

Sec. 2. **Findings by commission.**—The hearing shall be held pursuant to such notice and thereafter the commission, if it finds that the complainant is entitled thereto, may make an order establishing the location of the site for such public warehouse, at a suitable place within the outside switches at any station or siding, and fixing the reasonable annual compensation to be paid therefor. Where such warehouse is already established upon such right of way and the compensation therefor is not fixed by order of the commission or by contract, the commission may fix the reasonable compensation to be paid for the occupation thereof.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1919.

CHAPTER 491—H. F. No. 1056.

An act to promote the health and safety of employes in all places of employment, both inside and outside, by requiring the owners of such places, and, in certain cases, the owners of buildings and grounds in or on which such places are located, to keep them in good sanitary condition; to require proper and adequate ventilation in such places; to require toilet facilities in such places; to require pure drinking water in such places; to require dressing rooms, locker rooms and washing facilities in certain of such places; to require a reasonable temperature to be maintained in such places; to prevent overcrowding in such places; to prohibit employes in such places from doing certain acts that are a menace to the health and safety of others; to require seats for women employes in such places, and providing penalties for violations of the act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. **Definition.**—The term “all places of employment” as used in this act shall mean any place, either inside or outside, where any business or industry is carried on and in which persons are employed and shall include factories, mills, workshops, laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments, mercantile establishments, offices and office buildings, hotels, restaurants, theatres and other places of amusement, transportation systems, public utilities, engineering works, the erection of buildings, and yards; but shall not be construed to apply to domestic service or agricultural labor.

Sec. 2. **Duty of employer.**—In all places of employment it shall be the duty of the employer to keep the floors and walls of buildings or parts of buildings, the grounds surrounding such buildings, and the machinery, fixtures and utensils in such buildings, over which he may have control, in as clean and sanitary a condition as the nature of the industry will permit. Where wet processes are used, the floors must be so drained that there is no

measurable depth of water in which employes must stand while working. Where practicable, dry standing room must be provided for all employes. Suitable receptacles shall be provided and used for the storage of waste and refuse; such receptacles shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. All waste, refuse, sweepings and decomposed matter shall be removed from such buildings daily, and in such manner as not to cause a nuisance. All cleaning shall be done, as far as possible, out of working hours; but if done during working hours, shall be done in such a manner as to avoid unnecessary raising of dust or noxious odors. All such places of employment shall be well drained and the plumbing thereof at all times kept in proper repair and in a clean and sanitary condition. In all such places of employment the floors shall be scrubbed and the walls cleaned whenever and so often as the commissioner of labor deems it necessary.

Sec. 3. Arrangements of, and sanitary conditions of interior of buildings.—Every place of employment used for the preparation, manufacture, sale, or storage of food products shall be properly lighted, drained, plumbed, and ventilated, and conducted with strict regard to the influence of such conditions upon the health of persons therein employed, and the purity and wholesomeness of the food products therein prepared, manufactured, sold or stored. The side walls and ceilings of all rooms used for the purposes named in this section shall be of a material that can easily be cleaned and kept clean, and shall be limewashed or painted whenever in the opinion of the commissioner of labor the same is necessary. The floors in such places shall be impermeable, and made of cement or tile laid in cement, brick, wood or other suitable, non-absorbent material which can be flushed and washed clean with water or otherwise kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The doors, windows, and other openings of such places shall, where practicable, be fitted with stationary or self-closing screen doors and wire window screens during such months as they are necessary to exclude flies and other insects. No employe of any such place shall expectorate or discharge any substance from his mouth or nose on the floor or interior side wall of any room used for the purposes mentioned in this section. Cuspidors, for the use of employes, shall be provided, and each cuspidor shall be emptied and washed out daily with disinfectant solution and a portion of such solution shall be left in each cuspidor while in use. No water closet, earth closet, privy, ash pit, or sleeping room for employes shall be in, or communicate directly with any room used for the purposes mentioned in this section. All employes of such places, engaged in the manufacture and handling of bakery products shall wear clothing of washable material which shall be used for that purpose only, and such garments shall be kept clean at all times.

Sec. 4. Ventilation.—In every place of employment the employer shall provide in each workroom thereof, proper and sufficient means of ventilation, and shall maintain proper and sufficient ventilation. If excessive smoke, steam, gas, fumes, vapors, dust or other impurities are created or generated by the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, in sufficient quantities to obstruct the vision, or to be irritating, obnoxious, or injurious to the health or safety of the employes therein, the room shall be ventilated in such manner as to remove them or render them harmless, so far as is practical. If in the opinion of the commissioner of labor it is deemed necessary, he may order the installation of exhaust fans and other mechanical means of a proper construction to effectively remove from the point of origin such smoke, steam, gases, fumes, vapors, dust or other impurities. If the removal of such smoke, steam, gases, fumes, vapors, dust or other impurities is, because of the nature of the process, impracticable, the commissioner of labor may, if he deems it necessary to the health of the workers in any place of employment, order the isolation of such process or handicraft in a separate room or building.

Sec. 5. Certain employes in certain rooms.—No more employes shall be required or permitted to work in a room in any place of employment than will allow to each of such employes not less than four hundred (400) cubic feet of air space, unless by a written permit of the commissioner of labor such amount of air space for each employe may temporarily be reduced to not less than two hundred fifty (250) cubic feet of air space. Provided, that no such permit shall be issued for a room in which smoke, gas, fumes dust or vapors are generated or in which there are fires consuming oxygen.

Sec. 6. Heat and ventilation.—In every place of employment the workrooms shall, so far as the nature of the industry will permit, be properly heated during cold weather. In every place of employment where excessive heat be created in any of the workrooms by the nature of the process therein carried on it shall be the duty of the employer to provide heat deflectors, exhaust fans and such other mechanical means that are necessary to protect from the heat and to carry off, so far as practicable, such excessive heat and to cool off such workrooms. After the passage of this act it shall be unlawful in any place of employment to establish any process or handicraft which creates excessive heat in any workroom the ceiling of which is less than eight feet from the floor of such workroom or the floor of any balcony in such workroom.

The use of salamanders or other heaters that discharge smoke or gas into a workroom in which workers are employed is prohibited.

Sec. 7. Toilet facilities.—In every place of employment there shall be provided adequate toilet facilities which shall be located

conveniently to and easily accessible from all places where persons are employed. Each water-closet, urinal, lavatory or slop sink located in a toilet room, must be connected with a sewer system where a sewer system is available. Indecent or suggestive marks, pictures or words are forbidden in toilet rooms, and such defacement when found by the employer must be at once removed.

Sec. 8. Sanitation.—All toilet rooms not having sewer connection and maintained outside of buildings where persons are employed, shall on new installations be at least twenty-five (25) feet from such buildings. In all places of employment where the workers are exposed to excessive heat, humidity, or fatigue from physical exertion, there shall be a covered passageway connecting said buildings with such toilet or toilets.

Sec. 9. Separate toilets.—In all places of employment where five or more persons are employed and are of opposite sex, separate toilets for each sex shall be provided and maintained. Such toilets shall be so marked as to designate plainly and distinctly the sex for whose use they are intended, and no person shall be allowed to use the toilet room assigned to the opposite sex.

Sec. 10. Construction of toilets.—The toilets in all places of employment must be so constructed as to insure privacy. The outside partitions of all toilet rooms shall be of solid construction, and may be opaque or translucent, but not transparent, and shall extend from floor to ceiling, or such rooms shall be independently ceiled over. All partitions separating toilet rooms provided for the different sexes shall be constructed of such materials as are not transparent or translucent, and they shall be sound-proof, and no opening in such partitions shall be permitted. If the water-closet is not located within a separate compartment in the toilet room, the entrance to such toilet room shall be provided with a screen of sufficient height and width to insure privacy. The floors of all toilet rooms shall be tight, smooth and constructed of a material that can be kept in a sanitary condition. The walls and ceiling shall be tight and of such substance that can be readily cleaned and kept clean.

Sec. 11. To be kept in perfect condition.—In all places of employment the toilet rooms, and every part thereof, including the floor, walls and ceiling, and all fixtures therein, must be kept in a clean condition. All toilet rooms and water-closet compartments shall be adequately illuminated by natural or artificial light. All toilet rooms not lighted by windows that open easily shall be adequately ventilated to the outside air by artificial means. All toilet facilities shall be adequately protected to prevent the entrance and breeding of flies, so far as practicable. All toilet rooms, wherever practicable, shall be adequately heated at all times.

Sec. 12. Ratio of toilets.—In all places of employment, water-closets shall be provided in the following number and ratio: When there are one hundred (100) or less persons on a shift em-

ployed, there shall be one water-closet for every twenty (20) persons; when there are one hundred (100) to five hundred (500) persons on a shift, there shall be one water-closet to every thirty (30) persons; when there are five hundred (500) to one thousand (1,000) persons on a shift, there shall be one water-closet to every thirty-five (35) persons on a shift, and when there are over one thousand (1,000) persons on a shift, there shall be one water-closet to every forty (40) persons on a shift.

When there are more than one hundred (100) men employed on a shift there shall, in addition to the water-closets required by this section, be provided one urinal for every fifty (50) men.

Urinals shall be either individual or slab urinals. At least two (2) feet of slab urinal shall be considered the equivalent of one (1) individual urinal.

Sec. 13. Washing basins and individual towels.—Every place of employment shall provide, without expense to the employe, adequate facilities for washing the hands and face of the employes. Individual towels shall be provided by the employer, and the use of towels in common is prohibited.

In all places where food is prepared or manufactured; in all places where poisonous or injurious materials are handled by the employes, and in all places where the employes are required by the nature of the process at which they are employed to become covered with oil, grease, soot, or other material not easily removed, the employer shall provide hot and cold water and soap in sufficient quantities to permit employes to make themselves clean.

Sec. 14. Dressing rooms.—In every place of employment in which a change of clothing is necessary for any of the employes in doing their work, suitable dressing rooms shall be provided and shall be separate for the sexes. All such dressing rooms shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and be adequately ventilated. In all places of employment where poisonous compounds are handled by the employes, facilities for hanging and storing both working and street garments shall be provided so that they will not come in contact with each other, nor with the garments of others. All such dressing rooms installed after the passage of this act shall be enclosed by means of solid partitions or walls, shall be so separated from toilet rooms, and shall have at least one window opening to the outer air, or other means of properly ventilating such rooms.

Sec. 15. Eating of food.—In every place of employment it shall be unlawful to keep or eat any food in a room in which the dust or fumes of poisonous compounds are present. In such places of employment the employer shall provide a suitable place in which employes may eat their meals. No employe engaged in handling such poisonous compounds shall go out or be allowed to go out for lunch or to eat his or her lunch on the premises without first washing his or her hands, and, if necessary, washing his or her face.

Sec. 16. Seating capacity.—In all places of employment where women are employed, the employer thereof shall provide and maintain suitable seats, with proper backs where practicable, for the use of such women employes, and permit the use thereof by such employes to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health. In all places where women are engaged in work which can be properly performed in a sitting posture, suitable seats, with backs where practicable, shall be supplied in every factory for the use of all such women employes and permitted to be used at such work. The commissioner of labor may determine when seats, with or without backs, are necessary and the number thereof.

Sec. 17. Drinking water.—Every place of employment shall provide, without expense to the employes, an adequate supply of pure drinking water. When practicable, ice used for cooling purposes shall be applied in such manner that the ice itself will not come in contact with the drinking water, and the water from the melting ice shall not become mixed with the drinking water. In all places of employment where no running water can be provided, the receptacle for holding the drinking water shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and must be kept covered to prevent dust or impurities from entering such receptacle.

Sec. 18. Owner to carry out provision of act.—Whenever any building is occupied by more than one place of employment and the halls, stairs, toilets, or other portions of the building are used jointly by more than one tenant, or in which conditions prohibited by this act are jointly created by more than one tenant, it shall be the duty of the owner of such building to carry out the provisions of this act. Provided, that the owner of any such building may arrange, by agreement, with one or more of his tenants to assume responsibility for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 19. Commissioner of labor to enforce provisions.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to enforce the provisions of this act. Thirty (30) days' notice shall be given for any new installations required by this act before any criminal proceeding shall be commenced; but the commissioner of labor may, for good cause shown, extend the time to a longer period. All orders to place toilets, floors and receptacles in a sanitary condition shall be complied with in forty-eight (48) hours. Any persons, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this act, or failing to comply, in the time specified, with any order of the commissioner of labor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court. Any person, firm or corporation aggrieved at any order of the commissioner of labor issued pursuant to this act may apply for a restraining order to the district court in the manner and as provided in section 3822, General Statutes of 1913.

Sec. 20. **Certain sections repealed.**—Sections 3837, 3838, 3887, 3890, 3853, 3854 and 3855, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 25, 1919.

CHAPTER 492—H. F. No. 957.

An act to provide for the organization, regulation and management of mutual automobile insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

Section 1. Mutual automobile insurance companies.—Any number of persons not less than five may associate themselves together and form an incorporated company to insure against loss or damage to automobiles or other vehicles and their contents, by collision, fire, burglary or theft, and by windstorm or tornado, and against liability for damage to property of others by collision with such vehicles.

Sec. 2. When policies may be issued.—(a) No policies shall be issued by any company or association now or hereafter organized under the provisions of this act until not less than \$200,000 of insurance upon not less than 200 separate automobiles located in this state has been subscribed for and entered upon the books of the company or association and the premiums thereon for one year have been paid in cash, which premiums shall aggregate not less than \$2,500.

(b) Every such company shall provide in its by-laws and specify in its policies the maximum contingent mutual liability of its members for the payment of losses and expenses not provided for by its cash fund. Such contingent liability of a member shall not be less than a sum equal to and in addition to one annual premium nor more than a sum equal to five times the amount of such annual premium, but in case of a policy written for less than one year the contingent liability shall not exceed the amount of the premium written in the policy. The total amount of the liability of the policyholder shall be plainly and legibly stated upon each policy as follows:

“The maximum contingent liability of a policyholder under this policy is \$.....”

Sec. 3. Liability.—The maximum net single risk, after deducting reinsurance, for which a company organized under this act shall be solely liable, shall be not more than

(a) \$1,000.00 while the membership is less than five hundred.

(b) \$2,000.00 while the membership is more than five hundred and not more than one thousand;

(c) \$3,000.00 so long as the membership is one thousand or more.