

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**N I N E T Y - F I F T H    L E G I S L A T U R E**

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**Legislative Document**

**No. 1033**

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H. P. 1426

House of Representatives, March 1, 1951.

Referred to Committee on Labor. Sent up for concurrence and ordered printed.

HARVEY R. PEASE, Clerk.

Presented by Mr. Rollins of Greenville.

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**STATE OF MAINE**

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**IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED  
FIFTY-ONE**

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**AN ACT Including Dust and Fumes as Occupational Diseases.**

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

**R. S., c. 26, § 69, amended.** Section 69 of chapter 26 of the revised statutes, as enacted by chapter 338 of the public laws of 1945, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

**'Caused by the inhalations of injurious dusts, fibers, fumes or volatile substances known to cause pathological changes and limited to pathological processes which can be clearly differentiated from pulmonary diseases of non-occupational origin.**

**Dust.** The term "dust" shall mean solid particles produced by handling, cutting, crushing, grinding or pounding organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood or grain.

**Fibers.** Fibers shall mean the particles similarly produced from organic or inorganic materials composed of thread-like or slender elements such as cotton, wood, wool, fur, bagasse or asbestos.

**Fumes.** Fumes shall be limited to the solid particles created by condensation from a gaseous state, generally after volatilization from molten metals and often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation.

Volatile substances are "Noxious gases." They include ammonia, hydrochloric acid gas or mist; sulphuric acid or mist; acetic acid, hydrofluoric acid gas or mist; formaldehyde, chromic acid mist. Those affecting the deeper structures of the lungs in high concentrations are sulphur dioxide, chlorine, bromine, iodine, aldehyde and allyl alcohol.'