

Entitlement of COVID-19 claims:

If you contract COVID-19 as a direct result of your employment, you may be entitled to compensation. The following criteria are used to evaluate each claim and determine compensability:

Does your occupation have a greater risk of exposure?

Examples may include but are not limited to:

- Health Care Workers
- Hospital/Health Centre cleaning staff
- Teachers/School Staff
- Shelter Worker
- Hospitality Workers (Hotel/Restaurant)
- Correctional workers
- Worker's in remote work sites (i.e. Mine sites)
- Grocery Workers
- Hospitality Workers
- Other occupations where the worker would have extended contact with the general public.

Does your work environment or your job duties create an increased risk of exposure than the general population?

Examples may include but are not limited to:

- Hospital/Health Centre janitorial and food services workers in hospital wards/health centers where there are confirmed cases of COVID-19.
- Health care professionals working in facilities with confirmed cases of COVID-19 among their residents/patients.
- Paramedics/EMTs who have provided care to patients with COVID-19.
- Homecare workers who have provided care in homes where residents have COVID-19.
- Correctional workers who have had direct contact with inmates with COVID-19.
- Occupations where workers are required to live at the worksite, such as remote mine sites.
- Workplace outbreaks confirmed by the CPHO.

Is there a confirmed diagnosis?

- When considering COVID-19 initial entitlement decisions, the decision-maker must be satisfied that COVID-19 has been confirmed. As confirmation, the WSCC will accept positive test results from either a PCR or rapid antigen test.
- When testing or test results are not available, an assessment from a regulated health care professional or presentation of COVID-19 symptoms consistent with those recognized by the CPHO may also be accepted.

Did the diagnosis of Covid-19 arise out of and during the course of employment?

- The timing of COVID-19 symptoms or positive test result should align with the possibility of exposure at the workplace and known incubation period.
- For example, if you test negative upon arriving at a remote worksite, a positive test result within 72 hours would not align with workplace exposure. However, a positive result after 72 hours would be considered work-related based on a balance of probabilities.
- Other information to consider for the claim to be related to the workplace would include outbreaks at a particular worksite confirmed by the CPHO and information from the employer on knowledge of COVID-19 exposure to individuals at the workplace.

If the decision-maker is satisfied that all conditions have been met, the claim is accepted. If one or more of the conditions cannot be met in accordance with WSCC Policies 03.02 and 03.03, the claim is denied and you will be advised in writing of the decision.

WSCC's Claims Services provides information to help workers, employers, and health care providers **navigate the claims process in the event of a workplace injury.**

***If you need help during the claims process, contact, Claims Services: 1-800-661-792 (NWT)
or 1-877-404-4407 (Nunavut)***

