

CHAPTER 135.

[H. B. 100.]

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 extra-hazardous 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 a compensation for disabilities sustained or death incurred by employees resulting from certain occupational diseases; amending section 1, chapter 212, Laws of 1937 (section 7679-1, Remington's Revised Statutes).

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

Amends
§ 7679-1 Rem.
Rev. Stat.

SECTION 1. That section 1, chapter 212, Laws of 1937 (section 7679-1, Remington's Revised Statutes) be amended to read as follows:

Occupational
diseases.

Section 1. Compensation shall be payable for disabilities sustained or death incurred by an employee resulting from the following 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 of 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 bichromate 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 hydrofluoric 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) Asbestosis or silicosis (including anthracosilicosis and silico-tuberculosis) resulting from exposure to heavy concentrations of finely divided quartz or other forms of free silica (SiO_2): *Provided, however,* That no workmen shall be entitled to compensation for asbestosis or silicosis specified herein:

a. Unless he was employed within the State of Washington for two years immediately prior to the date of claim for said occupational disease; and

b. If the inception of such disease originated outside the State of Washington unless it be determined that the said disease was continually quiescent and non-disabling for two years prior to the date of injurious exposure in the State of Washington and that such exposure during his employment in the State of Washington activated the quiescent disease to the extent of disability;

(22) Any respiratory disease other than asbestosis or silicosis contracted through the inhalation of dust in any industry where intense dust prevails.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply Exceptions. 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 the employment followed at the time the disability occurred: *Provided further*, That no workman shall be entitled to compensation for any of the occupational diseases specified herein, except asbestosis or silicosis, if the onset of such disease originated outside of the State of Washington, unless it is determined that such disease was quiescent and non-disabling one year prior to the date the injurious exposure occurred while in the course of his employment in the State of Washington and that such exposure during such employment in the State of Washington activated the quiescent disease to the extent of disability: *Provided further*, That no workman shall be entitled to compensation for any of the occupational diseases specified herein if the onset of such disease originated outside of the State of Washington, unless it is determined that such disease was quiescent and non-disabling one year prior to the date the injurious exposure occurred while in the course of him [his] employment in the State of Washington and that such exposure during such employment in the State of Washington activated the quiescent disease to the extent of disability.

Passed the House March 6, 1939.

Passed the Senate March 5, 1939.

Approved by the Governor March 15, 1939.