

As of 30 May 2024, this is the most current version available. It is current for the period set out in the footer below. It is the first version and has not been amended.

Le texte figurant ci-dessous constitue la codification la plus récente en date du 30 mai 2024. Son contenu était à jour pendant la période indiquée en bas de page. Il s'agit de la première version; elle n'a fait l'objet d'aucune modification.

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THE WORKERS COMPENSATION ACT  
(C.C.S.M. c. W200)

**Occupational Diseases Regulation**

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Regulation 69/2023  
Registered June 21, 2023

**Schedule of occupational diseases established**

**1** The Schedule to this regulation is adopted as the schedule of occupational diseases for the purpose of subsection 4(4.1) of *The Workers Compensation Act*.

**Coming into force**

**2** This regulation comes into force on September 1, 2023, or the day it is registered under *The Statutes and Regulations Act*, whichever is later.

June 21, 2023

**The Workers Compensation Board:**

Michael D. Werier  
Chair

## SCHEDULE

| Item | Column 1<br>Occupational Disease      | Column 2<br>Industry, Trade or Process   |
|------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1.   | Poisoning by:                         |  |
|      | (a) Arsenic                           | Where there is occupational exposure to arsenic or arsenic compounds.  |
|      | (b) Asphyxiants                       | Where there is occupational exposure to carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or hydrogen cyanide.   |
|      | (c) Benzene                           | Where there is occupational exposure to benzene or its homologues.   |
|      | (d) Beryllium                         | Where there is occupational exposure to beryllium or beryllium compounds.  |
|      | (e) Cadmium                           | Where there is occupational exposure to cadmium or cadmium compounds.  |
|      | (f) Fluorine                          | Where there is occupational exposure to fluorine or fluorine compounds.  |
|      | (g) Lead                              | Where there is occupational exposure to lead or lead compounds.  |
|      | (h) Manganese                         | Where there is occupational exposure to manganese or manganese compounds.  |
|      | (i) Oxides of nitrogen                | Where there is occupational exposure to nitrous fumes or the oxides of nitrogen.   |
|      | (j) Phosgene                          | Where there is occupational exposure to phosgene.  |
|      | (k) Phosphorus                        | Where there is occupational exposure to phosphorus or phosphorus compounds.  |
| 2.   | Diseases caused by ionizing radiation | Where there is occupational exposure to ionizing radiation.  |
| 3.   | Asbestosis                            | Where there is occupational exposure to airborne asbestos dust.  |
| 4.   | Silicosis                             | Where there is occupational exposure to airborne silica dust.  |
| 5.   | Other pneumoconioses                  | Where there is occupational exposure to the airborne dusts of coal, beryllium, tungsten carbide, aluminum or other dusts known to produce fibrosis of the lungs. |
| 6.   | Extrinsic allergic alveolitis         | Where there is occupational exposure to respirable organic dusts.  |
| 7.   | Contact dermatitis                    | Where there is occupational contact with allergens or sensitizers that ordinarily cause dermatitis.  |

| <b>Item</b> | <b>Column 1<br/>Occupational Disease</b>  | <b>Column 2<br/>Industry, Trade or Process</b>   |
|-------------|---|--|
| 8.          | Skin cancer   | Where there is occupational contact with coal tar products, such as tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin or any compound or residue of these products.   |
| 9.          | Primary cancer of the mucous lining of the nose or nasal sinuses  | Where there is occupational exposure to:<br><br>(a) dusts, fumes or mists containing nickel, or;<br><br>(b) the dusts of hard woods.   |
| 10.         | Mesothelioma, whether pleural or peritoneal   | Where there is occupational exposure to airborne asbestos dust.  |
| 11.         | Infection caused by:  |  |
|             | (a) Salmonella organisms, Staphylococcus aureus, including methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), or Hepatitis B | Where there is occupational contact with a source or sources of the infection, and the worker's employment involves:<br><br>(a) treating, nursing, examining or interviewing patients or ill persons;<br><br>(b) analyzing or testing body tissues or fluid; or<br><br>(c) research into salmonellae, pathogenic staphylococci or hepatitis B virus in a laboratory setting. |
|             | (b) Brucella organisms  | Where there is occupational contact with:<br><br>(a) animals, animal carcasses or animal by-products; or<br><br>(b) Brucella organisms in a laboratory setting.  |
|             | (c) Tubercle bacillus   | Where there is occupational contact with a source or sources of the infection, and the worker's employment involves:<br><br>(a) treating, nursing, examining or interviewing patients or ill persons;<br><br>(b) analyzing or testing body tissues or fluids; or<br><br>(c) research into tuberculosis in a laboratory setting.  |