

Occupational Diseases Covered by Workers Comp – Know The Laws Of Your Province



Workers comp covers not just injuries but occupational illnesses. It can be difficult to determine whether a worker's disease or illness is "occupational," especially for diseases that take time to develop and manifest themselves, such as cancers, hearing loss or organ failure. The difficulty of tying a disease to exposure at the workplace makes it tough on workers who have the burden of proving that their injury or disease is work-related. To alleviate this burden, many provinces consider certain types of common work diseases to be occupational diseases when suffered by workers who are exposed to the hazards known to cause the disease. Here's a look at the rules in each province.

Illnesses Considered "Occupational Diseases" When Suffered by a Worker

[ALBERTA](#)

ALBERTA

Occupational diseases listed in Schedule B of *Workers Comp Act* or as decided by WCB

Schedule B

Condition	Industry
Poisoning by: (a) Lead (b) Mercury (c) Arsenic (d) Cadmium (e) Manganese (f) Phosphorus, phosphine or anticholinesterase action of organic phosphorus compounds (g) Organic solvents (n hexane, carbon tetra chloride, trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, acetone, benzene, toluene, xylene, etc.) (h) Carbon monoxide (i) Hydrogen sulphide (j) Nitrous fumes, including silofiller's disease (k) Nitriles, hydrogen cyanide or its soluble salts (l) Phosgene (m) Other toxic substances	If there's significant occupational exposure to: (a) lead or lead compounds (b) mercury or mercury compounds (c) arsenic or arsenic compounds (d) cadmium or cadmium compounds (e) manganese or manganese compounds (f) phosphorus or phosphorus compounds (g) organic solvents (h) products of combustion, or any other source of carbon monoxide (i) hydrogen sulphide* (j) nitrous fumes including the oxides of nitrogen* (k) chemicals containing CN group including dangerous pesticides** (l) phosgene including its occurrence as a breakdown product of chlorinated compounds by combustion* (m) toxic gases, vapours, mists, fumes or dusts

Condition	Industry
<p>Infection by:</p> <p>(a) Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella organisms, Hepatitis B virus</p> <p>(b) Brucella organisms</p> <p>(c) Tubercle bacillus</p>	<p>(a) if close and frequent occupational contact with source(s) of infection is shown and employment necessitates: (i) treatment, nursing or examination of, or sufficient contact with, patients or ill persons, (ii) testing of body tissues of fluids, or (iii) research into salmonella, pathogenic staphylococci or Hepatitis B</p> <p>(b) If there's occupational contact with animals, carcasses or animal by products</p> <p>(c) if close and frequent occupational contact with source(s) of infection is shown and employment necessitates: (i) treatment, nursing or examination of, or sufficient contact with, patients or ill persons, (ii) testing of body tissues of fluids, or (iii) research into tuberculosis by a worker who: (A) when first engaged, or, after an absence from such employment for over a year, when re engaged in such employment, was free from evidence of tuberculosis, and (B) remained free from evidence of tuberculosis for 6 months after being so employed (except in primary tuberculosis as proven by a negative tuberculin test at time of employment)</p>

Condition	Industry
Pneumoconiosis (a) Silicosis (b) Asbestosis (c) Other pneumoconioses	(a) If there's occupational exposure to airborne silica dust including metalliferous mining and coal mining (b) If there's occupational exposure to airborne asbestos dust (c) If there's significant occupational exposure to airborne dusts of coal, beryllium, tungsten carbide, aluminum or others that produce fibrosis of the lungs
Asthma	Industry or process where asthma is precipitated or aggravated by occupational exposure to any or all of the following irritants: (i) western red cedar dust; (ii) isocyanate vapours or gases; (iii) dust, fume or vapours of other chemicals or organic material known to cause asthma
Extrinsic allergic alveolitis (including farmers' lung and mushroom workers' lung)	Industry or process with significant occupational exposure to respirable organic dusts
Occupational noise induced hearing loss	Industry or process where there's prolonged occupational exposure to excessive noise levels
Contact dermatitis	Industry or process where there's occupational exposure to irritants, allergens or sensitizers that ordinarily cause dermatitis

Condition	Industry
Vascular disturbances of the extremities	At least 2 years continuous employment immediately preceding the vasospastic response in industry involving use of high frequency, rapid acceleration vibratory tools
Radiation injury or disease due to (a) Ionizing radiation (b) Non-ionizing radiation—conjunctivitis, keratitis (c) Non-ionizing radiation—cataract or other thermal damage to the eye	Industry or process where there's significant occupational exposure to: (a) Ionizing radiation (b) Ultraviolet light (c) Infrared, microwave or laser radiation
Erosion of incisor teeth	Industry or process where there's significant occupational exposure to acid fumes or mist

BRITISH COLUMBIA

“Occupational disease” means a disease, including a disablement resulting from exposure to contamination, that’s listed in Schedule 1 or otherwise recognized by the Board (*WC Act*, Sec. 1)

Schedule 1: Presumption of Occupational Disease Related to Specific Process or Industry

Condition	Industry
<p>Poisoning by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lead (b) Mercury (c) Arsenic or arsine (d) Cadmium (e) Manganese (f) Phosphorus, phosphine or anticholinesterase action of organic phosphorus compounds (g) Organic solvents (n hexane, carbon tetra chloride, trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, acetone, benzene, toluene, xylene, etc.) (h) Carbon monoxide (i) Hydrogen sulphide (j) Nitrous fumes, including silofiller's disease (k) Nitriles, hydrogen cyanide or its soluble salts (l) Phosgene (m) Other toxic substances 	<p>If there's significant occupational exposure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) lead or lead compounds (b) mercury or mercury compounds (c) arsenic or arsenic compounds (d) cadmium or cadmium compounds (e) manganese or manganese compounds (f) phosphorus or phosphorus compounds (g) organic solvents (h) products of combustion, or any other source of carbon monoxide (i) hydrogen sulphide* (j) nitrous fumes including the oxides of nitrogen* (k) chemicals containing CN group including dangerous pesticides** (l) phosgene including its occurrence as a breakdown product of chlorinated compounds by combustion* (m) toxic gases, vapours, mists, fumes or dusts

Condition	Industry
<p>Infection by:</p> <p>(a) Psittacosis virus</p> <p>(b) Salmonella organisms, Staphylococcus aureus, or Hepatitis B virus</p> <p>(c) Brucella organisms, including Undulant fever</p> <p>(d) Tubercle bacillus</p>	<p>(a) Where there's established contact with ornithosis-infected avian species or material</p> <p>(b) Where close and frequent contact with a source(s) of the infection is established and the employment necessitates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the treatment, nursing or examination of or interviews with patients or ill persons, • the analysis or testing of body tissues or fluids, or • research into salmonellae, pathogenic staphylococci or Hepatitis B virus <p>(c) Where there's contact with animals, animal carcasses or animal by-products</p> <p>(d) Where close and frequent contact with a source(s) of tuberculous infection is established and the employment necessitates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the treatment, nursing or examination of patients or ill persons, • the analysis or testing of body tissues or fluids, or • research into tuberculosis by a worker who, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when first engaged, or after an absence from employment of the types mentioned in these regulations for a period of more than one year, when re-engaged in such employment was free from evidence of tuberculosis, and - continued to be free from evidence of tuberculosis for 6 months after being so employed, except in the case of primary tuberculosis as proven by a negative tuberculin test at the time of employment. In the case of a worker previously compensated for tuberculosis, any subsequent tuberculosis after the disease has become inactive and has remained inactive for a period of 3 years or more is not to be considered to have occurred as a result of the original disability, unless the worker is still engaged in employment listed above or the Board is satisfied that the subsequent tuberculosis is the direct result of the tuberculosis for which the worker has been compensated

Condition	Industry
Pneumoconiosis (a) Silicosis (b) Asbestosis (c) Other pneumoconioses	(a) If there's occupational exposure to airborne silica dust including metalliferous mining and coal mining (b) If there's occupational exposure to airborne asbestos dust (c) If there's significant occupational exposure to airborne dusts of coal, beryllium, tungsten carbide, aluminum or others that produce fibrosis of the lungs
Diffuse pleural thickening or fibrosis , whether unilateral or bilateral	Where there's exposure to airborne asbestos dust and the worker hasn't previously had and doesn't currently have collagen disease, chronic uremia, drug-induced fibrosis, tuberculosis or other infection, trauma or disease capable of causing pleural thickening or fibrosis
Benign pleural effusion , whether unilateral or bilateral	Where there is exposure to airborne asbestos dust and the worker hasn't previously had and doesn't currently have collagen disease, chronic uremia, tuberculosis or other infection, trauma or disease capable of causing pleural effusion

Condition	Industry
<p>Cancer</p> <p>(a) Primary carcinoma of the lung when associated with asbestosis</p> <p>(b) Primary carcinoma of the lung when associated with bilateral diffuse pleural thickening over 2 mm thick</p> <p>(c) Primary carcinoma of the lung</p> <p>(d) Mesothelioma, whether pleural or peritoneal</p> <p>(e) Carcinoma, associated with asbestosis, of the larynx or pharynx</p> <p>(f) Gastrointestinal cancer, including all primary cancers associated with the esophagus, stomach, small bowel, colon and rectum excluding the anus, and without regard to the site of the cancer in the gastrointestinal tract or histological structure of the cancer</p> <p>(g) Primary cancer of the lung</p> <p>(h) Leukemia or pre-leukemia</p> <p>(i) Primary cancer of the skin</p> <p>(j) Primary cancer of the epithelial lining of urinary bladder, ureter or renal pelvis</p> <p>(k) Primary cancer of the mucous lining of the nose or nasal sinuses</p> <p>(l) Angiosarcoma of the liver</p>	<p>Where there's exposure to:</p> <p>(a) airborne asbestos dust</p> <p>(b) airborne asbestos dust and worker hasn't previously had collagen disease, chronic uremia, drug-induced fibrosis, tuberculosis or other infection or trauma capable of causing pleural thickening</p> <p>(c) airborne asbestos dust for 10 years or more of employment in one or more of the following industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asbestos mining • insulation or filter material production • construction, where there is disturbance of asbestos-containing materials • plumbing or electrical work • pulp mill work • shipyard work • longshoring <p>(d) airborne asbestos dust</p> <p>(e) airborne asbestos dust</p> <p>(f) asbestos dust if, during the period between the first exposure to asbestos dust and diagnosis of gastrointestinal cancer, there's been a period(s) of, adding up to, 20 years of continuous exposure to asbestos dust and such exposure represents or is a manifestation of the major component of the occupational activity in which the exposure occurred</p> <p>(g) prolonged exposure to any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aerosols and gases containing arsenic, chromium, nickel or their compounds • bis(chloromethyl) ether • dust of uranium, or radon gas and its decay products • particulate polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons <p>(h) prolonged exposure to benzene or to ionizing radiation</p> <p>(i) prolonged exposure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coal tar products, arsenic or cutting oils • solar ultraviolet light <p>(j) prolonged exposure to beta-naphthylamine, benzidine or 4-nitrodiphenyl</p> <p>(k) prolonged exposure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dusts, fumes or mists containing nickel, or • the dusts of hard woods <p>(l) exposure to vinyl chloride monomer.</p>

Condition	Industry
Asthma	Exposure to any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • western red cedar dust • isocyanate vapours or gases • the dust, fumes or vapourss of other chemicals or organic materials known to cause asthma
Extrinsic allergic alveolitis , including farmers' lung and mushroom workers' lung	Repeated exposure to respirable organic dusts
Acute upper respiratory inflammation , acute pharyngitis, acute laryngitis, acute tracheitis, acute bronchitis, acute pneumonitis or acute pulmonary edema, excluding any allergic reaction, reaction to environmental tobacco smoke or effect of an infection	Where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's exposure to a high concentration of fumes, vapours, gases, mists or dusts of substances that have irritating or inflammatory properties, and • respiratory symptoms occur within 48 hours of the exposure or, if there's exposure to nitrogen dioxide or phosgene, within 72 hours of the exposure
Metal fume fever	Exposure to the fumes of zinc or other metals
Fluorosis	Where there is exposure to high concentrations of fluorine or fluorine compounds, whether in gaseous or particulate form.
Neurosensory hearing loss	Prolonged exposure to excessive noise levels
Bursitis: (a) Knee bursitis (inflammation of the prepatellar, suprapatellar or superficial infrapatellar bursa) (b) Shoulder bursitis (inflammation of the subacromial or subdeltoid bursa)	Where: (a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there's repeated jarring impact against the involved bursa, or • there are significant periods of kneeling on the involved bursa (b) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there's frequently repeated or sustained abduction or flexion of the shoulder joint greater than 60° and where such activity represents a significant component of the employment

Condition	Industry
Tendinopathy: (a) hand-wrist tendinopathy (b) shoulder tendinopathy	(a) Where there is use of the affected tendon or tendons to perform a task or series of tasks that involve any 2 of the following and where such activity represents a significant component of the employment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • frequently repeated motions or muscle contractions that place strain on the affected tendon or tendons; • significant flexion, extension, ulnar deviation or radial deviation of the affected hand or wrist; • forceful exertion of the muscles used in handling or moving tools or other objects with the affected hand or wrist (b) Where there's frequently repeated or sustained abduction or flexion of the shoulder joint greater than 60° and such activity represents a significant component of the employment
Decompression sickness	Where there is exposure to increased air pressure
Contact dermatitis	Where there is excessive exposure to irritants, allergens or sensitizers ordinarily causative of dermatitis
Hand-arm vibration syndrome	Where there's been at least 1,000 hours of exposure to tools or equipment that causes the transfer of significant vibration to the hand or arm
Radiation injury or disease: (a) Due to ionizing radiation (b) Due to non-ionizing radiation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conjunctivitis or keratitis • cataract or other thermal damage to the eye 	(a) Where there is exposure to ionizing radiation (b) Where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is exposure to ultraviolet light • there is excessive exposure to infrared, microwave or laser radiation
Erosion of incisor teeth	Where there is exposure to acid fumes or mist

Condition	Industry
<p>Infection that is</p> <p>(a) caused by communicable viral pathogens, and</p> <p>(b) the subject of one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notice given under section 52 (2) of the Public Health Act; • a state of emergency declared under section 9 (1) of the Emergency Program Act; • a state of local emergency declared under section 12 (1) of the Emergency Program Act; • an emergency declared under section 173 of the Vancouver Charter. 	<p>Where:</p> <p>(a) there is a risk of exposure to a source or sources of infection significantly greater than that to the public at large,</p> <p>(b) the risk of exposure occurs during the applicable notice or emergency under column 1, and</p> <p>(c) the risk of exposure occurs within the geographical area of the applicable notice or emergency under column 1</p>

MANITOBA

“Occupational disease” means: (a) a disease prescribed by regulation as an occupational disease, or

(b) any other disease, other than an ordinary disease of life, that is attributable to causes or conditions that are (i) peculiar to or characteristic of a particular trade or occupation, or (ii) peculiar to the particular employment; (*Workers Comp Act*, Sec. 1(1)); Certain cancers and other diseases are presumed occupational diseases for firefighters

NEW BRUNSWICK

“Occupational disease” means any disease, which by the regulations, is declared to be an occupational disease and includes any other disease peculiar to or characteristic of a particular industrial process, trade or occupation (*Workers Comp Act*, Sec. 1)

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

“Industrial disease” means a disease set out in the Table in Sec. 23 of the WHSC regulations:

Table of Industrial Diseases

(for all work involving exposure to the risks concerned)

Condition	Cause
Pneumoconiosis	Caused by sclerogenic mineral dust (silicosis, anthraco-silicosis, asbestosis) and silicio-tuberculosis, provided that silicosis is an essential factor in causing the resultant incapacity or death
Bronchopulmonary diseases	Caused by hard metal dust, cotton dust (byssinosis), or flax, hemp or sisal dust
Occupational asthma	Caused by sensitizing agents or irritants both recognized in this regard and inherent in the work process
Extrinsic allergic alveolitis and its sequelae	Caused by the inhalation of organic dusts, as prescribed by national legislation

Condition	Cause
Diseases & conditions	<p>Caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beryllium or its toxic compounds • cadmium or its toxic compounds • phosphorus or its toxic compounds • chromium or its toxic compounds • manganese or its toxic compounds • arsenic or its toxic compounds • mercury or its toxic compounds • lead or its toxic compounds • fluorine or its toxic compounds • carbon disulfide • toxic halogen or aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons • benzene or its toxic compounds • toxic nitro and amino-derivatives of benzene or its homologues • nitroglycerin or other nitric acid esters • alcohols, glycols or ketones • asphyxiants; carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide or its toxic derivatives, hydrogen sulfide
Hearing impairment	Where there's exposure to: excessive noise
Musculoskeletal disorders & disease	Vibration
Decompression illness	Work in compressed air
Skin burns and acute radiation syndrome	Ionizing radiation
Skin diseases	Physical, chemical or biological agents not already listed

Condition	Cause
Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin	Tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, anthracene, or the compounds, products or residues of these substances
Lung disease including cancer and mesotheliomas	Exposure to asbestos
Infectious or parasitic diseases	Contracted in an occupation where there's a particular risk of contamination, including (a) health or laboratory work; (b) veterinary work; (c) work handling animals, animal carcasses, parts of those carcasses, or merchandise which may have been contaminated by animals, animal carcasses, or parts of such carcasses; and (d) other work carrying a particular risk of contamination.
Cancer of the esophagus and cancer of the larynx	Exposure to metal working fluids

NOVA SCOTIA

Occupational disease” means a disease arising out of and in the course of employment and resulting from causes or conditions (i) peculiar to or characteristic of a particular trade or occupation, or (ii) peculiar to the particular employment, and includes silicosis and pneumoconiosis (WCA, Sec. 1(v)), as set out in Appendix B of the General Regs.

Condition	Cause
Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins
Carbon monoxide poisoning	Any process of work involving exposure to carbon monoxide

Condition	Cause
Lead poisoning or its sequelae	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds
Mercury poisoning or its sequelae	Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds
Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae	Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds
Arsenic poisoning or sequelae	Any process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds
Ankylostomiasis	Mining
Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand), subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (beat knee), acute bursitis over the elbow (beat elbow)	Mining
Frostbite	Any outdoor work in cold temperatures
Dermatitis venenata	Any industrial process involving the handling or use of irritants capable of causing or producing dermatitis venenata
Epitheliomatous cancer or ulceration of the skin due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances	Handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin, or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances
Coal miners' pneumoconiosis	Coal mining

Condition	Cause
Tenosynovitis (simple)	Any process involving constantly repeated vibration or excessive use of muscles of arm, forearm, hand, leg, ankle or foot
Any disease or disability due to exposure to X-rays, radium, or other radioactive substances	Any process in the refining of radium or other radioactive substances

ONTARIO

“Occupational disease” includes: (a) a disease resulting from exposure to a substance relating to a particular process, trade or occupation in an industry, (b) a disease peculiar to or characteristic of a particular industrial process, trade or occupation, (c) a medical condition that in the opinion of the Board requires a worker to be removed either temporarily or permanently from exposure to a substance because the condition may be a precursor to an occupational disease, (d) a disease mentioned in Schedule 3 or 4 of the Regs., or (e) a disease prescribed under clause 15.1(8)(d) (*WSIA*, Sec. 2)

SCHEDULE 3: OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Condition	Cause
Arsenic poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to or the use of arsenic, arsenic preparations or arsenic compounds
Benzene poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to or the use of benzene
Beryllium poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to or the use of beryllium, beryllium preparations or beryllium compounds

Condition	Cause
Brass, nickel or zinc poisoning and its sequelae	Any melting or smelting process involving exposure to brass, nickel or zinc
Cadmium poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to or the use of cadmium, cadmium preparations or cadmium compounds
Carbon dioxide poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to carbon dioxide
Carbon disulphide poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to carbon disulphide
Carbon monoxide poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to carbon monoxide
Chlorinated hydrocarbons poisoning and its sequelae	Any process in the manufacture of, or the use of, or involving exposure to chlorinated hydrocarbons
Chromium poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to or the use of chromium or chromium compounds
Lead poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to or the use of lead, lead preparations or lead compounds
Mercury poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to or the use of mercury, mercury preparations or mercury compounds
Poisoning and its Sequelae – by nitro- or amino-derivatives of benzene, phenol or their homologues	Any process involving manufacture, handling, use or exposure to nitro- or amino-derivatives of benzene, phenol or their homologues

Condition	Cause
Poisoning and its Sequelae – by oxides of nitrogen	Any process involving exposure to oxides of nitrogen
Phosphorous poisoning and its sequelae	Any process involving exposure to or the use of phosphorus
Anthrax	Handling of animals and animal parts, or any other process that results in exposure to a source of anthrax infection
Tuberculosis	Any employment in a health care facility, a laboratory as defined in the Laboratory and Specimen Collection Centre Licensing Act or a reform institution, any employment in providing health care services or health care support services or any other employment in which there is a known risk of exposure to tuberculosis or to the tubercle bacillus
Bursitis	Any process involving constant or prolonged friction to or pressure on the bursae
Infected Blisters	Any process involving friction to the skin that creates opportunity for infection
Tenosynovitis	Any process involving continual or repetitive injury to tendons of the limbs
Dysbarism: decompression sickness including caisson disease	Any process involving work in compressed or decompressed air

Condition	Cause
Any disease due to exposure to X-rays, radium or other radioactive substances	Any process involving exposure to X-rays, radium or other radioactive substances
Asthma	Any process involving exposure to allergenic non-offset sprays in the printing industry
Silicosis	Any process involving exposure to crystalline silica
Pneumoconioses other than silicosis or asbestosis	Any process involving exposure to the relevant dust
Allergic contact dermatitis	Any process involving exposure to a skin allergen
Ulceration of the skin or cornea	Any process involving use, handling, or exposure to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin or any compound, product or residue of these substances
Photo keratoconjunctivitis and photo retinitis	Any process involving prolonged or intense ultra-violet or infra-red exposure, including gas or arc welding or use of lasers
Epitheliomatous (skin) cancer	Any process involving use or handling of tar pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin or any compound, product or residue of these substances
Primary cancer of the nasal cavities or of paranasal sinuses	Concentrating, smelting or refining in the nickel producing industry

Condition	Cause
Parkinson's disease	Any process involving exposure to McIntyre Powder in the mining industry

*Certain diseases also deemed work-related for fire fighters and fire investigators under Schedule 4

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

"Occupational disease" means a disease arising out of and in the course of employment and resulting from causes and conditions (i) peculiar to or characteristic of a particular trade or occupation, or (ii) peculiar to the particular employment, but does not include (iii) an ordinary disease of life; (*Workers Comp Act*, Sec. 1(1)(u)); Regs. set out diseases deemed to be occupational diseases for firefighters and fire inspectors

QUÉBEC

"Occupational disease" means a disease contracted out of or in the course of work and recognized by the Commission as characteristic of certain work or directly linked with the specific risks of certain work, including those set out in Schedule D (*Workers Comp Act*, Sec. 2(k))

Schedule D

Condition	Cause
Infected blisters	Any process involving continuous friction, rubbing or vibration
Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins
Brucellosis	Care, slaughtering, cutting, transport of slaughter-house animals; Laboratory work of an employer subject to the Act

Condition	Cause
Bursitis	Any process involving continuous rubbing, pressure, irritation or vibration of the parts affected
Poisoning by arsenic	Any process involving use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds
Poisoning by benzol	Any process involving use of benzol
Poisoning by cadmium	Any process involving use of cadmium or its preparations or compounds
Poisoning by chrome	Any process involving use of chromium or its compounds
Poisoning by brass, nickel or zinc	Any process involving the use of nickel or brass, or melting or smelting of zinc
Poisoning by Chlorinated hydrocarbons, Trichlorethylene, Tetrachlorethane, Trichloronaphtalene, Carbon tetrachloride, etc.	Any process involving the manufacture or use of these substances
Poisoning by mercury	Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds
Carbon monoxide poisoning	Any process involving the emanation of carbon monoxide
Poisoning and its Sequelae – by nitro- or amino-derivatives of benzene, phenol or their homologues	Any process involving manufacture, handling, use or exposure to nitro- or amino-derivatives of benzene, phenol or their homologues

Condition	Cause
Poisoning by phosphorous	Any process involving use of phosphorous or its preparations or compounds
Lead poisoning	Any process involving use of lead or its preparations or compounds
Poisoning by nitrous fumes	Any process in which nitrous fumes are evolved
Compressed air illness or caisson disease	Any work done in compressed air
Diseases caused by exposure to radium, x-rays or other radioactive substances	Work involving exposure to such substances
Pneumoconiosis, silicosis and asbestosis	Mining, quarrying, cutting, crushing, grinding or polishing of stone; Smelting, grinding or polishing of metal; Pottery
Retinitis	Electro-welding or acetylene welding
Hearing loss	Any process involving exposure to levels of excessive noise
Any disease due to exposure to X-rays, radium or other radioactive substances	Any process involving exposure to X-rays, radium or other radioactive substances
Tenosynovitis	Any process involving constantly repeated vibration or excessive use of muscles of arm, forearm, hand, leg, ankle or foot

SASKATCHEWAN

“Occupational disease” means a disease or disorder that arises out of and in the course of employment and that results from

causes or conditions that are: (i) peculiar to or characteristic of a particular trade, occupation or industry; or (ii) peculiar to a particular employment (*Workers Comp Act*, 2013, Sec. 2(1)(aa))