WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fifty-first

ANNUAL REPORT

Year Ended December 31, 1967

REPORT OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

VANCOUVER, B.C., February 23, 1968.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

SIR,—As required by subsection (1) of section 58 of the *Workmen's Compensation Act,* we now submit our Fifty-first Annual Report of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1967.

The activities of the Board in the fields of claims processing, rehabilitation, rating and assessing employers under the Act, and accident prevention continued at a steady pace, as will be noted in the statements and statistics shown in this Report.

In most industrial classifications, higher assessment rates were levied during the year to provide the funds to make increased benefits possible.

At year-end the Board made major administrative changes to take effect January 1, 1968.

A Claims Advisory Service Department was established to assist workmen, employers, and their representatives, who require assistance in the processing of work injury claims.

The purpose of this new department is to ensure the highest standards of prompt and efficient service to workmen and employers covered by the Act.

The claims advisory service will also provide information to claimants or their representatives in person or by correspondence, give advice on problems referred to it, and explain the reasons for decisions on claims. The service will pinpoint and inform the Board of Commissioners of specific problems in adjudication and service provided by Board departments.

A full-time Board of Review to hear appeals on claims was established by the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Review will consist of three full-time members, who have had considerable experience in the adjudication of claims, who are thoroughly trained in Board procedures and regulations, and who have a sound working knowledge of the Act. One member will be appointed to act as Chairman.

The Board of Review will be completely independent of the Claims or other departments. It will deal with claims and related matters which come before it, having regard only to the provisions of the Act, regulations, and procedures which have been laid down, and the basic principles of workmen's compensation.

Prior to a review of a claim by the Board of Review and prior to a decision being reached, it shall not be discussed by the Chairman, a Commissioner, or employee of the Board with the Board of Review or any of its members.

The Board of Review will have the right to obtain opinions from medical and legal officers of the Board and independent medical specialists. In addition, the Board of Review will have full discretion to determine its procedures and may compel attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath, compel the production and inspection of documents, and shall have all of the other powers conferred upon the Board under section 74 of the *Workmen's Compensation Act.*

The Board of Review will, over the signature of the Board of Review Chairman, give in writing full reasons for its decision to the interested parties concurrently with the announcement of its decision.

INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS—COVERAGE—ASSESSMENTS

During the year 1967 there were 5,830 new firm accounts established and 774 closed accounts revived, while 5,324 employers ceased their operations under the Act. Hence at the end of the year the number of firms on our active register of employers showed a net gain of 1,280 from the total at the end of 1966. For the past 10 years the year-end totals were:—

1958	29,198	1963	33,199
1959	31,085	1964	34,704
1960	31,035	1965	36,321
1961	31,513	1966	37,273
1962	32,123	1967	38,553

Individual employers, partners in a partnership, independent operators, and others who are not automatically workmen within the meaning of the Act may apply for optional personal protection. A total of 8,635 persons took advantage of this coverage in 1967, comprised of 1,950 independent fishermen, 817 other independent operators, and 5,868 employers' personal coverage. A five-year comparison is as follows:—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Independent fishermen	1,816	1,822	1,965	2,084	1,950
Independent operators	595	697	819	843	817
Employers' personal coverage	5,539	6,043	6,122	6,097	5,868
Totals	7,950	8,562	8,906	9,024	8,635

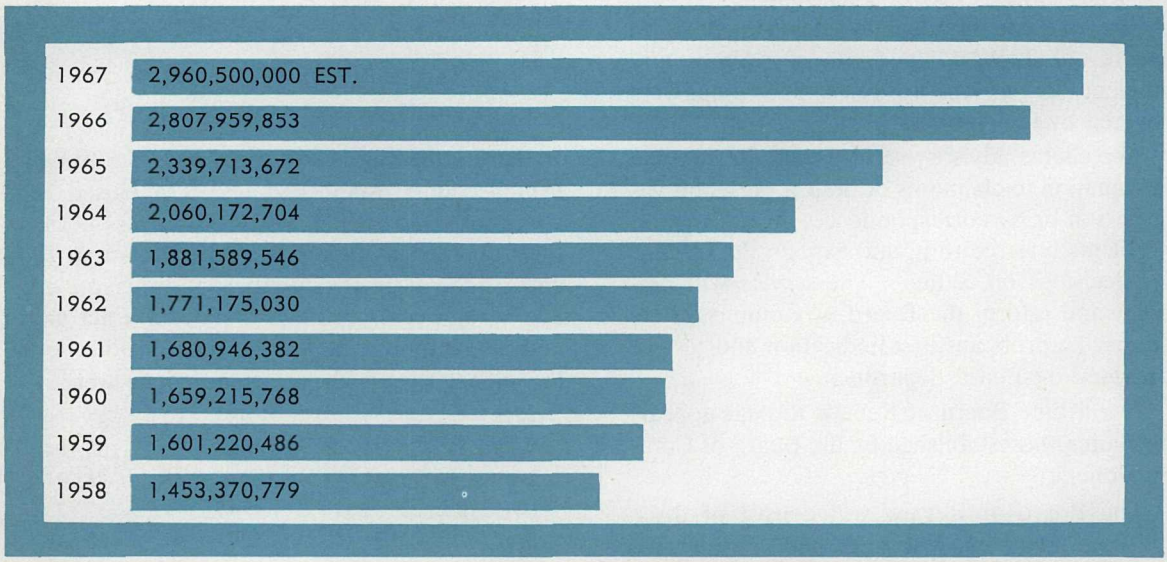
Farming is not an industry which is automatically within the scope of Part I of the Act, but coverage may be extended on application. During 1967, 319 employers in this industry covered their workmen for the whole or part of the year. Of these, 51 were new applications received in 1967. During the year 46 farm operators withdrew their applications for coverage.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Farm operators covered	255	274	284	297	319
New applications received	48	51	49	45	51
Applications withdrawn	32	38	33	29	46

Apart from handling these applications for optional personal protection and new and cancelled firm accounts, our registrations section also dealt with many other firm accounts with respect to changes in name, address, or industrial classification. In total, 25,119 firm accounts were processed during the year.

The chart below illustrates the trend in assessable payrolls within the past few years:—

CHART SHOWING TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS ASSESSED UNDER THE ACT EACH YEAR FOR THE YEARS 1958 TO 1967



During the year 1967 the Board's staff of 27 field auditors submitted 48,820 reports showing the audited assessable payroll of employers engaged in industries within the scope of Part I of the Act. This entailed 26,555 visits to employer's premises, audit of 3,830 records brought into the Board offices by employers, and audit of 18,435 statutory declarations received by mail. The total assessable payroll for the year 1966 amounted to $2,807,959,853, which was over $468 million higher than the total for 1965. Some of this increase, however, was due to the amendment of the Act in November, 1965, which raised the maximum from $5,000 to $6,600 with respect to the annual assessable earnings for an individual workman. A final figure for payrolls assessed in 1967 will not be available until the end of this year, but preliminary estimates indicate that it will be at least $152 million higher than that for 1966.

For the past 10 years the total assessable payrolls have been as follows:—

1958	$1,453,370,779
1959	1,601,220,486
1960	1,659,215,768
1961	1,680,946,382
1962	1,771,175,030
1963	1,881,589,546
1964	2,060,172,704
1965	2,339,713,672
1966	2,807,959,853
1967 (estimate)	2,960,500,000

The maximum earnings, for purposes both of assessment and disability compensation, are presently $6,600 per annum.

The Statistics Department maintains an index of the distribution of workmen's earnings by the amount of earnings. The progress of this index over the past three years is shown below:—

	1965	1966	1967
Percentage of workmen earning more than $6,600	14.6	21.6	28.4
Percentage of workmen earning more than $7,600	7.9	10.2	13.3

WORK INJURY CLAIMS

For the third successive year, the Claims Department processed more than 90,000 new claims during 1967.

The number of new claims processed during the year totalled 93,659, in addition to those reopened or continuing from previous years. Fatal claims totalled 211, a decrease of five under the previous year.

The volume of prior claims in which there is continuing or further disability from an injury or disease increases each year, and these claims require as much or more consideration than new claims reported.

The total number of injuries reported in the years 1958 to 1967, as well as those which proved fatal, is shown in the next column.

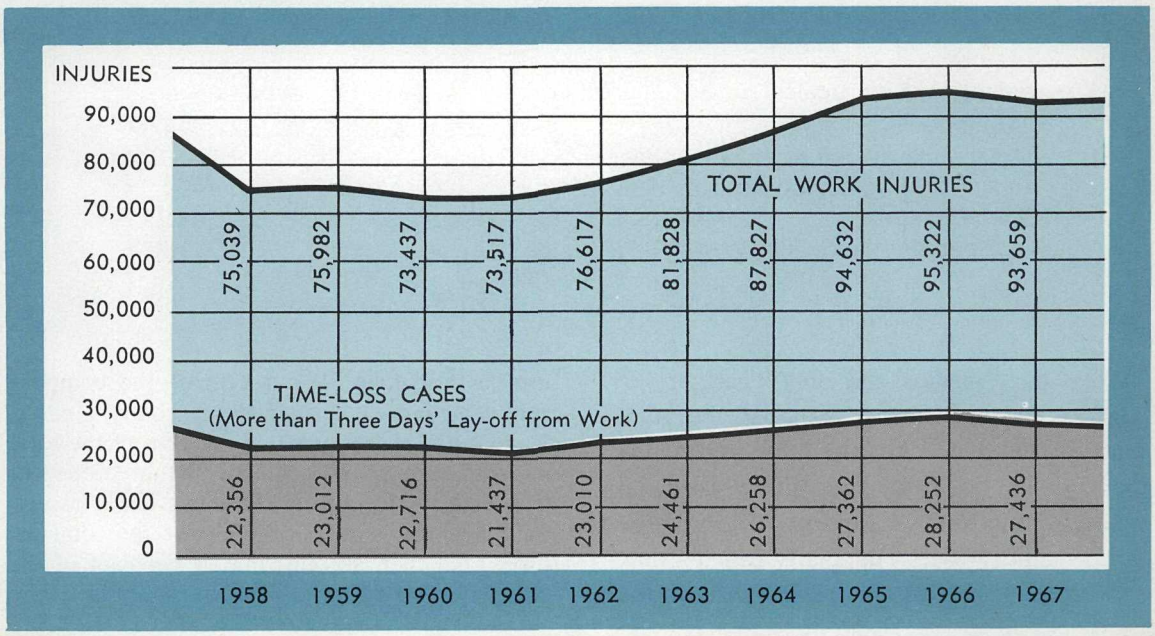
INJURIES REPORTED

Total		*Fatal*	
1958	75,039	1958	208
1959	75,982	1959	262
1960	73,437	1960	212
1961	73,517	1961	199
1962	76,617	1962	204
1963	81,828	1963	209
1964	87,827	1964	215
1965	94,632	1965	253
1966	95,322	1966	216
1967	93,659	1967	211

The number of claims for industrial diseases decreased from the previous year. Particulars of the 821 new claims under this heading are set forth in Table E.

The following chart shows the number of work injuries reported annually and the number of time-loss cases receiving first payment during each of the past 10 years:—

CHART SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WORK INJURIES REPORTED AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS HAVING THE FIRST PAYMENT OF TIME-LOSS COMPENSATION DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1958 TO 1967.



A daily analysis is maintained of all time-loss claims showing the number of days from date of lay-off to date of first payment of time-loss compensation to injured workmen. This is summarized monthly as to the reasons for any extended delay. Approximately 37 per cent of claimants received the first payment within 14 day of lay-off. Where delays occur, the main reasons are the incompleteness of information supplied on the forms filed by workmen or discrepancies in the information supplied by the workmen, employers, and doctors. Other delays are caused by the late filing of workmen's and employers' forms. This results in a great deal of further time-consuming correspondence or other inquiry before the claims can be adjudicated.

Average time in 1967 from lay-off to date of first payment of time-loss was 20 days.

Throughout the year a Travelling Medical Board visited specific areas in the Province to hold medical examinations and discussions with workmen in respect to their claims. This examining board visited 27 examination centres and conducted 885 medical examinations. In addition to the above, claims field officers travelled throughout the Province to interview workmen with respect to their claims problems and to obtain further information that might be of assistance in adjudication of claims. In all, these officers handled queries on 1,536 claims, necessitating interviews with workmen, pensioners, employers, doctors, and other parties.

During the year the Board of Review gave thorough study to 4,118 claims and conducted 183 hearings on claims. Hearings are held at the request of the workman, union agent, solicitor, or employer. At times the Board of Review also may request a workman, an employer, or a witness to appear in an endeavour to obtain further information that may help to establish the claim.

The Medical Review Panel conducted 94 medical examinations and appeals during 1967. The Medical Review Panel is established under section 55 of the Act to consider appeals made by workmen or employers involving bona fide medical disputes. Results of these appeals are given in detail to the workmen concerned, and the Medical Review Panel certificate is conclusive as to the matters certified and is binding on the Board.

The worst industrial disaster in 1967 was the Natal coal-mine explosion, which occurred April 3rd. This tragic accident took the lives of 15 miners and 10 more were injured. It was the worst coal-mine disaster in British Columbia since 1930, when 45 men lost their lives in an explosion in the Blakeburn coal mine.

Because of the enormity of the disaster to the small community of Natal, the Board dispatched a claims field officer to the Natal area immediately to assist widows and injured workmen with their compensation claims.

The total compensation cost of the Natal disaster was $504,105.76. After representations had been made by the British Columbia Mining Association and the Crows Nest Industries Limited, the Board of Commissioners agreed to charge 50 per cent of the costs involved to the reserve fund set up under section 34 (1) (*b*) of the *Workmen's Compensation Act*.

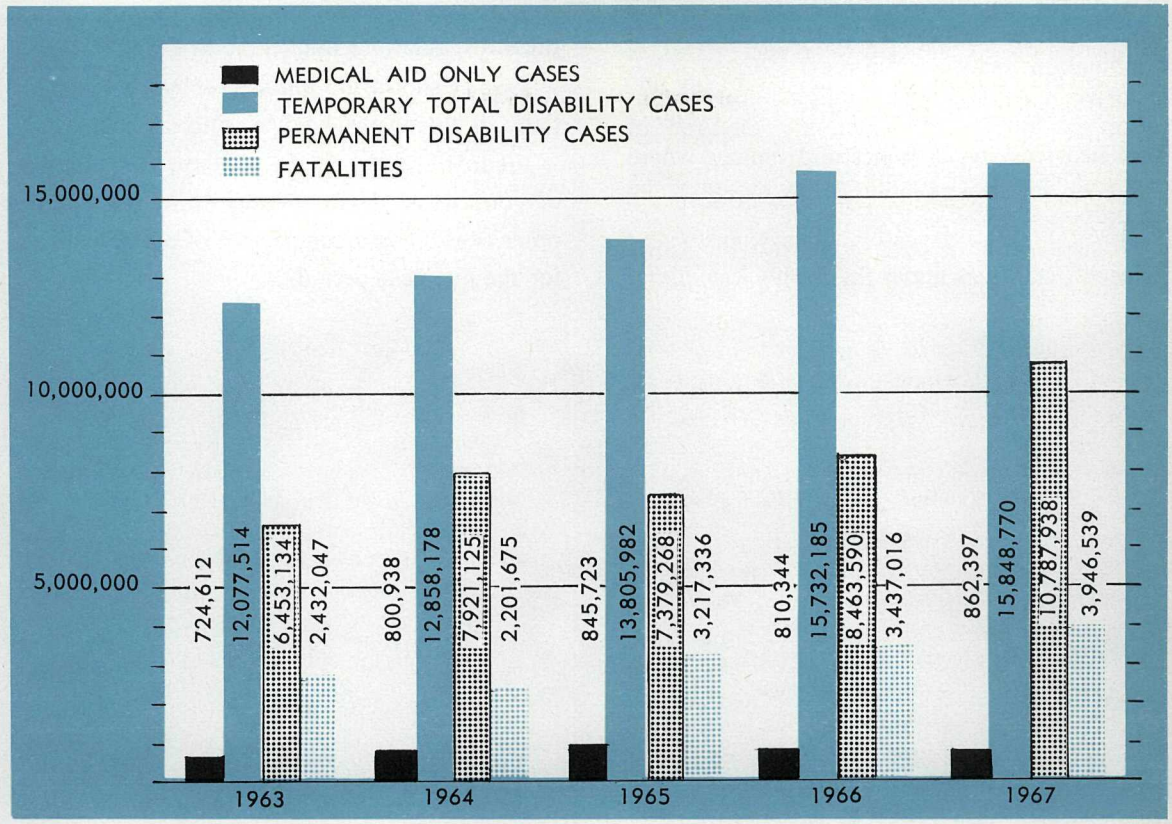
Medical aid paid for injured workmen covers hospital costs, medical fees, drugs, nurses, and surgical supplies. Physiotherapy treatments are also given to injured workmen at the Workmen's Compensation Board Rehabilitation Centre and other centres in outlying areas. When required, transportation and subsistence allowances are paid for workmen while undergoing medical examinations and treatment.

The amount paid for medical aid for injured workmen in 1967 includes:—

Hospital costs	$2,582,033
Fees to medical and other practitioners	2,114,372
Nurses, drugs, and surgical supplies	447,905
Physiotherapy	648,753
Transportation and subsistence	321,817
Total	$6,114,880

While the "medical aid only" category of claims represents 65 per cent of the total number of injuries, less than 3 per cent of the compensation dollar is paid out to workmen involved in this kind of accident. "Temporary total disability" cases (popularly called "time loss" accidents) represent 33 per cent of the injuries and take 50 per cent of the compensation dollar. "Permanent disability" cases, while representing only 1.7 per cent of the total injuries, take up 34 per cent of the compensation dollar. Relatively, fatalities occur rarely, only two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total injuries, but then account for 13 per cent of the compensation dollar.

TOTAL COMPENSATION DOLLARS



SILICOSIS, PNEUMOCONIOSIS, AND ASBESTOSIS

Part I of the following statement shows the number of annual chest X-rays and medical examinations made for the years 1963 to 1967, inclusive. Annual examinations and certification of fitness certificates are required of workmen working in mines and tunnels where exposure to dust conditions is or may be hazardous.

Discussions have been held with the Chief Inspector of Mines under the *Mines Regulation Act* with a view to amending and up-dating present regulations applicable to the year 1968.

Part II shows the number of workmen partially or totally disabled by silicosis each year.

Figures are also given to show the number of pensioners' deaths arising from silicosis or other causes and a comparison of costs involved for the five-year period.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
PART I					
Number of chest X-rays and medical examinations	6,997	6,395	8,140	11,169	9,031
Number of first-time examinations	2,589	2,498	3,669	5,649	3,444
Number of men not qualified for certification	106	74	114	158	81
PART II					
Pensions granted workmen with silicosis	15	22	15	18	15
Number of pensioners who have died—					
from silicosis	15	9	9	6	8
from other causes	13	13	11	11	16
Total number of pensions being paid	328	328	323	324	315
Total cost of silicosis expenditures—					
Time loss	$9,451	$13,102	$22,039	$8,931	$8,233
P.P.D.s and fatals	$237,406	$348,576	$346,633	$286,407	$300,859
Medical aid	$95,381	$83,398	$90,178	$59,300	$74,448

REHABILITATION CENTRE

The Board, through its Rehabilitation Centre, provides out-patient rehabilitative treatment for injured workmen. The treatment staff has remained fairly constant and consists of 6 medical officers and a radiologist, 19 physiotherapists, 9 occupational therapists, 9 remedial gymnasts, and 8 work officers.

Departments of Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, and Remedial Gymnastics have been well developed for many years and continue to play a very important and necessary part in the treatment programme. However, the Industrial Department was only established in June, 1966, and has been gradually expanded to meet the increased demands made upon it. Activities are designed to provide work of an interesting and productive nature and are most useful in the latter stages of recovery. Although specific exercises continue as part of the treatment programme, the emphasis in the Industrial Department is on work that improves the workman's strength and work tolerance and is not directed to the specific injury. In addition to work areas for sheet metal, welding, wrought-iron work, construction, and motor mechanics, special equipment has been added to meet the requirements of loggers. A Pan-Abode hut was purchased for erection and disassembling by patients who are carpenters and construction workers. This department is able to make available many types of work projects which are interesting and productive in nature.

A special programme has been developed for back disabilities. By making use of films, lectures, demonstrations, and printed booklets, conventional treatment is provided for the acute stage of the disability, followed by specific instruction in bending and lifting techniques, including their practical application on suitable work projects. It is believed that by providing treatment and information in regard to the care of the back, an injured workman can resume employment with less likelihood of a recurrence.

The number of patients treated in hospitals is much lower than in previous years. There is no longer any necessity for Board therapists to treat workmen in the acute hospitals because adequate treatment is now provided by members of the hospital staff. Therefore, Board therapists are only required to attend patients in the convalescent hospitals where long-term cases require attention.

The centre continues to assume its responsibility to the community by contributing to the education of paramedical personnel. University and hospital authorities are given co-operation in the training of interns and nurses in physiotherapy and occupational therapy.

Statistics for the years 1966 and 1967:—

	1966	1967
1. Number of patients admitted	3,599	3,468
2. Average daily attendance	466	428
3. Average length of stay per patient	32.5 days	31.1 days
4. Number of patients treated in hospital	395	46
5. Average number of patients treated in hospitals per day	31	14

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

All sections of this department were very active during 1967. A total of 9,834 interviews was held—5,349 interviews with workmen referred, 3,028 interviews with employers, and 1,457 calls were made to the various vocational schools, trade unions, government agencies, and others.

The rehabilitation officers made 84 field trips, 44 of which were confined to Vancouver Island, the balance to Northern British Columbia, Kootenays, Okanagan, and Fraser Valley areas.

The figures below will indicate a slight increase in case load from the previous year, but not a large variation in the five-year period 1963 to 1967:—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cases accepted for vocational service	248	324	349	387	437
Cases carried over from previous year	533	486	508	418	456
Total cases dealt with	781	810	857	805	893
Returned to former employer	78	63	84	83	93
Returned to work with other employer	142	156	203	194	207
Self-employed	11	19	17	13	21
Total cases closed as rehabilitated	231	238	304	290	321
Cases closed as not rehabilitated	72	64	135	59	119
Number of interviews with claimants	5,799	6,022	6,154	5,471	5,349
Number of interviews with employers	2,185	2,199	2,359	2,804	3,028
Number of interviews with other agencies	1,104	1,109	1,179	1,168	1,457

Orientation meetings of clinic patients continued through 1967, with a total of nearly 2,000 attending. The patients demonstrate a keen interest in these meetings, asking numerous questions and having many of their problems resolved at that point.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Board sponsored vocational training for 86 workmen during the past year in a wide variety of occupations. The average cost of training these workmen was $553.53 excluding administration costs.

In addition to the 86 sponsored workmen during 1967, there were 32 in training from the previous year. One hundred and seven training cases were closed during the year, and of this number, 61 are presently employed as trained, 24 employed other than as trained, 22 not rehabilitated.

During 1967 the department conducted its second survey of the Board's vocational training programme covering the period January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1965. The previous review was undertaken in 1960 and covered the period 1943 to 1958, inclusive.

Questionnaires were forwarded to 393 persons who had received and completed vocational training between the years 1959 and 1965. Of this number, 353 workmen responded, or 90 per cent of total.

The following analysis indicates the good results of the work of this department in that 84 per cent of the workmen have benefited by the training programmes. That it is appreciated is demonstrated by the many letters of appreciation which the Board has received from workmen who have been rehabilitated.

Of the total of 607 Board-sponsored training cases during the years 1959 to 1965, 214 were not canvassed because their addresses were unavailable or for other reasons. An analysis of the results of the survey is as follows:—

Workmen trained	607
Questionnaires sent	393
Questionnaires returned	353 (90%)
Questionnaires not returned[1]	40 (10%)
Questionnaires not sent[2]	214
Workmen employed as trained	223 (63%)
Workmen who have worked as trained	75 (21%)
Workmen employed in other occupations	48 (14%)
Workmen unemployed	7 (2%)

[1] Thirty-seven of these workmen were employed when rehabilitation records were closed.

[2] Reasons: Workmen employed when rehabilitation records closed, training not completed, addresses unavailable, deceased, etc.

The recent structural changes in the employment service of Canada is being watched with interest by all agencies. Meetings with regional and metropolitan officers of Canada Manpower indicate an awareness on the part of these officials of the need to adopt the rehabilitative approach which, along with appointment of rehabilitation officers, will provide a greatly improved service for employers, agencies, and the working population. These meetings will continue during 1968 and should result in a better co-ordination of services and an improved referral system.

All Canadian Workmen's Compensation Boards were invited to send delegates to a meeting of Chief Rehabilitation Officers held in the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre at Downsview, Ont., May 9 to 11, 1967. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Ontario and Saskatchewan Boards. Eight Provinces, including British Columbia, were represented at this three-day meeting, the objective being discussions of work standards, staff-training, vocational training, and problems that are common to all rehabilitation departments.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION, INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, VENTILATION, DUST CONTROL, AND FIRST AID

In 1967 the department continued a high level of activity. Reports of the various sections show that in most areas, whether of routine work or special projects, the year was the busiest in the history of the department.

A satisfactory experience with the Accident Prevention Regulations, adopted March 1, 1966, continued to be evident in 1967, and these regulations are reported to have been a model for some other jurisdictions.

During the year special attention was given to the problem of excessive dust evolution in rock-crushing plants within the scope of the *Workmen's Compensation Act* for accident-prevention purposes. The adoption of satisfactory dust-control measures in such rock-crushers is now effective, though the situation is under continuing review and scrutiny.

Consultations were held with committees from industrial and management groups for the purpose of standardizing the application of requirements of operator guarding of certain yarding, loading, and log-skidding equipment. The constructive assistance of the conferees from industry, manufacturers, and labour has resulted in the development of a more standardized approach to compliance with the appropriate regulations.

During the year the department received, reviewed, and processed minutes of 8,659 safety committee meetings in industry. The extensive film library recorded 2,135 bookings and, in addition to regular mailing of accident-prevention promotional material, the department filled 3,348 specific requests for literature.

During the year the department commenced quarterly publication of a special digest of articles drawn from various sources which were considered to have a special significance for the industry of British Columbia.

In co-operation with the Public Information Department, posters, data sheets and descriptive material, pamphlets, booklets, programmes, and handbooks were devised, revised, and published.

The department continued to enjoy excellent co-operation and cordial relations with representatives of labour, with employers, individually and as represented by associations, and with government departments and other official organizations in the Province and in other jurisdictions.

The standard of performance in all matters associated with accident prevention in industry within the scope of the Board's inspection continued to improve.

INSPECTION

A total of 19,141 inspections was made in 1967, constituting the largest number in the history of the Board. In the course of these inspections, 21,572 orders were issued for correction of hazardous conditions and 2,049 orders to improve first-aid facilities.

The inspection staff was maintained at 29 members and stationed in centres contiguous to the principal concentrations of industrial activities throughout the Province. One inspector was stationed in the Terrace area to give more effective coverage of the expanding wood-products activities in that region.

The latter part of 1967 saw a slow-down in the forest industry in the Interior due to labour-management disputes and a consequent work stoppage. The inspection staff so idled was diverted to other industries in a temporary capacity.

The Duncan Dam was completed during the year, and it is gratifying to note that this project was completed without loss of life and with a minimal number of injuries reported. Likewise, the High Arrow Dam project proceeded toward early completion and also maintained a high standard of safety and to date no fatalities have occurred. Both the Mica Dam and the Portage Mountain projects are entering stages where special vigilance is necessary, and the staff is giving these undertakings particular attention and service.

In the opening months of the year a study was made of the accident toll prevailing in the forest industry, particularly the logging aspect. As a result of this review, the Board approved a series of workshop programmes aimed to assist control of the losses suffered in this phase of industry. These workshops have to date attracted a great number of fallers and buckers, and it is confidently anticipated the result will justify the efforts expended.

Throughout the Province a high level of activity continues in installation of sewer and water projects within the municipalities. The inspection staff has devoted a great deal of time in ensuring that the excavation work is carried out without undue risk to workmen. Despite this coverage, accidents continue to occur, indicating that insufficient attention is being paid by the installers to the hazards inherent in this type of work. It was necessary on several occasions for the Board to order employers to remove workmen from hazardous locations until dangerous conditions had been corrected.

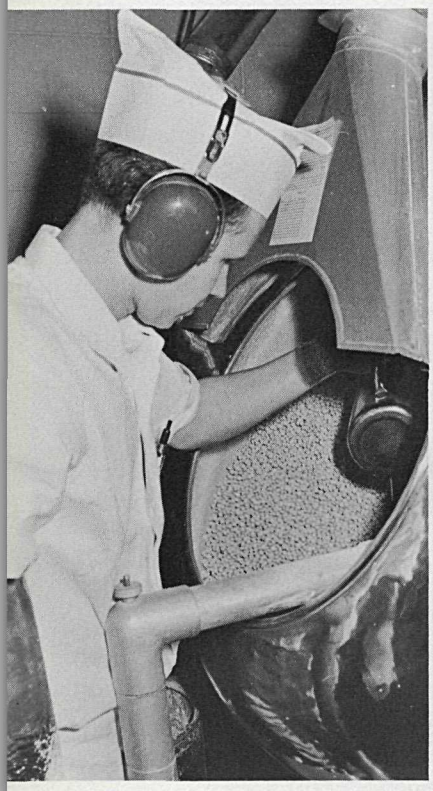
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMEN

The use of personal protective equipment is an important factor in the protection of workers from injury in the thousands of industrial operations throughout the Province.

The Board's accident prevention regulations give particular emphasis to this phase of worker protection.

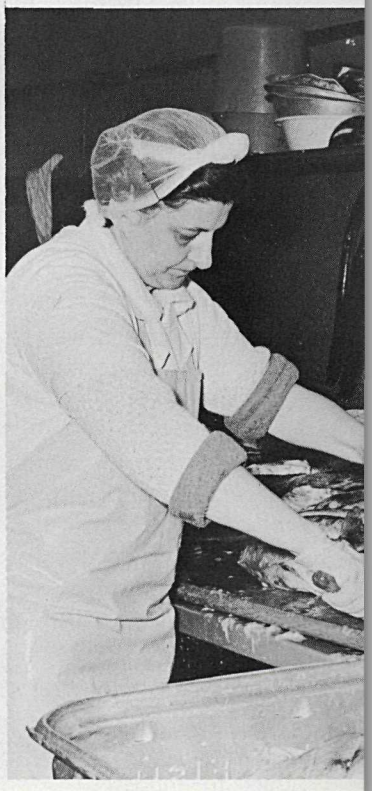
Some of the more widely used types are pictured here being worn by safety-conscious working men and women who regard their personal protective equipment as a good friend to have around.

SAFETY GOGGLES — used and valued by thousands of B.C. workers.



EAR PROTECTIVE MUFFS—vital

FACE SHIELDS—protect the face



GLOVES—25 per cent of all i

. . . A Good Friend of the B.C. Worker

HARD HATS—spike hammer dropped 150 feet . . . workman was saved from injury.

FOOT GUARDS AND SAFETY BOOTS — protect feet from injury.

LIFE-JACKETS — scores of boom men and others who work around water owe their lives to buoyancy devices.

As in the past, the staff attended and lectured at seminars, workshops, and similar gatherings, with accident-prevention practices and principles as the basic theme.

Staff-training is maintained constantly, and frequent discussion meetings are held to review new equipment and procedures in an ever-changing industrial world.

A slight decrease in projects involving rock removal reflected in the number of workmen applying for and obtaining blasting certificates. Two hundred and seventy examinations were held, and 230 certificates of competency were issued. Three certificates were revoked for infractions of the regulations.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

A total of 304 inspections and investigations was made during 1967 to identify and evaluate industrial health hazards. Means of control were developed for unsatisfactory health risks to prevent industrial diseases.

A total of 562 body-fluid samples from lead-workers was analysed in the laboratory to determine lead absorption levels. Results of these determinations continue to show a lead problem in the manufacture of lead storage batteries and lead salvage operations. Atmospheric tests taken at an indoor pistol firing range and determination of lead absorption levels of employees clearly demonstrated a lead hazard and a need for improvement in ventilation for hazard control.

A total of 296 body-fluid samples from mercury-handlers was analysed to determine absorption of this toxic metal. Absorption levels were generally within a satisfactory range.

Cadmium exposures in silver soldering operations were evaluated following reports of fatal exposures in operations outside British Columbia. Results confirm the hazard under conditions of poor ventilation. The normal ventilation requirements for soldering operations control cadmium concentrations within satisfactory range.

The health aspects of the application of zinc-rich protective coatings on steel and the zinc oxide fume concentrations created by welding and torch cutting treated steel were measured at several stages during steel-hull fabrication to ensure compliance with the regulations.

Vapour exposures during the coating and curing of plywood panels with urethane were evaluated. Crude urethanes cause unsatisfactory atmospheric conditions even under conditions of enclosure and ventilation. Improved-quality urethanes eliminate the unsatisfactory risk under conditions of good ventilation.

Explosions in chemical laboratories involving strong oxidizing agents has focused attention on precautions for handling unstable compounds and protection for chemists.

Dermatitis continues to account for the greatest number of industrial-disease claims recorded. Some of the mysteries of dermatitis occurring in some industries have been resolved by the excellent efforts of the dermatologists, but unusual sensitivities do not lend themselves to prevention until detected.

Detailed noise surveys were made at 272 locations in 50 industrial operations to evaluate the noise exposures and to ensure compliance with the regulations for hearing conservation. Surveys were also made to determine the attenuation achieved by the installation of muffling devices on heavy-duty equipment and power-saws, the use of acoustic treatment on walls and ceilings, the installation of acoustically treated operating-booths, and by the use of resilient mountings on large compressor units. Greater emphasis was placed on the need for pre-employment and periodic routine audiometric testing of workmen in noisy operations. Routine audiometric testing of workmen exposed to high-level noise in industry is receiving considerable acceptance by industry as a necessary part of a hearing conservation programme.

Several lecture demonstrations on the methods of evaluating noise and its effect on hearing were presented to interested groups at plants and conventions. Some noise evaluation work was done in co-operation with the Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources.

DUST CONTROL AND VENTILATION

A total of 132 inspections was made during 1967 to evaluate exposures to pneumoconiosis-producing dusts and to determine the necessity for or effectiveness of dust-control measures installed.

Dust surveys were made as follows:—

Rock-crushing	21 surveys at 18 plants
Asphalt plants	8 surveys at 12 operations
Foundries	17 surveys at 12 plants
Assay grinding-rooms	9 surveys at 5 operations
Construction tunnels	18 surveys in adits at 4 projects
Industrial plants	13 surveys at 11 operations
Total	86

During construction period of underground rock tunnels, workmen employed in specified categories require a certificate of fitness. Certificates were checked for 627 workmen, with the number of valid certificates being 615 or 98 per cent.

Dust concentrations are determined by the konimeter method at underground construction projects, dry-rock section of fertilizer plants,

stone cutting and dressing operations, assay grinding operations, asphalt-mixing plants, rock-crushing plants, and industrial plants where there was exposure to rock dust. In evaluating dust concentrations obtained with the konimeter, the figure of 300 particles or less per cubic centimetre of air is used as a level that can be obtained under good conditions of ventilation and dust control.

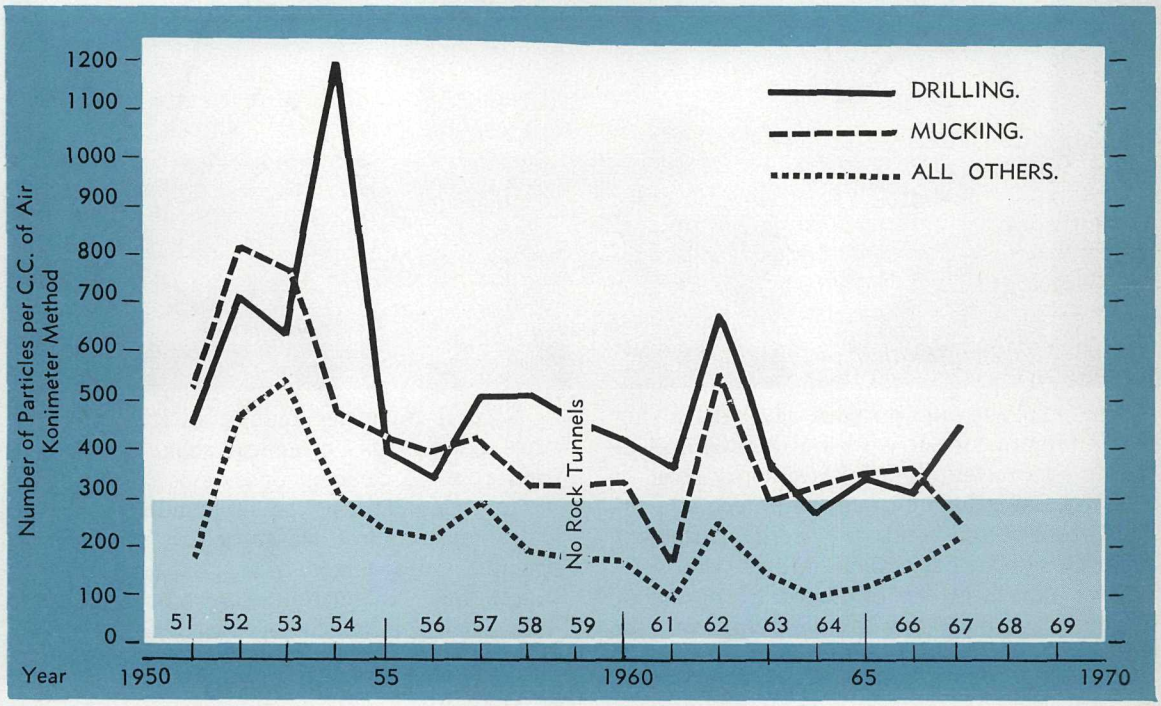
At underground construction projects the average of the dust concentrations follow:—

NUMBER OF PARTICLES PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE OF AIR

Year	Drilling	Mucking	General
1967	453	241	226
1966	310	354	154
1965	334	348	107
1964	262	492	160

Dust conditions at underground construction projects are indicated by the following graph.

AVERAGE DUST CONCENTRATIONS AT UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS



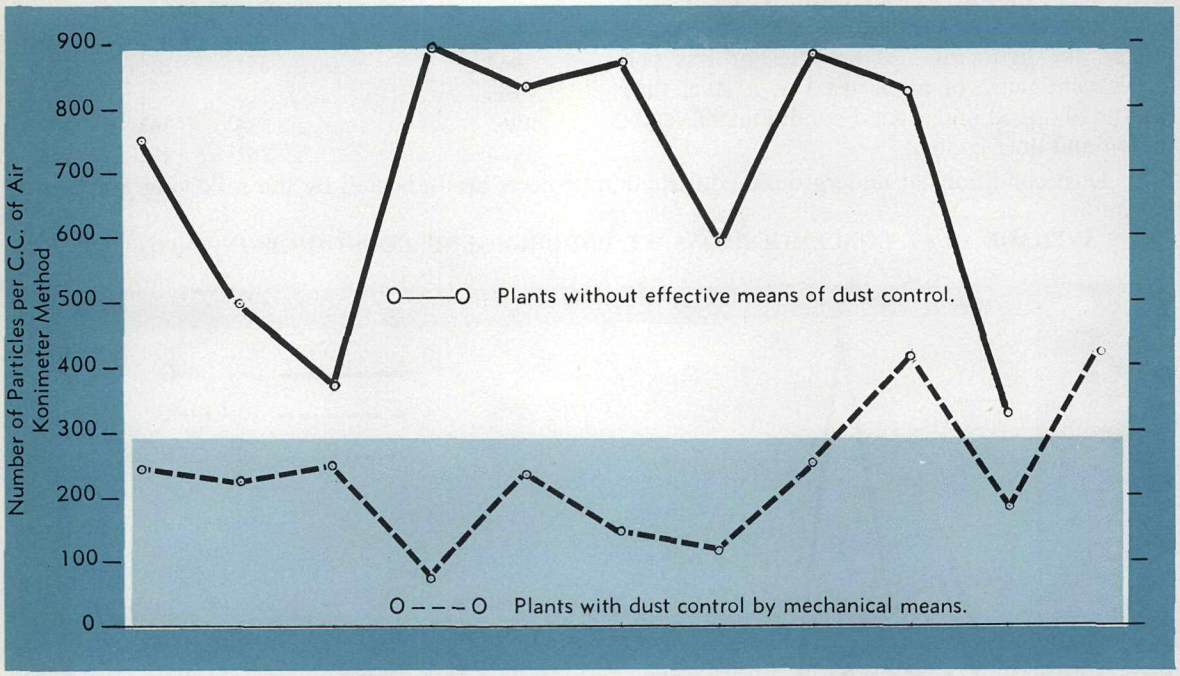
Satisfactory results on dust control have been achieved at a tunnel project with ground support being supplied by application of spray-concrete material. Six surveys were made during the year, with the average dust concentration being 298 particles per c.c. of air.

Tests were made for noxious gas and combustible gases at tunnelling operations for irrigation, water mains, and railway-construction projects. The ventilating systems were providing an adequate dilution factor.

Dust-control systems have been installed by 36 portable and 2 non-portable rock-crushing plants. Surveys made at 10 of the above plants gave an over-all average dust concentration of 224 particles per c.c. of air. For comparison the average at 8 plants with partial or no mechanical exhaust was 783 particles per c.c. of air.

A graph comparison of plants with effective mechanical means of dust control and those without effective mechanical dust control follows:—

AVERAGE DUST CONCENTRATION IN PLANT WORK AREA OF ROCK-CRUSHING PLANTS, 1967



The majority of portable asphalt-mixing plants require further work on dust control to reduce concentrations to a satisfactory level.

Two assay grinding-rooms with adequate exhaust from partial hoods at grinding equipment achieved satisfactory results on dust control.

Dust exposures are evaluated by means of the midget impinger air-sampling apparatus in iron and steel foundries and in plants which use asbestos fibre in a manufacturing process. Conditions are considered satisfactory if dust concentrations are 5,000,000 particles or less per cubic foot of air.

In foundries, after sand has been conditioned for use by addition of water, binding agents, etc., dust conditions have been found satisfactory at moulding operations, where the major portion of the crew is employed, and at core-making operations. Surveys indicate that, for effective dust control, exhaust ventilation is required at mechanical shake-out operations handling dry or partially dry sand, on screening operations (rotary or shaker), on dry-sand transfer systems (conveyor or elevator), and at the sand-mixer unit.

In foundry cleaning sections, cleaning of castings carried out by an abrasive blasting process is usually within an enclosed unit equipped with a self-contained exhaust system which, with proper maintenance, provides adequate dust control. Dust surveys indicate exhaust ventilation is required, for effective control, at tumbling-mills, grinders (portable, pedestal, and swing), chippers, and at abrasive cut-off wheels.

Several foundries require further work on dust control at mechanical shake-out screens and at some cleaning operations.

In manufacturing plants handling asbestos fibre, dust-control measures are necessary at hammer-mills, mixer, trim saws, and polishing operations. In general, surveys have indicated dust control is satisfactory.

FIRST AID

The year 1967 has been the busiest in the history of the First Aid Section.

Throughout the year its efforts have been directed toward improving the efficiency of industrial first-aid attendants in the field.

In this regard the section co-operated with the Industrial First Aid Attendants Association in conducting symposiums on the emergency care and transportation of the injured, which were held at Nanaimo, Victoria, Kamloops, Kelowna, Trail, Cranbrook, Terrace, and Vancouver. In all, some 600 first-aid attendants, ambulance and rescue personnel attended the symposiums, and our appreciation is expressed for the excellent co-operation of the local medical practitioners and hospital authorities in the various areas who made these meetings possible and successful.

The section assisted the St. John Ambulance training-school throughout the year in arranging for the conduct and examination of some 127 industrial first-aid classes with a total enrolment of 2,580 students. The section arranged

and conducted 2,654 examinations throughout the year, and 2,371 students qualified as industrial first-aid attendants. As of December 31, 1967, there are 4,111 certified industrial first-aid attendants in the Province.

Special classes and examinations were arranged and conducted in Edmonton and Calgary to assist those firms engaged in the petroleum industry in Northern British Columbia in complying with the regulations and making trained personnel available to their employees in isolated areas.

Competitive training under simulated conditions was continued in 1967, and the section assisted in sponsoring and conducting seven area competitions at Victoria, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Fernie, Terrace, and Vancouver. The Provincial finals were conducted in Trail.

During the year a new training manual for industrial first-aid attendants was in preparation, and it is expected this project will be completed in mid-1968.

The section staff conducted some 120 special surveys and inspections of industrial operations during the year to assist industry in providing adequate first-aid facilities and ascertaining future needs of individual plants.

The customary good relations were experienced with management and labour, and the section is appreciative of the interest, co-operation, and support rendered by the various associations which have contributed greatly to its activities during the year.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Technical Services Section provides technical advisory assistance to the Accident Prevention Department and industry on matters pertaining to accident-prevention control. Throughout the year the section had a very heavy work load in all phases of its activity.

Some of the areas of involvement include a continuing review of

(*a*) hazards of new and existing equipment and processes;

(*b*) the effect of technological and procedural changes affecting the safety of workmen including recommendation of appropriate techniques of control of hazards;

(*c*) the efficacy of, and the need for, revisions or additions to regulations;

(*d*) the findings and activity of other jurisdictions and authorities in the accident-prevention field; and

(*e*) participation in

(i) the preparation and dissemination of educational and promotional materials for staff and industry; and

(ii) departmental staff-training programmes.

The section represents the Board on several committees of the Canadian Standards Association in the preparation and development of national standards pertaining to safe work practices and equipment.

In addition to work in the accident-control field, the section, through the department, provides technical assistance to the Board on problems related to the expansion and maintenance of plant facilities and systems-and-procedure work.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The communicative process is important to the efficient operation of workmen's compensation in the Province.

In recognition of this factor, the Board carries out informational programmes to help workmen, employers, doctors, and others affected by the legislation to become better informed on their responsibilities under the Act.

During the year an interim edition of the "Information for Workmen" handbook was published. A total of 75,000 copies was printed, and approximately 1,000 union locals in the Province were advised that quantities of this publication were available without charge from the Board. Revisions to this handbook will be made in 1968, and sufficient copies will be printed for circulation to every workman under the Act who requests a copy.

The "Information for Employers" booklet was revised, and copies were sent to every new employer registered with the Board. A revised edition of this booklet will be completed in 1968, and copies will be forwarded to all employers under the Act.

The Board continued to publish the "News Bulletin," and 11 issues were circulated during the year to persons interested in being kept informed on developments in workmen's compensation and industrial accident prevention. The number of copies of the December, 1967, issue mailed on request was 16,074. During the year a total of 179,925 copies was circulated.

To commemorate its 50th anniversary, the Board published a 24-page historical brochure entitled "50 Years of Service." A total of 25,000 copies was printed and circulated to

interested persons throughout the Province. The anniversary of workmen's compensation in the Province was publicized on Board stationery, posters, and in other literature. In addition, articles on the development of the legislation appeared in numerous newspapers, and labour and management periodicals.

The Public Information and Accident Prevention Departments co-operated in the production of industrial safety literature. Fluorescent posters, booklets, pamphlets, accident diagrams, and other material were designed, edited, and published for circulation by the Accident Prevention Department to industry. A 17-minute safety film entitled " Men around Conveyor Belts " was also produced. This sound and colour film featured the 3-mile conveyor belt which was used to transport material for the construction of the W. A. C. Bennett Dam at Portage Mountain.

Editorial assistance was provided by the Board to the Forest Products Safety Conference Planning Committee. A 40-page booklet was prepared of proceedings of the conference which was held at Vancouver in April and attended by over 400 delegates from British Columbia and the Western States. The Board also provided promotional assistance to the British Columbia Safety Council and Industrial First Aid Attendants Association of British Columbia.

A series of advertisements in the " Fisherman " publication was begun, advising independent fishermen of the coverage available to them under the Act.

The Board conducted numerous speaking engagements and tours of its facilities during the year. Interested groups were given the opportunity of learning about the operations of the Board and the legislation under which it functions.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation to the publishing media of the Province for their efforts in furthering the cause of industrial accident prevention.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

During 1967 the head office medical staff has supervised, reviewed, and advised on an ever-increasing number of claims for injury and recurring disability; 2,651 physical examinations were carried out at the head office, of which 1,429 were for the assessment of permanent partial disability.

The medical officers, in rotation, have made 17 trips to the outlying areas of the Province, visiting 27 centres. A total of 885 medical examinations was carried out on these visits.

Assistance wherever possible has continued to be given to injured workmen by a medical officer who makes regular visits to the general and convalescent hospitals in conjunction with a representative of the Claims Department. These regular visits have proven beneficial both to the workman and to the Board in alleviating anxiety and clarifying many problems.

The committee struck in 1966 by the British Columbia Medical Association to study the implications of pre-existing conditions in relation to the application of section 7 (5) of the *Workmen's Compensation Act* had several meetings, as reported last year, and presented a final report to the Commissioners. Their memorandum of procedure was accepted and approved by the Board, and it is hoped the new procedure will alleviate some of the difficulties that had formerly been experienced.

The Board's staff has continued to co-operate with the Trauma Research Unit and the Department of Continuing Medical Education of the University of British Columbia in distribution to the medical profession of bulletins on matters of interest in the treatment of traumatic injuries throughout the year. This series of seminars has also been sent to the other Workmen's Compensation Boards across Canada and has been received with considerable interest.

As in previous years, the medical officers have attended meetings of their respective associations and conventions, keeping up to date with the new concepts in medicine and new methods of treatment as they developed.

A close rapport with the British Columbia Medical Association and with the medical profession at large has been maintained through regular meetings with the liaison committee of the British Columbia Medical Association, where mutual problems are discussed, with benefit to all.

Dr. J. Ross Davidson retired at the end of 1967, and Dr. T. Stewart Perrett was appointed Chief Medical Officer.

BENEFITS TO PENSIONERS

The number of persons in receipt of pensions continued to increase during 1967:—

	Dec. 31, 1963	Dec. 31, 1964	Dec. 31, 1965	Dec. 31, 1966	Dec. 31, 1967
Widows	1,959	1,965	2,026	2,041	2,040
Children	2,141	2,167	2,728	2,828	2,908
Mothers	76	73	73	72	74
Fathers	13	13	11	15	15
Other dependents	23	20	20	19	18
Workmen receiving permanent disability pensions	11,356	11,603	11,747	11,842	12,016
Capitalized reserves required for pensions (excluding silicosis)	$91,170,190	$93,725,419	$129,278,856	$139,920,380	$148,645,776
Capitalized reserves required for pensions for silicosis	$5,170,023	$5,118,959	$6,417,662	$6,519,762	$6,443,402

This five-year comparative statement of monthly allowances paid to widows, children, etc., under the provisions of the Act shows the increase in the number of pensions awarded in the year 1967. The number of workmen receiving monthly allowances for permanent partial or permanent total disability was 12,016.

FINANCE

At the 1967 Legislative Session an amendment to the *Workmen's Compensation Act* was made by the addition of section 27B. This amendment provides that the compensation payable to workmen who, on the 1st day of April, 1967, are in receipt of compensation for permanent total disability shall, on and after that date, be not less than $150 per month.

The Act was also amended by adding subsection (3) to section 36, as follows:—

"There shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to form part of the Accident and Silicosis Funds an amount sufficient to provide fifty per centum of the present and future costs of the increases in compensation resulting from the increases made under section 27B."

The cost of these increases amounted to $477,195 for the Accident Fund and $69,803 for the Silicosis Fund, a total of $546,998. The British Columbia Government paid $273,499, which was credited to the Accident Fund and Silicosis Fund respectively. The balance of $273,499 was charged to classes.

Accident Fund cash receipts and expenditures transactions during 1967 were as follows:—

	1967	1966	Increase
Receipts	$57,419,271	$41,850,944	$15,568,327
Expenditures	33,642,158	32,517,267	1,124,891

Silicosis Fund cash receipts and expenditures transactions during 1967 were as follows:—

	1967	1966	Increase (Decrease)
Receipts	$993,756	$963,241	$30,515
Expenditures	853,497	857,751	(4,254)

Additional income was derived from increased assessment rates, increased payroll maximums, and increased investment income. These increased revenues offset in part deficits incurred in class funds due to statutory requirements for provision of increased pensions and Consumer Price Index adjustments.

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities, Exhibit A, of this Report shows the financial position of the Workmen's Compensation Board as at December 31, 1967.

Liabilities for costs of accident claims incurred and in process but not fully paid have also been determined by the actuary and have been charged $2,945,777 to implementation costs and $42,330,648 to classes.

At the end of the year there was a deficit balance in the class funds amounting to

$12,539,864. This will be recovered through payroll assessments to be made in such manner and at such times as the Board may deem equitable.

The actuary's report for 1967 contains an evaluation of a contingent liability for future benefits not yet awarded for silicosis claims. This amount has not been charged to the Silicosis Fund, as section 35 (2) of the *Workmen's Compensation Act* provides that reserves, in the case of silicosis claims, be set up through an assessment levy in respect of claims allowed during the year.

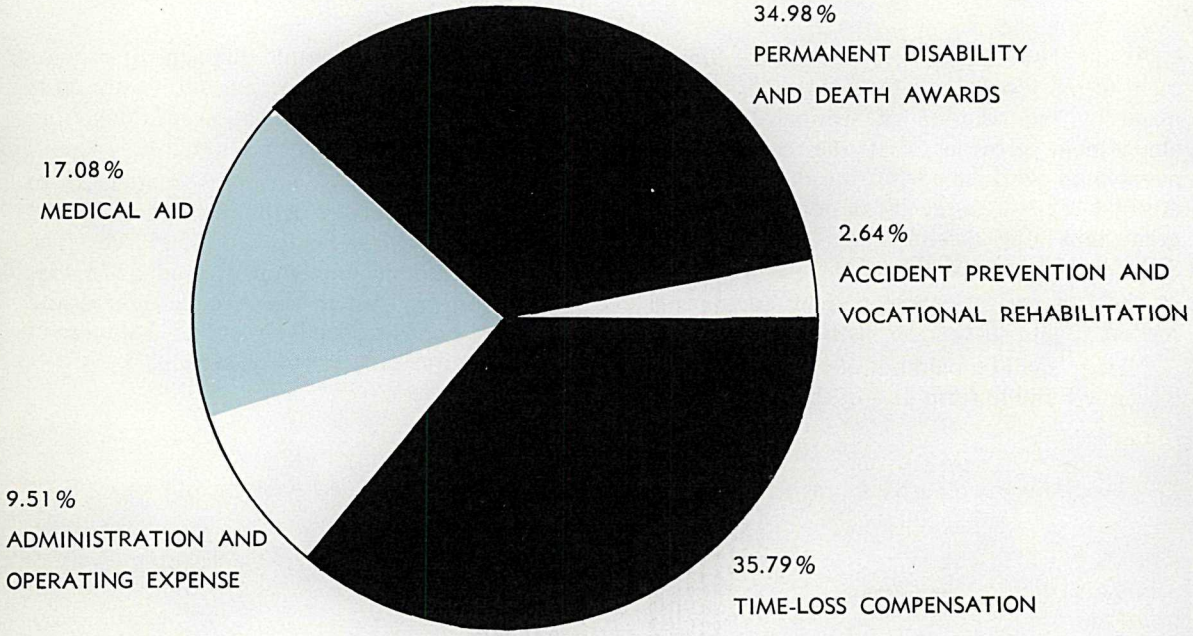
The following statement gives details showing the provision for life and term pensions awarded, including interest accrued, actuarial requirement, and excess of reserve funds over actuarial requirement:—

PENSION FUND RESERVES

	Accident Fund	Silicosis Fund	Total
Provision for life and term pensions awarded (*see* Exhibit A)	$149,464,451	$6,509,946	$155,974,397
Requirement in accordance with actuarial certificate	148,645,776	6,443,402	155,089,178
Excess over requirement	$818,675	$66,544	$885,219

The following chart shows the distribution of funds expended during the year:—

CHART SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY $100 OF EXPENDITURE



Investments held on account of the Accident Fund and Silicosis Fund as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

	1967	1966	Increase
Book value as at December 31st	$171,499,587	$152,140,585	$19,359,002
Market value as at December 31st	142,919,700	132,739,681	10,180,019
Par value as at December 31st	174,884,800	155,079,800	19,805,000

As securities are purchased by the Board with the long-term view in mind, these investments will, at maturity, be redeemed at the par value, which is considerably more than either the current book values or market values. A list of investments held is shown on Schedule 2.

The Superannuation Fund of the Board is controlled by the trustees of the Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Fund. These trustees are the Chairman of the Board, the Comptroller of the Board, and the Superannuation Commissioner of the Province of

British Columbia. The latter trustee administers the Fund. A statement of revenue and expenditure for the period April 1, 1966, to March 31, 1967, together with a balance-sheet as at March 31, 1967, covering the transactions of the Fund for the fiscal year, follow the statistical section of this Report. The audit certificate is signed by the Comptroller-General of the Province of British Columbia.

A Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1967, and a balance-sheet as at December 31, 1967, showing the financial transactions and position of the Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Fund (1941) are also shown following the statistical section of the Annual Report. This superannuation plan was superseded by the superannuation plan now in effect for Workmen's Compensation Board employees and as older employees retire will eventually become non-existent.

GENERAL

Effective January 1, 1967, more than 5,000 dependents of fatally injured workmen and more than 10,000 permanently disabled workmen received a 4.04-per-cent increase in their pensions and allowances. A further 2-per-cent increase went into effect January 1, 1968, for pension recipients. These increases arose from the provisions in the Act, introduced November 2, 1965, which call for increased pensions as the Consumer Price Index rises.

Since January 1, 1966, four 2-per-cent increases have gone into effect as a result of this legislation.

A committee has been appointed by the Government to study and review recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry with respect to various sections of the Act. At the 1965 Legislative Session, Bill 69, incorporating amendments to the Act, was introduced and was deferred for further examination. The Government at the 1968 Session has referred the Bill to a legislative committee.

On March 21, 1967, the Legislative Assembly enacted Bill 71, amending the *Workmen's Compensation Act* as follows:—

"2. Section 7 of the *Workmen's Compensation Act,* being chapter 413 of the *Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1960,* is amended by adding the following as subsection (6):—

"'(6) Where a workman was not disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed within twelve months of his last exposure, but the Board is satisfied that his disablement or death was caused by employment in compressed air in the Province, the Board may pay the compensation provided by this Part. This subsection applies to disablements occurring on or after the first day of January, 1965, and is retroactive to the extent necessary to give full force and effect to its provisions accordingly.'

"3. The Act is further amended by inserting the following as section 27B:—

"'27B. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the compensation payable to workmen who, on the first day of April, 1967, are in receipt of compensation for permanent total disability shall, on and after that date, be not less than one hundred and fifty dollars per month.'

"4. Section 36 is amended by adding the following as subsection (3):—

"'(3) There shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to form part of the Accident and Silicosis Funds an amount sufficient to provide fifty per centum of the present and future costs of the increases in compensation resulting from the increases made under section 27B.'"

The present offices of the Board are inadequate and overcrowded. Working conditions are unsatisfactory in such a situation. This was brought before the Royal Commission and is mentioned in the report.

Plans for an addition to the existing head office building were prepared by the Board's architects, Wilding & Jones, almost two years ago, but the building programme has been delayed by the refusal of the City of Vancouver's Technical Planning Board and members of the City Council to permit construction to proceed on a comprehensive development zone basis. The Board requested City Council to rezone both blocks in which the head office building and rehabilitation clinic are situated. Further negotiations are continuing, and it is hoped that objections will be withdrawn to allow the building programme to proceed.

During the year 1967 the Board exercised its power and authority under section 42 of the Act to charge 60 employer firms for 70 claims where the employer had neglected or refused to register or file payrolls with the Board as required by Part I of the Act. Employees of these firms were injured by accidents and the costs involved became a charge against the employer. The cost of these injuries varied from $6 to $3,084.38.

The Board wish to thank those groups and organizations interested in compensation matters for their co-operation and assistance in dealing with the various activities of the Workmen's Compensation Board, particularly employer and labour organizations, as well as those concerned with the various medical groups and groups of other qualified practitioners.

The Board also wish to thank the staff for their loyalty and devotion in carrying out their respective duties and responsibilities.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. EADES, Q.C.,
Chairman.

E. V. ABLETT,
Commissioner.

HECTOR WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FUND BALANCES)

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

Exhibit A

ASSETS

CASH IN BANK		$962,994
INVESTMENTS at cost or par, whichever is lower, including accrued interest (market value, $155,146,858)—		
Short-term bank deposits	$10,082,198	
Other	173,644,547	
		183,726,745
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA future grants in accordance with Provincial Order in Council No. 565/66	$10,000,000	
Deduct, grants received	4,375,000	
		5,625,000
Total assets		$190,314,739

LIABILITIES (FUND BALANCES)

	Accident Fund	*Silicosis Fund*	
CURRENT FUND			
Actuarial provision for costs of accident claims incurred and in process but not fully paid—			
Charged to implementation costs			$2,945,777
Charged to classes	$42,330,648		
Balance to be collected from future assessments	(12,539,864)		
Balance at the credit of silicosis class		$185,436	
Contingent fund—section 34 (1) (*b*)	481,435		
Disaster fund—section 34 (1) (*d*)	936,910		
	$31,209,129	$185,436	31,394,565
PENSION RESERVES—(Exhibit B)			
Provision for life and term pensions awarded	$149,464,451	6,509,946	155,974,397
Total liabilities (fund balances)			$190,314,739

Approved on behalf of the Board.
J. E. EADES, Q.C., *Chairman.*

ACTUARY'S CERTIFICATE

We certify that as at December 31, 1967, the following amounts, which were examined by us, make safe and reasonable provision for the applicable liabilities and were calculated upon accepted actuarial principles and factors including statistical ratios developed from past experience and the assumptions as to rates of interest, mortality, remarriage, and changes in the Consumer Price Index recommended or confirmed by us and adopted by the Board:

A. Accident Fund:

(1) Present value of future payments on life or term pensions awarded to date $148,645,776

(2) Present value of future benefits not yet awarded in respect of accidents incurred to date 45,276,425

(The portion of this amount which is the present value of the increases, arising from the 1965 amendments to the Act, in future benefits not yet awarded for accidents incurred to December 31, 1965, is $2,945,777.)

B. Silicosis Fund:

(1) Present value of future payments on life or term pensions awarded to date 6,443,402

(2) Present value of future benefits not yet awarded in respect of silicosis claims incurred to date 1,545,738

BYRON STRAIGHT & CO., *Consulting Actuaries.*

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

The accounts of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year ended December 31, 1967, have been examined under my direction and I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required.

The accompanying statements of assets and liabilities (fund balances) and the condensed statement of fund transactions are as shown by the books of the Board.

In my opinion, the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities (fund balances) and the condensed statement of fund transactions present fairly the financial condition of the Board as at December 31, 1967, and the results of its operation for the year then ended.

interest (market value, $155,146,858)

C. J. FERBER, C.A.,
Comptroller-General, Province of British Columbia.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FUND TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

Exhibit B

	CURRENT FUNDS	PENSION RESERVES Accident Fund	PENSION RESERVES Silicosis Fund	CONSOLIDATED FUNDS
INCOME—Additions to fund:				
Assessments collected from employers	$51,042,592			$51,042,592
Investment income, net	931,571	$6,252,656	$284,919	7,469,146
	$51,974,163	$6,252,656	$284,919	$58,511,738
EXPENDITURE—Net reductions to fund:				
Cost of workmen's claims				
Time-loss compensation paid	$12,807,397			$12,807,397
Medical Aid provided	6,114,881			6,114,881
Pensions awarded — capitalized values transferred to reserves	12,523,366	($12,271,489)	($303,898)	($52,021)
	31,445,644			
Operating expenses				
Vocational rehabilitation	$156,352			
Accident prevention, industrial hygiene, first aid and investigation, etc.	816,361			
General and administration expense	3,379,708			
	$4,352,421			4,352,421
Pensions paid from reserves—to workmen and/or their dependents		10,542,655	678,300	11,220,955
Cost of increases—section 27 (*b*), 1967 amendment				
Awarded		(477,195)	(69,803)	
Charged to classes	$273,499			
The Province of British Columbia—grant				(273,499)
Implementation Costs—additional requirement—interest	285,929	(276,065)	(9,864)	
	$559,428			
	$36,357,493	($2,482,094)	$294,735	$34,170,134
ADDITIONS TO FUNDS for the year	$15,616,670	$8,734,750		$24,341,604
REDUCTIONS TO FUNDS for the year			$9,816	
ADD—FUND BALANCES at January 1, 1967	15,777,895	139,920,380	6,519,762	162,218,037
	$31,394,565	$148,655,130	$6,509,946	$186,559,641
IMPLEMENTATION COSTS — claims in process January 1, 1967				
Processed during 1967—actuarial valuation		809,321		
Still in process	2,945,777			3,755,098
FUND BALANCES at December 31, 1967	$34,340,342	$149,464,451	$6,509,946	$190,314,739

Schedule 1

STATEMENT OF CURRENT FUND TRANSACTIONS (Details by individual fund and class)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

Classes and Funds	FUND BALANCES At Jan. 1, 1967	CURRENT INCOME Assessments Collected	Investment Income	Total Income	CURRENT EXPENDITURES Cost of Workmen's Claims Paid: Time-loss Compensation	Medical Aid	Pensions Awarded (Capitalized Values)	Total Claim Cost	Operating Expense	Cost of Increases	Total Expenditure	FUND BALANCES At December 31, 1967 Actuarial Provision	Balances	Class Nos.
1	$4,073,468	$15,437,440	$209,724	$15,647,164	$3,075,224	$1,686,350	$3,995,628	$8,757,202	$1,234,311	$212,774	$10,204,287	$14,262,623	($4,746,278)	1
3	118,703	329,932	(8,351)	321,581	51,664	43,959	295,659	391,282	45,258	15,965	452,505	446,064	(458,285)	3
4	1,397,766	2,843,878	60,487	2,904,365	495,673	325,942	744,795	1,566,410	217,369	44,617	1,828,396	2,389,907	83,828	4
6	2,570,273	6,478,101	175,838	6,653,939	2,028,844	1,007,222	985,599	4,021,665	599,288	48,362	4,669,315	4,801,370	(246,473)	6
7	5,413,114	15,475,108	365,515	15,840,623	4,045,458	1,610,008	3,407,883	9,063,349	1,275,627	84,138	10,423,114	10,829,024	1,599	7
8	722,719	2,226,776	40,252	2,267,028	722,691	296,826	668,587	1,688,104	216,676	17,833	1,922,613	2,142,656	(1,075,522)	8
9	555,876	2,034,451	24,464	2,058,915	692,210	237,880	626,965	1,557,055	195,193	20,534	1,772,782	2,075,151	(1,233,142)	9
10	(728,239)	1,029,284	(26,240)	1,003,044	230,992	69,037	171,049	471,078	60,942	21,818	553,838	1,306,418	(1,585,451)	10
11	799,578	1,233,493	31,024	1,264,517	330,683	191,413	437,756	959,852	123,050	15,697	1,098,599	1,982,356	(1,016,860)	11
12	(368,816)	380,653	(13,399)	367,254	101,853	58,494	38,000	198,347	25,311	8,023	231,681	363,784	(597,027)	12
13	(995,992)	1,052,715	(27,626)	1,025,089	302,417	187,734	174,557	664,708	87,994	13,208	765,730	684,838	(1,421,471)	13
14	561,557	1,345,170	28,030	1,373,200	454,455	203,325	324,692	982,472	132,205	11,762	1,126,439	1,041,317	(232,999)	14
18	(3,895)	11,089	(207)	10,882	4,198	1,851	1,325	7,374	961	109	8,444	5,140	(6,597)	18
19	(22,009)	426,003	497	426,500	249,680	111,472	4,103	365,255	45,717	.....	410,972	.....	(6,481)	19
20	1,265	10	54	64	.....	28	.....	28	3	2	33	.....	1,296	20
Total classes	$14,095,367	$50,304,103	$860,062	$51,164.165	$12,786,042	$6,031,541	$11,876,598	$30,694,181	$4,259,905	$514,662	$35,468,748	$42,330,648	($12,539,864)	
Contingent, sec. 34 (1) (*b*)	703,586	.....	29,902	29,902	8,527	6,764	236,762	252,053	.....	.....	252,053	.....	481,435	
Disaster, sec. 34 (1) (*d*)	963,968	49,737	39,075	88,812	4,595	2,128	109,147	115,870	.....	.....	115,870	.....	936,910	
Silicosis, Class 2	14,974	688,752	2,532	691,284	8,233	74,448	300,859	383,540	92,516	44,766	520,822	.....	185,436	
	.....	$51,042,592	$931,571	.....	$12,807,397	$6,114,881	$12,523,366	$31,445,644	$4,352,421	$559,428	.....	$42,330,648	($10,936,083)	
Totals per Exhibit B	$15,777,895			$51,974,163							$36,357,493	$31,394,565		

INVESTMENTS HELD AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

	Par Value	Book Value
Government of Canada	$16,870,000	$16,712,850
Canadian National Railway	4,900,000	4,816,125
Province of British Columbia	3,864,000	3,783,877
Province of Ontario	9,825,000	9,662,124
British Columbia Highway and Toll Authority	13,000,000	12,650,000
British Columbia Power Commission	10,735,000	10,458,793
British Columbia Electric Company Limited	14,697,500	14,237,300
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	43,176,900	42,614,651
Pacific Great Eastern Railway	8,267,000	7,997,453
Greater Vancouver Water District	4,915,000	4,759,907
Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage Board	5,125,000	5,098,350
British Columbia School Districts Capital Financing Authority	4,403,000	4,321,322
District of Burnaby	93,000	89,336
City of Vancouver	500,000	496,250
Vernon Irrigation District	500,000	486,150
Valleyview Irrigation District	505,000	491,011
Ontario Hydro-electric Commission	20,381,000	20,188,375
Quebec Hydro-electric Commission	290,000	287,937
Alberta Government Telephone Commission	800,000	784,000
British Columbia school districts, unconditionally guaranteed by the Province of British Columbia	12,037,400	11,563,770
	$174,884,800	$171,499,581

STATISTICS

NUMBER OF WORK INJURIES

During the year 1967 there were 93,659 work injuries reported. This is a 1.74 per cent decrease from the number of work injuries reported in 1966. These were proportioned by industrial groups as follows:—

	Per Cent
Forest products	21.5
Construction industry and allied trades	18.6
General manufacturing	17.3
Trade and service industries	16.9
Operations of the Federal, Provincial, and municipal governments	9.6
Transportation	6.3
Mining and smelting	5.0
Navigation and wharf operations	2.9
Fishing and fish-packing industry	1.0
Light and power	0.9

NUMBER OF CLAIMS

In the year 1967, first payments were made on 156 fatal claims, and monthly pensions were awarded to 115 widows, 259 children, and 16 other dependents.

There were 1,352 first awards and 104 increased awards made for permanent disabilities during the year 1967. The table below shows the distribution of the first awards by part of body impaired and by extent of disability.

Part of Body Impaired	Total Number of Cases	Number of Cases by Percentage of Permanent Total Disability										
		0.00 to 9.99	10.00 to 19.99	20.00 to 29.99	30.00 to 39.99	40.00 to 49.99	50.00 to 59.99	60.00 to 69.99	70.00 to 79.99	80.00 to 89.99	90.00 to 99.99	100.00
Head	29	11	5	3	----	1	----	1	3	----	----	5
Eyes	57	12	37	4	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2
Shoulders	75	51	13	6	1	1	1	----	2	----	----	----
Arms	73	45	11	3	3	----	8	2	----	----	----	1
Hands	131	97	17	8	4	4	1	----	----	----	----	----
Thumbs	65	60	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fingers	407	403	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Back	69	47	20	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----
Spine	24	7	3	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	10
Legs	338	235	68	15	9	5	2	3	----	1	----	----
Feet or toes	34	29	3	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Internal	6	----	4	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Arm with other disabilities	18	7	6	1	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----
Leg with other disabilities	3	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----
Other multiple injuries	5	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Industrial diseases	3	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Silicosis	15	----	4	4	----	2	3	----	----	----	----	2
Totals	1,352	1,006	200	52	21	19	19	6	6	1	----	22

The total number of first awards made in 1967 was 27 greater than the total in 1966. The number of awards for 50 per cent or greater disability increased from 53 to 54.

The first payment of time-loss compensation was made on 27,436 claims during the year 1967, a decrease of 2.9 per cent from the number made in 1966. Of these 27,436 claimants, 91 per cent were males and 9 per cent were females. Only 2 per cent had disability benefits in addition to those provided by the Act.

TYPE OF ACCIDENT

Accidents where workmen were struck by objects and materials accounted for 9,348 of the 27,436 new time-loss cases. In this category 4,041 were struck by materials being handled, 2,420 were struck by equipment, such as tools, lines, chokers, etc., 2,264 by falling and flying objects, 301 by transportation agencies, and 322 by miscellaneous objects and materials. A summary of the total number of cases and percentage distribution for each type of accident is as follows:—

	Number of Cases	Per Cent
Struck by objects and materials	9,348	34.0
Falls and slips on the same level	5,513	20.1
Falls from one level to another	3,510	12.8
Striking against or stepping on objects and materials	3,195	11.6
Over-exertion resulting in strains and sprains	2,688	9.8
Caught in, on, or between	1,167	4.3
Contact with electricity, temperature extremes, and harmful substances	1,090	4.0
Vehicle and transportation accidents	471	1.7
Industrial diseases	379	1.4
Explosions	75	0.3

TIME LOST FROM WORK

There were 1,134,581 days lost from work during 1967 due to injuries; 68 per cent of the time loss resulted from accidents occurring in 1967, 25 per cent in 1966, and 7 per cent in 1965 and prior years. These figures represent the actual number of days lost by injured workmen who received time-loss compensation in 1967 and makes no provision for workmen who were disabled for less than four working-days, nor does it include time charges arising from permanent disability and fatal accidents.

By industrial groups the time lost was distributed as follows:—

	Days Lost	Per Cent
Forest products	298,041	26.3
Construction industry and allied trades	244,611	21.6
General manufacturing	166,272	14.7
Trade and service industries	142,368	12.5
Transportation	79,804	7.0
Operations of the Federal, Provincial, and municipal govments	74,856	6.6
Mining and smelting	58,948	5.2
Navigation and wharf operations	44,482	3.9
Fishing and fish-packing industry	15,842	1.4
Light and power	9,357	0.8

STATISTICAL TABLES

On the following pages five statistical tables are presented.

Industrial classification descriptions are shown in detail preceding Table A-1.

Table A.—Table A is in two parts, Table A-1 showing the number of first payment cases paid during the year by type of claim and industry and Table A-2 showing claim costs during the year by type of claim and industry.

Table B.—Table B segregates, by class and subclass of industry, the number of days lost during 1967, the corresponding wage loss, and the average weekly wage at the time of the accident for the cases compensated. In addition, Table B shows the number of cases having the first payment of time-loss compensation during the year and segregates these cases by type of accident and whether receiving benefits for disability from a source other than the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Table C.—Table C segregates, by year of accident occurrence, the number of days lost, the number of cases having the first payment of time-loss compensation, and the number of cases which were reopened for time-loss compensation during the year 1967.

Table D.—Table D segregates, by five-year age-groups, the number of cases having the first payment of time-loss compensation during the year 1967 by class of industry. Table D also shows the average age.

Table E.—Table E segregates, by type, the number of industrial diseases for which claims were received during 1967.

CLASSES OF INDUSTRY

Class No. 1

Subclass

2 Logging.
Log-hauling.
Christmas-tree cutting.
Log sorting and booming.
4 Pulp and paper.
5 Sawmills.
Planing-mills.
Wooden-box works.
Creosoting, wood-preserving, and the operation of pole assembly yards when such operation is conducted as a separate industry.
7 Sash and door.
Veneer, plywood, hardboard, and flakeboard.
Kiln-drying lumber.
Manufacture of laminated beams.
9 Shingle-mills.
10 Manufacture of excelsior.
Manufacture of staves and heads.
Manufacture of wooden pipe.
Manufacture of wooden barrels and cooperage.

Class No. 3

1 Coal-mining (exclusive of silicosis).

Class No. 4

3 Sand pits, shale pits, and gravel pits.
Stone-quarrying and stone-crushing.
Lime-quarrying.
Clay-mining.
Peat digging and processing.
Lime kilns.
Manufacture of gypsum.
Manufacture of cement and stucco.
Manufacture of bricks.
Manufacture of tiles and terra-cotta.
Stone cutting and dressing.
Monument lettering and setting.
Manufacture of cement blocks and other cement or concrete products, N.E.S.
Manufacture of prestressed concrete beams.
11 Metal-mining (exclusive of silicosis), reduction of ore, N.E.S., and mine tunnelling.
Diamond drilling (exclusive of silicosis).
18 Aluminum smelter.

Class No. 6

2 Manufacture of cans, tin pails, tin tubs, and similar tinware products.
Manufacture of paint, varnish, putty, wood filler, and allied synthetic resin compounds.
Manufacture of cardboard or plastic boxes and containers.
Operation of tanneries and manufacture of shoes.
Assembly of metal stamps, scales, precision instruments, and other small metal products.
Manufacture of soap and cleaning compounds, including synthetic detergents, bleaching powder or liquid, javelle water, laundry bluing, scouring powders and household waxes, polishes, glue and mucilage.
Manufacture of biscuits and confectionery.
Manufacture of rubber tires, mats, mouldings, belting, and hose or similar plastic or synthetic products.

Subclass

Manufacture of plastics and synthetic resins, including alkyd resins, phenolic resins, vinyl resins, soybean plastics, thermoplastics, transparent cellulose film or film from synthetic resins.
Porcelain enamelling.
Manufacture of matches.
Manufacture of trunks and bags.
Manufacture of iron beds, bed springs, mattresses, metal furniture, and metal venetian blinds.
Manufacture of acetylene gas and compressed or liquefied oxygen, distribution of propane gas.
Manufacture of batteries.
Repair and service of outboard motors or other small gasoline engines.
Armature rewinding for small motors with no installation work.
Exterminating and fumigating service.
Bridge operation.
Assaying and industrial testing laboratories and electrical corrosion-control.
Manufacture or reconditioning of glass bottles and jars.
Manufacture of fertilizers, N.E.S.
Manufacture of insecticides and weed-control products, N.E.S.
Operation of greenhouses and horticultural nurseries, including Christmas-tree farms.
Curing of hides and wholesaling of raw hides.
Manufacture of lighting fixtures and electrical control panels.
Manufacture of paper bags or plastic bags.
Manufacture of envelopes.
Manufacture of stationery.
Manufacture of paper products, N.E.S.
Upholstering of furniture and the operation of upholstery shops.
Carpet-laying and linoleum-laying.
Glass cutting, grinding, and polishing and manufacture of mirrors and glass products, N.E.S. (This category includes installation of replacement window glass, etc., but does not cover construction of glass walls, façades, etc., which is part of the general building construction industry.)
Manufacture of asphalt roofing, asphalt shingles, asphalt tile, asphalt siding, waterproof roofing fabric, tar paper, and tar-saturated felt roofing.
Installation and repairs of bowling equipment or billiard equipment.
Operation of public warehouses, excluding trucking or cartage.
Manufacture of acids, alkalis, and salts.
3 Fur-goods industry.
Leather-goods shops, including assembly and repair of luggage, handbags, and small leather goods.
Shoe-repairing.
Tea-blending, coffee-roasting, and manufacture of miscellaneous food products, including peanut butter, soybean paste, flavouring extracts and syrups, food colourings, gelatine powders, and packaged spices.
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicines, cosmetics, and toilet preparations.
Watch repairs, lens-grinding, and manufacture of watches, jewellery, and optical goods.

Subclass

Manufacture of lamp shades.
Manufacture and repair of vacuum cleaners, washing-machines, radios, television receivers, pianos, household electrical appliances, typewriters, adding-machines, cash registers, X-ray equipment, and physiotherapy equipment.
Distribution and servicing of automatic music machines or other automatic vending machines.
Picture-framing.
Manufacture of rubber stamps and assembly of small rubber or plastic articles.
Silversmithing and electroplating.
Manufacture of pottery and clay or plaster ornaments.
Manufacture of ink.
Bicycle repair-shops.
Furniture and cabinet making without machinery.
Appliance and tool rental.
Locksmithing.
Collection and processing of used photographic film for argent recovery.

4 Manufacture of furniture (exclusive of upholstering), and manufacture of wooden venetian blinds.
Manufacture of pails (wooden) and tubs (wooden).
Manufacture of abrasives.
Manufacture of wooden coffins.
Manufacture of artificial limbs.
Manufacture of brooms, brushes, and mops.
Manufacture of wooden toys and wooden spokes.
Carpenter-shops and woodworking plants.
Manufacture of tar.
Manufacture of pitch.
Manufacture of charcoal.
Sintering tungsten.
Construction of rowboats and canoes, manufacture of plastic boats.
Manufacture of rock wool.

5 Park operations other than municipal, N.E.S.
Amusement parks.
Horse-race courses.
Ice rinks.
Roller rinks.
Bowling alleys.
Dance halls as a business.

7 Manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages.

8 Manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

9 Manufacture of sugar.
Manufacture of food products, N.E.S.

17 Manufacture of sails, canvas work, tents and awnings.
Manufacture of ropes and twines, etc.

18 Manufacture of clothing, hats, buttons, drapes, cloth window blinds, and cushions.

19 Knitting-mills.
Manufacture of cloth, weaving-mills and spinning-mills.
Manufacture of textiles, N.E.S., and manufacture of carpets.

20 Poultry hatchery (where not part of farming operation), poultry-killing and poultry-dressing.
Manufacture of bakery products.

21 Retail stores.
Photography studios, photographic film processing, motion-picture and video-tape production and editing.

Subclass

Private schools, N.E.S.
Barber-shops.
Hairdressing establishments and beauty parlours.
Auctioneering establishments.
Billiard parlours.
Manufacture of cigars.
Dental laboratories.
Finance, insurance, real estate, and law business (on request).

22 Operation of commercial buildings, apartment buildings, and lodging houses.
Operation of chair-lifts and ski tows.
Boarding-car operations and industrial catering.
Operation of commercial and industrial properties.
Cemetery operations.

24 Canning and packing of fruit and vegetables.
Manufacture of dairy products and ice-cream.
Hop-growing (on request).
Rice-milling.
Mushroom-growing (on request).
Cold-storage plants.

25 Cleaning and dyeing.
Laundries.

26 Hospitals.
Sanatoria.
Clinics (on request).
Branches of the Victorian Order of Nurses (on request).
Offices or establishments for the practice of any of the healing arts or sciences, N.E.S. (on request).
Nursing homes.
Veterinary hospitals.
Steam-bath service.

27 Hotels (including restaurants and public houses where operation is part of hotel business).
Private clubs.
Public houses when operated by a separate company.
Auto camps, motels, and tourist camps.
Marina operation.
Golf, tennis, and lawn-bowling associations.
Catering, N.E.S.
Restaurants, N.E.S.

31 Surveying.

32 Flour-milling.
Grain elevators.
Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, and spaghetti.
Feed and farm supply dealers.

36 Oil refining and oil distribution.
Operation of oil pipe-line and natural-gas pipeline.
Manufacture of phenol and like petrochemicals, N.E.S.

37 Meat-packing.
Stockyards.
Wholesale meats.
Manufacture of sausages and sausage casings.
Curing, smoking, or other manufacture of prepared meat products.
Canning of meats.
Canning of animal-foods.
Manufacture of meat pies, frozen dinners, and similar products, N.E.S.
Frozen-food locker systems.

39 Printing with publishing, job printing, lithographing, embossing, engraving, bookbinding, silk-screen printing.
Showcard and display painting (shop only).

43 Farming and threshing (on request).

Subclass

46 Operation of motion-picture houses and film distributors.
Operation of other theatres.
52 Ice-harvesting and manufacture of artificial ice.
Operation of coal-yards, sawdust-yards, and wood-yards.
Travelling wood saws.
Manufacture of compressed-sawdust fire logs.
54 Wholesale establishments.
Physicians', dental, beauticians', and barbers' supply houses.
Manufacturers' agents.
Other wholesalers, N.E.S.
56 Trade-union employees.
57 Lumber and builders' supply yards.
Lumber wholesalers.
58 Domestic and other household employees (on request).
59 Automobile and motorcycle sales, automobile and motorcycle repairs, garages, parking-lots, service-stations, and automobile painting.
60 Manufacture of explosives.

Class No. 7

1 Construction, repair, and servicing of aircraft (exclusive of flying personnel), aerial transportation industry (exclusive of flying personnel), and operation of airfields as an industry.
2 Aerial testing, flying, and aerial demonstrating as an industry, aerial transportation, aerial advertising, and aerial crop dusting and insect control (exclusive of ground employees).
5 Lathing.
Painting.
Plastering.
Insulation of buildings and installation of acoustic board.
Dry-wall application.
Tile-setting.
Terazzo-laying.
Floor-laying.
6 Building construction, roofing, chimney-cleaning.
Masonry.
Reinforced-concrete work and cement work, N.E.S.
Erection and installation of tanks.
Erection of aerials.
Installation and removal of boilers, engines, and machinery.
Installation of marine elevators and ornamental ironwork.
Handling scrap metal and junk.
Manufacture, installation, and repair of elevators.
Non-industrial building construction, N.E.S.
7 Manufacture of stoves, furnaces, engines, boilers, automobile springs, guns, armaments, ornamental ironwork, etc.
Manufacture of structural steel.
Manufacture of lead articles and babbit.
Manufacture of nuts, bolts, nails, and spikes.
Machine-shops and foundries.
Blacksmith-shops.
Acetylene and electric welding.
Manufacture of saws and saw-repairing.
Manufacture of wire and wire products. Manufacture of wire fence and other wire products that does not involve drawing wire from rods or other extrusion process.
Handling machinery and machinery rental.

Subclass

Plumbing, installation and servicing of heating equipment, N.E.S., pipefitting and sanitary engineering, N.E.S.
Manufacture of refrigerators, installation and repair of refrigeration equipment, N.E.S.
Manufacture of sheet-metal articles, erection and repair of sheet-metal, tar, and gravel roofing, asphalted roofing.
Galvanizing, metal enamelling and tinning.
Installation and maintenance of radar systems or microwave or other similar communication systems.
Manufacture of truck bodies and trailers, N.E.S.
11 Electrical wiring of buildings, construction and installation of electric lighting systems, N.E.S., and armature winding, N.E.S.
Installation and manufacture of neon signs.
13 Janitor service, N.E.S., floor-polishing and floor-waxing service.
Window-cleaning.
14 Rolling-mills.
21 Marine railway operation, dry-dock operation, and repair of all vessels.
Construction of wooden vessels.
Steel-ship building.
22 Shiplining.
25 Construction of reservoirs, dams, and flumes.
Construction of piers, wharves, and dry-docks.
Pile-driving.
Tunnelling, N.E.S., drilling, N.E.S., and rock-tunnelling.
Construction of training-walls to deflect water, construction of jetties or causeways.
Bridge-building.
External steam cleaning of buildings.
Steel-frame erection and repairs.
Steel-frame painting.
Moving buildings.
26 Road-making.
Land-clearing and land-grading as an industry.
Airport construction.
Construction and repair of dykes.
Railway construction, N.E.S., and railway demolition, N.E.S.
Dredging.
Gravelling of roads, runways, and sidewalks, surfacing of roads, runways, and sidewalks. Manufacture of asphalt paving material.
Excavation work as an industry.
Landscape gardening and other gardening as an industry (exclusive of market gardening).
Waterworks construction and extension.
Operation and maintenance of waterworks.
Operation and maintenance of irrigation-works.
Sewer construction, operation, and maintenance, septic-tank construction and maintenance.
Construction of oil and natural-gas pipe-lines.
Construction of transmission lines or ducts, installation of transmission-line appliances.
Water-well drilling or digging.
47 Consulting engineering and architecture (on request).
48 Oil and gas producers, explorers, and developers.
Exploration drilling and geophysical contractors.
Oil- and gas-well drilling, N.E.S.
Offshore oil- and gas-well drilling.
Servicing of oil and gas wells by means of service rigs.
Servicing of oil and gas wells by means other than service rigs.

Class No. 8

Subclass

1 Operation of electric light and power plants and lines, construction of electric light and power plants by an electric light and power company for the purpose of its business.
Installation and maintenance of cable television service.
Operation of natural-gas distribution systems (exclusive of trans-provincial pipe-line systems), construction of natural-gas distribution system by a natural-gas distribution company for the purpose of its business.
8 Operation of telegraph systems.
Broadcasting stations.
Operation of telephone systems.
11 Operation of bus lines and electric railways, maintenance of bus lines and electric railways.
Operation of chartered bus service, including school bus service.
12 Taxicab operations, U-drive operations, operation of ambulance service, automobile and truck rental.
Funeral-undertaking.
51 Trucking, hauling, freighting, N.E.S.

Class No. 9

1 Navigation.
Marine salving.
2 Stevedoring, wharf operations.
6 Canning and packing fish, manufacture of fish oil, manufacture of fish fertilizer, fish wholesaling, oyster cultivation, kelp collection.
7 Fishing, fish collection, and whaling.
9 Shipping operations, N.E.S.

Class No. 10

Canadian Pacific Railway Company and others—
1 Railway operation.
2 Navigation.
3 Express.
4 Light- and power-plant operation.
6 Mining and smelting.
9 Aerial transportation.
11 Operation of golf association.
12 Trucking and hauling.
13 Building construction.

Class No. 11

Subclass

British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Class No. 12

Canadian National Railway and others.

Class No. 13

Government of the Province of British Columbia—
1 Pacific Great Eastern Railway.
2 Government of British Columbia.
4 Liquor Control Board.
5 Workmen's Compensation Board.
7 Provincial Government (Canadian Vocational Training).
10 Civil Defence (Federal-Provincial Agreement).
11 British Columbia Ferry Authority.
12 Learners in vocational training school.
13 Dental Technicians' Board.

Class No. 14

1 Municipal corporations including construction work.
Municipal parks boards including construction work.
Municipal water boards including construction work.
Municipal cemetery boards including construction work.
6 School boards.
Library boards.
Town planning boards.

Class No. 18

Great Northern Railway Company and others.

Class No. 19

Government of Canada.

Class No. 20

Northern Alberta Railway Company and others.

TABLE A-1.—NUMBER OF FIRST PAYMENT CASES CHARGED IN 1967 ANALYSED BY INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF CLAIM

Class No. 1

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
2	3,652	2,571	201	43	6,467
4	1,828	220	31	2	2,081
5	2,438	1,461	123	3	4,025
7	1,349	387	41	1	1,778
9	302	156	21	.....	479
10	11	18	4	.....	33
Totals	9,580	4,813	421	49	14,863

Class No. 3

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
1	73	68	8	16	165

Class No. 4

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
3	348	196	13	2	559
11	1,235	601	45	7	1,888
18	350	59	5	.....	414
Totals	1,933	856	63	9	2,861

Class No. 6

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
2	1,286	687	33	.....	2,006
3	297	96	3	.....	396
4	441	284	25	.....	750
5	38	11	.....	.....	49
7	155	82	1	.....	238
8	130	51	8	.....	189
9	35	40	1	.....	76
17	11	10	.....	.....	21
18	65	40	1	.....	106
19	11	24	.....	.....	35
20	246	206	10	.....	462
21	2,170	886	19	1	3,076
22	181	112	6	.....	299
24	662	448	17	2	1,129
25	162	92	3	.....	257
26	1,154	587	7	.....	1,748
27	1,146	740	27	2	1,915
31	101	48	3	.....	152
32	171	108	2	.....	281
36	256	81	3	.....	340
37	371	231	7	1	610
39	186	74	7	.....	267
43	44	34	3	.....	81
46	18	8	1	.....	27
52	29	27	.....	.....	56
54	786	327	15	1	1,129
56	4	3	.....	.....	7
57	395	179	4	.....	578
58	.....	2	.....	.....	2
59	1,989	664	20	1	2,674
60	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Totals	12,560	6,182	226	8	18,976

Class No. 7

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
1	80	18	.....	.....	98
2	22	8	2	6	38
5	417	396	15	1	829
6	4,597	2,625	125	7	7,354
7	5,303	2,409	79	2	7,793
11	491	169	8	3	671
13	63	74	3	.....	140
14	25	34	.....	.....	59
21	832	467	21	2	1,322
22	1	2	.....	.....	3
25	1,186	670	40	4	1,900
26	1,162	801	42	8	2,013
47	80	24	1	.....	105
48	135	159	4	5	303
Totals	14,394	7,856	340	38	22,628

Class No. 8

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
1	441	191	8	1	641
8	286	61	2	.....	349
11	100	57	1	.....	158
12	44	37	4	1	86
51	1,155	1,108	37	10	2,310
Totals	2,026	1,454	52	12	3,544

Class No. 9

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
1	226	278	11	9	524
2	744	856	28	2	1,630
6	276	159	6	1	442
7	145	181	15	4	345
9	2	4	1	.....	7
Totals	1,393	1,478	61	16	2,948

Class No. 10

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
1	1	135	6	1	143
2	.....	14	.....	.....	14
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	35	8	.....	.....	43
6	846	149	15	.....	1,010
9	1	39	1	.....	41
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	1	64	1	.....	66
13	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Totals	888	409	23	1	1,321

Class No. 11

Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
1,924	493	47	2	2,466

Class No. 12

Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
366	200	6	1	573

TABLE A-1.—NUMBER OF FIRST PAYMENT CASES CHARGED IN 1967 ANALYSED BY INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF CLAIM—*Continued*

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Grand Total
Class No. 13					
1	157	143	8	-------	308
2	1,353	576	18	-------	1,947
4	22	22	-------	-------	44
5	8	3	-------	-------	11
7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
10	3	-------	-------	-------	3
11	135	93	1	-------	229
12	145	11	-------	-------	156
13	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Totals	1,823	848	27	-------	2,698
Class No. 14					
1	1,233	781	30	1	2,045
6	590	244	16	1	851
Totals	1,823	1,025	46	2	2,896
Class No. 18					
	21	8	1	-------	30
Class No. 19					
	1,427	237	16	1	1,681
Class No. 20					
	2	-------	-------	-------	2
Totals, all classes	50,233	25,927	1,337	155	77,652
Silicosis Fund					
	2	1–	15	1	17
Section 34					
(1) (*b*)	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
(1) (*d*)	-------	2	-------	-------	2
Totals	-------	2	-------	-------	2
Grand totals	50,235	25,928	1,352	156	77,671

TABLE A-2.—CLAIM COST CHARGED IN 1967 ANALYSED BY INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF CLAIM

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total (Includes Medical Aid)	Permanent Disability (Includes Medical Aid)	Fatal (Includes Medical Aid)	Grand Total
Class No. 1					
2	$67,855.99	$2,439,390.80	$2,318,388.73	$882,470.50	$5,708,106.02
4	33,549.46	226,732.56	268,953.32	61,253.25	590,488.59
5	39,079.10	812,330.85	729,550.40	72,590.32	1,653,550.67
7	21,425.90	250,863.08	240,404.89	4,328.82	517,022.69
9	5,001.69	83,205.23	144,269.82	.....	232,476.74
10	586.40	10,932.56	40,272.26	.....	51,791.22
Totals	$167,498.54	$3,823,455.08	$3,741,839.42	$1,020,642.89	$8,753,435.93
Class No. 3					
1	$1,039.28	$68,668.68	$50,322.61	$271,240.39	$391,270.96
Class No. 4					
3	$6,035.03	$89,577.52	$118,116.73	$95,175.94	$308,905.22
11	24,128.38	534,039.83	427,659.54	192,936.81	1,178,764.56
18	6,379.69	52,660.65	19,039.98	.....	78,080.32
Totals	$36,543.10	$676,278.00	$564,816.25	$288,112.75	$1,565,750.10
Class No. 6					
2	$18,834.38	$298,714.80	$167,058.27	.....	$484,607.45
3	4,244.64	48,180.55	47,811.16	.....	100,236.35
4	6,849.32	124,238.42	87,009.07	.....	218,096.81
5	936.31	6,705.03	69.41	.....	7,710.75
7	2,212.77	22,341.27	466.34	.....	25,020.38
8	2,152.33	32,548.08	75,918.22	.....	110,618.63
9	523.60	17,371.38	494.03	.....	18,389.01
17	144.15	2,518.55	6.00	.....	2,668.70
18	1,042.47	6,347.85	5,339.24	.....	12,729.56
19	153.30	6,018.51	1,391.05	.....	7,562.86
20	3,647.73	85,677.35	25,010.09	.....	114,335.17
21	32,568.39	300,572.16	148,240.35	$367.18	481,748.08
22	2,966.77	74,556.26	41,406.42	.....	118,929.45
24	10,654.32	193,417.55	44,265.89	42,475.16	290,812.92
25	2,836.13	35,374.67	10,489.74	.....	48,700.54
26	15,347.62	216,438.74	35,277.39	.....	267,063.75
27	20,005.29	280,674.73	84,584.31	52,284.83	437,549.16
31	1,451.08	25,639.81	11,206.71	.....	38,297.60
32	2,483.49	57,982.05	47,370.33	.....	107,835.87
36	3,833.41	47,022.85	11,309.10	.....	62,165.36
37	7,365.26	96,499.73	14,430.59	320.00	118,615.58
39	2,685.08	26,182.06	30,663.35	320.00	59,850.49
43	785.92	20,807.84	16,232.13	.....	37,825.89
46	348.88	1,616.74	10,681.68	.....	12,647.30
52	658.35	14,172.46	132.45	.....	14,963.26
54	12,759.12	138,079.65	83,803.05	25,305.26	259,947.08
56	108.40	1,542.45	17.60	.....	1,668.45
57	6,447.57	92,151.51	7,657.62	.....	106,256.70
58	.....	139.15	.....	.....	139.15
59	30,766.24	315,488.66	101,472.81	1,986.13	449,713.84
60	207.94	.....	49.41	.....	257.35
Totals	$195,020.26	$2,589,020.86	$1,109,863.81	$123,058.56	$4,016,963.49

TABLE A-2.—CLAIM COST CHARGED IN 1967 ANALYSED BY INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF CLAIM—*Continued*

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total (Includes Medical Aid)	Permanent Disability (Includes Medical Aid)	Fatal (Includes Medical Aid)	Grand Total
Class No. 7					
1	$1,203.78	$6,911.64	$151.15	.....	$8,266.57
2	299.45	25,038.02	18,113.09	$193,531.43	236,981.99
5	6,114.62	278,096.40	53,918.07	43,196.15	381,325.24
6	67,817.31	1,642,960.01	1,243,230.44	195,726.13	3,149,733.89
7	78,706.58	1,233,287.38	469,807.17	71,356.70	1,853,157.83
11	7,459.55	106,278.67	103,839.89	107,943.99	325,522.10
13	902.16	29,918.33	18,475.96	.....	49,296.45
14	554.87	13,850.63	26.25	.....	14,431.75
21	11,994.45	262,329.57	148,788.41	20,726.85	443,839.28
22	9.00	308.42	369.06	.....	686.48
25	21,997.49	538,719.56	442,535.50	114,518.51	1,117,771.06
26	20,558.72	628,194.82	293,260.10	218,549.14	1,160,562.78
47	1,312.74	13,971.72	2,652.36	.....	17,936.82
48	2,584.68	111,699.31	50,023.45	134,220.82	298,528.26
Totals	$221,515.40	$4,891,564.48	$2,845,190.90	$1,099,769.72	$9,058,040.50
Class No. 8					
1	$7,081.84	$155,254.58	$245,481.05	$27,600.61	$435,418.08
8	4,013.54	32,184.40	3,091.80	.....	39,289.74
11	1,386.67	16,578.84	8,790.33	.....	26,755.84
12	547.77	27,837.99	30,238.47	225.00	58,849.23
51	19,009.05	677,370.30	211,372.78	219,198.08	1,126,950.21
Totals	$32,038.87	$909,226.11	$498,974.43	$247,023.69	$1,687,263.10
Class No. 9					
1	$3,902.35	$181,887.32	$83,370.48	$173,321.22	$442,481.37
2	12,019.51	421,459.10	240,689.99	80,788.27	754,956.87
6	4,108.63	90,750.88	32,663.15	6,738.40	134,261.06
7	2,581.92	117,719.08	52,656.42	46,774.43	219,731.85
9	39.65	1,776.66	3,220.42	.....	5,036.73
Totals	$22,652.06	$813,593.04	$412,600.46	$307,622.32	$1,556,467.88
Class No. 10					
1	$3.00	$63,770.00	$21,851.38	$69,321.69	$154,946.07
2	.....	4,144.35	.....	.....	4,144.35
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	456.68	3,038.11	288.31	.....	3,783.10
6	14,639.37	150,791.04	98,557.91	3.60	263,991.92
9	1.05	13,667.17	3,315.61	.....	16,983.83
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	9.00	20,660.21	6,301.47	.....	26,970.68
13	43.15	.....	.....	.....	43.15
Totals	$15,152.25	$256,070.88	$130,314.68	$69,325.29	$470,863.10
Class No. 11					
	$35,202.05	$400,228.97	$457,285.80	$66,640.17	$959,356.99

TABLE A-2.—CLAIM COST CHARGED IN 1967 ANALYSED BY INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF CLAIM—*Continued*

Subclass	Medical Aid Only	Temporary Total (Includes Medical Aid)	Permanent Disability (Includes Medical Aid)	Fatal (Includes Medical Aid)	Grand Total
Class No. 12					
	$6,215.24	$134,219.88	$57,345.51	$466.64	$198,247.27
Class No. 13					
1	$2,013.10	$58,574.52	$79,858.73		$140,446.35
2	22,919.07	299,748.20	146,135.25	$22.50	468,825.02
4	322.50	9,281.94			9,604.44
5	106.20	466.70			572.90
7					
10	848.50				848.50
11	1,833.66	34,351.93	2,868.71		39,054.30
12	2,198.68	2,542.92			4,741.60
13					
Totals	$30,241.71	$404,966.21	$228,862.69	$22.50	$664,093.11
Class No. 14					
1	$19,534.29	$459,576.86	$234,186.54	$34,004.43	$747,302.12
6	10,970.78	112,051.71	65,335.95	46,228.05	234,586.49
Totals	$30,505.07	$571,628.57	$299,522.49	$80,232.48	$981,888.61
Class No. 18					
	$470.11	$2,206.73	$4,693.96		$7,370.80
Class No. 19					
	$49,487.94	$275,411.02	$39,092.17	$796.20	$364,787.33
Class No. 20					
	$28.65				$28.65
Totals, all classes	$843,610.53	$15,816,538.51	$10,440,725.18	$3,574,953.60	$30,675,827.82
Silicosis Fund					
	$413.67	$10,216.89	$272,502.51	$100,386.50	$383,519.57
Section 34					
(1) (*b*)		$15,290.76		$236,762.12	$252,052.88
(1) (*d*)		6,723.37	$74,710.75	34,436.33	115,870.45
Totals		$22,014.13	$74,710.75	$271,198.45	$367,923.33
Paid as investigation	$18,373.00				$18,373.00
Grand totals	$862,397.20	$15,848,769.53	$10,787,938.44	$3,946,538.55	$31,445,643.72

TABLE B.—STATEMENT BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY SHOWING ANALYSES OF 27,436 NEW TIME-LOSS CASES AND NUMBER OF DAYS LOST DURING 1967

Subclass	Total Days Lost	Total Wage Loss	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number of Time-loss Cases	Number of Time-loss Cases by Type of Accident										Number of Cases Receiving Other Benefits
					Falls	Slips	Over-Exertion	Harmful Sub-stances	Explo-sions	Vehicle and Trans-portation	Striking Against	Caught In or Between	Struck by	Indus-trial Diseases	
Class No. 1															
2	165,610	$3,362,975.98	$143	2,815	417	398	73	46	2	67	176	62	1,566	8	39
4	13,448	248,062.40	131	253	30	45	34	30	1	-------	9	28	71	5	7
5	63,750	933,686.59	104	1,587	97	267	123	19	2	15	180	178	681	25	32
7	18,785	291,093.60	111	429	21	80	47	6	-------	3	86	41	137	8	7
9	7,376	129,384.90	129	177	15	33	14	-------	-------	-------	32	19	63	1	2
10	1,192	16,354.94	100	22	1	3	1	1	-------	-------	4	1	11	-------	2
Totals	270,161	$4,981,558.41	$127	5,283	581	826	292	102	5	85	487	329	2,529	47	89
Class No. 3															
1	4,900	$70,499.37	$97	92	6	14	1	2	25	-------	5	3	36	-------	-------
Class No. 4															
3	6,663	$104,006.75	$112	211	29	36	31	10	-------	3	20	17	64	1	5
11	32,198	559,878.32	125	653	72	125	48	18	11	30	53	25	265	6	10
18	2,808	51,196.51	130	64	2	5	6	16	-------	2	4	1	27	1	-------
Totals	41,669	$715,081.58	$123	928	103	166	85	44	11	35	77	43	356	8	15
Class No. 6															
2	24,223	$343,225.40	$102	720	51	110	102	37	4	4	96	72	214	30	5
3	3,742	52,798.45	92	99	7	18	8	4	1	5	13	16	22	5	4
4	10,618	150,673.34	100	309	13	31	27	6	1	-------	93	30	103	5	2
5	701	6,290.13	64	11	3	2	1	1	-------	-------	1	-------	3	-------	-------
7	1,730	25,160.95	100	83	17	18	18	1	3	1	9	3	12	1	-------
8	2,303	36,800.52	114	59	11	11	4	3	3	2	6	4	15	-------	-------
9	1,309	18,712.25	94	41	3	9	6	2	-------	-------	3	6	12	-------	2
17	229	2,576.55	80	10	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	1	1	5	1	-------

TABLE B.—STATEMENT BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY SHOWING ANALYSES OF 27,436 NEW TIME-LOSS CASES AND NUMBER OF DAYS LOST DURING 1967—*Continued*

Subclass	Total Days Lost	Total Wage Loss	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number of Time-loss Cases	Number of Time-loss Cases by Type of Accident										Number of Cases Receiving Other Benefits
					Falls	Slips	Over-Exertion	Harmful Sub-stances	Explo-sions	Vehicle and Trans-portation	Striking Against	Caught In or Between	Struck by	Indus-trial Diseases	
18	850	8,742.25	68	41	1	5	3	1	.....	.....	10	17	4	.....	.....
19	701	6,501.00	74	24	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	10	.....	.....
20	7,805	102,674.32	91	216	13	39	29	7	.....	5	36	16	63	8	4
21	27,142	327,031.01	86	906	105	215	124	15	1	15	153	25	243	10	16
22	5,470	79,505.92	100	118	14	35	16	14	.....	3	14	1	19	2	3
24	16,512	214,506.95	91	467	53	136	56	10	.....	4	43	35	102	28	5
25	3,547	38,218.90	74	95	5	22	16	16	.....	1	7	8	16	4	.....
26	20,837	213,817.50	71	594	33	132	149	53	2	1	65	6	115	38	4
27	29,045	290,394.49	68	769	76	195	55	124	.....	8	117	14	167	13	8
31	1,923	29,029.09	105	51	6	13	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	27	.....	1
32	4,232	64,174.20	109	110	14	25	19	3	.....	.....	16	8	24	1	1
36	3,218	53,766.65	116	84	16	15	10	7	.....	1	10	2	22	1	1
37	6,971	99,916.48	101	239	13	48	21	5	.....	1	47	12	81	11	4
39	2,352	34,304.78	99	81	6	10	9	.....	.....	3	12	25	14	2	1
43	1,907	23,497.69	89	37	8	7	1	.....	.....	2	2	8	9	.....	1
46	157	2,140.56	80	9	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
52	1,073	15,152.97	93	27	13	5	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....
54	11,097	154,450.74	98	343	45	70	59	1	.....	8	42	16	97	5	5
56	91	1,566.71	149	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	6,315	100,264.79	113	183	34	36	21	7	.....	2	28	6	48	1	4
58	15	157.00	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	23,230	347,374.66	102	685	42	146	87	58	1	7	94	18	224	8	17
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	219,345	$2,843,426.25	$91	6,416	603	1,359	855	376	16	75	927	353	1,678	174	88

Class No. 7

1	418	$6,450.29	$110	18	3	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
2	1,492	42,805.39	139	16	1	2	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
5	17,613	353,562.25	139	412	135	70	27	22	.....	2	59	5	79	13	6
6	114,053	2,244,483.21	138	2,757	558	521	264	74	4	8	428	33	840	27	45
7	86,654	1,467,617.97	118	2,490	201	389	271	193	1	6	294	140	979	16	39

11	7,089	153,270.64	149	180	45	32	15	10	.....	5	23	2	45	3	5
13	2,573	33,341.25	84	77	26	16	9	1	.....	3	9	2	10	1	1
14	935	17,533.55	127	34	.....	10	2	4	.....	.....	4	4	10	.....	1
21	18,152	328,876.49	130	490	78	123	47	16	3	.....	60	5	155	3	1
22	22	361.72	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	35,236	855,059.15	167	714	135	155	61	26	2	11	55	11	250	8	7
26	41,827	887,779.32	139	851	113	163	64	31	2	30	64	23	357	4	14
47	833	16,276.70	130	25	4	4	3	1	.....	3	1	3	6	.....	1
48	6,659	139,871.31	146	168	28	15	11	12	1	5	9	6	80	1	1
Totals	333,556	$6,547,289.24	$134	8,234	1,327	1,505	779	392	13	83	1,007	235	2,817	76	121

Class No. 8

1	9,175	$172,155.11	$133	200	41	50	12	14	.....	6	15	2	57	3	6
8	1,991	34,064.83	124	63	19	13	10	2	.....	2	5	2	10	.....	1
11	1,973	33,488.67	129	58	8	16	8	3	.....	8	8	.....	7	.....	.....
12	2,649	32,559.67	91	42	1	15	1	.....	.....	11	3	.....	11	.....	1
51	46,587	836,750.72	123	1,155	203	252	139	15	2	81	114	22	327	.....	25
Totals	62,375	$1,109,019.00	$124	1,518	272	346	170	34	2	108	145	26	412	3	33

Class No. 9

1	12,800	$226,740.11	$123	298	54	80	25	6	1	7	36	23	63	3	7
2	31,171	587,014.00	135	886	93	302	51	2	.....	2	86	23	326	1	10
6	6,866	94,952.07	97	166	12	35	14	8	.....	.....	19	17	56	5	1
7	8,976	141,572.28	104	200	15	73	19	4	.....	6	19	16	47	1	4
9	107	3,406.57	228	5	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	59,920	$1,053,685.03	$125	1,555	175	493	109	21	1	15	160	79	492	10	22

Class No. 10

1	6,099	$93,271.19	$108	142	25	31	10	6	.....	12	18	3	36	1	5
2	404	5,421.69	100	14	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	182	3,356.85	129	8	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
6	10,153	172,686.11	123	164	17	37	23	16	.....	1	9	6	52	3	.....
9	1,268	18,963.67	101	40	2	12	3	3	.....	1	5	.....	12	2	1
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	2,176	33,574.76	105	65	15	10	9	.....	.....	3	7	.....	21	.....	1
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	20,282	$327,274.27	$112	433	61	96	49	25	.....	17	43	9	127	6	8

TABLE B.—STATEMENT BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY SHOWING ANALYSES OF 27,436 NEW TIME-LOSS CASES AND NUMBER OF DAYS LOST DURING 1967—*Continued*

Subclass	Total Days Lost	Total Wage Loss	Average Weekly Wage	Total Number of Time-loss Cases	Number of Time-loss Cases by Type of Accident										Number of Cases Receiving Other Benefits
					Falls	Slips	Over-Exertion	Harmful Sub-stances	Explo-sions	Vehicle and Trans-portation	Striking Against	Caught In or Between	Struck by	Indus-trial Diseases	
Class No. 11															
	27,720	$464,303.13	$119	542	55	107	51	7	.....	2	51	35	226	8	5
Class No. 12															
	9,444	$143,018.35	$111	207	22	50	26	13	.....	11	33	3	48	1	5
Class No. 13															
1	4,552	$68,926.65	$108	151	15	28	22	2	.....	9	22	1	52	.....	1
2	21,696	266,971.28	87	594	78	147	76	33	.....	8	52	11	176	13	7
4	623	9,416.56	99	22	6	7	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2
5	47	488.14	76	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	2,829	38,362.36	93	94	13	36	9	2	.....	.....	10	4	20	.....	5
12	320	2,121.29	49	11	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	30,067	$386,286.28	$91	875	114	221	111	38	.....	17	87	16	258	13	16
Class No. 14															
1	33,139	$520,070.53	$110	812	93	199	104	21	1	19	106	19	243	7	13
6	8,665	134,280.20	112	261	57	61	36	6	.....	1	34	4	57	5	3
Totals	41,804	$654,350.73	$110	1,073	150	260	140	27	1	20	140	23	300	12	16
Class No. 18															
	317	$6,117.41	$150	9	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....

Class No. 19															
	10,366	$142,223.70	$100	254	40	67	18	9	-------	3	32	11	69	5	3
Class No. 20															
Totals, all classes	1,131,926	$19,444,132.75	$118	27,419	3,509	5,513	2,688	1,090	75	471	3,195	1,167	9,348	363	421
Silicosis Fund															
	1,469	$17,396.11	-------	15	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	15	-------
Section 34															
(1)(*b*)	757	$11,985.65	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
(1)(*d*)	429	7,874.42	-------	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Totals	1,186	$19,860.07	-------	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Grand totals	1,134,581	$19,481,388.93	$118	27,436	3,510	5,513	2,688	1,090	75	471	3,195	1,167	9,348	379	421

TABLE C.—ANALYSIS BY YEAR OF ACCIDENT OCCURRENCE OF TOTAL DAYS LOST DURING 1967 AND OF NUMBER OF NEW AND REOPENED TIME-LOSS CASES.

Year of Accident	Number of Reopened Claims	Number of New Claims	Total Days Lost
1923	-------	---------	284
1930	1	---------	223
1933	1	---------	103
1934	4	---------	109
1935	1	---------	328
1937	3	---------	309
1938	2	---------	9
1939	3	---------	191
1940	1	---------	539
1941	7	---------	209
1942	5	---------	268
1943	5	---------	497
1944	6	---------	655
1945	3	---------	69
1946	2	1	32
1947	6	---------	531
1948	5	---------	553
1949	10	---------	447
1950	11	---------	523
1951	1	---------	3
1952	10	---------	668
1953	10	---------	943
1954	5	---------	421
1955	9	---------	897
1956	17	---------	774
1957	17	---------	1,297
1958	15	1–	1,532
1959	22	1	1,839
1960	23	2	3,207
1961	24	1	1,436
1962	37	1	3,202
1963	62	1	7,891
1964	100	13	16,117
1965	160	39	35,597
1966	938	2,269	280,918
1967	1,441	25,109	771,960
Totals	2,967	27,436	1,134,581

TABLE D.—AGE OF CLAIMANTS, IN FIVE-YEAR-AGE GROUPS, TO WHOM THE FIRST PAYMENT OF TIME-LOSS COMPENSATION WAS MADE IN 1967

Age	Number of Cases by Class of Industry																	Total Number of Cases
	Class Numbers															Silicosis Fund	Section 34	
	1	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	18	19	20			
Under 15	3			3														6
15–19	375	2	38	570	388	27	57	16	31	9	70	25		16				1,624
20–24	852	12	173	1,108	1,225	155	219	79	87	51	124	96	1	23				4,205
25–29	742	13	136	672	1,123	245	178	46	68	29	106	95	1	16			1	3,471
30–34	714	6	134	659	1,125	254	167	47	63	21	99	83	2	21				3,395
35–39	720	12	128	672	1,125	247	202	56	60	21	107	123		19				3,492
40–44	581	13	130	692	934	193	186	48	45	19	78	139	3	32				3,093
45–49	453	7	67	605	769	154	159	44	63	24	102	147		44		1		2,639
50–54	344	8	52	575	617	105	137	42	38	12	86	133		39		3	1	2,192
55–59	264	9	36	453	505	93	124	30	41	11	53	114	1	30		4		1,768
60–64	170	9	22	269	295	34	94	22	35	9	48	88	1	14		2		1,112
65–69	58	1	11	107	107	10	25	3	10	1	2	24				4		363
Over 69	7		1	31	21	1	7		1			6				1		76
Totals	5,283	92	928	6,416	8,234	1,518	1,555	433	542	207	875	1,073	9	254		15	2	27,436
Average age	36	40	35	37	37	37	39	38	38	35	37	43	39	42		59	40	37

NOTE.—Class numbers shown in the above table may be identified by reference to the industrial classification preceding Table A-1.

TABLE E.—TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASES FOR WHICH CLAIMS WERE RECEIVED DURING 1967

Dermatitis	348
Staphylococcus infection	33
Tenosynovitis	170
Infectious hepatitis	4
Bursitis	50
Lead poisoning	8
Carbon monoxide poisoning	19
Respiratory irritation	63
Chemical poisoning	12
Conjunctivitis	27
Infected blister	29
Deafness	23
Silicosis	15
Salmonellosis	2
Vibration	2
Miscellaneous	16
Total	821

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD SUPERANNUATION FUND (1941)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

Bank balance as at December 31, 1966			$3,249.25
Receipts—			
Contributions—			
Staff	$1,184.61		
Board	1,184.61		
		$2,369.22	
Interest—			
Investments	$1,725.00		
Bank	67.57		
		1,792.57	
Total receipts		$4,161.79	
Disbursements—purchase of—			
Investments	$5,378.62		
Interest thereon	12.34		
		5,390.96	
Excess of disbursements over receipts			1,229.17
Bank balance as at December 31, 1967			$2,020.08

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

ASSETS

Cash in bank			$2,020.08	
Investments (at cost or par, whichever is lower)			38,847.37	
	Staff Accounts	Board Accounts		
Deposits with Government Annuities Branch—				
Balance January 1, 1967	$6,584.25	$13,760.75		
Less annuity purchased	1,071.34	2,785.53		
	$5,512.91	$10,975.22		
			16,488.13	
				$57,355.58

LIABILITIES

Interest not yet allocated—			
Balance December 31, 1966		$2,667.32	
Interest—			
Net received	$1,780.23		
Less credited to accounts	1,759.72		
		20.51	
			$2,687.83
Provision for service pensions—			
Staff		$24,670.31	
Board		29,997.44	
			54,667.75
			$57,355.58

Approved on behalf of the Board.

J. E. EADES, Q.C., *Chairman.*

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

The accounts of the Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Fund (1941) for the year ended December 31, 1967, have been examined under my direction, and I have obtained all information and explanations I have required.

The accompanying statements of assets and liabilities and the statement of receipts and disbursements are as shown by the books of the Fund.

In my opinion, the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities and the statement of receipts and disbursements present fairly the financial condition of the Fund as at December 31, 1967, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

C. J. FERBER, C.A.,

Comptroller General, Province of British Columbia.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD SUPERANNUATION FUND

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1967

ASSETS

Cash in bank—		
Trustees Account	$52,501.60	
General Account	8,821.29	
		$61,322.89
Accounts receivable—Current employee and employer contributions, etc.		31,096.37
Investments at cost or par, whichever is lower (par value, $4,902,500)		4,689,049.95
		$4,781,469.21

LIABILITIES

Contributory Pensions Account—Amount available for payment of allowances in force		$842,045.16
Special Reserve Account		414,444.29
Balance at credit of contributory accounts—		
Members' and employees' regular contributions	$1,656,625.89	
Members' and employees' voluntary and arrears contributions	211,420.96	
	$1,868,046.85	
Employer matching contributions	1,656,625.89	
		3,524,672.74
Accounts payable—Outstanding pension payment		307.02
		$4,781,469.21

Present value of 60 allowances in force March 31, 1967, is $906,648.

Approved.

W. H. FORREST,
Superannuation Commissioner.

G. S. SOUTAR,
Accountant.

The accounts of the Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Fund for the year ended March 31, 1967, have been examined under my direction.

Subject to the actuarial sufficiency of the Fund and the adequacy of the prescribed tables, the above balance-sheet is, in my opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Fund, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Fund.

C. J. FERBER, C.A.,
Comptroller-General, Province of British Columbia.

Victoria, B.C., January 5, 1968.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1967

REVENUE

Contributions as per requirements of superannuation plan—			
Members and employees—			
Regular contributions	$168,157.30		
Arrears contributions	60.00		
Voluntary contributions	16,806.81		
		$185,024.11	
Employer—Regular matching contributions		168,157.30	
Received from Workmen's Compensation Board—			
Present value of increases granted to pensioners, effective May 1, 1966	$61,643.43		
Interest on present value to September 30, 1967	1,284.23		
		62,927.66	
Interest received—			
Bank	$1,239.58		
From investments	221,170.80		
		222,410.38	
			$638,519.45

EXPENDITURE

Superannuation allowance payments	$124,294.82	
Refunds	35,603.27	
		159,898.09
Net increase of ledger assets		$478,621.36

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1968