

Island of  Guernsey

Ordinance of the States **XIX**

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1962

**The Poisonous Substances Ordinance,
1962**

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The Poisonous Substances Ordinance, 1962

THE STATES, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the Health, Safety and Welfare of Employees Law, 1950, and by section two and section eight of the Poisonous Substances (Guernsey) Law, 1958, and of all other powers thereunto them enabling and in pursuance of their Resolution of the twenty-second day of April, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, hereby order:—

PART I

Interpretation

1. (1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say— Interpreta-
tion.

“aerosol dispenser” means a spraying apparatus so constructed that the majority of the particles of the spray released therefrom are less than eighty microns in diameter;

“agriculture” includes dairy-farming, the production of any consumable produce which is grown for sale or for consumption or other use for the purposes of a trade or business or of any other undertaking (whether carried on for profit or not) the production of any ferns,

flowers and bulbs which are grown for sale, and the use of land as grazing, meadow or pasture land or orchard or osier land or woodland or for market gardens or nursery grounds, and "agricultural" shall be construed accordingly;

"agricultural unit" means land which is occupied as a unit for agricultural purposes;

"authorised medical practitioner", "authorised pharmacist" and "authorised veterinary surgeon" mean a medical practitioner, a pharmacist or a veterinary surgeon, as the case may be, authorised to practise as such in the Island according to the law for the time being in force;

"bulbs" includes corms, rhizomes and tubers but does not include potato tubers;

"the Committee" has the meaning assigned to it by section one of the Poisonous Substances (Guernsey) Law, 1958;

"consumable produce" means produce grown for consumption or for other use after severance from the land on which it is grown;

"contravention" includes, in relation to any provision, a failure to comply with that provision and the expression "contravene" shall be construed accordingly;

"dust-mask" means a filtering apparatus so designed as to eliminate so far as practicable the risk of pollution, by liquid and solid particles containing a poisonous substance, of the air breathed by the person wearing it;

"employer" means the employer of a protected worker;

"eye-shield" means a shield so designed as to protect the eyes from being splashed by a poisonous substance;

- “face-shield” means a shield covering the whole of the forehead and face, so designed as to protect the forehead and face from being splashed by a poisonous substance;
- “greenhouse” includes any enclosed building or erection in which plants are grown;
- “ground-crop” means any crop grown in the ground and includes the plant on which the crop is grown, but does not include bushes, climbing plants, or trees or the crops grown thereon;
- “hood” means a hat or other covering to the head, so designed as to protect the forehead and back and sides of the neck, and, when required by this Ordinance to be worn in connection with the use of a poisonous substance containing dinoseb or DNOC, not so coloured that the presence of the stains thereof is not clearly visible;
- “inspector” means a person appointed by the Committee to execute and perform the powers and duties of an inspector under this Ordinance;
- “the Island” means the Island of Guernsey;
- “livestock” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, sheep, goats, swine, horses, asses, mules, dogs and any other domestic animals and poultry;
- “mackintosh” means a waterproof coat covering the whole of the body except the head, the hands and below the knees;
- “maintained” means maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair;
- “overall” means an overall with fastenings at the neck and wrists covering all clothing other than headgear, rubber boots and such parts of rubber gloves as extend below the wrists, and,

when required by this Ordinance to be worn in connection with the use of a poisonous substance containing dinoseb or DNOC, not so coloured that the presence of the stains thereof is not clearly visible;

“plant” includes any form of vegetable life;

“poisonous substances” has the meaning assigned to it by section two of this Ordinance;

“poisonous substance in capsule form” means a poisonous substance prepared in such manner that it is completely isolated by some substance that is not poisonous from a person handling the capsule;

“prescribed” means prescribed by the Committee;

“protected worker” means a person employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship—

(a) in connection with the use in agriculture or on a public highway of a poisonous substance;

(b) on land on which a poisonous substance has been or is being used in agriculture;

(c) on any part of a public highway on which a poisonous substance has been or is being used; or

(d) at any premises at which a poisonous substance intended for sale for use in agriculture is stored, prepared or exposed for sale;

“protective clothing” means the clothing and equipment required to be worn under the provisions of this Ordinance;

“public highway” includes any place to which the public have access;

“respirator” means a filtering apparatus covering the whole of the face and so designed as to ensure the person wearing it of a supply of

air adequate for respiration and to eliminate so far as practicable the risk of pollution, by gas and liquid and solid particles containing a poisonous substance, of the air breathed by the person wearing it;

“rubber” includes synthetic rubber, oilskin and other substances or materials impermeable in the circumstances in which they are used to liquids and gases;

“rubber apron” means a rubber apron covering the front and sides of the body from immediately below the shoulders to at least three inches below the knees;

“rubber boots” means rubber boots extending from the feet upwards to at least immediately below the knees;

“rubber coat” means a rubber coat covering the whole of the body except the head, the hands and below the knees;

“rubber gloves” means rubber gloves or gauntlets completely covering the hands and wrists, and fitting sufficiently closely around the wrists and forearms to be covered by the sleeves of a mackintosh, an overall or rubber coat, when worn together with any of such articles of protective clothing;

“scheduled operation” has the meaning assigned to it by subsection (1) of section four of this Ordinance;

“smoke-generator” includes any device by means of which a poisonous substance is thermally distributed by a heater composition;

“soil-application” means the process whereby a poisonous substance is discharged or released in unbroken liquid form directly on to or into the soil;

- “soil-application apparatus” includes any apparatus or device through or by means of which soil-application is carried out;
- “sou’wester” means a rubber hat or other covering which completely covers the head (other than the face) and is so shaped as to protect the back of the neck from falling spray;
- “spraying” includes any process whereby plants are treated with a poisonous substance but does not include soil-application or the use of a poisonous substance in capsule form;
- “spraying apparatus” includes any apparatus or device through or by means of which spraying is carried out;
- “spraying contractor” means a person who carries on any business in connection with the use in agriculture of any poisonous substance on land which is not occupied by him;
- “wetter” means a chemical agent which when added to a poisonous substance promotes on the surface of a solid (including rubber) the formation of a continuous liquid film.

(2) In this Ordinance the common name (if any) of a poisonous substance specified in the first column of the First Schedule or Second Schedule to this Ordinance means the poisonous substance specified opposite thereto in the second column of the First Schedule or Second Schedule to this Ordinance, as the case may be.

(3) Except in so far as the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Ordinance to any other enactment shall be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended, extended or applied by or under any other enactment, including this Ordinance.

PART II

Poisonous substances

2. The substances specified in the second column of the First Schedule to this Ordinance and any preparations or mixtures containing any such substances are hereby declared, for the purposes of this Ordinance, to be substances (hereafter in this Ordinance referred to as "poisonous substances") which are harmful to human beings, animals or anything grown on land.

Poisonous
substances.

PART III

Safety of employees

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance shall apply only in relation to any poisonous substance which is—

Application
of Part III.

- (a) a substance specified in the second column of the Second Schedule to this Ordinance; or
- (b) a preparation or mixture containing any substance so specified.

(2) The provisions of this Part of this Ordinance shall not apply to any preparation or mixture which—

- (a) contains not more than five per centum by weight of dinoseb or DNOC;
- (b) does not contain any other substance specified in the second column of the Second Schedule to this Ordinance; and
- (c) is used as an insecticide.

4. (1) A protected worker shall not, and his employer shall not cause or permit him to, carry out any operation specified in the first column of the Third Schedule to this Ordinance (hereafter in

Operations
prohibited
except when
protective
clothing is
worn.

this Ordinance referred to as “a scheduled operation”) in relation to any poisonous substance referred to in the second column of the said Schedule unless he is wearing the protective clothing respectively set forth opposite the said second column in the third column of the said Schedule.

(2) Any reference in the second column of the Third Schedule to this Ordinance to any poisonous substance shall be deemed to include a reference to any preparation or mixture containing such poisonous substance.

(3) In subsection (1) of this section the expression “any operation” includes an operation which a protected worker carries out either—

- (a) as the principal or only protected worker engaged in carrying it out; or
- (b) as a member of a team of persons engaged in carrying it out, if he is in risk of being poisoned by the poisonous substance that is used.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last foregoing subsection, paragraph (b) of that subsection shall not operate so as to include a person principally engaged as a tractor-driver in connection with any soil-application operation, not being an operation carried out with soil-application apparatus mounted on a tractor, so long as such person is engaged exclusively in tractor-driving.

Green-
houses.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a protected worker shall not, and his employer shall not cause or permit him to, enter or be present in a greenhouse in which a poisonous substance has been used unless he is wearing—

- (a) where the apparatus used was an aerosol dispenser or a smoke-generator, the pro-

protective clothing specified opposite item 7 in the third column of the Third Schedule to this Ordinance;

- (b) in all other cases, the protective clothing specified opposite item 4 in the third column of the said Schedule as the appropriate protective clothing in relation to the poisonous substance that has been used.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply where—

- (a) a period of six hours has elapsed since the poisonous substance was used, and a sufficient number of lights in the greenhouse have been open for at least one hour after the expiration of that period to ensure ventilation; or
- (b) a period of twelve hours has elapsed since the poisonous substance was used.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5) of this section, where a poisonous substance has been used in a greenhouse and the occupier of the agricultural unit comprising the greenhouse employs persons who work in such unit, the occupier shall immediately after the poisonous substance has been used cause a conspicuous and legible notice to be affixed on the outside of each door of the greenhouse warning such persons of the poisonous substance which has been used in the greenhouse and of the effect of the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(+) Every notice affixed in pursuance of the provisions of the last foregoing subsection shall remain and be maintained in position for a period of not less than twelve hours.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the use in a greenhouse of a poisonous substance in capsule form.

(6) The occupier of any agricultural unit who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (3) and subsection (4) of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

Provision
and mainten-
ance of
protective
clothing.

6. (1) The employer of a protected worker who carries out any scheduled operation shall—

- (a) provide the protected worker with any protective clothing required to be worn under the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance and, where such protective clothing includes a respirator or dust-mask, provide an adequate supply of filters for replacement of those used;
- (b) maintain or cause to be maintained in good and serviceable condition all protective clothing; and
- (c) provide accommodation for the keeping of—
 - (i) protective clothing; and
 - (ii) the protected worker's personal clothing not worn during working hours.

(2) The accommodation provided under the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section shall be such as to ensure ventilation and that the protected worker's personal clothing does not become contaminated by a poisonous substance whether from protective clothing or otherwise.

Miscel-
laneous
obligations
relating to
employers.

7. (1) The employer of a protected worker who carries out a scheduled operation shall—

- (a) at a place which is conveniently accessible but outside the area in which the protected

worker might be in risk of poisoning by any poisonous substance which has been used, provide adequate and suitable washing facilities including soap and clean towels and either a supply of piped running water or clean water in containers, clearly marked "Personal washing only", for the personal use of the protected worker;

- (b) provide—
 - (i) a supply of wholesome drinking water;
 - (ii) clean drinking vessels; and
 - (iii) suitable facilities for keeping food or drink intended for the protected worker's consumption free from risk of contamination by any poisonous substance;
- (c) except where a supply of piped running water is available, provide clean water in a container for the washing or cleaning of the protective clothing (other than overalls, hoods, respirators, dust-masks, or mackintoshes) which the protected worker has worn;
- (d) at the end of each day's operations cause to be thoroughly washed with water or, where appropriate, with water and a suitable wetter, all protective clothing (other than overalls, hoods, respirators, dust-masks or mackintoshes) which the protected worker has worn during the day's operations in carrying out the scheduled operation and, in the case of—
 - (i) rubber gloves, cause the insides as well as the outsides to be so thoroughly washed;
 - (ii) respirators and dust-masks, cause them to be both cleaned and ventilated;

- (e) maintain or cause to be maintained in good and serviceable condition all spraying apparatus and soil-application apparatus;
- (f) keep all spraying apparatus, soil application apparatus and the exterior of all tanks and containers which contain or have contained a poisonous substance free from contamination by any such substance, so far as it is practicable so to do;
- (g) keep the opening of all tanks and containers in which a poisonous substance is stored, when not in use, securely closed or covered over; and
- (h) cause every overall and hood which has been worn in the carrying out of the scheduled operation to be thoroughly washed with soap (or other suitable detergent) and water at least once in every period of six consecutive days in which it has at any time been so worn and also whenever by reason of the presence of stains of a poisonous substance thereon there are reasonable grounds for apprehending that a protected worker may be in risk of poisoning.

(2) For the purpose of the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, in considering—

- (a) whether a place is conveniently accessible, account may be taken of any transport provided for protected workers at appropriate times; and
- (b) whether washing facilities are adequate and suitable at any time and place, regard shall be had to the number of protected workers for whom such facilities are required at that time and place.

8. (1) A protected worker who carries out any scheduled operation shall not—
- (a) at any time blow, suck or apply his mouth to any jet, sprinkler, nozzle or other spraying apparatus or soil-application apparatus which contains or has contained a poisonous substance, whether for the purpose of removing any obstruction or otherwise;
- (b) make use of any container which is provided in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the last foregoing section for the personal use of the protected worker for the washing of protective clothing or make use of any container which is not so provided for personal washing;
- (c) make use of any drinking vessel provided by his employer otherwise than to drink from; or
- (d) eat, drink or smoke unless he has removed all protective clothing (other than any over-all or rubber boots), has washed his hands and face, and is outside an area in which he might be poisoned by any poisonous substance which has been, is being or is about to be used, or by any protective clothing which has been worn in connection with the use of a poisonous substance.
- (2) A protected worker who carries out any scheduled operation shall—
- (a) deposit his personal clothing not worn during working hours in the accommodation provided by his employer in accordance with the provisions of section six of this Ordinance (which relates to the provision and maintenance of protective clothing); and

Miscellaneous prohibitions and obligations relating to protected workers.

- (b) at the end of each day's operation forthwith—
 - (i) remove all protective clothing worn by him and deposit it in such accommodation as aforesaid; and
 - (ii) wash his hands, face and neck.
- (3) A protected worker shall not—
 - (a) wilfully interfere with or misuse any appliance, clothing, equipment, facilities or other thing provided in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance; or
 - (b) wilfully and without reasonable cause do anything likely to cause risk of poisoning from a poisonous substance to himself or others.

Repair of apparatus.

9. (1) A protected worker shall not, and his employer shall not cause or permit him to, repair any spraying apparatus or soil-application apparatus which has been, is being or is about to be used for spraying or for soil-application unless such apparatus or so much thereof as requires repair is first thoroughly washed with water or, where appropriate, with water and a suitable wetter.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to repairs made during the carrying out of any scheduled operation if the protected worker is wearing the protective clothing required by the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance to be worn when carrying out such operations.

Keeping of a register.

10. (1) An employer shall keep a register in the prescribed form and containing particulars of—

- (a) the name and address of every protected worker employed by him who carries out any scheduled operation;

- (b) the number of hours worked on any such operation by any such protected worker on each day;
- (c) the poisonous substance in connection with which the protected worker has worked as aforesaid;
- (d) any matters which the employer is required to notify to the Committee in accordance with the provisions of section twelve of this Ordinance (which relates to the notification of sickness and of absence);
- (e) any matters required to be entered in the register as a condition of granting a certificate of exemption under section fifteen of this Ordinance (which relates to certificates of exemption);
- (f) any notification made to an employer in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of section twenty-eight of this Ordinance (which relates to the duties of medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons).

(2) An employer shall preserve the register required to be kept by this section for at least two years after the date of the last entry therein.

(3) An employer shall give to a protected worker who ceases to be employed by him a copy of any particulars contained in the register kept by the employer in accordance with the provisions of this section, so far as such particulars relate to that protected worker during the last six months of his employment, and the protected worker, on entering the employment of any other employer at any time within six months of so ceasing to be employed, shall give to that employer any such copy as aforesaid.

Restriction
on hours of
work.

11. A protected worker shall not work on any scheduled operation, and his employer shall not cause or permit him to so work, for more than—

- (a) ten hours in any period of twenty-four consecutive hours;
- (b) sixty hours in any period of seven consecutive days; or
- (c) one hundred and twenty hours in any period of twenty-one consecutive days.

Notification
of sickness
and of
absence.

12. (1) If at any time there are reasonable grounds for an employer to apprehend that a protected worker employed by him may be suffering from poisoning from a poisonous substance, the employer shall forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health thereof.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, if a protected worker absents himself from duty for more than three days—

- (a) otherwise than for a reason known to his employer not to be caused by poisoning from dinoseb or DNOC, and within the fourteen days immediately preceding such absence the protected worker has worked for more than sixty hours in connection with the use of dinoseb or DNOC; or
- (b) otherwise than for a reason known to his employer not to be caused by poisoning from any other poisonous substance, and within the twenty-eight days immediately preceding such absence the protected worker has worked for more than sixty hours in connection with the use of such other poisonous substance;

the employer shall forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health of such absence.

13. (1) An employer shall not cause or permit a protected worker to work on any scheduled operation unless the worker has been thoroughly instructed in the precautions to be observed and is under adequate supervision.

Instruction and supervision of protected workers.

(2) Nothing in the foregoing subsection shall release a protected worker from any obligation or prohibition imposed on him by this Ordinance.

14. A person under the age of eighteen years shall not in any circumstances be employed to work on any scheduled operation or in any other operation involving the use in agriculture of a smoke-generator.

Prohibition of employment of persons under eighteen years.

15. (1) If the employer of a protected worker satisfies the Committee that—

Certificates of exemption.

- (a) any of the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Ordinance could reasonably be dispensed with if alternative conditions to protect the protected worker from the risk of poisoning were observed; or
- (b) by reason of exceptional circumstances or of the small extent of the operations carried out or for any other reason any of the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance are unnecessary for the protection of the protected worker;

the Committee may, by a certificate issued to the employer, exempt the employer and the protected worker to whom the certificate applies from such of the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance to which each of them would otherwise respectively be subject as are specified in the certificate.

- (2) The Committee may—
- (a) attach such conditions as it deems fit to any certificate issued by it under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section; and
 - (b) by notice in writing served on any employer to whom such certificate has been issued, revoke such certificate or revoke or vary any conditions so attached thereto.

(3) Any employer to whom a certificate has been issued under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section who fails to comply with any condition attached thereto under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

Poisonous
substances
not in sealed
containers.

16. (1) At any of the following premises where any person is employed, that is to say—

- (a) any agricultural unit;
- (b) any premises at which any poisonous substance intended for sale for use in agriculture is stored or prepared or exposed for sale; and
- (c) any premises occupied by a spraying contractor for the purposes of his business as a spraying contractor;

any poisonous substance belonging to the occupier of any such premises which is being kept on those premises otherwise than in a properly sealed container shall, when not in actual use, be kept in a properly constructed locked cupboard or locked chest the key of which shall be kept in the custody

of such person as may be appointed in that behalf by the occupier.

(2) The occupier of any premises to which the provisions of subsection (1) of this section apply who contravenes any of those provisions shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

(3) At any premises at which any person is employed, any poisonous substance belonging to any spraying contractor which is being kept on those premises otherwise than in a properly sealed container shall, when not in actual use, be kept in a properly locked chest the key of which shall be kept in the custody of that spraying contractor or of such person employed by him as he may appoint in that behalf.

17. (1) Where any accident occurs to any protected worker in the course of his employment arising out of the use of any poisonous substance which either—

Notification
of accidents.

- (a) causes loss of life to that protected worker; or
- (b) disables him for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed;

written notice of the accident, in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed particulars, shall forthwith be sent to the Committee by the employer of that protected person.

(2) Where any accident causing the disablement of any protected worker is notified under the provisions of this section, and after notification thereof results in the death of that protected worker, notice in writing of the death shall be sent to the Committee by the employer of that protected worker as soon as the death comes to his knowledge.

Medical examination of persons regularly employed to work on scheduled operations.

18. (1) The employer of any protected worker who has been employed to work on any scheduled operation for more than—

- (a) one hundred and twenty hours during any period of six consecutive weeks;
- (b) one hundred and twenty hours during any period of six consecutive months;

shall make arrangements at his own expense for that protected worker to be examined by an authorised medical practitioner on a convenient day and at a reasonable time as soon as may be after the expiration of that period of six consecutive weeks or six consecutive months, as the case may be.

(2) Any protected worker in respect of whom arrangements for a medical examination have been made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall submit himself for such examination in pursuance of those arrangements.

First-Aid.

19. (1) The provisions of section two and section three of the Safety of Employees (First-Aid and Welfare) Ordinance, 1954, shall apply in relation to any of the premises as are mentioned in subsection (1) of section sixteen of this Ordinance (which relates to poisonous substances not in sealed containers) at which any person is employed to work on any scheduled operation as those provisions apply in relation to factories, quarries and growing properties:

PROVIDED that the provisions of the said section two and of the said section three of the Safety of Employees (First-Aid and Welfare) Ordinance, 1954, shall not apply by virtue of the provisions of this subsection—

- (i) in relation to any agricultural unit solely by reason of the fact that a person is employed to work on any scheduled operation in that

unit if that person is so employed by a person other than the occupier of that unit;

- (ii) in relation to any premises which are a factory or growing property within the meaning of that Ordinance;
- (iii) in relation to any premises occupied by an authorised pharmacist for the purposes of his business as an authorised pharmacist.

(2) In the event of any contravention of any of the provisions of section two or section three of the Safety of Employees (First-Aid and Welfare) Ordinance, 1954, at any premises in relation to which those provisions apply by virtue of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the occupier of those premises shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

(3) Any spraying contractor who employs any person to work on any scheduled operation at any place of which that spraying contractor is not the occupier shall provide and keep at that place in such manner as to be readily accessible by that person while he is so employed at that place a first-aid box which shall—

- (a) contain at least the items specified in the First Schedule to the Safety of Employees (First-Aid and Welfare) Ordinance, 1954;
- (b) be conspicuously marked on the outside with the words "FIRST-AID";
- (c) contain only appliances or requisites for first-aid;

and all materials for dressings contained in such first-aid box shall be those designated in, and of a grade or quality not lower than the standards prescribed by, the British Pharmaceutical Codex or any supplement thereto.

Fire
precautions.

20. (1) The provisions of section twenty of the Safety of Employees (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1952, shall apply in relation to any of the following premises, not being a factory within the meaning of that Ordinance, at which any person is employed, that is to say—

- (a) any premises at which any poisonous substance intended for sale for use in agriculture is stored or prepared or exposed for sale;
- (b) any premises occupied by a spraying contractor for the purposes of his business as a spraying contractor;

as if any reference in those provisions to a factory included a reference to any such premises and as if for any reference in those provisions to the Authority there were substituted a reference to the Committee.

(2) In the event of any contravention of any of the provisions of section twenty of the Safety of Employees (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1952, at any premises in relation to which those provisions apply by virtue of subsection (1) of this section, the occupier of those premises shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

PART IV

Spraying Contractors

Spraying
Contractor's
licence.

21. (1) A person shall not carry on the business of a spraying contractor except under a licence granted by the Committee.

(2) A person who desires to obtain a licence under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall apply for the licence to the Committee and furnish the Committee with the prescribed particulars.

(3) The Committee may attach—

(a) any conditions to the grant of any licence granted under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section;

(b) any further conditions to any such licence; and may vary or revoke any such conditions.

(4) The Committee may refuse the grant of a licence under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and may at any time suspend or revoke any licence granted under that subsection.

(5) Every person holding a licence granted under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall comply with every condition attached for the time being to such licence.

(6) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Committee to refuse the grant of a licence under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section or to suspend or revoke a licence granted under that subsection may appeal therefrom to the Royal Court sitting as an Ordinary Court.

22. (1) A spraying contractor shall maintain in force a policy of insurance which shall be issued by an insurer who is an insurer approved by the Committee, which policy shall, subject to the exceptions, definitions and conditions thereof—

(a) indemnify the spraying contractor against liability in respect of fatal or non-fatal injuries sustained by any person who is under a contract of service or apprenticeship with him; and

(b) indemnify the spraying contractor against liability, in an amount of not less than ten thousand pounds in respect of or arising out of one occurrence or in respect of or arising out of all occurrences of a series consequent on or attributable to one source or original cause, in respect of—

- (i) fatal or non-fatal injuries sustained by any person who is not under a contract of service or apprenticeship with him; and
- (ii) damage to any property not belonging to him nor held in trust by him nor in his custody or control;

arising as the direct consequence of and solely due to any poisonous substance in his possession or to the use of any poisonous substance by him or any person who is under a contract of service or apprenticeship with him.

(2) For the purposes of the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section, a contract of service or apprenticeship shall not be deemed not to exist by reason only that the wages payable under such contract of service or apprenticeship are, by agreement between the spraying contractor and a third party, paid or payable by that third party.

Accommodation in vehicles for poisonous substances, clothing and apparatus.

23. Any poisonous substance, protective clothing, spraying apparatus or soil-application apparatus shall, while being carried or kept in any vehicle primarily used by a spraying contractor for the purposes of his business as a spraying contractor and where it is reasonably practicable so to do, be kept in a properly constructed compartment of such vehicle which can be securely closed or in a suitable container which can be securely closed and any such compartment or container in which any poisonous substance, protective clothing, spraying apparatus or soil-application apparatus is kept in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be used for any other purpose.

Examination of apparatus.

24. (1) All spraying apparatus and soil-application apparatus belonging to a spraying contractor shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least

once in every period of twelve months and also after any extensive repairs and a report of the result of every examination made in accordance with the requirements of this subsection shall, as soon as practicable and in any case within the twenty-eight days next following the completion of the examination, be furnished to the Committee by the owner of the apparatus to which the report relates and every such report shall be made in the prescribed form and contain the prescribed particulars and shall be signed by the person making the examination.

(2) If the Committee is not satisfied as to the competency of the person employed to make an examination in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section or as to the thoroughness of such examination, it may require the apparatus to be re-examined by a person nominated by it and the owner of the apparatus shall give the necessary facilities for such re-examination.

(3) If as a result of any re-examination made by virtue of the provisions of the last foregoing subsection it appears that the report of the examination made in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section was inadequate or inaccurate in any material particular, the cost of the re-examination shall be recoverable from the owner of the apparatus so re-examined as a civil debt and the report of the re-examination purporting to be signed by the person making it shall be admissible in evidence of the facts stated therein.

25. (1) Where the Committee is satisfied that any spraying apparatus or soil-application apparatus belonging to a spraying contractor is so defective that its use may be injurious to any person using the apparatus or to any other person or to any animal

Prohibition and restriction of use of defective apparatus.

or plant, the Committee may by order served on the owner of the apparatus prohibit or restrict the use of the apparatus during such period as may be specified in the order.

(2) The power conferred by the provisions of subsection (1) of this section to make any order shall be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner to vary or revoke the order.

(3) Any spraying contractor who fails to comply with any order made under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

PART V

Miscellaneous

Importation
of poisonous
substances.

26. (1) Every person who imports into the Island any poisonous substance intended for use in agriculture, whether such poisonous substance is intended for sale or not, shall—

- (a) where the poisonous substance is sent by post, within forty-eight hours of the delivery to him of the poisonous substance;
- (b) in any other case, within seven days of the arrival in the Island of the ship or aircraft in which the poisonous substance was carried;

furnish the Committee with the prescribed declaration and the prescribed particulars with respect to the poisonous substance.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

27. (1) Any container in which any poisonous substance used or intended for use in agriculture has been kept shall not be used for any purpose other than for keeping therein any poisonous substance intended for use in agriculture. Use of, and disposal of, empty containers.

(2) Any container in which any poisonous substance used or intended for use in agriculture has been kept and which is not required for further use for any purpose shall be disposed of in the following manner, that is to say—

- (a) in the case of any container which is readily combustible, the container shall be completely destroyed by burning;
- (b) in any other case, the container shall be disposed of in such manner as the Committee may from time to time direct.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

28. (1) Where an authorised medical practitioner has reasonable cause to believe that any person examined by him is suffering from poisoning from any poisonous substance used or intended for use in agriculture or has died as a result of poisoning from any such poisonous substance, he shall forthwith send to the Medical Officer of Health written notice thereof in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed particulars. Duties of medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons.

(2) Where any protected worker undergoes a medical examination in pursuance of arrangements

made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section eighteen of this Ordinance (which relates to the medical examination of persons regularly employed to work on scheduled operations) the authorised medical practitioner making the examination shall forthwith notify the employer of that protected worker of the results of the examination and of any recommendations he may deem advisable to make in respect thereof.

(3) Where an authorised veterinary surgeon has reasonable cause to believe that any livestock examined by him is suffering from poisoning from any poisonous substance used or intended for use in agriculture or has died as a result of poisoning from any such poisonous substance, he shall forthwith send to the Committee written notice thereof in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed particulars.

(4) Any authorised medical practitioner who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of this section and any authorised veterinary surgeon who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (3) of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

Investigation
of cases of
poisoning or
suspected
poisoning of
any person,
livestock or
crops.

29. (1) Where the Committee has reasonable cause to believe that any person or any livestock or any crops has or have been poisoned by any poisonous substance used or intended for use in agriculture, the Committee may, where it considers it expedient so to do, direct an investigation to be held into any such case of poisoning or suspected poisoning for such purposes as the Committee may direct.

(2) The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any investigation directed to be held under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section:—

- (a) the Committee may appoint a competent independent person to hold the investigation, and may appoint any person possessing legal or special knowledge to act as assessor in holding the investigation;
- (b) the person or persons so appointed (hereafter in this section referred to as "the Investigation Committee") shall hold the investigation in such manner and under such condition as the Investigation Committee may think most effectual for the purposes of the investigation, and for enabling the Investigation Committee to make the report in this subsection mentioned;
- (c) the Investigation Committee shall have for the purposes of the investigation all the powers of an inspector under this Ordinance and, in addition, power—
 - (i) to enter and inspect any place or building the entry or inspection whereof appears to the Investigation Committee requisite for the said purposes;
 - (ii) to require the production of all books, papers and documents which it considers important for the said purposes;
- (d) the Investigation Committee shall make a report to the Committee setting out its findings, and adding any observations which the Investigation Committee thinks right to make;
- (e) any person who without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) either fails to comply with any requisition of the Investigation Committee, or prevents or

impedes the Investigation Committee in the execution of its duty, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and, in the case of a failure to comply with a requisition to produce any document, if the failure in respect of which a person was so convicted is continued after conviction, he shall, subject to the provisions of section forty-two of this Ordinance (which relates to the power of the Court to order the cause of contravention to be remedied) be guilty of a further offence and liable on conviction in respect thereof to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day on which the failure was so continued.

(2) The Committee may cause the report of the Investigation Committee to be made public at such time and in such manner as it thinks fit.

Powers of
inspectors.

30. (1) An inspector may, for the purpose of the execution of this Ordinance, enter at all reasonable hours any land or premises—

- (a) on which a poisonous substance is being, or has recently been or is about to be, used in agriculture;
- (b) which is or are being used, or has or have recently been or is or are about to be, used for a purpose connected with the use in agriculture of a poisonous substance;
- (c) on which things required by or under any of the provisions of this Ordinance to be provided or done are provided or done;

or which he has reasonable cause to believe to be land or premises falling within any of the preceding paragraphs:

PROVIDED that admission shall not be demanded under the provisions of this subsection to a dwelling-

house, other than one in which there are, or are reasonably believed by the inspector to be, washing facilities or other things provided for persons not living in the house for whom such things are required by the provisions of Part III of this Ordinance to be provided, unless twenty-four hours' notice of the intended entry has been given to the occupier of the house.

(2) An inspector shall have power to do all or any of the following things for the purpose of the execution of this Ordinance or any order thereunder, that is to say—

- (a) to require the production of, and to inspect, examine and copy, the registers, certificates, notices and documents kept in pursuance of this Ordinance or any order thereunder;
- (b) to make such examinations and inquiries as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Ordinance and of any order thereunder are complied with;
- (c) to require any person whom he finds on such land or premises as are mentioned in subsection (1) of this section to give such information as it is in his power to give as to who is the occupier thereof or the employer of any person employed to work thereon;
- (d) to examine, either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to the observance of the provisions of this Ordinance and of any order thereunder, any person whom he finds on such land or premises as are mentioned in subsection (1) of this section or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be, or to have been within the preceding two months, employed to work thereon, and to require any

such person to be so examined and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined; so, however, that no one shall be required under this provision to answer any question or to give any evidence tending to criminate himself;

- (e) in the case of an inspector who is an authorised medical practitioner, to carry out medical examinations;
- (f) in the case of an inspector who is an authorised veterinary surgeon, to carry out veterinary examinations; and;
- (g) to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Ordinance and any order thereunder into effect and in respect of which an inspector has been authorised by the Committee to act on its behalf.

(3) The occupier of any land or premises as are mentioned in subsection (1) of this section, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by an inspector as necessary for an entry, inspection, examination, inquiry or otherwise for the exercise of his powers under this Ordinance in relation to that land or those premises as the case may be.

(4) Where an inspector believes that an offence under this Ordinance has been committed and proposes, in exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of this section, to ask questions of a person for the purpose of verifying the inspector's belief or of ascertaining particulars of the offence, it shall be his duty, before asking the questions, to inform that person of his right to refuse to answer a question tending to criminate him.

(5) Every inspector shall be furnished with the prescribed certificate of his appointment and when

exercising any of his powers under this Ordinance shall produce the said certificate to anyone reasonably demanding its production.

(6) A person who—

- (a) fails to comply with any requirement imposed by an inspector under this section;
- (b) in purported compliance with a requirement so imposed to answer any question or give any information makes a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular;
- (c) prevents, or attempts to prevent, any other person from appearing before an inspector or from answering any question to which an inspector may, by virtue of this section, require an answer; or
- (d) obstructs an inspector in the exercise or performance of his powers or duties;

shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

31. (1) An inspector may take for analysis a sample of any substance or thing which in his opinion may be, may contain or may be contaminated by, a poisonous substance used or intended for use in agriculture and which he finds on, or has reasonable cause to believe to be in transit to or from, such land or premises as are mentioned in subsection (1) of the last foregoing section. Provisions as to samples.

(2) An inspector taking a sample under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section with the intention of having it analysed shall, if practicable, forthwith after taking it give information of his intention to the occupier of the land or premises in question, and shall then and there divide the sample into parts, each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up, in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall—

- (a) if required so to do by the occupier so informed, deliver one part to him;
- (b) retain one part for future comparison; and
- (c) if the inspector thinks fit to have an analysis made, submit one part to the States' Analyst.

(3) Where it is not practicable for the inspector to give information of his intention as mentioned in the last foregoing subsection to an occupier, the inspector shall, if he intends to have the sample analysed and if he can ascertain the name and address of the occupier, forward one part of the sample to him by registered post or otherwise, together with a notice informing him that he intends to have the sample analysed.

(4) A document purporting to be a certificate by the States' Analyst as to the result of an analysis of a sample shall in proceedings under this Ordinance be admissible as evidence of the matters stated therein, but either party may require the States' Analyst to be called as witness.

(5) In any proceedings under this Ordinance in which it is intended to rely on evidence relating to a sample taken under this section—

- (a) the summons shall not be made returnable less than fourteen days from the day on which it was served, and a copy of any certificate of analysis relating to such sample shall be served with the summons;
- (b) the part of the sample retained by the inspector for future comparison shall be produced at the hearing.

32. (1) The Committee may by order—

- (a) make provision for requiring the occupiers of land on which any crop intended for sale for human consumption or for consumption by any livestock is being grown to keep a

Powers of the Committee in relation to crops intended for sale for consumption.

record in such form as may be specified in the order with respect to any poisonous substance applied to that crop in such a way that there could readily be traced at any time during a period of two years after the date on which that poisonous substance was last applied to that crop any of the following particulars, that is to say—

- (i) the place where the poisonous substance was applied;
 - (ii) the name and quantity of the poisonous substance applied;
 - (iii) a description of, and the area of, the crop to which the poisonous substance was applied;
 - (iv) whether the crop to which the poisonous substance was applied is intended for human consumption or for consumption by any livestock; and
 - (v) the date or dates on which the poisonous substance was applied;
- (b) prohibit the application of any poisonous substance to any crop intended for sale for human consumption or for consumption by any livestock in excess of such maximum rate or frequency of application, or in excess of both such maximum rate and frequency of application, as may be specified in the order and different maximum rates and frequencies of application may be so specified with respect to—
- (i) different kinds of crops;
 - (ii) different poisonous substances; and
 - (iii) crops intended for sale for human consumption and crops intended for consumption by any livestock;

- (c) prescribe the period which shall be allowed to elapse between the date on which a poisonous substance was last applied to any crop intended for sale for human consumption or for consumption by any livestock and the date on which such crop is harvested and different periods may be so prescribed with respect to—
- (i) different kinds of crops;
 - (ii) different poisonous substances;
 - (iii) crops intended for sale for human consumption and crops intended for consumption by any livestock;
- (d) prohibit the application of any poisonous substance to any crop intended for sale for human consumption or for consumption by any livestock during such periods as may be specified in the order and different periods may be so specified with respect to—
- (i) different kinds of crops;
 - (ii) different poisonous substances;
 - (iii) crops intended for sale for human consumption and crops intended for consumption by any livestock.

(2) Any order made under the provisions of this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent order made by the Committee.

(3) Every order made under the provisions of this section shall be laid before a meeting of the States as soon as may be after the making thereof and if, at that meeting or at the next subsequent meeting, the States resolve that the order be annulled, the order shall cease to have effect without prejudice to anything done thereunder or to the making by the Committee of a new order.

(4) The occupier of any land who contravenes any order made under the provisions of paragraph (a), paragraph (b) or paragraph (d), of subsection (1) of this section in respect of any crop grown on that land shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

(5) For the purposes of the provisions of this section and any order made thereunder—

(a) any crop commonly used for human consumption and produced in such quantities as may reasonably be supposed to be in excess of the requirements of the occupier of the land on which that crop is grown and of his household shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be intended for sale for human consumption;

(b) any crop commonly used for consumption by any livestock and produced in such quantities as may reasonably be supposed to be in excess of the requirements of any livestock belonging to the occupier of the land on which that crop is grown shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be intended for sale for consumption by livestock.

33. Where a crop of any kind to which a poisonous substance has been applied is sold, offered or exposed for sale, or deposited with or consigned to any person for the purpose of sale or preparation for sale—

Offences in relation to the sale etc. of crops treated with poisonous substances.

(a) for human consumption, within the period, if any, prescribed by the Committee under the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of the last foregoing section in relation to a crop of that kind intended for sale for human consumption and to which such poisonous substance has been applied; or

- (b) for consumption by any livestock, within the period, if any, prescribed by the Committee under the provisions of the said paragraph in relation to a crop of that kind intended for sale for consumption by any livestock and to which such poisonous substance has been applied;

then the occupier of the land on which the crop has been or is being grown shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance and liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Seizure, removal and detention of crops in respect of which an offence under section 33 has or is believed to have been committed.

34. (1) Where an inspector believes that any offence under the provisions of the last foregoing section has been committed in relation to any crop, he may cause the crop to be seized and removed to such place as he may direct and where the crop is so seized and removed shall cause it to be detained at that place or such other place as he may direct for such period as may be necessary to enable him to carry out any investigations for the purpose of verifying his belief or of ascertaining particulars of the offence and—

- (a) if he is satisfied that the offence has not been committed, he shall forthwith cause the crop to be released;
- (b) if he is satisfied that the offence has been committed and proceedings are instituted in respect of the offence, he shall cause the crop to be further detained in such place as he may direct to have the crop dealt with by the Magistrate's Court (hereafter in this Ordinance referred to as "the Court") under the provisions of the next following subsection.

(2) Where proceedings are instituted in respect of any offence alleged to have been committed under

the provisions of the last foregoing section in relation to any crop detained by an inspector under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and—

- (a) the Court determines that the offence has not been committed, the Court shall make an order for the immediate release of the crop;
- (b) the Court determines that the offence has been committed, the Court shall, in addition to imposing any sentence under the provisions of the last foregoing section, make an order for the crop—
 - (i) to be released;
 - (ii) to be further detained at such place, until such time and under such conditions as may be specified in the order; or
 - (iii) to be disposed of in such manner and under such conditions as may be specified in the order.

35. Where in any proceedings instituted in respect of any offence under the provisions of section thirty-three of this Ordinance (which relates to offences in relation to the sale etc. of crops treated with a poisonous substance) in relation to any crop seized, removed and detained under the provisions of subsection (1) of the last foregoing section the Court determines that the offence has not been committed, the owner of that crop shall be entitled to be compensated by the States for any depreciation in the value of that crop resulting from its seizure, removal or detention.

Compensation for depreciation in value of crops resulting from seizure, removal and detention.

36. (1) Where any poisonous substance is applied on any land in the form of a dust, smoke or spray, the occupier of that land shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent the dust, smoke or spray, as the case may be, from drifting on to a public high-

Precautions and warnings in cases where poisonous substances are applied in the form of a dust, smoke or spray.

way and on to any land occupied by any other person.

(2) Where any poisonous substance is about to be, is being or has recently been, applied on any land in the form of a dust, smoke or spray and there is a reasonable likelihood that in spite of any precautions taken in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section the dust, smoke or spray, as the case may be, may—

- (a) drift on to any public highway, the occupier of that land shall, where practicable, take efficient means to give members of the public using that public highway due warning;
- (b) drift from the place where such poisonous substance is about to be, is being or has recently been, so applied so as to endanger any person on or near to that place or any livestock or crops belonging to any other person, the occupier of that land shall, where practicable, give due warning to any such persons to enable them to take such precautions as may be necessary to avert or minimize the danger.

(3) The occupier of any land or premises who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

PART VI

Offences, penalties and legal proceedings

Offences by
employers.

37. (1) Any employer who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) of section four (which relates to operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn), subsection (1) of section five

(which relates to greenhouses), section six (which relates to the provision and maintenance of protective clothing), subsection (1) of section seven (which relates to miscellaneous obligations relating to employers), subsection (1) of section nine (which relates to the repair of apparatus), section ten (which relates to the keeping of a register), section eleven (which restricts hours of work), section twelve (which relates to the notification of sickness and of absence), subsection (1) of section thirteen (which relates to the instruction and supervision of protected workers), section fourteen (which prohibits the employment of persons under eighteen years), section seventeen (which relates to the notification of accidents) and subsection (1) of section eighteen (which relates to medical examinations of persons regularly employed to work on scheduled operations) of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

38. Any protected worker who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) of section four (which relates to operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn), subsection (1) of section five (which relates to greenhouses), section eight (which relates to miscellaneous prohibitions and obligations relating to protected workers), subsection (1) of section nine (which relates to the repair of apparatus), subsection (3) of section ten (which relates to the keeping of a register), section eleven (which restricts hours of work) and subsection (2) of section eighteen (which relates to medical examinations of persons regularly employed to work on scheduled operations) of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

Offences by
protected
workers.

39. Any spraying contractor who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (3) of section sixteen (which relates to poisonous substances not in sealed

Offences by
spraying
contractors.

containers), subsection (3) of section nineteen (which relates to First-Aid), subsection (1) and subsection (5) of section twenty-one (which relates to a spraying contractor's licence), subsection (1) of section twenty-two (which relates to insurance), section twenty-three (which relates to accommodation in vehicles for poisonous substances, clothing and apparatus) and subsection (1) of section twenty-four (which relates to the examination of apparatus) of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

Falsification
of records
etc.

40. Any person who wilfully makes a false entry in a register, record or other document kept or furnished in pursuance of this Ordinance or any order thereunder or wilfully makes use of such a false entry, or wilfully makes or signs as being a declaration required by an inspector in pursuance of this Ordinance a declaration which is false, shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

Penalties.

41. Any person guilty of an offence under this Ordinance for which no express penalty is provided by this Ordinance shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and if the contravention in respect of which he is convicted is continued after the conviction he shall, subject to the provisions of the next following section, be guilty of a further offence and liable on conviction in respect thereof to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each day on which the contravention was so continued.

Power of
Court to
order the
cause of a
contraven-
tion to be
remedied.

42. Where any person is convicted of an offence under this Ordinance, the Court may, in addition to or instead of inflicting a fine, order him, within the time specified in the order, to take such steps as may be so specified for remedying the matters in respect of which the contravention occurred, and may, on application, enlarge the time so specified, and where

such an order is made, such person shall not be liable under this Ordinance in respect of the continuation of the contravention during the time allowed by the Court, but if, after the expiration of that time as originally specified or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, such person shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each day on which the non-compliance continues.

43. Where an act or default for which any person is liable on conviction to a penalty under this Ordinance was due to an act or default of another person, then, whether proceedings are or are not taken against the first-mentioned person, that other person shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the same punishment as that to which the first-mentioned person is, on conviction, liable.

Penalties on persons actually committing offence for which others are liable.

44. Where any person charged with any offence under this Ordinance proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has used all due diligence to secure compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance or with an order made thereunder in respect of which the offence was committed and that the offence was due to the act or default of some other person who committed it without his consent, connivance or wilful default, he shall be acquitted of the offence.

Defence available to persons charged with offences.

45. (1) Any document to be served for the purposes of this Ordinance may be served—

Service and sending of documents.

- (a) on any person by delivering it to him, by leaving it at, or by sending it by post addressed to him at his usual or last known place of abode;
- (b) on any firm by delivering it to any partner of the firm or by leaving it at, or sending it

by post to, the principal or last known principal place of business of the firm;

- (c) on any body corporate by leaving it at, or by sending it by post to, its registered office if situate in the Island of Guernsey or, if its registered office is not so situated, its principal or last known principal place of business in the said Island.

(2) Any notice or other document required to be sent to the Committee or to the Medical Officer of Health may be sent either by post to, or by leaving it at, the office of the Committee and at the office of the Medical Officer of Health respectively.

PART VII

Repeal, application, citation and commencement

- Repeal. 46. Part III (which relates to poisonous substances) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section thirty-one (which relates to the duties of persons employed) of the Safety of Employees (Growing Properties) Ordinance, 1954, are hereby repealed.
- Application. 47. This Ordinance shall have effect in the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou.
- Citation and commencement. 48. This Ordinance may be cited as the Poisonous Substances Ordinance, 1962, and shall come into force on the first day of October, nineteen hundred and sixty-two.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section two

Substances declared to be substances which are harmful to human beings, animals or anything grown on land

Organo-chlorine compounds	
Common name	Substance
aldrin	1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro- <i>exo</i> -1,4- <i>endo</i> -5,8-dimethano-naphthalene
—	5,6-bis(chloromethyl)-1,2,3,4,7,7-hexachloro-bicyclo(2,2,1)hept-2-ene
BHC	1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane
gamma-BHC	the gamma isomer of BHC
—	carbon tetrachloride
chlorbenside	4-chlorobenzyl 4-chlorophenyl sulphide
chlordane	1,2,4,5,6,7,10,10-octachloro-4,7,8,9-tetrahydro-4,7-methyleneindane
chlorfenson	4-chlorophenyl 4-chlorobenzenesulphonate
chlorobenzilate	ethyl 4,4'-dichlorobenzilate
—	chloroform
DDT	A technical mixture in which 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-di(4-chlorophenyl) ethane predominates
—	o-dichlorobenzene
—	p-dichlorobenzene
—	1,3-dichloropropene and 1,2-dichloropropane
—	2-nitro-1,1-bis(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl) butane and propane mixture
dieldrin	1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro- <i>exo</i> -1,4- <i>endo</i> -5,8-dimethano-naphthalene
—	4,4'-dichloro- <i>a</i> -methylbenzhydrol di(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)ethanol 1,1-bis(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)ethanol
—	diphenyl sulphone
endosulfan	6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzo[e]dioxathiepine 3-oxide
endrin	1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro- <i>exo</i> -1,4- <i>exo</i> -5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
—	ethylene dibromide (1,2-dibromoethane)
—	ethylene dichloride (1,2-dichloroethane)
fenson	4-chlorophenyl benzenesulphonate
fluorbenside	4-chlorobenzyl 4-fluorophenyl sulphide
—	2,4-dichlorophenyl-benzenesulphonate

Common name	Substance
heptachlor	1,4,5,6,7,10,10-heptachloro-4,7,8,9-tetrahydro- <i>exo</i> -1,4- <i>exo</i> -5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
—	hexachloroacetone
—	hexachlorobenzene
isodrin	1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro- <i>exo</i> -1,4- <i>exo</i> -5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
—	2,2,2-trichloro-1,1-di(4-chlorophenyl) ethanol
methoxychlor	1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-di(4-methoxyphenyl) ethane
—	methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
—	methyl bromide (bromomethane)
—	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane
—	1,1-dichloro-2,2-di(4-ethylphenyl)ethane diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane
—	3,4-dichlorotetrahydrothiophene 1,1-dioxide
—	chlorinated terpenes (66% chlorine)
—	(4-chlorodiphenyl sulphone
—	(p-chlorophenyl phenyl sulphone
—	(1,1-dichloro-2,2-di(4-chlorophenyl) ethane
—	(1,1-bi(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2-dichloroethane
tetradifon	2,4,5,4'-tetrachlorodiphenyl sulphone
tetrasul	4-chlorophenyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl sulphide
—	tetrachloroethane
toxaphene	chlorinated camphene (67-69% chlorine)
—	1,1,1-trichloroethane

Organo-phosphorus compounds

Common name	Substance
amiton	<i>S</i> -(2-diethylaminoethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolate
amiton oxalate	oxalate of amiton
azinphos-ethyl	<i>S</i> -(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo[d]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate
azinphos-methyl	<i>S</i> -(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo[d]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate
butonate	dimethyl-1-butyryloxy-2,2,2-trichloroethyl phosphonate
—	O,O-dimethyl O-(3-chloro-4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothionate
coumaphos	3-chloro-4-methyl-7-coumarinyl diethyl phosphorothionate

Common name	Substance
coumithoate	diethyl 7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6-oxobenzo[c]chroman-3-yl phosphorothionate
demeton	a mixture of demeton-O and demeton-S
demeton-O	diethyl 2-(ethylthio)ethyl phosphorothionate
demeton-S	diethyl <i>S</i> -[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothiolate
demeton-methyl	a mixture of demeton-O-methyl and demeton-S-methyl
demeton-O-methyl	2-(ethylthio)ethyl dimethyl phosphorothionate
demeton-S-methyl	<i>S</i> -[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolate
diazinon	diethyl 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl phosphorothionate
—	O,O-dimethyl O-(1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl) phosphate
—	O,O-dimethyl O-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate
dichlorvos	2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate
dimefox	<i>NNN'N'</i> -tetramethylphosphorodiamidic fluoride
dimethoate	dimethyl <i>S</i> -(<i>N</i> -methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorothiolothionate
dioxathion	1,4-dioxan-2,3-ylidene <i>SS</i> -bis-(<i>OO</i> -diethyl phosphorodithioate)
disulfoton	diethyl <i>S</i> -[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothiolothionate
—	diethyl 2-pyrazinyl phosphorothionate
endothion	<i>S</i> -(5-methoxy-4-pyron-2-ylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothiolate
—	O-ethyl-O, <i>p</i> -nitrophenyl phenyl phosphorothioate
ethion	tetraethyl <i>SS'</i> -methylene bis (phosphorothiolothionate)
fenchlorphos	dimethyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl phosphorothionate
fenthion	dimethyl 3-methyl-4-methylthiophenyl phosphorothionate
malathion	<i>S</i> -[1,2-di(ethoxycarbonyl)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate
mazidox	<i>NNN'N'</i> -tetramethylphosphorodiamidic azide
mecarbam	<i>S</i> -(<i>N</i> -ethoxycarbonyl- <i>N</i> -methylcarbamoylmethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate
menazon	<i>S</i> -(4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methyl dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate
mevinphos	2-methoxycarbonyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate

Common name	Substance
mipafox morphothion	<i>NN'</i> -di-isopropylphosphorodiamidic fluoride dimethyl <i>S</i> -(morpholinocarbonylmethyl) phosphorothiolothionate
— oxydemeton- methyl	diethyl 4-nitrophenyl phosphate <i>S</i> -[2-(ethylsulphinyl)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolate
— parathion	<i>S</i> -[2-(ethylsulphinyl)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothionate
— parathion- methyl	diethyl 4-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate di-isopropyl 4-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate
phenkapton	dimethyl 4-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate
phorate	<i>S</i> -(2,5-dichlorophenylthiomethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate
phosphamidon	diethyl <i>S</i> -(ethylthiomethyl) phosphorothiolothionate
prothoate	2-chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate
—	diethyl <i>S</i> -(<i>N</i> -isopropylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorothiolothionate
—	a mixture of bis(dialkylphosphinothioyl) disulphides
—	<i>OO</i> -diethyl <i>O</i> -3-(2-propyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate
—	<i>O</i> -(4-methyl-7-coumarinyl) diethyl phosphorothionate
— schradan	diethyl 3-methyl-5-pyrazolyl phosphorothionate diethyl 3-methyl-5-pyrazolyl phosphate
sulfotep TEPP (HETP)	bis- <i>NNN'N'</i> -tetramethylphosphorodiamidic anhydride
thiometon	bis- <i>OO</i> -diethylphosphorothionic anhydride bis- <i>OO</i> -diethylphosphoric anhydride
trichlorphon	tetraethyl pyrophosphate <i>S</i> [2-(ethylthio)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate
—	dimethyl 2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl-phosphonate
—	<i>S</i> -(<i>p</i> -chlorophenylthiomethyl) <i>OO</i> -diethyl phosphorothiolothionate
—	<i>O,O</i> -diethyl <i>O</i> -2,4-dichlorophenyl phosphorothioate
—	5-amino-1,bis-dimethylamido phosphoryl-3-phenyltriazol-1,2,4

Dinitrophenol compounds

Common name	Substance
binapacryl dinx	1,4-dinitro-6-s-butylphenyl <i>b</i> -methylcrotonate dinitro- <i>O</i> -cyclohexylphenol 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
dinocap	2-(1-methyl- <i>n</i> -heptyl)-4,6-dinitrophenyl crotonate
dinoprop	2-isopropyl-3-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
dinosam	2-(1-methyl- <i>n</i> -butyl)-4,6-dinitrophenol
dinoseb	2-(1-methyl- <i>n</i> -propyl)-4,6-dinitrophenol
DNOC	2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol

Phenoxyacetic acid compounds

Common name	Substance
2,4-D	2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
—	3,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
2,4-DB	4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
—	2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl benzoate
2,4-DES	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl hydrogen sulphate sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl sulphate
dichlorprop	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
2,4,5-T	2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
—	4-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
—	sodium 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyethyl sulphate
fenoprop	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
—	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid propylene glycol butyl ether esters
MCPA	4-chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetic acid
MCPB	4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)butyric acid
—	sodium 4-chloro-2-methylphenoxyethyl sulphate
mecoprop	(±)-2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)propionic acid
4-CPA	4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid
—	4-(4-chlorophenoxy)butyric acid
—	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl 2,2-dichloropro- pionate

Halogenated organic acids, salts and derivations

Common name	Substance
dalapon	2,2-dichloropropionic acid
—	fluoroacetamide
—	fluoroacetanilide
—	monochloroacetic acid (chloroacetic acid)
—	sodium fluoroacetate
—	trichloroacetic acid
—	2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid

Substituted urea compounds

Common name	Substance
antu	1-naphthylthiourea
—	1,3-bis(2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl) urea
diuron	<i>N'</i> -(3,4-dichlorophenyl)- <i>NN</i> -dimethylurea
fenuron	<i>NN</i> -dimethyl- <i>N'</i> -phenylurea
monuron	<i>N'</i> -(4-chlorophenyl)- <i>NN</i> -dimethylurea
neburon	<i>N</i> -butyl <i>N'</i> -(3,4-dichlorophenyl)- <i>N</i> -methylurea
—	3-cyclooctyl-1,1-dimethylurea

Substituted carbamate compounds

Common name	Substance
di-allate	<i>S</i> -2,3-dichloroallyl <i>NN</i> -di-isopropylthio-carbamate
tri-allate	<i>S</i> -2,3,3-trichloroallyl <i>NN</i> -di-isopropyl-thiocarbamate
—	<i>NN'</i> -ethylenebis(thiocarbamoyl- <i>N''N'''</i> -dimethylthiocarbamoyl)sulphide
barban	4-chlorobut-2-ynyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate
carbaryl	1-naphthyl <i>N</i> -methylcarbamate
chlorpropham	isopropyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate
—	diammonium ethylene bisdithiocarbamate
—	5,5-dimethyldihydroresorcinol dimethylcarbamate
—	Mixture (25% 3-methylpyrazolyl-(5)-dimethylcarbamate
	(65-85% 2-dimethylcarbamoyl-3-methylpyrazolyl-(5)-dimethylcarbamate

Common name	Substance
—	dipyrrolidyl-thiuram-disulphide
—	ethyl <i>N,N</i> -dipropylthiolcarbamate
ferbam	ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate
—	1-isopropyl-3-methylpyrazolyl-(5)-dimethyl-carbamate
—	manganous dimethyldithiocarbamate
maneb	manganese ethylene-1,2-bisdithiocarbamate
metham	<i>N</i> -methyldithiocarbamic acid
nabam	disodium ethylene-1,2-bisdithiocarbamate
propham	isopropyl <i>N</i> -phenylcarbamate
—	3-methyl-1-phenyl-pyrazolyl-(5)-dimethyl-carbamate
—	sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate
thiram	bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl)disulphide
—	<i>NN'</i> -dimethylthiuram disulphide
—	2-chloroallyl diethyldithiocarbamate
zineb	zinc ethylene-1,2-bisdithiocarbamate
—	zineb-polyethylenethiuram disulphide complex
ziram	zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate

Triazine compounds

Common name	Substance
ametryne	6-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-2-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine
atraton	2-methoxy-6-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine
atrazine	2-chloro-6-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine
chlorazine	2-chloro-4,6-bisdiethylamino-1,3,5-triazine
—	2,2-dichloro-6-(<i>o</i> -chloranilino) 1,3,5-triazine
ipazine	2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-isopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine
prometon	4,6-bisisopropylamino-2-methoxy-1,3,5-triazine
prometryne	4,6-bisisopropylamino-2-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine
propazine	2-chloro-4,6-bisisopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine
simazine	2-chloro-4,6-bisethylamino-1,3,5-triazine
simeton	4,6-bisethylamino-2-methoxy-1,3,5-triazine
simetryne	4,6-bisethylamino-2-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine
trietazine	2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-ethylamino-1,3,5-triazine

Antibiotics

Common name	Substance
—	<i>b</i> -[2-(3,5-dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl)-2-hydroxyethyl] glutarimide
griseofulvin	7-chloro-4,6-dimethoxycoumaran-3-one-2-spiro-1'-(2'methoxy-6'-methylcyclohex-2'-en-4'one)
oxytetracycline	4-dimethylamino-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,6,10,12,12a-hexahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-diexonaphthalene-2-carboxamide
streptomycin	2,4-diguanido-3,5,6-trihydroxycyclohexyl-5-deoxy-2-o-(2-deoxy-2-methylamino- <i>a</i> - <i>L</i> -glucopyranosyl)-3-formyl- <i>b</i> - <i>L</i> -lyxopentano-furanoside

Mercury compounds

Common name	Substance
—	chloromethoxy propylmercury acetate
—	ethoxyethylmercury chloride
—	ethoxyethylmercury silicate
—	(3-ethoxypropyl)mercury bromide
—	<i>N</i> -(ethylmercuri)di(toluene- <i>p</i> -sulphonyl)imine
—	<i>N</i> -(ethylmercuri)- <i>p</i> -toluene sulphonanilide
—	ethylmercury- <i>p</i> -toluenesuophonanilide
—	3-(ethylmercurithio)propane-1,2-diol
—	ethylmercury 2,3-dihydroxypropyl-mercaptide
—	ethylmercury bromide
—	ethylmercury chloride
—	ethylmercury phosphate
—	<i>N</i> -ethylmercury 1,2,2,6-tetrahydro-3,6- <i>endo</i> -methano-3,4,5,6,7,7-hexachlorophthalimide
—	ethylmercury thiourea
—	hydroxymercurichlorophenol
—	hydroxymercurinitrophenol
—	mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate)
—	mercuric oxide
—	mercurous chloride (calomel)
—	methoxyethylmercury acetate
—	methoxyethylmercury chloride
—	methylmercury benzoate
—	{methylmercury-8-hydroxyquinolinate
—	{methylmercury oxinate
—	methylmercury nitrile

Common name	Substance
—	{ methylmercury pentachlorophenoxide
—	{ methylmercury pentachlorophenolate
—	{ <i>N</i> -cyano- <i>N'</i> -(methylmercury) guanidine
—	{ methylmercury dicyandiamide
—	phenylmercury acetate
—	phenylmercury chloride
—	{ phenylmercury derivative of pyrocatechol
—	{ phenylmercury pyrocatechine
—	phenylmercury <i>NN</i> -dimethyl dithiocarbamate
—	<i>N</i> -phenylmercury ethylenediamine
—	phenylmercury formamide
—	bisphenylmercury methylenedi-(<i>x</i> -naphthalene- <i>y</i> -sulphonate)
—	phenylmercury monoethanol ammonium acetate
—	{ 8-phenylmercurioxyquinoline
—	{ phenylmercury-8-oxyquinolinolate
—	phenylmercury nitrate
—	phenylmercury nitrate (basic)
—	phenylmercury oleate
—	phenylmercury salicylate
—	phenylmercury salicylanilide
—	phenylmercury triethanol ammonium lactate
—	phenylmercuriurea
—	tolylmercury acetate
—	zinc mercury chromate

Arsenic compounds

Common name	Substance
—	arsenic trioxide
—	arsenous oxide
—	calcium arsenate
—	calcium arsenite
—	calcium metaarsenite
—	copper acetoarsenite
—	copper arsenate
—	copper arsenite
—	diplymbic hydrogen arsenate
—	lead arsenate
—	magnesium arsenate
—	potassium arsenite
—	sodium arsenate
—	sodium arsenite
—	zinc fluoroarsenate

Metallic compounds other than mercury compounds and arsenic compounds

Common name	Substance
—	aluminium phosphide
—	barium carbonate
—	barium silicofluoride
—	barium fluorosilicate
—	cadmium dilactate
—	cadmium sulphate
—	calcium cyanide
—	copper acetate
—	(tetra) copper calcium oxychloride
—	copper carbonate
—	copper carbonate (basic)
oxine-copper or oxine-cu	complex of copper and 8-hydroxyquinoline cupric 8-quinolinolate
—	copper hydrazine sulphate
—	copper-lime mixture
—	copper naphthenate
—	copper oleate
—	copper oxychloride
—	copper oxychloride sulphate
—	copper resinate (+ PMS)
—	copper silicate
—	copper sulphate
—	copper sulphate (basic)
—	copper zinc chromate
—	cuprammonium carbonate
—	cuprous oxide
—	iron sulphate
—	ferrous sulphate
—	lime, hydrated
—	lime-sulphur
—	magnesium sulphate
—	manganese sulphate
—	phenylamino cadmium dilactate
—	potassium antimonyl tartrate (tartar emetic)
—	potassium cyanate
—	potassium permanganate
—	potassium polysulphide
—	potassium thiocyanate
—	sodium aluminium fluoride (sodium aluminofluoride)

Common name	Substance
—	sodium carbonate
—	sodium chlorate
—	sodium chloride
—	sodium cyanide
—	sodium fluoride
—	sodium metabisulphite
—	sodium polysulphide
—	sodium selenate
—	sodium silicofluoride (sodium fluorosilicate)
—	sodium tetraborate (borax)
—	sodium thiocyanate
—	sodium trichloroacetate
—	thallium sulphate
—	triphenyltin acetate
—	zinc phosphide
—	zinc sulphate

Miscellaneous fungicides

Common name	Substance
benquinox captan	1,4-benzoquinone <i>N</i> -benzoylhydrazine oxime <i>N</i> -trichloromethylthiocyclohex-4-ene-1,2-dicarboxyimide
—	chloranil
—	tetrachloro- <i>p</i> -benzoquinone
dazomet	tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione
dichlone	2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthaquinone
dicloran	2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline
—	3-acetyl-6-methyl-2,4-pyrandione
—	diphenyl
—	diphenylamine
dodine	dodecylguanidine
etem	hexahydro-2,7-dithio-1,3,6-thiadiazepine
ethoxyquin	6-ethoxy-1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline
—	2-heptadecyl-2-imidazole acetate
—	mercaptobenzothiazole
—	2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)
—	2-phenylphenol
quintozene	pentachloronitrobenzene
—	<i>N</i> -trichloromethylthiophthalimide
—	salicylanilide
—	sulphur
—	sulphur dioxide

Common name	Substance
—	sodium o-phenylphenate
—	sodium orthophenylphenate
—	pyridine -2-thiol-1-oxide
tecnazene	1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-3-nitrobenzene
—	N-methanesulphonyl-trichloromethanesulphen-p-chloroanilide
tecoram	NN'-ethylene-1,2-di(thiocarbamoyl dimethyl-thiocarbamoyl sulphide)

Miscellaneous insecticides, acaricides, repellents

Common name	Substance
allethrin	(±)-3-allyl-2-methyl-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl (±)-(cis + trans)-chrysanthemum-mono-carboxylate
—	antharquinone
—	2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy)-isopropyl 2'-chloro-ethyl sulphite
—	azobenzene
—	chloralose
—	cinerins
chlorbicyclen	5,6-di(chloromethyl)-1,2,3,4,7,7-hexachloro-bicyclohept-2-ene
—	2-thiocyanoethyl esters of C ₁₀₋₁₈ aliphatic acids
—	naphthalene
—	N-propyl isome
—	nicotine
—	nicotine sulphate
—	N-octylbicyclo-(2,2,1)-5-heptane-2,3-dicarboximide
—	phenothiazine
—	dibenzo-1,4-thiazine
—	thiodiphenylamine
—	organic thiocyanates
—	petroleum oils
—	piperonyl butoxide
—	piperonyl cyclonene
—	polybutenes

Common name	Substance
—	pyrethrins
—	quassia
—	rotenone
—	ryania
—	methylenedioxyphenoxytrioxaundecane
—	<i>n</i> -octyl sulphoxide of iso-safrole
—	sabadilla
—	sesamin
—	tar oils
thioquinox	2-thio-1,3-diethiolo[4,5- <i>b</i>]quinoxaline

Miscellaneous herbicides, growth regulators

Common name	Substance
—	allyl alcohol
—	{ aminotriazole
—	{ 1,3,5-triamino-1,2,4-triazole
—	ammonium sulphamate
—	2-chloro- <i>NN</i> -diallylacetamide
—	2-chloro- <i>NN</i> -diethylacetamide
dichlobenil	2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile
diquat	9,10-dihydro-8a,10a-diazoniapheneanthrene dibromide monohydrate
endothal	{ 7-oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
—	{ disodium 3,6-endoxohexahydrophthalate
—	bis(ethylxanthic) disulphide
—	{ maleic hydrazide
—	{ 1,2-dihydropyridazine-3,6-dione
—	{ 6-hydroxy-3 (2H)-pyridazinone
—	{ <i>a</i> -naphthaleneacetic acid
—	{ 1-naphthylacetic acid
—	naphthoxyacetic acid
—	<i>N</i> -1-naphthylphthalimide
naptalam	<i>N</i> -1-naphthylphthalamic acid
—	{ nonanol
—	{ 3,5,5-trimethylhexan-1-ol
paraquat	4,4'-bipyridyl-2 <i>B</i> (state base B present)
—	pentachlorophenol
proxan	<i>M</i> -isopropyl xanthate (state metal M present)
—	sulphuric acid

Soil sterilants and fumigants

Common name	Substance
—	carbon disulphide
—	chloropicrin
—	trichloronitromethane
—	cresols
—	cresylic acid
—	ethylene oxide
—	formaldehyde
—	hydrogen cyanide
—	methylisothiocyanate
—	xyleneol
—	xylol

Rodenticides, molluscicides

Common name	Substance
—	9,10-anthraquinone
—	2-chloro-4-methyl-6-dimethylaminopyrimidine
coumachlor	3-(<i>a</i> -acetyl-4-chlorobenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin
—	cyanide powders
diphacinone	2-diphenylacetylindane-1,3-dione
fumarin	3- <i>a</i> -acetyl-furfuryl-4-hydroxycoumarin
—	metaldehyde
—	phosphorus (red)
pindone	2-pivaloylindane-1,3-dione
—	strychnine
—	tetramethylene disulphotetramine
warfarin	3-(<i>a</i> -acetylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section three

Poisonous substances in relation to which the provisions of Part III of this Ordinance apply

Common name	Substance
	PART I
—	{ chloropicrin
	{ trichloronitromethane
demeton	Any mixture of demeton-O [diethyl 2-(ethylthio) ethyl phosphorothionate] and demeton-S (diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothiolate)
dimefox	NNN'N'-tetramethylphosphorodiamidic fluoride
mazidox	NNN'N'-tetramethylphosphorodiamidic azide
	PART II
amiton	S-(2-diethylaminoethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolate The salts of the last-mentioned substance
—	potassium arsenite
—	sodium arsenite
dinoseb	2-(1-methyl-n-propyl)-4,6-dinitrophenol
DNOC	2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
endosulfan	6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzo[e] dioxathiepine 3-oxide
endothal	7,oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid The salts of the last-mentioned substance
endrin	1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro- <i>exo</i> -1,4- <i>exo</i> -5,8-dimethano-naphthalene
—	fluoroacetamide
mevinphos	2-methoxycarbonyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate
mipafox	NN'-di-isopropylphosphorodiamidic fluoride
parathion	diethyl 4-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate
schradan	bis-NNN'N'-tetramethylphosphorodiamidic anhydride
sulfotep	bis-OO-diethylphosphorothionic anhydride
TEPP (HETP)	bis-OO-diethylphosphoric anhydride

Common name	Substance
PART III	
azinphos-ethyl	<i>S</i> -(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo[d]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate
azinphos-methyl	<i>S</i> -(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo[d]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate
demeton-methyl	Any mixture of demeton-O-methyl [2-(ethylthio) ethyl dimethyl phosphorothionate] and demeton-S-methyl (<i>S</i> -[2-(ethylthio) ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolate)
ethion	tetraethyl <i>SS'</i> -methylene bis(phosphorothiolothionate)
mecarbam	<i>S</i> -(<i>N</i> -ethoxycarbonyl- <i>N</i> -methylcarbamoylmethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate
oxydemeton-methyl	<i>S</i> -[2-(ethylsulphinyl)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolate
phenkapton	<i>S</i> -(2,5-dichlorophenylthiomethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate
phosphamidon	2-chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate
PART IV	
Any organo-mercury compound	

THIRD SCHEDULE

Section four

Scheduled operations

Operation	Class or description of poisonous substance	Protective clothing required to be worn
<p>1. Except where item 2 hereof applies or where the poisonous substance is in capsule form—</p> <p>(a) opening a container containing a poisonous substance; or</p> <p>(b) diluting or mixing a poisonous substance, or transferring it from one container to another; or</p> <p>(c) handling any opened and unsealed container containing a poisonous substance.</p>	<p>Any poisonous substance specified in Part I of the Second Schedule.</p> <hr/> <p>Any poisonous substance specified in Part II of the Second Schedule.</p> <hr/> <p>Any poisonous substance specified in Part III of the Second Schedule.</p>	<p>Rubber gloves, rubber boots, a respirator and either—</p> <p>(a) an overall and a rubber apron; or</p> <p>(b) a mackintosh.</p> <hr/> <p>Rubber gloves, rubber boots, a face-shield and either—</p> <p>(a) an overall and a rubber apron; or</p> <p>(b) a mackintosh.</p> <hr/> <p>Rubber gloves and a face-shield.</p>
<p>2. The like operations where either of the poisonous substances specified opposite this item in column 2 is to be used exclusively as an insecticide.</p>	<p>dinoseb or DNOC</p>	<p>Rubber gloves and a face-shield or eye-shield.</p>

Operation	Class or description of poisonous substance	Protective clothing required to be worn
<p>3. Washing or cleansing—</p> <p>(a) spraying apparatus or soil-application apparatus which has been used with a poisonous substance; or</p> <p>(b) a tank which contains or has contained a poisonous substance.</p>	<p>Any poisonous substance specified in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule.</p> <hr/> <p>Any poisonous substance specified in Parts III and IV of the Second Schedule.</p>	<p>Rubber boots, a face-shield and either—</p> <p>(a) an overall and a rubber apron; or</p> <p>(b) a mackintosh.</p> <hr/> <p>Rubber gloves, rubber boots and a face-shield.</p>
<p>4. Spraying any ground-crop with a poisonous substance except where carried out in a greenhouse.</p>	<p>Any poisonous substance specified in Parts I and IV of the Second Schedule.</p> <hr/> <p>Any poisonous substance specified in Part II of the Second Schedule.</p>	<p>An overall, a hood, rubber gloves, rubber boots and a respirator.</p> <hr/> <p>An overall, a hood, rubber gloves, rubber boots, a sou'wester and either a face-shield or a dust-mask.</p>
<p>5. Spraying bushes, climbing plants or trees with a poisonous substance except where carried out in a greenhouse.</p>	<p>Any poisonous substance specified in Parts I and IV of the Second Schedule.</p> <hr/> <p>Any poisonous substance specified in Part II of the Second Schedule.</p>	<p>A rubber coat, rubber gloves, rubber boots, a sou'wester and a respirator.</p> <hr/> <p>A rubber coat, rubber gloves, rubber boots, a sou'wester and a face-shield.</p>
<p>6. Spraying in a greenhouse with a poisonous substance (except where an aerosol dispenser or a smoke-generator is used).</p>	<p>Any poisonous substance specified in Part I of the Second Schedule.</p> <hr/> <p>Any poisonous substance specified in Part II of the Second Schedule.</p>	<p>Rubber gloves, rubber boots, a hood, a respirator and either—</p> <p>(a) an overall; or</p> <p>(b) a mackintosh.</p> <hr/> <p>Rubber gloves, rubber boots, a hood, a face-shield and either—</p> <p>(a) an overall; or</p> <p>(b) a mackintosh.</p>

Operation	Class or description of poisonous substance	Protective clothing required to be worn
7. Spraying in a greenhouse with a poisonous substance where an aerosol dispenser is used.	Any poisonous substance specified in the Second Schedule.	An overall, a hood, rubber gloves and a respirator.
8. Soil-application of a poisonous substance (except where carried out in a greenhouse) when carried out by the driver of— (a) tractor-mounted soil-application apparatus; or (b) tractor-drawn soil-application apparatus (if the driver is unaccompanied).	Any poisonous substance specified in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule.	An overall, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
9. Soil-application of a poisonous substance (except where carried out in a greenhouse) when carried out by any operator on foot (including a person principally engaged as a tractor-driver whilst not engaged in tractor-driving).	Any poisonous substance specified in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule.	An overall, rubber boots, rubber gloves and rubber apron.

Operation	Class or description of poisonous substance	Protective clothing required to be worn
10. Soil application of a poisonous substance in a greenhouse.	Any poisonous substance specified in Part I of the Second Schedule.	Rubber gloves, rubber boots, a rubber apron, a respirator and an overall.
	Any poisonous substance specified in Part II of the Second Schedule.	Rubber gloves, rubber boots, a rubber apron and an overall.
11. Handling any empty container which has contained any poisonous substance.	Any poisonous substance specified in the Second Schedule.	Rubber gloves.
12. Removing plants or soil from any place which during the previous twenty-one days has been subjected to an application of, or sprayed with, a poisonous substance.	Any poisonous substance specified in the Second Schedule.	Rubber gloves.

R. H. VIDELO,

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