Environmental Science Assignment.

Question: What is Worker Compensation ?

Definition.

The Worker Compensation act defines worker compensation as an insurance that provides cash benefits/medical care for workers who sustain injuries or become ill while directly executing their job.

The employers pay unequivocally pay for this insurance this the employees are not required to make a contribution towards the cost of the compensation. The employer is required to make a weekly cash benefits and medical care as directed by the Workers Compensation Board ( WCB). The main function of the Workers' Compensation Board is to determine whether the insurer will reimburse for cash benefits and /or medical benefits , and the amounts payable.

In the case of Corker Compensation, neutrality is enhanced, by ensuring that no particular party is rendered to be at fault. This means that, the amount that a claimant receives is independent to the circumstances hence not decreased by the claimant's precariousness not increased by the employer's fault. However, a worker tends to lose these rights, in the invent that a worker solely sustains injuries resulting from their own cause such as intoxications from drugs or alcohol or from their deliberate intent to injure themselves or someone else in order for them to be compensated .

 **Validation of Claim Payment.**

A claim is paid if the employer or the insurance carrier agrees that the injury or illness sustained is work-related. If the employer or the insurance carrier disputes the claim, no cash benefits are paid until the matter is ruled by the Workers' Compensation Law judge on the validity of the claim. If a worker is not receiving benefits due to the employer's or the insurance carrier's claim that the injury is not work-related, that worker may be eligible for Disability Benefits for the time being. Any payments made under the disability program , however, will be deducted from future worker's compensation awards.

If an employer can return to work but their injuries deter them from earning the same wages as they used to , prior to the injury, the law provides that, they should be entitled to a benefit that will sum up to two thirds of the difference. The worker may as well return to work in light or alternative duty before he/she is fully recovered .