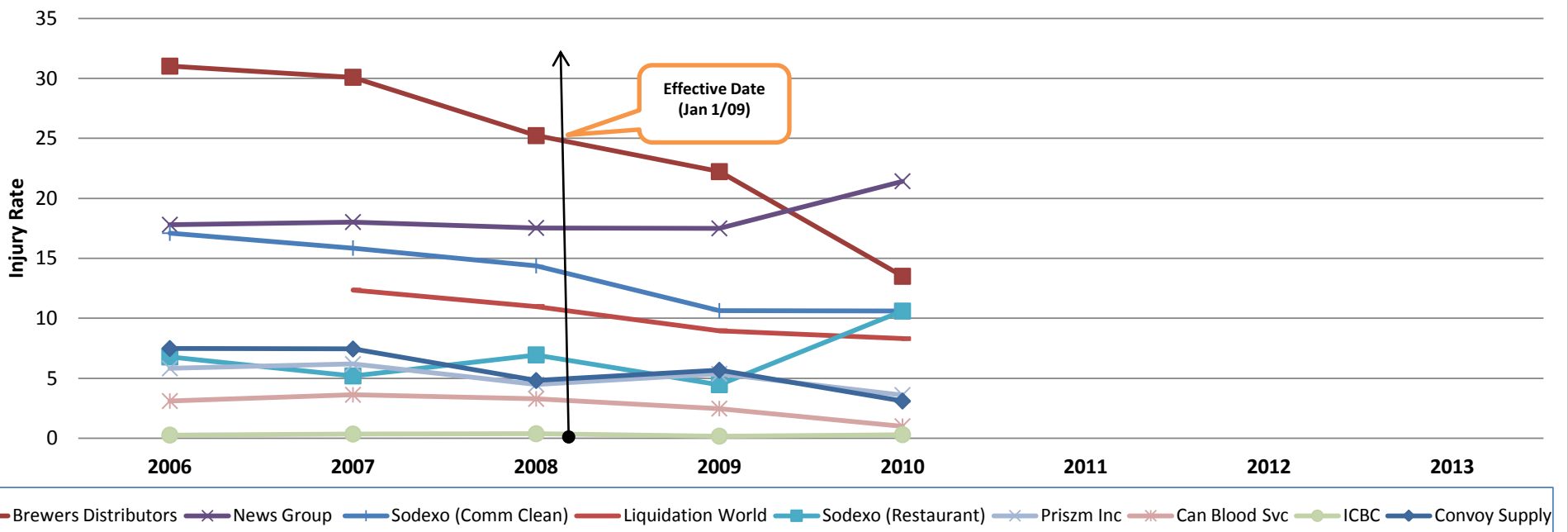
TOPIC	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p><u>Interest Payment Period on Amounts Refunded to Employers</u> - Section 251 policy review. The former policy in the Assessment Manual relating to the provision of interest on amounts refunded to an employer after a successful review or appeal was not supported by the Act. The amended policy will provide interest from the date the employer overpaid the Board.</p>	<p>September 22, 2010</p>	<p>(1) Implementation of the policy amendments would address the issues raised by the Court and by the WCAT panel.</p> <p>(2) Interest would be provided to Viking Logistics Ltd. back to the date it first overpaid WorkSafeBC.</p> <p>(3) The proposed policy changes would have both a financial and an administrative impact depending upon the extent of retroactivity.</p>
<p>Reporting:</p> <p align="center"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Time Report</p>		<p align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Years:</p>
<p><u>October 2011 Discussion:</u></p> <p>* Interest have been fully paid to Viking Logistics Ltd.</p> <p>* Implementation of policy is complete</p>		
<p><u>October 2011 Conclusion:</u></p> <p>Final Reporting year</p>		

Experience Rating System Enhancement - Excess Cost Surcharge

TOPIC	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
Experience Rating System Enhancement - Excess Cost Surcharge - The amended policy sets out that firms meeting criteria demonstrating ongoing significant high costs will be subject to an excess cost surcharge, capped at 500 percent of the industry base rate for the firm's classification.	January 1, 2009	(1) The firms affected by the policy change may improve their health and safety, return to work performance, and compliance with the Regulation, reducing their claim costs. (2) The rates charged to firms with sustained high cost trends would more closely reflect their costs to the system. These firms' cost performance would be tracked to verify reductions in their cost rates over time.
Reporting:		
<input type="checkbox"/> One Time Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 2 of 5 (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014)

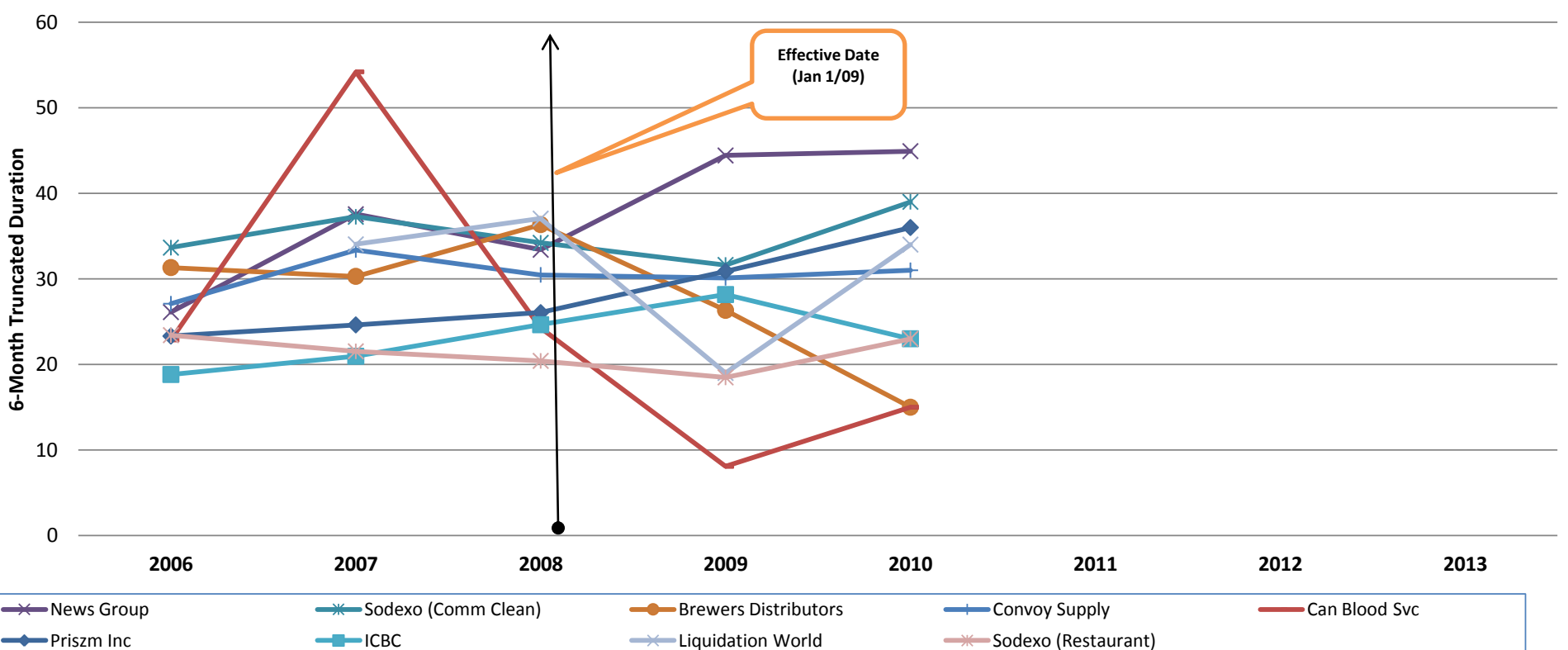
Injury Rate for Excess Cost Surcharge (ECS) Firms

Data Source: Business Information and Analysis



Duration for Excess Cost Surcharge Firms

Data Source: Business Information and Analysis



Continued next page

Experience Rating System Enhancement - Excess Cost Surcharge

Comments:

October 2010 Comments:

- * With only one year of post implementation data, it is too early to draw any conclusions about the effectiveness of the change.
- * The Industry and Labour Services Department (ILS) advises that of the nine ECS firms noted in the graph, six are being account managed. The other three did not meet the established 2010 account managed company selection criteria. More specifically, in construction (Convoy Supply), health care industries (Can Blood Svc) or have a headquarters that is not in scope of the GVRD region (News Group) that account management currently operates.
- * Work continues with the six identified firms including meetings with ICBC by the ILS Director.
- * It does not appear that ECS has resulted in an increased desire for these firms to engage with WorkSafeBC at this point. As a result, the ILS Director will be forwarding letters under his name asking for meetings and following up.

October 2011 Comments:

- * The ECS approach can be useful to an Account Manager as it provides incentive for the employer to improve their performance. However, it can still be a challenge to fully engage employers to work with our Account Manager team at times.
- * Progress is being made on a few fronts with Sodexo (completed Focus on Safety (FOS) program in 2010), ICBC (working on joint incident cause & frequency study and safety culture study) and Can Blood (provide resources & counsel on how to improve Return to Work).

October 2010 Conclusion:

- * It is too early to draw any significant conclusion about the effectiveness of the policy change.
- * Ongoing monitoring for 4 more years. Next reporting period will be Q4/2011.

October 2011 Conclusion:

- * Ongoing monitor until 2013 with next reporting in Q4/2012

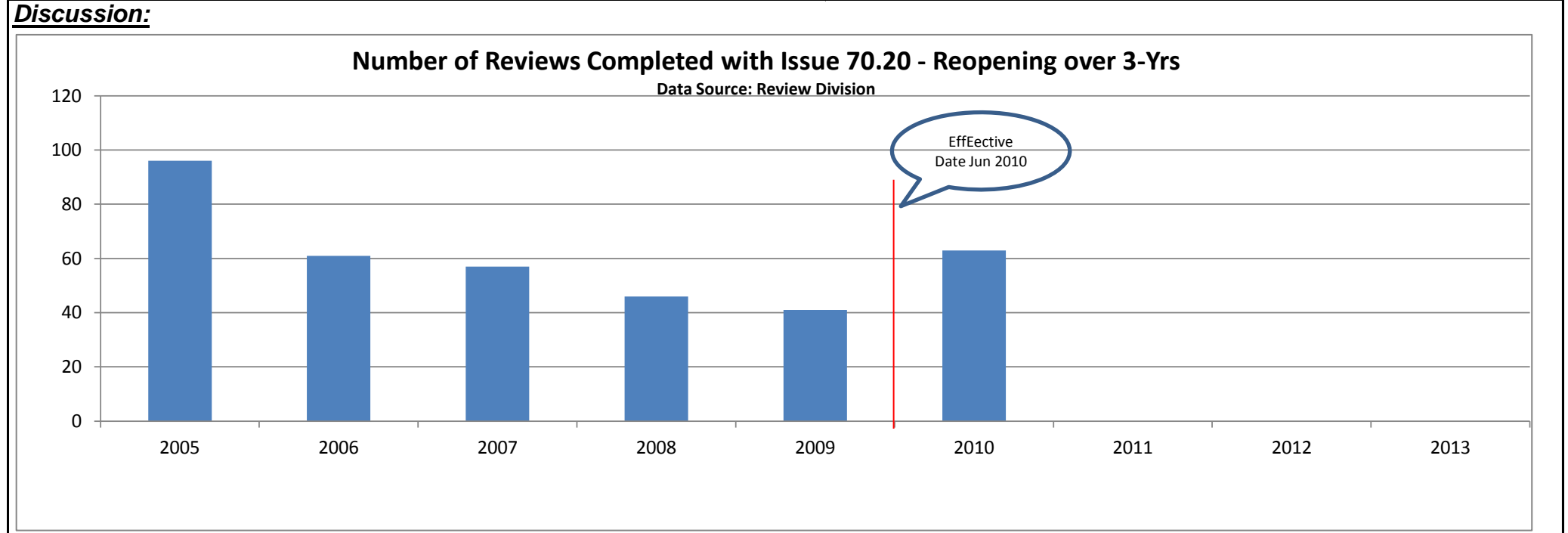
**Compensation Policy Changes
Notification of Decisions**

TOPIC	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p><u>Notification of Decisions</u> - The policy was amended to clarify what constitutes a decision and how it is made for the purposes of triggering the reconsideration and review timelines.</p>	<p align="center">April 1, 2010</p>	<p>(1) The Worker and Employer Services (“WES”) Division and the Review Division would advise the Policy and Research Division (“PRD”) of any challenges that arise following the implementation of the new policy.</p> <p>(2) Through the Policy and Practice Consultative Committee (“PPCC”), the PRD would obtain feedback from stakeholders on the new policy.</p>
<p>Reporting:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Time Report</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Years: _____</p>
<p><u>Discussion:</u></p> <p>* Feedback from the Review Division is that in general the policy change has clarified things. However, Review Officers must review more documents (other than the decision under review) to ensure that the decision had not been previously communicated making the decision under review unlawful. Another issue is that where a decision is communicated to a worker only, an employer may need an extension of time to seek a review if it finds out about the decision beyond the 90 days to seek a review. Also, there is sometimes a disconnect between the date of a decision and the date it was communicated. A decision could be made in May but not communicated for some months. While the time for review runs from the date of communication, the date of the decision to begin review could be much earlier than that date. Finally, there are often debates about when a decision was actually communicated.</p> <p>* Feedback from the WES Division is that the policy has clarified for Officers what can be considered a decision and what the effective date would be for triggering the reconsideration time limits.</p> <p>* Request was made to the PPCC members for comments, but we have not received any to date.</p>		
<p><u>Conclusion:</u></p> <p>Final Reporting Year</p>		

Compensation Policy Changes Reopenings Over Three Years

TOPIC	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p><u>Reopenings Over Three Years</u> - The policy was revised to clarify how the Board determines compensation benefits if a claim is reopened because the worker's temporary disability recurs, or a permanent disability occurs or increases, more than three years after the date of the original compensable injury. The policy was revised to provide that a worker's earnings at the time of reopening are generally used to calculate a new compensation amount where the current earnings are higher than the original earnings; or the current earnings are lower due to factors unrelated to the compensable disability.</p>	<p>June 1, 2010</p>	<p>(1) The Policy and Research Division ("PRD") would canvass the Workers' and Employers' Advisers Offices one year post-implementation to obtain feedback on the new policy.</p> <p>(2) The review and appeal decisions would be monitored following implementation of a revised policy.</p> <p>(3) The PRD would seek input from the Worker and Employer Services ("WES") Division and the Review Division that the challenges they identified with the policy have been addressed.</p>

<p>Reporting:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> One Time Report </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Reporting Years: Yr 1 of 3 (2011, 2012, 2013) </p>
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October 2011 Discussion:

* Feedback from the Review Division is that it is too soon to comment on the effectiveness of this change. Going forward, they will be monitoring the change in errors in law and policy post effective date.

Feedback from the Wage Rate Unit is that there has not been any particular issues but rather the policy changes have reduced the number of challenges as was expected.

* Request was made to members of the PPCC for comments, but we have not received any to date.

October 2011 Conclusion:

Next Reporting period is Q4-2012

Compensation Policy
Chapter 3 - Compensation for Personal Injury

TOPIC	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p><u>Chapter 3 - Compensation for Personal Injury</u> This project resulted in a comprehensive review and revision to the policies that provide direction on the determination of whether a worker's personal injury or death arises out of and in the course of employment. The policies were put into the RS&CM's new policy format, certain substantive issues were clarified, and misleading and outdated examples were removed. The new policies emphasize the importance of Item C3-14.00, Arising Out of and In the Course of the Employment in determining whether a claim for personal injury or death will be accepted.</p>	<p align="center">July 1, 2010</p>	<p>(1) The policy changes to Chapter 3 of the RS&CM would be successfully implemented.</p>
<p>Reporting:</p> <p align="center"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Time Report </p>		<p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Years: _____ </p>
<p><u>Discussion</u></p> <p>The Review Division feedback: The test is much clearer and provides for a logical assistive framework in adjudication. Furthermore, as the policy formally broadens workplace responsibility for injuries and compensable consequences, it should reduce the # of claims disallowed and the number of consequences denied and it should also reduce the number of reviews and appeals related to disallows and the denials of compensable consequences. It has also served to eliminate some of the perenial confusion surrounding the adjudication of natural body motions and minor work incidents. On the other hand, in that the policy, in most areas simply provides only the criteria that should be considered and since it often doesn't (and generally can't) provide direction on weighting of the criteria there is a significant amount of room for individual judgement and potential. This could offset some of the reductions in reviews and appeals.</p>		
<p><u>Conclusion:</u></p> <p>Final Reporting Year</p>		

Compensation Policy
Cost Relief for Subsequent Non-Compensable Incidents

TOPIC	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p><u>Cost Relief for Subsequent Non-Compensable Incidents</u> - New policy item #115.33 of the RS&CM, Vol. II provides employers with cost relief where a worker continues to receive temporary wage-loss benefits when a subsequent non-compensable incident delays the worker's recovery from a compensable disability. The claims costs associated with the delay in recovery beyond the estimated date for terminating temporary wage-loss benefits are excluded for experience rating purposes and spread across all rate groups.</p>	<p align="center">August 1, 2010</p>	<p>(1) Employers would be provided with cost relief where a subsequent non-compensable incident delays a worker's recovery from a compensable disability.</p> <p>(2) Claims costs associated with a delay in recovery would be shared by all rate groups.</p> <p>(3) Claims costs would more fairly and equitably be distributed among employers.</p>
<p>Reporting:</p> <p align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> One Time Report</p>		<p align="center"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Years: 1 of 2 (2011/2012)</p>
<p><u>October 2011 Discussion</u></p> <p>Implementation of Cost relief is provided where an underlying compensable disability is delayed due to a subsequent non-compensable incident.</p> <p>However, the challenge for the WES Division is in developing a consistent business practice that will ensure the policy is implemented where appropriate. In some complicated cases where both compensable and non-compensable conditions are involved, the officer is not always able to make a final decision because although the policy's thresholds have been met, the duration of the delayed recovery may not be known.</p> <p>There is a plan to put a specific task process within CMS to trigger a review of the total duration of the delayed recovery but that will be for future releases.</p> <p>Based on input from employers & stakeholders, the PRD will undertake a review of the Subsequent Non-Compensable policy (#34.55) to determine if any further guidance will be provided on the adjudication.</p> <p><u>October 2011 Conclusion:</u> Next reporting period Q4-2012</p>		

Compensation for Bronchogenic Carcinoma in Asbestos Exposed Workers

TOPIC	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p><u>Compensation for Bronchogenic Carcinoma in Asbestos Exposed Workers</u> - Item 4 of Schedule B of the Act was modified so that there is a presumption in favour of workers who have primary site lung cancer where there is airborne exposure to asbestos dust associated with bilateral diffuse pleural thickening over 2mm thick. Additionally, a new presumption in favour of coverage for workers has been added to Schedule B of the Act where there is exposure to airborne asbestos dust for a period of 10 years or more of employment in a listed industry.</p>	<p>September 28, 2010</p>	<p>(1) More workers would be afforded the presumption in favour of work causation. (2) The descriptions contained in Schedule B would be current and supportable based on the most current medical science. (3) There would be consistent application of Schedule B by decision-makers. (4) Based on discussions with Occupational Disease Services (“ODS”) and the Actuary and Research Department, it is anticipated that there would be an increase in claims and associated costs. (5) On those claims where workers are not employed “at or immediately before the date of the disablement” and therefore do not get the benefit of the presumption, the case-by-case adjudication would take into account the descriptions set out in the Schedule B presumption. As a result, it is anticipated that more claims would also be accepted on a case-by-case basis.</p>
<p>Reporting:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Time Report</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Years: _____</p>
<p><u>Discussion:</u></p> <p>* This policy has shown to be more inclusive and more claims have been accepted as a result. Furthermore, changes in Schedule B is pragmatically supported by current medical science. In cases where a worker is not employed "at or immediately before the date of the disablement" such as a retired worker, the claim would be considered and accepted as a case-by-case under this policy change.</p> <p>This policy does support the presumption in favour of work causation for workers and will increase the number of claims as a result.</p>		
<p><u>Conclusion:</u></p> <p>Last reporting year</p>		

**Compensation Policy
Enhancement/Devaluation of Permanent Disability Awards**

TOPIC	EFFECTIVE DATE	MEASUREMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS
<p><u>Enhancement/Devaluation of Permanent Disability Awards</u> - The policy changes clarify when permanent disability awards are enhanced or devalued. Furthermore, to improve the clarity of the policies for stakeholders and decision-makers.</p>	<p align="center">January 1, 2011</p>	<p>(1) Policy would be applied consistently. This would be measured by staff surveys in the Disability Awards Department and review of Review Division and Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal ("WCAT") decisions. (2) The devaluation formula in policy would be deleted and replaced with direction that multiple disabilities involving one limb cannot exceed the amputation value of that limb. As a result, there would be fewer cases where devaluation is applied and administering devaluation would be a simpler process for WorkSafeBC staff.</p>
<p>Reporting:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One Time Report</p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Years: Yr 1 of 2 (2011/2012)</p>
<p><u>Discussion:</u></p> <p>It is still early to make a full assessment of this policy as it was put into affect on Jan. 1, 2011.</p> <p>However, feedback from staff has shown that the policy is simpler and less confusing for both staff and clients alike. Staff also feel that this will improve client satisfaction and perhaps leads to reduced appeals on this specific issue.</p>		
<p><u>Conclusion:</u></p> <p>It is too early to establish a meaningful conclusion on the effectiveness of this policy. Monitor until next reporting period (Q4/2012) is warranted to better understand the impacts.</p>		