

## CHAPTER 212.

[S. H. B. 316.]

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: OCCUPATIONAL  
DISEASES.

AN ACT relating to the compensation and medical, surgical, and hospital care and treatment and the welfare and safety of workmen engaged in extrahazardous employments and to the compensation of the dependents of such workmen in case of death and to the liability of the employers of workmen so engaged for such compensation and the cost of such care and treatment; providing for compensation for disabilities sustained or death incurred by employees resulting from certain occupational diseases, and amending section 7679 of Remington's Revised Statutes.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. That section 7679 of Remington's Revised Statutes, being section 5 of chapter 74, Laws of 1911, as amended by section 2 of chapter 132, Laws of 1929, be amended by adding a new section thereto to be known as section 7679-1 to read as follows:

Adds § 7679-1.  
Rem. Rev.  
Stat. (§ 3472-  
21, P. C.)

Section 7679-1. Compensation shall be payable for disabilities sustained or death incurred by an employee resulting from the following occupational diseases:

Occupational  
diseases.

- (1) Anthrax. Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins;
- (2) Lead poisoning or its sequelae. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with lead or its preparations or compounds;
- (3) Zinc poisoning or its sequelae. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with zinc or its preparations or compounds or alloys;
- (4) Mercury poisoning or its sequelae. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with mercury or its preparations or compounds;

(5) Phosphorous poisoning or its sequelae. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with phosphorous or its preparations or compounds;

(6) Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with arsenic or its preparations or compounds;

(7) Poisoning by benzol or nitro-, hydro-, hydroxy-, and amido- derivatives of benzene (dinitrobenzol, anilin; and others), or its sequelae. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with benzol or nitro-, hydro-, hydroxy-, or amido- derivatives of benzene or its preparations or compounds;

(8) Poisoning by carbon bisulphide or its sequelae, or any sulphide. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with carbon bisulphide or its preparations or compounds, or of any sulphide or sulphite;

(9) Poisoning by tetrachlor-methane or any substance used as or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose or nitro cellulose, or its sequelae. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with any substance used as or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate or cellulose or nitro cellulose;

(10) Chrome ulceration or its sequelae or chrome poisoning. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with chromic acid or bychromate of ammonium, potassium or sodium, or their preparations;

(11) Ulceration of the skin or of the corneal surface of the eye, due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances. Handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances;

(12) Compressed air illness or its sequelae. Any process carried on in compressed air;

(13) Miner's diseases, including cellulitis, bursitis, ankylostomiasis, tenosynovitis and nystagmus;

(14) Cataract in glassworkers. Processes in the manufacture of glass involving exposure to the glare of molten glass;

(15) Methyl chloride poisoning. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with methyl chloride or its preparations or compounds;

(16) Carbon monoxide poisoning. Any process involving direct exposure to carbon monoxide in buildings, sheds or enclosed places;

(17) Poisoning by sulphuric, hydrochloric or hydro-fluoric acid. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with sulphuric, hydrochloric or hydrofluoric acids or their fumes;

(18) Disability arising from blisters or abrasions. Any process involving continuous friction, rubbing or vibration causing blisters or abrasions;

(19) Disability arising from bursitis or synovitis. Any process involving continuous rubbing, pressure or vibration of the parts affected;

(20) Dermatitis (venenata). Any process involving the use of or direct contact with acids, alkalis, acids or oils, or with brick, cement, lime, concrete or mortar capable of causing dermatitis (venenata);

(21) And any persons employed in any industry where intense dust prevails.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to any case of occupational disease in which the last injurious exposure to the hazards of the disease occurred prior to January first, nineteen hundred thirty-seven, nor to any case in which such occupational disease was incurred in the pursuit of a prior employment to which a character of occupational disease is incident different from those incident to

Restrictions.

the employment followed at the time the disability occurred: *And provided further*, That the employment of any person claiming hereunder shall have been wholly within the State of Washington during the three (3) years next immediately preceding the injury for which compensation is claimed, and during a substantial period of such employment subjected to conditions peculiarly conducive to such disease: *Provided, however*, That the increased cost in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be borne equally by employer and employee.

Cost shared  
equally by  
employer and  
employee.

Passed the House March 11, 1937.

Passed the Senate March 9, 1937.

Approved by the Governor March 18, 1937.

---

## CHAPTER 213.

[S. B. 349.]

### SMALL LOAN ACT.

AN ACT relating to small loans; providing for the licensing and regulating the business of making loans under three hundred dollars (\$300.00); prescribing a maximum rate of interest; providing for the regulation of the business of making such loans, for examination, investigations and licensing of persons engaged in such business; providing penalties for violation of the act and repealing all acts in conflict.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. No person, copartnership, association or corporation shall engage in the making of loans of money, credit goods or choses in action in an amount not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300.00) except as in this act provided.

Application  
of act.

SEC. 2. All persons now engaged in the making of such loans either as a business or a side line shall

Registration  
of persons  
engaged in  
small loan  
business.