

This notice must be posted and maintained by the employer in one or more conspicuous places.

Workers Compensation Rights and Responsibilities

Your employer is subject to the Kansas Workers Compensation Law which provides compensation for job-related injuries.

This notice applies to dates of accidents on or after April 25, 2013.

Este aviso aplica a las fechas de los accidentes a partir de Abril 25, 2013.

WHAT TO DO IF AN INJURY OCCURS ON THE JOB

NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER IMMEDIATELY. Per K.S.A. 44-520, a claim may be denied if an employee fails to notify their employer within the earliest of the following dates: (A) **20 calendar days** from the date of accident or the date of injury by repetitive trauma; (B) if the employee is working for the employer against whom benefits are being sought and such employee seeks medical treatment for any injury by accident or repetitive trauma, **20 calendar days** from the date such medical treatment is sought; or (C) if the employee no longer works for the employer against whom benefits are being sought, **10 calendar days** after the employee's last day of actual work for the employer.

Notice may be given orally or in writing. Where notice is provided orally, if the employer has designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given and such designation has been communicated in writing to the employee, notice to any other individual or department shall be insufficient under this section. If the employer has not designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given, notice must be provided to a supervisor or manager.

Where notice is provided in writing, notice must be sent to a supervisor or manager at the employee's principal location of employment.

The notice, whether provided orally or in writing, shall include the time, date, place, person injured and particulars of such injury. It must be apparent from the content of the notice that the employee is claiming benefits under the workers compensation act or has suffered a work-related injury.

BENEFITS. Benefits are paid by the employer's insurance carrier or self insurance program. Benefits include medical treatment, partial wage replacement for lost time and additional benefits if the injury results in permanent disability. An employer is required to furnish all necessary medical treatment and has the right to designate the treating physician. If the employee seeks treatment from a doctor not authorized by the employer, the employer or its insurance carrier is only liable up to \$500.00 dollars for the unauthorized medical treatment.

QUE HACER SI UNA LESIÓN OCURRE EN EL TRABAJO

NOTIFIQUE A SU EMPLEADOR INMEDIATAMENTE. De acuerdo con el artículo de ley K.S.A. 44-520, un reclamo puede ser negado si el empleado no notifica a su empleador dentro de antes de las siguientes fechas: (A) **20 días** a partir de la fecha del accidente o la fecha de la lesión debido a trauma por movimientos repetitivos; (B) si el empleado está trabajando con el empleador en contra del cual se están buscando beneficios y dicho empleado busca tratamiento médico por cualquier lesión por accidente o trauma repetitiva, **20 días** a partir de la fecha que dicho tratamiento médico ha sido obtenido; o (C) si el empleado ya no trabaja para el empleador en contra del cual se están buscando beneficios, **10 días** después del último día de trabajo para dicho empleador.

El aviso puede darse oralmente o por escrito. Donde el aviso se da oralmente, si el empleador ha designado un individuo o departamento a quien el aviso se debe dar y tal designación ha sido comunicada por escrito al empleado, aviso a cualquier otro individuo o departamento deberá ser insuficiente bajo esta sección. Si el empleador no ha designado a un individuo o departamento a quien se debe dar el aviso, el aviso puede darse a un supervisor o gerente.

Donde el aviso se hace por escrito, el aviso debe ser enviado a un supervisor o gerente de la oficina principal de empleo del trabajador.

El aviso, sea que se haga oralmente o por escrito, debe incluir la hora, fecha, lugar, persona lesionada y detalles de tal lesión. Debe ser visible a partir del contenido del aviso, que el empleado está reclamando beneficios bajo la ley de compensación del trabajador o que ha sufrido una lesión relacionada con el trabajo.

BENEFICIOS. Los beneficios son pagados por la compañía aseguradora del empleador o programa de seguro propio. Los beneficios incluyen tratamiento médico, reemplazo de sueldo parcial por tiempo perdido y beneficios adicionales si la lesión resulta en incapacidad permanente. El empleador debe proporcionar todo el tratamiento médico necesario y tiene el derecho de designar el doctor para dicho tratamiento. Si el empleado busca tratamiento con un doctor que no ha sido autorizado por el empleador, el empleador o su compañía aseguradora serán responsables de pagar solamente los primeros \$500.00 dólares para tratamiento médico no autorizado.

WHERE TO GET HELP WITH YOUR CLAIM (DÓNDE CONSEGUIR AYUDA CON SU RECLAMO):

Employer's Insurance Carrier (Compañía Aseguradora del Empleador)

(_____) _____
Telephone (Teléfono de la Aseguradora)

Address (Dirección de la Aseguradora)

For questions about Workers Compensation Law, contact (Para preguntas acerca de la Ley de Compensación del Trabajador):

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Workers Compensation/Ombudsman
401 SW Topeka Blvd., Suite 2, Topeka, KS 66603-3105

Website: www.dol.ks.gov/workcomp/default.aspx
Email: wc@dol.ks.gov
Phone: (800) 332-0353 or (785) 296-4000

Persons with impaired hearing or speech utilizing a telecommunications device may access the above number(s) by using the Kansas Relay Center at (800) 766-3777.

EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION FORMS AVAILABLE ONLINE

K-WC 530 (Rev. 10-13)

Important Information for Employers Regarding Forms K-WC 27-A and K-WC 270-A (Spanish)

Kansas law requires employers to provide information to employees about what to do if they experience a work-related accident. Employers must provide form K-WC 27-A or K-WC 270-A which advises workers about their rights and responsibilities if injured on the job. These forms are available for employees online at www.dol.ks.gov.

The Legislature mandated under K.S.A. 44-5,102 (c): “The commissioner of insurance shall distribute a copy of such information to each insurance company authorized to transact workers compensation insurance in this state and each group-funded self-insurance plan. Each such insurance company and group-funded self-insurance plan shall reproduce or arrange for the reproduction and distribution of such information in sufficient quantities and in both English and Spanish language versions, when requested, to continuously accommodate the needs of their respective insured employers and members in order to comply with this section and shall provide such information to such insured employers and members therefore.” The Director of the Division of Workers Compensation provides the same information to each of the approved self-insured employers.

In an effort to continue assisting employers in reaching compliance, the Division encourages employers to make copies of these two-page forms (without changing the content). Employers should contact their insurance company if they haven’t received this material or visit the Division of Workers Compensation website.

Recurring questions from employers have been: “How do we prove that we gave the employee a copy of the form? Do we have to send it certified? Do we have to make them sign a piece of paper stating they received the form?”

Most employers keep a personnel log on employees. Generally, an entry in the log stating there was an alleged injury on this date and that a K-WC 27-A or K-WC 270-A form was given or sent to the employee should be adequate documentation of compliance with the requirement.

Questions regarding the form and its usage can be directed to the Ombudsman unit. A Spanish interpreter is available to explain the form if an employer/employee needs assistance in Spanish.

INFORMACIÓN PARA TRABAJADORES LESIONADOS

K-WC 270-A (Revisado 11-16)

* ESTE AVISO APLICA A FECHAS DE ACCIDENTE A PARTIR O DESPUÉS DE ABRIL 25, 2013 *

Empleadores son requeridos de proveer ésta información a cada trabajador que se lesiona

¿QUÉ HACER SI LE SUCEDE UN ACCIDENTE EN EL TRABAJO?

Si tiene preguntas acerca de beneficios de compensación del trabajador, contacte la unidad mencionada al final de página. **Asistencia en Español está disponible.**

(1) NOTIFIQUE A SU EMPLEADOR INMEDIATAMENTE: De acuerdo con el artículo de la ley K.S.A. 44-520, un reclamo puede ser negado si el empleado no notifica a su empleador antes de las siguientes fechas:

(A) 20 días a partir de la fecha del accidente o la fecha de la lesión debido a trauma por movimientos repetitivos; (B) si el empleado está trabajando con el empleador en contra del cual se están buscando beneficios y dicho empleado busca tratamiento médico por cualquier lesión por accidente o trauma repetitiva, 20 días a partir de la fecha que dicho tratamiento médico ha sido obtenido; o (C) si el empleado ya no trabaja para el empleador en contra del cual se están buscando beneficios, 10 días después del último día de trabajo para dicho empleador.

El aviso puede darse oralmente o por escrito. Donde el aviso se da oralmente, si el empleador ha designado un individuo o departamento a quien el aviso se debe dar y tal designación ha sido comunicada por escrito al empleado, aviso a cualquier otro individuo o departamento deberá ser insuficiente bajo esta sección. Si el empleador no ha designado a un individuo o departamento a quien se debe dar el aviso, el aviso puede darse a un supervisor o gerente.

Donde el aviso se hace por escrito, el aviso debe ser enviado a un supervisor o gerente de la oficina principal de empleo del trabajador.

El aviso, sea que se haga oralmente o por escrito, debe incluir la hora, fecha, lugar, persona lesionada y detalles de tal lesión. Debe ser visible a partir del contenido del aviso, que el empleado está reclamando beneficios bajo la ley de compensación del trabajador o que ha sufrido una lesión relacionada con el trabajo.

(2) SIGA LAS INSTRUCCIONES DE SU EMPLEADOR para conseguir ayuda médica y siga las instrucciones del doctor.

(3) BENEFICIOS MÉDICOS: El trabajador lastimado tiene derecho a todo servicio médico razonablemente necesario para curar y aliviar al trabajador de los efectos de la lesión. El empleador tiene el derecho de seleccionar el doctor quien dará el tratamiento necesario. El trabajador tiene derecho de escoger los servicios de otro doctor no autorizado hasta llegar al límite de 500.00 dólares. El trabajador puede solicitar al Director de Compensación de Trabajadores el cambio del doctor autorizado. Los gastos incurridos en viajes hechos para obtener tratamiento médico serán reembolsados según sean estipulados por ley por viajes que incluyen más de cinco millas, viaje redondo.

(4) BENEFICIOS SEMANALES: Los beneficios son pagados por la compañía aseguradora del empleador o programa de seguro propio. Los trabajadores lesionados no tienen derecho a compensación por la primera semana, a menos que estén sin trabajar tres semanas consecutivas.

El primer pago de compensación normalmente se vence al fin de los 14 días de estar sin trabajar. Un trabajador lesionado tiene derecho a una cantidad semanal de 66 2/3 por ciento de su sueldo promedio semanal hasta un máximo de 75 por ciento del sueldo promedio semanal del estado. Estos beneficios están sujetos a cambios por la legislatura. Si la lesión resulta en incapacidad permanente, la ley del Estado de Kansas para Compensación de Trabajadores provee beneficios adicionales.

RESPONSABILIDADES DEL EMPLEADOR

1. A menos que esté auto-asegurado, el empleador debe informar a su compañía de seguros o grupo financiero mancomunado de la lesión el empleado.

Por K.S.A. 44-557, es deber de cada empleador hacer o causar que se haga un informe al director de cualquier accidente, reclamo o supuesto accidente a cualquier empleado que le ocurra en el curso de su empleo, y del cual el empleador o su supervisor tienen conocimiento, dicho informe deberá ser hecho en un formulario preparado por el director, dentro de los próximos 28 días después de la recepción de dicho conocimiento, si las lesiones sufridas por tales accidentes, son suficientes para incapacitar parcial o totalmente a la persona lesionada ya sea en trabajo de mano de obra o prestando algún servicio por más que el resto del día o turno en el que tales lesiones fueron sufridas.

Como se describe en K.A.R. 51-9-17, todas las compañías de seguros, grupos mancomunados y auto-asegurados, están obligados a utilizar el Intercambio Electrónico de Datos (EDI, por sus siglas en Ingles) para presentar le Primer Reporte de Accidente (FROI, por sus siglas en Ingles) y Subsecuentes Reportes de Lesiones (SROI, por sus siglas en Ingles) utilizando el Lanzamiento de Nivel 3.

2. Los empleadores deben suministrar el pago de los reclamos sin costo a los empleados.
3. Los empleadores deben exhibir un Aviso de Compensación al trabajador, preparado por el Director.
4. Los empleadores deben pagar beneficios de compensación sin importar la cobertura de seguro.
5. Tan pronto como se reciba el aviso de una lesión, el empleador debe proveer información por escrito para ayudar al trabajador lesionado a entender sus derechos y responsabilidades al obtener compensación.

Conforme a la Ley K.S.A. 44-5, 102(a) EMPLEADORES DEBEN COMPLETAR LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN PARA LOS TRABAJADORES LESIONADOS

SU RECLAMO SERÁ MANEJADO POR:

Compañía _____

Dirección _____

Persona de Contacto _____

Teléfono (_____) _____

Correo electrónico _____

INFORMATION FOR INJURED EMPLOYEES

K-WC 27-A (Rev. 11-16)

* THIS NOTICE APPLIES TO ACCIDENTS ON OR AFTER APRIL 25, 2013 *

Employers are required to provide this information to each injured worker

WHAT TO DO IF AN INJURY OCCURS ON THE JOB

If you have any questions about workers compensation benefits, contact the Division of Workers Compensation at the phone number at the bottom of the page. **Assistance in Spanish is available.**

(1) **NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER IMMEDIATELY**: Per K.S.A. 44-520, a claim may be denied if an employee fails to notify their employer within the earliest of the following dates: (A) 20 calendar days from the date of accident or the date of injury by repetitive trauma; (B) if the employee is working for the employer against whom benefits are being sought and such employee seeks medical treatment for any injury by accident or repetitive trauma, 20 calendar days from the date such medical treatment is sought; or (C) if the employee no longer works for the employer against whom benefits are being sought, 10 calendar days after the employee's last day of actual work for the employer.

Notice may be given orally or in writing. Where notice is provided orally, if the employer has designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given and such designation has been communicated in writing to the employee, notice to any other individual or department shall be insufficient under this section. If the employer has not designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given, notice must be provided to a supervisor or manager.

Where notice is provided in writing, notice must be sent to a supervisor or manager at the employee's principal location of employment.

The notice, whether provided orally or in writing, shall include the time, date, place, person injured and particulars of such injury. It must be apparent from the content of the notice that the employee is claiming benefits under the workers compensation act or has suffered a work-related injury.

(2) **FOLLOW YOUR EMPLOYER'S INSTRUCTIONS** for getting medical aid and follow the doctor's instructions.

(3) **MEDICAL BENEFITS**: An injured worker is entitled to all medical services reasonably necessary to cure and relieve the worker from the effects of the injury. The employer has the right to select the doctor who will treat the injury. A worker may seek the services of an unauthorized doctor up to a limit of \$500.00. A worker may apply to the Workers Compensation Director to change the authorized treating doctor. Reimbursement for travel to obtain medical treatment is payable at a rate set by law for trips that are five miles or more (round trip).

(4) **WEEKLY BENEFITS: Benefits are paid by the employer's insurance carrier or self insurance program.** Injured workers are not entitled to compensation for the first week they are off work unless they lose three consecutive weeks. The first compensation payment is normally due at the end of the 14th day of lost time. An injured employee is entitled to a weekly amount of 66 ⅔ percent of his/her average weekly wage up to a maximum of 75 percent of the state's average weekly wage. These benefits are subject to legislative changes. If the injury results in permanent disability, the Kansas Workers Compensation law provides for additional benefits.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EMPLOYER

1. Unless self-insured, the employer must advise its insurance carrier or group-funded pool of employee's injury.

Per K.S.A. 44-557, it is the duty of every employer to make or cause to be made a report to the director of any accident, or claimed or alleged accident, to any employee which occurs in the course of the employee's employment and of which the employer or the employer's supervisor has knowledge, which report shall be made upon a form to be prepared by the director, within 28 days, after the receipt of such knowledge, if the personal injuries which are sustained by such accidents, are sufficient wholly or partially to incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such injuries were sustained.

As outlined in K.A.R. 51-9-17, all insurance carriers, group pools and self-insurers are required to use Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) to file First Reports of Injury (FROI) and Subsequent Reports of Injury (SROI) using the Release 3 Standards. For details contact the Technology and Statistics section of the Division of Workers Compensation at (785) 296-4000 or (800) 332-0353. You may access our website at <http://www.dol.ks.gov/WorkComp/edinews.aspx>.

2. Employers must provide for the payment of workers compensation claims without any charge to employees.
3. Employers must post the Workers Compensation Notice prepared by the Director.
4. Employers must pay compensation benefits, regardless of insurance coverage.
5. Upon receiving notice of an injury, the employer must provide the employee written information to assist the injured worker in understanding his/her rights and responsibilities in obtaining compensation.

Pursuant to K.S.A. 44-5, 102(a) EMPLOYERS MUST COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR INJURED WORKERS

YOUR CLAIM WILL BE HANDLED BY:

Company _____

Address _____

Contact Person _____

Phone (____) _____

Email _____

ACCIDENT REPORT

K-WC 1101-A (Rev. 1-12)

– SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2 –

<p>Mail or fax ORIGINAL report to: Use A-10, 13 & 10 } a Room 900-N, 900 SW Jackson St. Topeka, KS 66612-1251 Fax: (785) 296-6995</p> <p>Direct questions or comments to: 785-296-2364</p>

There is a \$250 penalty for repeated failure to file accident reports within 28 days of the date the employer is informed of the accident. **Submission does not constitute admission of liability.**

OSHA Case or File Number _____

- Federal Employer's Identification Number _____ Date of hire _____
- Name of employer _____ Phone _____
- Mailing address _____
Street City State ZIP Code
- Location, if different from mailing address _____
Street City State ZIP Code
- Nature of business _____ NAICS or S.I.C. Code _____ Dept. or division _____
- Name of employee _____ Age _____ Sex _____
First Middle Last
- Home address _____
Street City State ZIP Code
- SSN _____ Birth date _____ Employee's occupation _____ Home phone _____
- Date of injury or occupational disease _____ Time of injury _____ ~~h~~a.m. ~~h~~m.p.
 Date reported to employer _____ Date disability began _____ Gross average weekly wage \$ _____
- Place of accident or last exposure _____
City County State
- Was accident or last exposure on employer's premises? YES NO
- How did accident occur? _____
- What was employee doing when injured? _____
- Name substance or object that directly caused injury* _____
- Describe in detail nature and extent of injury, indicate part of body involved* _____
- Was worker admitted to hospital? YES NO Date _____ Treated by emergency room only? YES NO
 Hospital name and address _____
- Name and address of attending physician or clinic _____
- Has employee returned to regular duty? YES NO Light duty? YES NO Date _____
- Is compensation now being paid? YES NO Date first/initial payment _____
- Weekly compensation rate \$ _____ Is further medical aid needed? YES NO UNKNOWN
- Did employee die? YES NO If YES, give date of death _____ (File amended report within 28 days if death subsequently occurs.)
- Name(s) and address(es) of dependents (death cases only) _____
- Insurance carrier and third party administrator _____
 Address _____ Phone _____
Street City State ZIP Code
 Policy number _____ Name of agent _____
 Claim number _____ Name of claim representative _____
- Date of report _____ Completed by _____ Title _____

FOR OFFICE USE
COUNTY
CAUSE
NATURE
SEVERITY
0 - NO TIME LOST 1 - TIME LOST 2 - MEDICAL 3 - FATAL
SOURCE
MEMBER

Instructions

You must answer every question; failure to answer all questions may cause the report to be returned to the employer. Returned accident reports may cause a delay of benefits to the injured employees and could subject the employer to fines.

Mail or fax the **original** report only. If not completed using the fillable PDF form, the report must be printed neatly in black ink or typewritten. If not legible, the report will be returned which will delay timely processing.

The employer must send this accident report to its insurance carrier, third party administrator or pool association as indicated in the employer's insurance contract. **The employer is responsible for submitting the original report to the Division of Workers Compensation within 28 days of the date the employer is informed of the accident.**

*Instructions for Questions 14 and 15

14: Name the object or substance which directly injured the employee. Example: machine or object employee struck or struck employee; vapor or poison employee inhaled or swallowed; chemicals or radiation which irritated employee's skin; if hernia, the object employee was lifting or pulling; etc.

15: Be as specific as possible indicating all that is known about the injury. Name the part of body injured.

Definition of an Incapacitating Injury

The Workers' Compensation Act sets forth a strict time frame for filing accident reports with the division. The controlling statute is K.S.A. 44-557(a), which reads as follows:

(a) it is hereby made the duty of every employer to make or cause to be made a report to the director of any accident, or claimed or alleged accident, to any employee which occurs in the course of the employee's employment and of which the employer or the employer's supervisor has knowledge, which report shall be made upon a form to be prepared by the director, within 28 days, after the receipt of such knowledge, if the personal injuries which are sustained by such accidents are sufficient wholly or partially to incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such injuries were sustained.

Accident reports are not required for every work-related injury. The statute requires a report to be filed when the worker's whole or partial incapacity continues beyond the "day, turn, or shift which such injuries are sustained" as the result of accident. "Incapacity" is not specifically defined within the law, but the division believes that the Legislature's intent was to reference a worker's whole or partial loss of the ability to perform his or her ordinary job tasks. When in doubt, keep in mind the law contains no penalty for filing a report that ultimately proves to be unnecessary. **There are penalties, however, for failing to file a report when one was required.** The penalties include fines and limitations on the defenses the employer may assert if a claim is filed.

OSHA Recordkeeping

The employer must complete an Injury and Illness Incident Report, OSHA Form 301, within seven (7) days of learning that a work-related injury or illness has occurred. According to OSHA's recordkeeping rule, you must keep Form 301, or an equivalent substitute on file for five (5) years.

To learn more about OSHA's recordkeeping requirements and download forms, visit:
www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/RKforms.html