

COMPENSABLE OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN OHIO

The Ohio Workmen's Compensation Law covers 18 afflictions which occur under certain circumstances related to one's occupation. These are given in the table below.

All occupational diseases, of whatsoever nature, are reportable by physicians to the State Director of Health (Sec. 1243-1 G. C.), at Columbus.

The occupational diseases listed below (the compensable diseases) should also be reported to the State Industrial Commission at Columbus.

Following are the sections of the Workmen's Compensation Law pertinent to this subject:

Sec. 1465-68a. [Compensation of disabled employe or dependents; who entitled. Compensable occupational diseases; schedule.] Every employe who is disabled because of the contraction of an occupational disease as herein defined, or the dependents of an employe whose death is caused by an occupational disease as herein defined, shall, on and after July 1st, 1921, be entitled to the compensation provided by sections 1465-78 to 1465-82, inclusive, and section 1465-89 of the General Code, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned; provided that no person shall be entitled to such compensation unless for ninety days next preceding the filing of a claim for compensation the employe has been a resident of the state of Ohio, or for ninety days next preceding the filing of a claim for compensation has been employed by an employer required by the workmen's compensation law of Ohio to contribute to the occupational disease fund of Ohio for the benefit of such employe, or to compensate such employe directly under the provisions of section 1465-69 of the General Code.

The following diseases shall be considered occupational diseases and compensable as such, when contracted by an employe in the course of his employment in which such employe was engaged at any time within twelve months previous to the date of his disablement and due to the nature of any process described herein.

Schedule			
<i>Description of disease or injury.</i>	<i>Description of process</i>	<i>Description of disease or injury.</i>	<i>Description of process</i>
1. Anthrax.	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins.	4. Mercury poisoning.	Any industrial process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
2. Glanders.	Care of any equine animal suffering from glanders; handling carcass of such animal.	5. Phosphorus poisoning.	Any industrial process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
3. Lead poisoning.	Any industrial process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.	6. Arsenic poisoning.	Any industrial process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
		7. Poisoning by benzol or by nitro and amido-derivatives of benzol (dinitro-benzol, anilin and others).	Any industrial process involving the use of benzol or a nitro- or amido-derivative of benzol or its preparations or compounds.
		8. Poisoning by gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or other volatile petroleum products.	Any industrial process involving the use of gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or other volatile petroleum products.
		9. Poisoning by carbon bisulphide.	Any industrial process involving the use of carbon bisulphide or its preparations or compounds.
		10. Poisoning by wood alcohol.	Any industrial process involving the use of wood alcohol or its preparations.
		11. Infection or inflammation of the skin on contact surfaces due to oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, dust, liquids, fumes, gases or vapors.	Any industrial process involving the handling or use of oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, or involving contact with dust, liquids, fumes, gases or vapors.

<i>Description of disease or injury.</i>	<i>Description of process</i>
12. Epithelioma cancer or ulceration of the skin or of the corneal surface of the eye due to carbon, pitch, tar or tarry compounds.	Handling or industrial use of carbon, pitch or tarry compounds.
13. Compressed air illness.	Any industrial process carried on in compressed air.
14. Carbon dioxide poisoning.	Any process involving the evolution or resulting in the escape of carbon dioxide.
15. Brass or zinc poisoning.	Any process involving the manufacture, founding or refining of brass or the melting or smelting of zinc. (109 v. 183.)
16. Manganese dioxide poisoning.	Any process involving the grinding or milling of manganese dioxide or the escape of manganese dioxide dust.
17. Radium poisoning.	Any industrial process involving the use of radium and other radio active substances, in luminous paint.
18. Tenosynovitis and Prepatellar bursitis.	Primary tenosynovitis characterized by a passive effusion or crepitus into the tendon sheath of the flexor or extensor muscles of the hand, due to frequently repetitive motions or vibration or prepatellar bursitis due to continued pressure.

Sec. 1465-68b. [Who entitled to rights and benefits and subject to liabilities and penalties. Collection, administration and disbursement of fund.] Every employe mentioned in the next preceding section and the dependent or dependents of such employe and the employer or employers of such employe shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits and immunities and shall be subject to all the liabilities, penalties and regulations provided for injured employes and their employers by sections 1465-44 to 1465-108, General Code, inclusive, save and except section 1465-90, General Code, which shall not apply to any case involving occupational disease, and also subject to such other modifications or exemptions hereinafter provided.

The industrial commission shall have all of the powers, authority and duties with respect to the collection, administration and disbursement of the state occupational disease fund as are provided for in sections 1465-44 to 1465-108, General Code, inclusive, providing for the collection, administration and disbursement of the state insurance fund for the compensation of injured employes. (109 v. 185.)

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