# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# 119th MAINE LEGISLATURE

## **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1999**

Legislative Document

No. 2075

H.P. 1454

House of Representatives, March 30, 1999

An Act to Amend the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992 as it Pertains to Occupational Health.

Reference to the Committee on Labor suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative COWGER of Hallowell. Cosponsored by Senator DOUGLASS of Androscoggin and

Representatives: BRYANT of Dixfield, CAMERON of Rumford, DUPLESSIE of Westbrook, HATCH of Skowhegan, O'BRIEN of Augusta, SAMSON of Jay, VOLENIK of Brooklin,

Senator: KILKELLY of Lincoln.

### Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

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Sec. 1. 39-A MRSA §606, as amended by PL 1995, c. 462, Pt. A, §81, is further amended to read:

#### §606. Date from which compensation is computed; employer liable

The date when an employee becomes incapacitated by an occupational disease from performing the employee's work in the last occupation in which the employee was injuriously exposed to the hazards of the occupational disease is the date of the injury equivalent to the date of injury under the former Workers' Compensation Act or the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992. When compensation is payable for an occupational disease, the employer in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed to the hazards of the occupational disease and the insurance carrier, if any, on the risk when the employee was last exposed under that employer, are liable. The amount of the compensation must be based on the average wages of the employee when last exposed under that employer and notice of injury and claim for compensation must be given to that employer. The only employer and insurance carrier liable are the last--employer employers in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed to the hazards of the disease during a period of 60 days or more and the insurance carrier, if any, on the risk when the employee was last so exposed, under that employer.

Sec. 2. 39-A MRSA §607, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:

### §607. Notice of incapacity; filing of claim

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Sections 301 to 307 with reference to giving notice, making claims and filing petitions apply to cases under this chapter, except that, in cases under this chapter, the date of incapacity defined in section 606 is equal to the date of injury in sections 301 to 307, and the notice of injury under section 301 may be given within 180 days after the date of injury and must include the employee's name and address, the nature of the occupational disease, the date of incapacity, the name of the employer in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed for a period of 60 days to the hazards of the disease and the date when employment with that employer ceased. After compensation payments for an occupational disease have been legally discontinued, claim for further compensation for that occupational disease not due to further exposure to an occupational hazard tending to cause that disease are barred if not made within one year after the last previous payment.

Sec. 3. 39-A MRSA §609, as corrected by RR 1993, c. 1, §142, is amended to read:

#### §609. Compensation limits

Compensation for partial or total incapacity or death from occupational disease is payable as provided in sections 212, 213 and 215. Compensation is not payable for incapacity by reason of occupational diseases unless the incapacity results within 3 years after the last injurious exposure to the occupational disease in the employment.

The 3-year limitation under this section does not apply to a full-time firefighter who files a claim for an occupationally related cancer under this chapter and whose last injurious exposure to a carcinogen in the employer's employment occurred after January 1, 1985. For the purposes of this section, "full-time firefighter" means a regular full-time member, active or retired, of a municipal fire department if that person has aided in the extinguishment of fires, whether or not that person had administrative duties or other duties as a member of the municipal fire department.

Sec. 4. 39-A MRSA §611, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:

#### §611. Impartial medical advice

On-request-of-a-party or-on-its-own-metien-the The board may shall in occupational disease cases appoint one or more competent and impartial physicians. Upon order of the board, the fees and expenses of the health care provider or health care providers must be paid by the employer. These appointees shall examine the employee and inspect the industrial conditions under which the employee has worked in order to determine the nature, extent and probable duration of the occupational disease, the likelihood of its origin in the industry and the date of incapacity. Section 207 applies to the filing and subsequent proceedings on the report of the appointees and to examinations and treatments by the employer.

If a claim is made for death from an occupational disease, an autopsy may be ordered by the board under the supervision of impartial appointees. All proceedings for or payments of compensation to any claimant refusing to permit such an autopsy when ordered are suspended on and during the continuance of such a refusal.

Sec. 5. 39-A MRSA  $\S614$ , sub- $\S2$ , as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A,  $\S8$  and affected by  $\S\S9$  to 11, is amended to read:

2	2. Scope. This section applies only to asbestos-related diseases caused or contributed to by a-last an injurious exposure				
4	to asbestos that occurred on or after November 30, 1967.				
6	Except as otherwise provided in this section, all provisions of this chapter apply to asbestos-related diseases.				
8	Sec. 6. 39-A MRSA §614, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885,				
10	Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is repealed.				
12	Sec. 7. 39-A MRSA §§616 and 617 are enacted to read:				
14	§616. Special provisions for certain chemicals and metals				
16	1. <b>Definition.</b> As used in this section, the term "chemical-related or metal-related disease" means a disease				
18	caused by exposure to one or more of the following chemicals or metals:				
20	A. Acetone;				
22	B. Ammonia;				
24	C. Beryllium;				
26	D. Cadmium;				
28	E. Cadmium fumes;				
30					
32	F. Calcium oxide;				
34	G. Chlorine;				
36	H. Chromic acid and chromate;				
38	I. Chromium:				
40	J. Copper dust and mist;				
42	K. Copper fumes:				
44	L. Crystalline silica;				
46	M. Fluoride;				
48	N. Hydrogen fluoride;				
	O. Hydrogen peroxide;				
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4	Q. Inorganic lead;
	R. Inorganic nickel;
6	S. Iron oxide fumes;
8	T. Ketones;
10	U. Lead:
12	V. Lime:
14	W. Manganese;
16	X. Nickel metal and soluble nickel;
18	Y. Oxide of nitrogen:
20	Z. Ozone;
22	AA. Phosgene;
24	BB. Sulfur dioxide;
26	CC. Turpentine; or
28	DD. Zinc oxide.
30	2. Application. Except as otherwise provided in this
32	section, all provisions of this chapter apply to chemical-related or metal-related diseases.
34	3. Aggravation of condition. Section 605 does not apply to
36	chemical-related or metal-related diseases.
38	4. Compensation limit. The 3-year limit provided in section 609 does not apply to chemical-related or metal-related
40	diseases.
42	5. Further compensation. Notwithstanding section 607, after compensation payments for incapacity or death caused by a
44	chemical-related or metal-related disease have been legally discontinued, a claim for further compensation for that disease
46	not due to further exposure to chemicals or metals in that employment is barred if not made within 40 years after the last
48	previous payment.
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P. Inorganic fluoride;

#### SUMMARY

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This bill permits a person to seek compensation for a disease caused by exposure to a variety of chemicals and metals. It allows compensation for diseases that occur 3 years after the exposure, as is the case for asbestos-related diseases and, in the case of firefighters, occupationally related cancer. Current law places a 3-year limit on other occupational diseases. The bill also requires the Workers' Compensation Board to appoint an impartial physician to each occupational disease claims case. It also extends liability to all employers under which a person was exposed to a a substance that causes an occupational disease. It also provides a person 180 days from the date of an occupational disease injury to file a claim. Current law provides a person 90 days to file a claim.