

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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N I N E T Y - S E C O N D L E G I S L A T U R E

Legislative Document

No. 1180

Presented by Mr. Poulin of Rumford.

Amendment printed under direction of the Clerk of the House.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED
FORTY-FIVE

House Amendment A to H. P. 1443, L. D. 1137, Bill "An Act Extending the Workmen's Compensation Act to Cover Occupational Diseases."

Amend said Bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in place thereof the following.

R. S., c. 26, additional. Chapter 26 of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

'The Occupational Disease Law

Sec. 57. Title of law. Sections 57 to 69, inclusive, shall be known and may be referred to as "the occupational disease law"; the phrase "this law" as used in the said sections refers thereto.

Sec. 58. Application of this law. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, incapacity to work or death of an employee; arising out of and in the course of the employment, and resulting from an occupational disease as hereinafter defined, shall be treated as the happening of a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and all the provisions of that act shall apply to such occupational diseases; provided, however, that this law shall apply only to cases in which the last exposure to an occupational disease in an occupation subject to the hazards of such disease occurred in this state and subsequent to the date when this law takes effect.

Sec. 59. Definition of "occupational disease." Whenever used in this law the term 'occupational disease' shall be construed to mean only a

disease et forth in section 69 which is due to causes and conditions which are characteristic of and peculiar to a particular trade, occupation, process or employment and which arises out of and in the course of employment.

Sec. 60. False reports. No compensation shall be payable for an occupational disease if the employee who is employed at the effective date of this law, or who at the time of entering into the employment of the employer by whom the compensation would otherwise be payable, falsely represents himself in writing as not having previously been disabled, laid off, or compensated in damages or otherwise, because of such disease.

Sec. 61. Aggravation of occupational disease. Where an occupational disease is aggravated by any other disease or infirmity, not itself compensable, or the death or incapacity from any other cause, not itself compensable, is aggravated, prolonged, accelerated or in any wise contributed to by an occupational disease, the compensation payable shall be reduced and limited to such proportion only of the compensation that would be payable if the occupational disease were the sole cause of the incapacity or death as such occupational disease, as a causative factor, bears to all the causes of such incapacity or death, such reduction in compensation to be effected by reducing the number of weekly or monthly payments or the amounts of such payments, as under the circumstances of the particular case may be for the best interest of the claimant or claimants.

Sec. 62. Date from which compensation is computed; employer liable. The date when an employee becomes incapacitated by an occupational disease from performing his work in the last occupation in which he was injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease shall be taken as the date of the injury equivalent to the date of accident under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Where compensation is payable for an occupational disease, the employer in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease, and the insurance carrier, if any, on the risk when such employee was last so exposed under such employer, shall be liable therefor; the amount of the compensation shall be based upon the average wages of the employee when last so exposed under such employer, and notice of injury and claim for compensation, as hereinafter required, shall be given and made to such employer; provided, however, that the only employer and insurance carrier liable shall be the last employer 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 such employer.

Sec. 63. Notice of injury; filing of claim. The provisions of sections 20 and 33 of the Workmen's Compensation Act with reference to giving notice, making claims, and filing petitions, shall apply to cases under this law except that in cases under this law the date of incapacity as defined in section 62 shall be taken as equivalent to the date of accident in said sections 20 and 33, and the notice under section 20 shall 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 such employer ceased. Provided, however, that after compensation payments for an occupational disease have been legally discontinued, claim for further compensation for such occupational disease not due to further exposure to an occupational hazard tending to cause such disease, shall be barred if not made within 1 year after the last previous payment.

Sec. 64. Partial incapacity. Compensation shall be payable for partial incapacity due to occupational diseases as provided in section 12 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Sec. 65. Compensation limits. Compensation for partial or total incapacity or death from occupational disease shall be payable only in the following manner and amounts: if such incapacity or death occurs during the 1st calendar month in which this law becomes effective, total compensation shall not exceed \$500; if during the 2nd calendar month, not exceeding \$550. Thereafter the total compensation payable for such incapacity or death shall increase at the rate of \$50 each calendar month. Such progressive increase in limits shall continue until the limits fixed in the Workmen's Compensation Act is reached. Compensation shall not be payable for incapacity by reason of occupational diseases unless such incapacity results within 1 year after the last injurious exposure to such disease in the employment, and shall not be payable for death, unless death follows continuous disability from such disease, commencing within the period above limited, for which compensation is payable, and results within 7 years after such last exposure.

Sec. 66. Examination of employees. An employer may request any of his employees, or any prospective employees, to be examined for the purpose of ascertaining if any of them are in any degree affected by an occupational disease or peculiarly susceptible thereto. Refusal to submit to such examination shall bar such employee or prospective employee from compensation or other benefits provided by this law resulting from exposure to

the hazards of occupational disease subsequent to such refusal and while in the employ of such employer.

Sec. 67. Waiver. Where an employee or prospective employee, though not actually incapacitated is found to be affected by an occupational disease, he may, subject to the approval of the industrial accident commission, be permitted to waive or limit in writing his compensation for any aggravation of his condition that may result from his continuing in his hazardous occupation. A waiver, or limitation, so permitted shall remain effective for any trade, occupation, process or employment, notwithstanding any change or changes in his employment or employer until the commission otherwise orders. The industrial accident commission shall make reasonable rules and regulations relative to the form, execution, filing or registration and public inspection of waivers or records thereof.

Sec. 68. Impartial medical advice. On request of a party or on its own motion the commission may in occupational disease cases appoint one or more competent and impartial physicians, their reasonable fees and expenses to be fixed and paid by the commission. These appointees shall examine the employee and inspect the industrial conditions under which he has worked in order to determine the nature, extent, and probable duration of his occupational disease, the likelihood of its origin in the industry, and the date of incapacity. The provisions of section 22 of the Workmen's Compensation Act shall apply to the filing and subsequent proceedings on their report, and to examinations and treatments by the employer.

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

Sec. 69. Occupational diseases. When arising out of and in the course of employment compensation shall be payable for disabilities sustained or death incurred by an employee resulting from the following occupational diseases:

Column 1

Column 2

Description of disease

Description of process

1. Anthrax.

1. Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins.

2. Lead poisoning or its sequelae.
3. Mercury poisoning or its sequelae.
4. Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae.
5. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae.
6. Poisoning by benzol or nitro-, hydro-, hydroxy- and amido-derivatives of benzene (dinitrobenzol, anilin, and others), or its sequelae.
7. Poisoning by carbon bisulphide or its sequelae, or any sulphide.
8. Poisoning by nitrous fumes or its sequelae.
9. Poisoning by formaldehyde and its preparations.
10. Chrome ulceration or its sequelae or chrome poisoning.
2. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with lead or its preparations or compounds.
3. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with mercury or its preparations or compounds.
4. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
5. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
6. 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.
7. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with carbon bisulphide or its preparations or compounds, or any sulphide.
8. Any process in which nitrous fumes are evolved.
9. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with formaldehyde and its preparations.
10. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with chromic acid or bychromate of amonium, potassium or sodium, or their preparations.

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| 11. Carbon monoxide poisoning. | 11. Any process involving direct exposure to carbonmonoxide in building sheds or enclosed places. |
| 12. Poisoning by sulphuric, hydrochloric or hydro-fluoric acid. | 12. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with sulphuric, hydrochloric, or hydro-fluoric acids or their fumes. |
| 13. Dermatitis (venenata). | 13. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with acids, alkalies, acids or oil, or with brick, cement, lime, concrete or mortar capable of causing dermatitis (venenata), but exclusive of soaps and cleaning materials. |

Sec. 70. The provisions of this law shall take effect January 1, 1946.