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and a portion of another was equipped with a hood to carry away fumes and excess heat. The heavy duty furnace was without a hood. The claimant became sick, dizzy, had difficulty in breathing, and suffered a general collapse. Medical examination led to the conclusion that he was suffering from polycythemia caused by carbon monoxide poisoning. Certain tests were made to determine the amount of carbon monoxide gas given off by the furnaces, and an amount insufficient to be injurious was reported.

However, the Supreme Court said such tests were not made under conditions comparable to those under which the claimant worked. It said further, in reversing the judgment, that the circumstance of being exposed to the poisonous gas, and being in a physical condition generally attributed by medical science to poisoning from that gas, and the absence of any other possible cause for the condition, seem sufficient to establish that the claimant was a victim of an occupational poisoning.

Loucks vs. Diamond Chain and Mfg. Co. (Indiana) 32 N.E. 2nd 308 (March, 1941). Occup. Hazards, 3, 23, (May, 1941).

424 Additional Occupational Diseases for Delaware.

Compensable occupational diseases shall not include any other than those scheduled below and shall include those so scheduled only when exposure stated in connection therewith has occurred during the employment, and the disability has commenced within five months after the termination of such exposure:

Occupational Diseases:

|                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Anthrax;                     | Caisson Disease;                  |
| Lead Poisoning;              | Mesothoritis or radium poisoning; |
| Mercury Poisoning;           | Carbon disulphide;                |
| Arsenic Poisoning;           | Hydrogen Sulphide;                |
| Phosphorous Poisoning;       | Dermatitis;                       |
| Benzene, and its homologues, | Silicosis;                        |
| and all derivatives thereof; | Poison Ivy;                       |
| Wood Alcohol Poisoning;      | Oak Poison.                       |
| Chromo Poisoning;            |                                   |

(As amended by S. B. 230, Sec. 10, Laws 1941, Effective May 26, 1941.) (CCH).

425 Left Inguinal Hernia. Hernia Considered an Occupational Disease. Total Disability.

This is an appeal by defendant from an award by the Department of Labor and Industry awarding to plaintiff compensation for total disability. Did plaintiff suffer a hernia in the nature of an occupational disease? Plaintiff was employed by defendant as a sand mixer; his duties were to load sand on a wheelbarrow and wheel it across the plant to a mixing machine. A part of his duties was twice a week for about two hours to bail out of a well a composition referred as slush. After lifting about four pails from the well he felt a pain in the right groin. The next day plaintiff told his foreman, Bulak, that he had ruptured himself. The testimony of the plaintiff together with the report of the commission of physicians fully justifies the finding of the board that plaintiff's hernia resulted from lifting the pail of solvent from the well. Plaintiff's position in doing this work would be entirely different than that of doing ordinary heavy lifting or carrying, and it is entirely reasonable to infer from these circumstances that plaintiff in this work was subjected to an unusual strain and that a hernia resulted therefrom. Was there competent evidence that plaintiff suffered a total disability? There was evidence upon which the department could make such a finding and this court may not review its findings as to facts. The award is affirmed. Brozozowski v. Swedish Crucible Steel Co., Mich. Supreme Ct. Decided June 2, 1941. (CCH).