

GUERNSEY STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

1987 No. 38

as  
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The Health and Safety at Work (Prescribed Diseases)  
(Guernsey) Regulations, 1987

Made ..... 17th December, 1987

Coming into operation ..... 1st January, 1988

THE STATES LABOUR AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by sections 9 (5) and 36 (1)(c) of the Health and Safety at Work (General) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1987, and in exercise of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations -

Prescribed diseases

1. Any disease set out in column 1 of the Schedule to these Regulations is hereby prescribed for the purposes of section 9 (5) of the Health and Safety at Work (General)(Guernsey) Ordinance, 1987, where it is suffered by a person at work and his work involves an activity specified in relation to that disease in column 2 of the Schedule.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation (Guernsey) Law, 1948 applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as if they were an enactment.

Citation

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Health and Safety at Work (Prescribed Diseases) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1987.

Commencement

4. These Regulations shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1988.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1987.



President of the  
States Labour and Welfare Committee.

Regulation 1

SCHEDULE  
PRESCRIBED DISEASES

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Column 1

Column 2

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Poisonings

1. Poisoning by any of the  
following:

Any activity.

- (a) Acrylamide monomer;
- (b) Arsenic or one of its  
compounds;

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Column 1

Column 2

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- (c) Benzene or a homologue of benzene;
- (d) Beryllium or one of its compounds;
- (e) Cadmium or one of its compounds;
- (f) Carbon disulphide;
- (g) Diethylene dioxide (dioxan);
- (h) Ethylene oxide;
- (i) Lead or one of its compounds;
- (j) Manganese or one of its compounds;
- (k) Mercury or one of its compounds;
- (l) Methyl bromide;
- (m) Nitrochlorobenzene, or a nitro- or amino- or chloro-derivative of benzene or of a homologue of benzene
- (n) Oxides of nitrogen;
- (o) Phosphorus or one of its compounds.

Skin diseases

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2. Chrome ulceration of:              | Work involving exposure to chromic acid or to any other chromium compound. |
| (a) the nose or throat; or            |  |
| (b) the skin of the hands or forearm. |  |

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Column 1

Column 2

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- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 3. Folliculitis. )   | Work involving exposure to mineral |
| 4. Acne. )   | oil, tar, pitch or arsenic.        |
| 5. Skin cancer. )  |                                    |
| 6. Inflammation, ulceration or<br>malignant disease of the skin. | Work with ionising radiation.      |

Lung diseases

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 7. Occupational asthma. | Work involving exposure to any of<br>the following agents -<br>(a) isocyanates;<br>(b) fumes or dusts arising from the<br>manufacture, transport or use<br>of hardening agents (including<br>epoxy resin curing agents)<br>based on phthalic anhydride,<br>tetrachlorophthalic anhydride,<br>trimellitic anhydride or<br>triethylenetetramine;<br>(c) fumes arising from the use of<br>resin as a soldering flux;<br>(d) proteolytic enzymes;<br>(e) animals or insects used for the<br>purposes of research or<br>education or in laboratories;<br>(f) dusts arising from the sowing,<br>cultivation, harvesting,<br>drying, handling, milling,<br>transport or storage of barley,<br>oats, rye, wheat or maize, or<br>the handling, milling, |
|-------------------------|--|

Column 1

Column 2

Occupational Asthma -  
continued

transport or storage of meal or  
flour made therefrom.

8. Extrinsic alveolitis  
(including Farmer's lung).

Exposure to moulds or fungal spores  
or heterologous proteins during  
work in -

- (a) agriculture, horticulture,  
woodland, cultivation of edible  
fungi or malt-working; or
- (b) loading or unloading or  
handling in storage mouldy  
vegetable matter or edible  
fungi; or
- (c) caring for or handling  
birds; or
- (d) handling bagasse.

9. Pneumoconiosis (excluding  
asbestosis).

- 1. Sand blasting by means of  
compressed air with the use of  
quartzose sand or crushed  
silica rock or flint, or  
substantial exposure to the  
dust arising from such sand  
blasting.
- 2. Work in a foundry or the per-  
formance of, or substantial  
exposure to the dust arising  
from, any of the following  
operations:
  - (a) the freeing of steel  
castings from adherent  
siliceous substance;
  - (b) the freeing of metal  
castings from adherent  
siliceous substance:

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Column 1

Column 2

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(i) by blasting with an abrasive propelled by compressed air, by steam or by a wheel; or

(ii) by the use of power-driven tools.

3. The manufacture of china or earthenware (including sanitary earthenware, electrical earthenware and earthenware tiles), and any activity involving substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.
4. The dressing of granite or any igneous rock by masons or the crushing of such materials, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such operations.
5. The use, or preparation for use, of a grind-stone, or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.
6. (a) Work underground in which one of the objects of the operations is the getting of any mineral;  
(b) the working or handling above ground of any minerals, or any operation incidental thereto;

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Column 1

Column 2

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- (c) the trimming of coal in any ship, barge, or lighter, or in any dock or harbour or at any wharf or quay;
- (d) the sawing, splitting or dressing of slate, or any operation incidental thereto.
7. Boiler scaling or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.
10. Byssinosis. Work in any room where any process up to and including the weaving process is performed in a factory in which the spinning or manipulation of raw or waste cotton or of flax, or the weaving of cotton or flax, is carried on.
11. Mesothelioma. )
12. Lung cancer. )
13. Asbestosis. )
- (a) The working or handling of asbestos or any admixture of asbestos;
- (b) the manufacture or repair of asbestos textiles or other articles containing or composed of asbestos;
- (c) the cleaning of any machinery or plant used in any of the foregoing operations and of any chambers, fixtures and appliances for the collection of asbestos dust;
- (d) substantial exposure to the

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Column 1

Column 2

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Asbestosis - continued

dust arising from any of the fore-going operations.

Infections

14. Leptospirosis.

Handling animals, or work in places which are, or may be infested by rats.

15. Hepatitis.

Work involving exposure to human blood products or body secretions and excretions.

16. Tuberculosis.

Work with persons or animals or with human or animal remains or with any other material which might be a source of infection.

17. Any illness caused by a pathogen referred to in column 2, opposite.

Work involving a pathogen which presents a hazard to human health.

18. Anthrax

Any activity.

Other conditions

19. Malignant disease of the )  
bones. )

Work with ionising radiation.

20. Blood dyscrasia )

21. Cataract.

Work involving exposure to electromagnetic radiation (including radiant heat).

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Column 1

Column 2

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|--|---|
| 22. Decompression sickness. )                                | Breathing gases at increased  |
| 23. Barotrauma. )  | pressure.   |
| 24. Cancer of the nasal cavity or<br>associated air sinuses. | (a) Work in or about a building<br>where wooden furniture is<br>manufactured;<br>(b) work at a place used wholly<br>or mainly for the repair of foot-<br>wear made wholly or partly of<br>leather or fibre board.   |
| 25. Cancer of the urinary tract.                             | Work involving exposure to any of<br>the following substances -<br>(a) diphenyl substituted by at<br>least one nitro or primary<br>amino group or by at least one<br>nitro and primary amino group<br>(including benzidine);<br>(b) any of the substances<br>mentioned in sub-paragraph<br>(a) above if further ring<br>substituted by halogeno, methyl<br>or methoxy groups, but not by<br>other groups;<br>(c) the salts of any of the<br>substances mentioned in sub-<br>paragraphs (a) and (b) above;<br>(d) auramine or magenta. |
| 26. Vibration white finger.                                  | (a) The use of hand-held chain<br>saws; or<br>(b) the use of hand-held rotary<br>tools in grinding or in the<br>sanding or polishing of metal<br>or the holding of material   |

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Column 1

Column 2

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Vibration white finger -  
continued

being ground, or metal being  
sanded or polished, by rotary  
tools; or

(c) the use of hand-held percussive  
metal-working tools, or the  
holding of metal being worked  
upon by percussive tools, in  
rivetting, caulking, chipping,  
hammering, fettling or  
swaging; or

(d) the use of hand-held powered  
percussive drills or hand-held  
powered percussive hammers in  
quarrying, demolition or on  
roads or footpaths,  
including road construction.