

The Social Insurance (Prescribed Diseases) (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1968

Made	12th February,	1968
Laid before the States		1968
Coming into operation	1st March,	1968

THE STATES INSURANCE AUTHORITY, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by section thirty-five, section thirty-six and section seventy-seven of the Social Insurance (Guernsey) Law, 1954, as amended, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby orders:-

Amendment of regulation one of the principal regulations

1. In paragraph (1) of regulation one of the Social Insurance (Prescribed Diseases) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1964 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal regulations") immediately after the definition of the expression "the disability benefit regulations" there is hereby inserted the following definition:

" "farmer's lung" means the disease numbered 34 in Part I of the Schedule to these regulations;".

Amendment of regulation sixteen of the principal regulations

2. Paragraph (2) of regulation sixteen of the principal regulations is hereby repealed and the following paragraph is hereby substituted therefor -

"(2) Subject to the provisions of the next following regulation, if a diagnosis or recrudescence question arises in any case, the Administrator shall forthwith refer that question for examination and report to one or more medical practitioners who shall have power, if he or they consider necessary to make or cause to be made:-

- (a) in the case of pneumoconiosis, a radiological examination of the person's lungs; and
- (b) in the case of farmer's lung -
 - (i) a radiological examination of the person's lungs; and
 - (ii) serological and lung function tests."

Amendments to Schedule to the principal regulations

3. Part I of the Schedule to the principal regulations is hereby repealed and the Part set out in the Schedule to these regulations is hereby substituted therefor.

Transitional provisions

4. Where a person, who has been employed on or at any time after 4th January, 1965 in any of the occupations specified in relation to Item 34 in the second column of Part I of the Schedule to the principal regulations is, as the result of farmer's lung, either incapable of work or suffering from a loss of faculty on the date on which these regulations come into operation, and the disease is due to the nature of the employment, then for the purposes of the provisions of regulation six of the principal regulations the date on which these regulations come into operation shall be treated as the first day on which he was incapable of work or, as the case may be, as the day to which he first suffered from the relevant

loss of faculty, and the date of development shall be determined accordingly.

Citation and Commencement

5. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Social Insurance (Prescribed Diseases) (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1968, and these regulations and the principal regulations may be cited together as the Social Insurance (Prescribed Diseases) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1964 and 1968.

(2) These regulations shall come into operation on the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Dated this *twelfth* day of *February*, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight.

A. QUEVATRE

President of the States Insurance Authority,
for and on behalf of the Authority.

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PART I

Regulations two
and four

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
1. Lead or a compound of lead.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes, dust or vapour of, lead or a compound of lead, or a substance containing lead.
2. Manganese or a compound of manganese.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes, dust or vapour of, manganese or a compound of manganese, or a substance containing manganese.
3. Phosphorus or phosphine or poisoning due to the anticholinesterase action of organic phosphorus compounds.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes, dust or vapour of, phosphorus or a compound of phosphorus, or a substance containing phosphorus.
4. Arsenic or a compound of arsenic.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes, dust or vapour of, arsenic or a compound of arsenic, or a substance containing arsenic.
5. Mercury or a compound of mercury.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes, dust or vapour of, mercury or a compound of mercury, or a substance containing mercury.
6. Carbon bisulphide.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes or vapour of, carbon bisulphide or a compound of carbon bisulphide, or a substance containing carbon bisulphide.
7. Benzene or a homologue.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, benzene or any of its homologues.
8. A nitro- or amino- or chloro-derivative of benzene, or of a homologue of benzene, or poisoning by nitrochlorbenzene.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, a nitro- or amino- or chloro-derivative of benzene or of a homologue of benzene or nitrochlorbenzene.
9. Dinitrophenol or a homologue or by substituted dinitrophenols or by the salts of such substances.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, dinitrophenol or a homologue or substituted dinitrophenols or the salts of such substances.
10. Tetrachlorethane.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, tetrachlorethane.

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
11. Tri-cresyl phosphate.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, tri-cresyl phosphate.
12. Tri-phenyl phosphate.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, tri-phenyl phosphate.
13. Diethylene dioxide (dioxan).	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, diethylene dioxide (dioxan).
14. Methyl bromide.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, methyl bromide.
15. Chlorinated naphthalene.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or dust or vapour containing, chlorinated naphthalene.
16. Nitrous fumes.	The use or handling of nitric acid or exposure to nitrous fumes.
17. Gonioma kassasi (African boxwood).	The manipulation of gonioma kassasi or any process in or incidental to the manufacture of articles therefrom.
18. Anthrax.	The handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins or other animal products or residues, or contact with animals infected with anthrax.
19. Glanders.	Contact with equine animals or their carcasses.
20. (a) Infection by <i>Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae</i> .	Work in places which are, or are liable to be, infested by rats.
(b) Infection by <i>Leptospira canicola</i> .	Work at dog kennels or the care or handling of dogs.
21. (a) Dystrophy of the cornea (including ulceration of the corneal surface) of the eye.	The use or handling of, or exposure to arsenic, tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil (including paraffin), soot or any compound, product (including quinone or hydroquinone), or residue of any of these substances.
(b) Localised new growth of the skin, papillomatous or keratotic.	
(c) Squamous-celled carcinoma of the skin, due in any case to arsenic, tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil (including paraffin), soot or any compound, product (including quinone or hydroquinone) or residue of any of these substances.	

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
<p>22. Inflammation, ulceration or malignant disease of the skin or subcutaneous tissues or of the bones, or blood dyscrasia, or cataract, due to electro-magnetic radiations (other than radiant heat), or to ionising particles.</p> <p>23. Heat cataract.</p> <p>24. Cramp of the hand or forearm due to repetitive movements.</p> <p>25. Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (Beat hand).</p> <p>26. Bursitis or subcutaneous cellulitis arising at or about the knee due to severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the knee (Beat knee).</p> <p>27. Bursitis or subcutaneous cellulitis arising at or about the elbow due to severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the elbow (Beat elbow).</p> <p>28. Traumatic inflammation of the tendons of the hand or forearm, or of the associated tendon sheaths.</p> <p>29. Tuberculosis.</p>	<p>Any occupation involving:</p> <p>Exposure to electro-magnetic radiations other than radiant heat, or to ionising particles.</p> <p>Frequent or prolonged exposure to rays from molten or red-hot material.</p> <p>Prolonged periods of handwriting, typing or other repetitive movements of the fingers, hand or arm.</p> <p>Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure on the hand.</p> <p>Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the knee.</p> <p>Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the elbow.</p> <p>Manual labour, or frequent or repeated movements of the hand or wrist.</p>
	<p>Close and frequent contact with a source or sources of tuberculous infection by reason of employment -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in the medical treatment or nursing of a person or persons suffering from tuberculosis, or in a service ancillary to such treatment or nursing; (b) in attendance upon a person or persons suffering from tuberculosis, where the need for such attendance arises by reason of physical or mental infirmity; (c) as a laboratory worker, pathologist or person taking part in or assisting at post-mortem examinations of human remains where the occupation involves working with material which is a source of tuberculous infection.

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
<p>30. Primary neoplasm of the epithelial lining of the urinary bladder (Papilloma of the bladder), or of the epithelial lining of the renal pelvis or of the epithelial lining of the ureter.</p>	<p>Any occupation involving:</p> <p>(a) Work in a building in which any of the following substances is produced for commercial purposes:-</p> <p>(i) alpha-naphthylamine or beta-naphthylamine;</p> <p>(ii) diphenyl substituted by at least one nitro or primary amino group or by at least one nitro and primary amino group;</p> <p>(iii) any of the substances mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) above if further ring substituted by halogens, methyl or methoxy groups, or not by other groups;</p> <p>(b) the use or handling of any of the substances mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i) to (iii) of paragraph (a), or work in a process in which any such substance is used or handled or is liberated;</p> <p>(c) the maintenance or cleaning of any plant or machinery used in any such process as is mentioned in paragraph (b).</p>
<p>31. Poisoning by cadmium.</p>	<p>Exposure to cadmium fumes.</p>
<p>32. Inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory passages or mouth produced by dust, liquid or vapour.</p>	<p>Exposure to dust, liquid or vapour.</p>
<p>33. Non-infective dermatitis of external origin (including chrome ulceration of the skin but excluding dermatitis due to ionising particles or electro-magnetic radiations other than radiant heat).</p>	<p>Exposure to dust, liquid, or vapour or any other external agent capable of irritating the skin (including friction or heat but excluding ionising particles or electro-magnetic radiation other than radiant heat).</p>
<p>34. Pulmonary disease due to the inhalation of the dust of mouldy hay or of other mouldy vegetable produce, and characterised by symptoms and signs attributable to a reaction of the peripheral part of the broncho-pulmonary system, and giving rise to a defect in gas exchange (Farmer's lung).</p>	<p>Exposure to the dust of mouldy hay or other mouldy vegetable produce by reason of employment:-</p> <p>(a) in agriculture or horticulture; or</p> <p>(b) loading or unloading or handling in storage such hay or other vegetable produce.</p>

Amended by
S.I. 1969 No
17. 21.7.69.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

The regulations, by making an addition to the diseases prescribed in Part I of the Schedule to the Social Insurance (Prescribed Diseases) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1964, extend insurance under Part III of the Social Insurance (Guernsey) Law, 1964, to the respiratory complaint known as "farmer's lung" in the case of persons employed in occupations involving exposure to the dust of certain mouldy vegetable produce known to cause the disease.

The regulations require, in certain circumstances, a person alleged to have contracted farmer's lung to be referred to a medical practitioner or practitioners for examination. They also contain transitional provisions relating to persons who are already suffering from the disease on the date when these Regulations come into operation.