

**Turner
Freeman**
LAWYERS

**Determined to
make a difference**

**A guide to our
Legal Services**

Our determination and focus on achieving results for our clients are what drives us and sets us apart. We care deeply and are motivated to obtain the best possible outcome for our clients in their matter, regardless of how challenging it may be.



Armando Gardiman AM
Managing Partner

Asbestos/Dust Diseases	01
Workers' Compensation	03
Medical Negligence	05
Industrial Deafness	07
Public Liability	10
Motor Vehicle Accident	11
Superannuation, TPD and Insurance	
Institutional Abuse	15
Wills and Estates	17
Meet the Partners	19

We have a breadth of expertise across all personal legal matters yet retain a deep specialisation in personal injury.

We're the most experienced dust disease law firm in Australia, having acted for thousands of victims.

Turner Freeman have the most experienced dust diseases practice in Australia. We acted in the first ever product liability claim against James Hardie for victims of disease caused by exposure to asbestos fibre. Our team of dust diseases experts continue to help people today who have been diagnosed with lung diseases caused by the inhalation of dusts such as asbestos or silica.

If you have been diagnosed with a dust disease, you may have extensive legal entitlements. The claim process can unfortunately be very complicated if you don't have the right lawyers.

Legal Entitlements and Process

Dust Act

If you were exposed to dust whilst employed by a New South Wales employer then you potentially have significant rights under the provisions of the Dust Act. A claim under the Dust Act is administrative. The worker completes an application which is lodged with the Dust Diseases Authority together with certain supporting documentation including medical evidence.

If your claim is successful, you are entitled to receive weekly payments of compensation as well as payment of expenses including medical, pharmaceutical, travel, lawn mowing and domestic assistance.

A claim under the Dust Act is usually determined within four to eight weeks of lodging the claim.

Common Law Claim

A common law claim is also known as a negligence claim. The claim can be brought against your employer/s or a third party such as the manufacturer of the products that you worked with. A common law claim results in a lump sum payment. The lump sum payment will include compensation for general damages (pain and suffering), damages for loss of life expectancy and damages in relation to gratuitous at home care that you receive from your family.

Proceedings for diseases caused by exposure to dust are filed in the Dust Diseases Tribunal of NSW, a specialist court that deals only with asbestos and other dust disease claims.

Not all claims proceed to hearing. Mediation is compulsory in all dust disease claims and a majority of cases settle either at mediation or shortly thereafter.

Depending on the type of dust disease you have, it usually takes between about 5 months and 8 months from when we file the statement of claim to the point of mediation.

Costs

We act in all of our dust diseases matters on a "no win, no fee" basis. Unless we are successful in recovering compensation and damages on your behalf, you will not be charged for the work done.

Things you should know

- If you have been diagnosed with a dust related lung condition, you may have extensive rights and entitlements both under the Dust Act and in a claim for negligence.
- There are many types of dust related conditions. If you are unsure whether your condition is dust related, we can help you.
- We will gather necessary evidence to support your claim.
- Our specialist lawyers will work with you to identify all relevant exposures to dust.
- We will make arrangements for you to be examined by doctors who are familiar with the legal process and have extensive experience diagnosing dust related conditions.
- If you are too ill to travel, we can visit you at home or at hospital.
- Employment documents are useful but not always necessary.
- Your dependents may also have extensive rights and entitlements.
- There is no time limit to start a claim.
- Your claim will need to be investigated. If we determine that you do not have a claim available at the time of investigation, we will keep your file open and review your condition every 12 months.

"Thankful for the time, support, expertise, discretion, professionalism and sensitivity our compensation case was dealt with."

Peter & Joy

Turner Freeman has a proud record of successfully completing more dust diseases compensation claims than any other law firm in Australia.

We understand the pressures an injury can place on you and your family. That’s why we want to get the best results possible.

If you are injured at work, or your work contributed to you suffering an injury or contracting a disease, you are entitled to claim workers’ compensation benefits.

Workers’ compensation legislation is very complex, and it is important to get advice in order to ensure that your workers compensation entitlements are fully claimed.

Turner Freeman has specialist lawyers with in-depth knowledge and experience in workers’ compensation law. Changes to the workers’ compensation laws take place frequently and it is important that you seek up-to-date advice, to be aware of your rights and entitlements as these changes take effect.

What are your general entitlements?

Weekly payments of compensation

During the first 13 weeks of incapacity, you are entitled to be paid 95% of your pre-injury average weekly earnings by the insurer during periods of total or partial incapacity. From 14 weeks to 2.5 years, you are entitled to be paid 95% of your pre-injury average weekly earnings by the insurer if you are working at least 15 hours per week. You are entitled to be paid 80% of your pre-injury average weekly earnings by the insurer if you have no capacity to work or if you are not working at least 15 hours per week. You are only entitled to ongoing payments from the workers’ compensation insurer after 2.5 years in limited circumstances.

Medical, hospital and pharmaceutical expenses

You are entitled to payment or reimbursement for your medical and related expenses if the treatment is considered to be medically reasonably necessary. The entitlement to these medical expenses is limited. The extent of the entitlement is determined by reference to your degree of whole person permanent impairment. The higher your impairment, the longer your entitlement to these expenses last. There are some treatment related expenses which are exempt from the above prescribed period.

Some workers may also be entitled to claim the cost of care and domestic assistance if their injuries result in a need for those services.

Lump sum compensation for permanent impairment

You have an entitlement to pursue a claim for lump sum compensation if you are suffering from a whole person impairment of 11% or greater. This assessment must be made by an independent medico-legal specialist in accordance with specific guidelines. For psychological injuries, you must be assessed as suffering from a 15% or greater whole person impairment to be entitled.

Turner Freeman has specialist lawyers with in-depth knowledge and experience in workers’ compensation law.

“ From Day 1, I could tell that Turner Freeman were looking for the same outcome that I was: getting me back to some sort of normality, mentally, physically and financially.”

Adam

How much will it cost for Turner Freeman to act for me in a workers’ compensation claim?

It will cost you nothing. The Workers Compensation Independent Review Officer (WIRO) provides funding to cover your legal costs and disbursements. Should you require our assistance, we will prepare an application for funding on your behalf and submit it to WIRO. Once approved, WIRO will pay for all of your legal costs and disbursements.

Work Injury Damages Claims

In some cases an injured worker may be entitled to bring a work injury damages claim. That claim cannot be pursued unless the injured worker has been assessed as having at least 15% whole person impairment.

A work injury damages claim is a claim in negligence. If the injured worker is able to provide that the injuries were caused by the negligence of their employer, then they can claim damages for the full entire extent of their past and future economic losses, including the loss of superannuation benefits.

It is necessary to comply with strict time limits and procedures in order to make work injury damages claims, and it is therefore recommended that legal advice be obtained as soon as possible in this regard.

The team of workers’ compensation specialist lawyers at Turner Freeman can assist with all types of workers’ compensation claims.

Medical errors can have devastating outcomes. You need an expert lawyer on your side.

What is medical negligence?

A medical negligence case is a claim for compensation arising from injuries suffered in the provision of medical services by a medical practitioner, allied health professional or a hospital. A person must suffer an injury caused by the negligence. The law is clear that a doctor treating a patient owes a duty of care arising out of that fact alone. The duty in general is to “exercise reasonable professional skill and judgment”. In other words, a health care provider is expected to provide treatment and advice that is competent and professional. If that treatment provider fails to act in accordance with the proper standard of care and if someone has suffered an injury directly as a result of that failure, then a person is entitled to claim compensation for their injuries.

When can an action in medical negligence arise?

- Examples of the situations which give rise to medical negligence include:
- Incompetent medical treatment, including during surgery.
 - Incompetent post-operative care.
 - Failure to provide appropriate referral and treatment for a condition.
 - Delay in the diagnosis of a condition.
 - Failure to report correctly on test results.
 - Failure to warn and advise on risks associated with treatment.
 - Incompetent prescription and monitoring of medication.
 - Lack of informed consent to medical treatment.

How to claim

Establishing that a professional has breached their duty of care is the most crucial component of a medical negligence claim. In medical negligence, a person must also prove that the treaters breach of duty of care caused or materially contributed to the injury or death. It is insufficient to prove that the negligent treatment possibly or may have caused the injury or death.

What is a person entitled to claim by way of compensation?

In general, if successful, a person is entitled to claim compensation for different types of “damages” such as:

- Pain and suffering.
- Past and future medical and other expenses.
- Past and future loss of income.
- Care and domestic assistance, provided on a voluntary and paid basis.
- Loss of capacity to provide domestic services to a dependent.

In cases where death is caused by medical negligence, dependents of the deceased such as children or spouses can bring a Compensation to Relatives Act claim for the loss of financial and non-financial benefits which the deceased would have continued providing had they lived. A defined group of close relatives may also bring what is commonly referred to as a “nervous shock claim” if they have sustained a psychiatric injury as a result of the negligence.

At Turner Freeman we assist our clients in understanding and navigating the complex legal and medical issues with compassion and humanity.

Turner Freeman acts on a “no win, no fee” basis in relation to our professional fees as we are confident in the commitment and expertise of our medical negligence lawyers.

“Turner Freeman has been so supportive to me and my husband, they’ve been thorough and compassionate. They were there for me through what was a terrifying and distressing time.”

Mary & Paul

Evidence in medical negligence cases

Unlike a typical personal injury matter, responsibility for the injury or death is rarely admitted. To prove, for example, that a cardiologist was negligent, expert evidence from another cardiologist is required, however, many health practitioners are reluctant to give evidence against their peers.

The expert evidence required in medical negligence cases can often be costly. The questions posed to medical experts, as well as the information and assumptions provided to them, require legal skill and experience in order to save time, significant costs and to reduce the risk of losing the case. Established rapport with credible experts and the skill of lawyers well versed in medical law is vital to avoid pursuing claims with little merit.

At Turner Freeman we assist our clients in understanding and navigating the complex legal and medical issues with compassion and humanity.

Industrial Deafness is the most common injury suffered by workers in Australia.

People are often exposed to loud noise at work from machinery and other equipment. There are many different occupations which can expose workers to noise levels loud enough to cause or contribute to hearing loss. Unfortunately hearing protection, such as earmuffs and earplugs, are not always effective in protecting people against loud noise, often over a long period of time.

Industrial deafness causes problems for people communicating and hearing in their day-to-day lives. People often have difficulty hearing when there is a lot of background noise. Many people also suffer from tinnitus, which presents as a high-pitch ringing in the ears. Unfortunately, the damage caused by loud noise is permanent and irreversible. The only 'treatment' available is hearing aids.

Types of compensation

A worker may be eligible for the following types of compensation, depending on their degree of industrial deafness:

- **Lump sum compensation** – which is calculated by reference to the level of hearing loss.
- **Digital hearing aids** – which are recommended by trained Audiologists taking into account the specific type of hearing loss and your personal circumstances.

How to claim

The claims process can be very technical and tricky to navigate. The process involves determining the causes of the hearing loss from the employment history and identifying the last noisy employer. The claim will also need to be supported by a specialist doctor and we will arrange for your hearing to be tested by an ear, nose and throat specialist.

What are the costs involved?

In most cases, there are no costs to you, because industrial deafness claims are a type of workers' compensation claim, many injured workers are entitled to have their legal costs funded by the Workers Compensation Independent Review Office (WIRO). Once this funding is received, there are no costs payable by you. In any other claims where funding is not available, Turner Freeman will act on a "no win, no fee" basis.

I felt comfortable right from the very start. I never had to ring up to ask “what’s happening?” In fact, it was a fairly easy, progressive thing. It was a painless exercise.

Neville, Wollongong

Before I came to speak to Turner Freeman, there was a long period of time where I could not see the light at the end of the tunnel. I didn't know which way to go. I was somewhat hesitant after my previous dealings with lawyers that weren't very good.

Now, they've turned that completely around for me. Turner Freeman have gone above and beyond what I would have expected. I see them as a bit of a god send, because now my life is back on track again.

Eric, Parramatta

Public Liability

We know accidents can happen anywhere, even in public places.

A public liability claim, sometimes referred to as an occupier's liability claim, can be made when an accident occurs in a public place or on somebody else's property.

Commonly these claims are against shopping centres, supermarkets, business owners, local councils, other government organisations or individuals such as neighbours.

Examples of Public Liability Claims

Some examples of public liability claims include:

- Slipping on contaminants in a shopping centre and falling.
- Tripping on uneven pavement or concreting on the footpath, or tripping and falling in potholes in car parks where there may be uneven ground.
- Stepping in a pothole on somebody's lawn.
- A neighbour's pet, such as a dog, attacks you.

Unlike other compensation schemes, there is no obligation on the person or organisation identified at fault to pay medical expenses or loss of wages whilst you are off work and recovering from your injuries. This means many of these cases have to be litigated in court.

How to claim

For a negligence claim to be successful, it generally requires the injured person to prove the following steps:

1. That there was a duty of care owed.
2. That the duty of care was breached by the relevant occupier.
3. That the breach caused an injury.
4. That the injury resulted in a loss.

Those four elements, as referred to above, comprise the basic elements of negligence.

The purpose of the law is to put a person who has suffered injury as a result of someone else's negligence back in the position they would have been, if it wasn't for that negligence. The only means the law has for doing this is financial compensation.

If negligence is proven, then there will be compensation payable. The losses also need to be proven, but damages or "compensation" can be claimed for:

- A. Pain and suffering.
- B. Loss of wages and future loss of earning capacity.
- C. Medical expenses and future medical expenses if required.
- D. Personal care and domestic assistance required, including care or assistance provided by family members.

There is a significant amount of legal expertise required with the successful running of these cases. The lawyers at Turner Freeman are specialists in this area and will be able to expertly assist you with your claim from the time you are injured until finality, by way of settlement or judgment. Strict time limits apply to public liability claims and it is important to get the right advice immediately.

We understand that when an accident happens on the road, the injuries can have a devastating effect.

Our expert lawyers can assist you in navigating this complex area of law.

All motor accident claims in New South Wales that occur after the 1st of December 2017 are now governed by the Motor Accident Injuries Act 2017. The new motor accident scheme moves away from a fault-based scheme and forms what is called a “hybrid model”, combining statutory, no fault benefits with limited access to common law damages.

If you are injured in a motor vehicle accident there are strict time limitation periods that must be adhered to.

If you are involved in a motor vehicle accident, you should:

- 1. Obtain the registration of the vehicle and details of the other driver.
- 2. If possible, take photographs of the accident site, the cars involved and the name and contact details of any witnesses.
- 3. Report the incident to the NSW Police within 28 days.
- 4. Contact your nearest Turner Freeman office and speak to a specialist motor accident compensation lawyer.

There are strict time limits to claim benefits

A claim for statutory benefits must be made within 28 days after the date of the motor vehicle accident. Claims can be made after 28 days, but the process differs and the entitlements to compensation may change.

What are you entitled to?

The law applies differently to people who are at fault and those who are not at fault in a motor vehicle accident; the entitlements and rights differ accordingly. The law also differentiates between injuries which are minor and non-minor, and the entitlements differ depending on the severity of injury.

Generally, however, if you are injured in a motor vehicle accident for which you are at fault, you may be entitled to some limited weekly compensation as well as medical treatment expenses and care expenses for up to 26 weeks.

If you are not at fault, in addition to these statutory benefits being extended, you may also be entitled to compensation for pain and suffering.

Because each case is different and the rights to compensation vary greatly, it is important to get expert advice as soon as possible following a motor vehicle accident.

Damages

If you were not at fault, in addition to the statutory benefits, you may also have an entitlement to damages.

Damages can include a lump sum payment to you, which includes compensation for your pain and suffering (known as non-economic loss), as well as your past and future economic loss, including the loss of superannuation.

There are restrictions which apply to when you can bring a claim for damages. As medical and treatment expenses and domestic care entitlements are now indefinite and potentially open to an injured person for life, the cost of those are not paid as part of any damages.

I was originally with another set of lawyers, however, I wasn't happy with how my case was progressing with them so I ended up coming across to Turner Freeman.

My experience is that it was less mental energy, less thought that I had to do. It meant that I could go on living my life and not have financial stress because I can't work enough to pay my bills.

There are some lawyers out there who do care and who will look out for you.

I looked to Turner Freeman and I didn't look back.

Daniel, Sydney

I'd never been in a lawyer's office before. Doing it the way Turner Freeman did it, I think, was admirable. The outcome exceeded what both of us expected. I've got no problems recommending Turner Freeman – they've been excellent to deal with.

Tom, Penrith

Superannuation, TPD and Insurance

We work to help you understand the benefits and options when claiming on one or more policies.

If you are injured and unable to work, you may have insurance coverage – either previously arranged by you or through your superannuation.

The insurance coverage may entitle you to:

- A lump sum payment for total and permanent disablement.
- Periodic income protection payments.
- Specific lump sum payments for a traumatic event.

If you were dependent upon a deceased loved one, you may be entitled to claim on their life insurance (also known as a Death Benefit), which often forms part of their superannuation.

To make an insurance claim, there are different requirements depending upon the nature of the claim and the relevant insurance policy. If you are not sure whether you have insurance coverage under your superannuation, we can ascertain this information for you.

Generally, there are claim forms, medical evidence and identification evidence required to make insurance claims. It is important that all evidence is obtained and claim forms are completed accurately. This will allow the insurer to make a decision on the insurance claim quickly.

Things you should know

- Insurance claims can be legally complex – there are long policy documents which determine entitlements. Those policy documents include definitions which have to be satisfied in order to entitle the policy holder to the insurance amount and these definitions can be very tricky to navigate.
- Most insurance claims can be resolved without the necessity of commencing court proceedings.
- Entitlements under superannuation insurance policies are generally in addition to any workers' compensation entitlements received.
- To access entitlements under an insurance policy, it is not necessary to prove that an injury was caused by someone else or that it was work related – it is only necessary to show that the injury affects your work capacity in accordance with the insurance policy wording.
- We act on a "no win, no fee" basis in all superannuation insurance claims – we also act on a fixed fee basis if a claim is resolved prior to commencing court proceedings, so our clients know how much they will have to pay out of their benefit.

At Turner Freeman, our specialist lawyers will fight for fair and just compensation for those who were sexually or physically abused as children in an institution.

What is an institutional abuse claim?

An institutional abuse claim is a claim arising from historical or recent child sexual or severe physical abuse that took place in an institution such as a school, church or orphanage.

The claim is usually based on the fact that the institution (for example, a government or privately run school) failed to protect a young person in its care from sexual or serious physical abuse or that the institution is responsible for the actions of an employee who committed the abuse.

An institutional abuse claim is a common law claim. It is different to a claim made under the National Redress Scheme which limits the amount a survivor of abuse can receive by way of compensation. Institutional abuse claims usually result in higher payments of compensation. Time limits no longer apply to these claims. However, a survivor of institutional abuse should still act quickly and obtain legal advice.

Institutional abuse claims can be finalised with or without Court action being taken, it is a question of what works best for the individual client. Turner Freeman will make all attempts to achieve a fair settlement without taking Court action. However, if the relevant institution delays in agreeing to a settlement, Turner Freeman will take Court action on behalf of the client, if requested to do so.

Why do survivors of abuse make these claims?

We have learnt through our work with survivors of sexual abuse that the reasons for making a claim vary from survivor to survivor. In some cases, a survivor makes a claim as a way of bringing the institution to account for the abuse. Sometimes the impact of the abuse has been so dramatic that the survivor has been unable to hold down employment and so the survivor might bring the claim in order to obtain financial compensation to provide for themselves and their family. In other cases, a survivor might make a claim as a way of making the institution recognise that the abuse occurred.

What evidence do I need?

In some cases, the perpetrator of the abuse has been charged or the circumstances of abuse are a matter of historical record. In some cases, the perpetrator has not been charged and the only evidence of what occurred is what the survivor of the abuse says happened to them. The survivor's account is the most important piece of evidence in a claim and even if there is nothing else available, we can build a case around the survivor's evidence.

What amounts can be claimed?

If successful, a survivor of abuse is usually entitled to payment for:

- Pain and suffering;
- Past and future medical and other expenses;
- Past and future loss of income;
- Care and domestic assistance, provided on a voluntary and paid basis;
- Loss of capacity to provide domestic services to a dependent.

In addition, the victim of institutional abuse can require an apology from the institution that was responsible for the abuse.

We are determined to use our experience, accreditation and expertise, as well as our deep compassion and empathy, to achieve results and make a meaningful difference for our clients.

Our dedicated team of experts is experienced in the area of Wills & Estates law

Will Disputes and Deceased Estates

Family Provision Claims

You may be entitled to make a claim against an estate if the person who dies did not leave you anything in his or her Will or if the gift to you is not adequate to provide for you in the future, taking into account your financial needs.

The specialist Wills and Estate lawyers at Turner Freeman are experienced in this area of law and regularly act for both people making a claim for family provision, and those executors defending claims being made against an estate.

Turner Freeman may also act on a "No Win – No Fee" basis for people making a claim for family provision depending on the circumstances of the case.

Contesting a Will

You may also be entitled to challenge or contest a Will if you believe that a person did not know what a Will means or understand what they were doing (for example if they could not read English, or were suffering from Dementia) or that another person unduly influenced them to make a Will in a certain way.

These disputes differ, are often complex and require the specialist expertise and knowledge that is offered by the lawyers at Turner Freeman. We can provide you with an obligation free discussion about your options.

We will discuss the following matters with you to see if your claim can be pursued further:

- Your relationship to the person who made the Will;
- The circumstances surrounding the drafting of the Will;
- The contents of the Will;
- The knowledge and understanding of the person who made the Will.

Deceased Estates

When a person dies leaving assets such as real estate, money in the bank, or shares, it will be necessary to obtain from the Supreme Court of New South Wales a grant of probate (where the deceased leaves a Will) or a grant of administration (where there is no Will).

A grant of probate or administration from the Court authorises an executor (if there is a Will) or next of kin (if there is no Will) to collect the deceased assets and then distribute them according to their Will or the laws of intestacy where there is no Will.

This process requires various documents to be prepared and lodged with the Court. Turner Freeman is very experienced in these applications and can provide you with comprehensive advice on the obligations and rights of executors and administrators in what can often be a complex situation.

“ We had to take legal action after my mother died about five years ago. Our lawyer has been very honest with us all the way through, he’s done his absolute best – and beyond – to try and solve this problem. Turner Freeman put a big effort into it and you couldn’t ask for better. Number one, all the way. “

Howard

Estate Planning

Wills

A Will is a legal document that only operates after your death to direct how your assets should be distributed. A properly drafted, up-to-date Will is the only way you can be sure your assets will be dealt with and your loved ones cared for in the way you choose, upon your death.

Turner Freeman have specialised lawyers who can provide you with expert advice in relation to your Will.

Enduring Power of Attorney

An Enduring Power of Attorney is a legal document by which you authorise a person (or persons) to make financial decisions on your behalf, such as taking money out of your bank account, paying bills, communicating with Centrelink and other agencies or organisations, selling or purchasing property, or signing legal documents.

An Enduring Power of Attorney should be in place in case of incapacity due to stroke, dementia, or debilitating accident. An Enduring Power of Attorney can also be useful in a situation where you are overseas and unable to manage your affairs at home.

Appointment of Enduring Guardianship

An Enduring Guardian is someone who makes health and lifestyle decisions for you if you have lost the capacity to make those decisions for yourself. These decisions may include consenting to medical or dental treatment and deciding where you live. You can appoint more than one person to be your Enduring Guardian, and it is important to note that the appointment you make can only take effect if you should lose the ability to make decisions for yourself.

“Can I challenge what was left for me in a Will?”
Talk to our lawyers about your rights.

Meet the Partners

Leading Our Success



Armando Gardiman AM
Location: Parramatta
Asbestos/ Dust Disease Claims



Terence Goldberg
Location: Sydney
Unfair Wills Claims
Defamation Claims
Commercial Litigation
Personal Injury Litigation



Gerard McMahon
Location: Newcastle
Asbestos/ Dust
Disease Claims
Institutional Abuse Claims
Elder Law



Sally Gleeson
Location: Sydney
Medical Negligence
Class Actions
Institutional Abuse Claims



Richard Dababneh
Location: Parramatta
Work Injury Claims
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims
Superannuation, TPD and Life Insurance Claims
Skin Cancer Claims
Public Liability Claims
Comcare Claims
Industrial Deafness Claims
Defective Product Claims



Michelle Walsh
Location: Wollongong
Asbestos/ Dust Disease Claims
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims
Superannuation, TPD and Life Insurance Claims
Comcare Claims
Defective Product Claims
Public Liability Claims
Institutional Abuse Claims
Employment and Industrial law
Unfair Wills Claims



Nathan Edwards Bonello
Location: Campbelltown
Work Injury Claims
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims
Superannuation, TPD and Life Insurance Claims
Public Liability Claims
Defective Product Claims
Unfair Wills Claims



Fady Dous
Location: Parramatta/ Norwest
Work Injury Claims
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims
Superannuation, TPD and Life Insurance Claims
Public Liability Claims
Defective Product Claims



Gaius Whiffin
Location: Sydney
Work Injury Claims
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims
Superannuation, TPD and Life Insurance Claims
Skin Cancer Claims
Public Liability Claims
Comcare Claims
Defective Product Claims
Institutional Abuse Claims



Ann-Maree Pascoli
Location: Parramatta
Asbestos/ Dust Disease Claims
Medical Negligence
Institutional Abuse Claims



Gerard Morson
Location: Penrith
Work Injury Claims
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims
Superannuation, TPD and Life Insurance Claims
Public Liability Claims
Defective Product Claims



Ben Grosse
Location: Newcastle
Work Injury Claims
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims
Superannuation, TPD and Life Insurance Claims
Public Liability Claims
Defective Product Claims
Industrial Deafness

Our team refuses
to be distracted.

We are tenacious and
competitive in our resolve
to help our clients achieve
their goals. We leverage
our deep expertise
and experience, with
partners, not paralegals,
leading all matters.

To all Australians who have been impacted by the consequences of personal injury - who have been injured as a result of their work, who have suffered as a result of negligent or unfair treatment - no matter how tough or challenging the case, we are determined to make a difference.

13 43 63

TurnerFreeman.com.au