

STANDARD
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receive the same compensation benefits and medical surgical and hospital care treatment as would be paid and provided for a workman injured or killed in ext hazardous employment under the industrial insurance and medical aid act of the state: Provided, however, That this Act shall not apply where the last exposure to the hazards of the disease occurred prior to January 1, 1937.

Section 2. The compensation and benefits provided for occupational diseases shall be paid from the same fund and in the same manner as compensation and benefits for injuries under the industrial insurance and medical aid acts and the contributions of employers to pay therefor, shall be determined, assessed and collected in the same manner and as a part of the premiums for extra-hazardous employment.

Sec. 7679-1, Remington's Revised Statutes, Vol. 8, 1940 Pocket Part

Section 7679-1 -- 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 amide- derivatives of benzene (dinitro-benzol, anilin, and others), or its sequelae. Any process involving the use of or direct contact with benzol, or nitro-, hydro-, hydroxy-, or amide- 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 any sulphide or sulphite.
- (9) Poisoning by tetrachlormethane 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) Miners' diseases, including cellulitis, bursitis, ankylotomiasis, 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.