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GUERNSEY STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

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1964—No. 25

**The Social Insurance  
(Prescribed Diseases) (Guernsey)  
Regulations, 1964**

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Made .. .. . 25th November, 1964  
Laid before the States .. 16th December, 1964  
Coming into Operation .. 4th January, 1965

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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, 1964, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby orders:—

PART I

*Interpretation*

*Interpretation*

1. (1) In these regulations, except where the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

“the Claims and Payments Regulations” means the Social Insurance (Claims and Payments) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1964;

“the Determination of Claims and Questions Ordinance” means the Social Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1964;

- " the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations " means the Social Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1964;
- " the Disablement Benefit Regulations " means the Social Insurance (Industrial Disablement Benefit), (Guernsey) Regulations, 1964;
- " grindstone " means grindstone composed of natural or manufactured sandstone and includes a metal wheel or cylinder into which blocks of natural or manufactured sandstone are fitted;
- " the Law " means the Social Insurance (Guernsey) Law, 1964;
- " the Obligations of Employers Regulations " means the Social Insurance (Obligations of Employers) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1964;
- " pneumoconiosis " means fibrosis of the lungs due to silica dust, asbestos dust or other dust, and includes the condition of the lungs known as dust reticulation but does not include byssinosis;
- " prescribed disease " means a disease or injury prescribed under Part II of these regulations, and references to a prescribed disease being contracted shall be deemed to include references to a prescribed injury being received;
- " the Residence and Persons Abroad Regulations " means the Social Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1964;
- " silica rock " means quartz, quartzite, ganister, sandstone, gritstone and chert, but not natural sand or rotten rock;
- " tuberculosis " in the description of the disease numbered 29 in Part I of the Schedule to these regulations means disease due to tuberculous

infection, but when used elsewhere in these regulations in connection with pneumoconiosis means tuberculosis of the respiratory system only;

and other expressions have the same meanings as in the Law.

(2) Except where the context otherwise requires, any reference in these regulations to any enactment or regulations shall be construed as including a reference to that enactment or those regulations, as the case may be, as amended, repealed, replaced or revoked by or under any other enactment or by any other regulations.

(3) The Interpretation (Guernsey) Law, 1948, shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of a Guernsey enactment.

## PART II

### *Prescription of diseases and presumption as to their origin*

#### *Prescription of diseases and injuries*

2. For the purposes of Part III of the Law—

- (a) each disease or injury set out in the first column of Part I of the Schedule hereto is prescribed in relation to all insured persons to whom Part III of the Law applies and who have been employed on or after the appointed day in any occupation set against such disease or injury in the second column of the said Schedule;
- (b) pneumoconiosis is prescribed in relation to all insured persons to whom Part III of the Law applies and who have been employed on or after the appointed day in any occupation set out in Part II of the said Schedule.

*Sequelae or resulting conditions*

3. Where a person—
- (a) is insured under the Law and these regulations against a prescribed disease; and
  - (b) is suffering from a condition which, in his case, has resulted from that disease;

the provisions of Part III of the Law and of these regulations shall apply to him as if he were suffering from that disease, whether or not the condition from which he is suffering is itself a prescribed disease.

*Presumption*

4. (1) Where an insured person has developed a disease which is prescribed in relation to him in Part I of the Schedule hereto, that disease shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be due to the nature of his employment if that employment was in any occupation set against that disease in the second column of the said Part and he was so employed on, or at any time within one month immediately preceding, the date on which, under the subsequent provisions of these regulations, he is treated as having developed the disease:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to the diseases number 29, 32 and 33, respectively, in the said Schedule.

(2) Where an insured person in relation to whom tuberculosis is prescribed in paragraph 29 of Part I of the said Schedule has developed that disease, the disease shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be due to the nature of his employment if the date on which, under the subsequent provisions of these regulations, he is treated as having developed the disease is not less than six weeks after the date on which he was first employed in any occupation set against the disease in the second column of the

said Part and not more than two years after the date on which he was last so employed.

(3) Where an insured person has developed pneumoconiosis, the disease shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be due to the nature of his employment if he has been employed in one or other of the occupations set out in Part II of the said Schedule for a period or periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than two years.

### PART III

#### *Date of development and recrudescence*

##### *Development of disease*

5. If on a claim for benefit under Part III of the Law in respect of a prescribed disease, a person is found to be or to have been suffering from the disease, or to have died as the result thereof, the disease shall, for the purposes of such claim, be treated as having developed on a date (hereafter in these regulations referred to as "the date of development") determined in accordance with the provisions of the two next following regulations.

##### *Date of development*

6. (1) For the purposes of the first claim in respect of a prescribed disease suffered by an insured person, the date of development shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions of this regulation, and, save as provided in regulation seven of these regulations, that date shall be treated as the date of development for the purposes of any subsequent claim in respect of the same disease suffered by the same person:

Provided that if, on the consideration of a claim,

no award of benefit is made, any date of development determined for the purposes of that claim shall be disregarded for the purposes of any subsequent claim.

(2) Where the claim for the purposes of which the date of development is to be determined is—

- (a) a claim for sickness benefit, the date of development shall be the first day on which the claimant was incapable of work as the result of the disease on or after the appointed day; or, if later, the date as from which benefit could be paid on that claim;
- (b) a claim for industrial disablement benefit, the date of development shall be the day on which the claimant first suffered from the relevant loss of faculty on or after the appointed day; or, if later, the date as from which benefit could be paid on that claim;
- (c) a claim for widow's benefit, the date of development shall be the date of the death of the claimant's husband; or
- (d) a claim for industrial medical benefit, the date of development shall be the first day on which the claimant received medical attention as the result of the disease.

(3) In the foregoing paragraph, the expression "the date as from which benefit could be paid on that claim" means, in relation to any claim, the first day of the period in respect of which benefit could be paid on that claim having regard to the provisions of the Claims and Payments Regulations, or could have been so paid but for the Proviso to subsection (1) of section twelve of the Law (which provides that sickness benefit shall not be payable in respect of the first three days of any period of interruption of employment).

*Recrudescence*

7. (1) If a person after having been awarded benefit in respect of a prescribed disease other than pneumoconiosis recovers wholly or partially from the attack of the disease, and thereafter suffers from another attack of the same disease, or dies as the result thereof, then—

- (a) if the further attack commences or the death occurs during any period in respect of which he is or was entitled to sickness benefit by virtue of Part III of the Law or during a period taken into account by an assessment of disablement relating to such a previous award (either of which periods is hereinafter referred to as a "relevant period"), the disease shall be treated as a recrudescence of the attack to which the relevant period relates, unless it is otherwise determined in the manner referred to in the following sub-paragraph;
- (b) if the further attack commenced or the death occurs otherwise than during a relevant period, or if it is determined that the disease was in fact contracted afresh, it shall be treated as having been so contracted.

(2) For the purposes of the foregoing paragraph, a further attack of a prescribed disease shall be deemed to have commenced on the date which would be treated as the date of development under the provisions of regulation six of these regulations if no previous claim had been made in respect of that disease.

(3) Where, under the foregoing provisions of this regulation, a disease is treated as having been contracted afresh, the provisions of the said regulation six shall be applied as though no previous claim had

been made in respect of that disease and the date of development shall be determined accordingly.

(4) Where, under the provisions aforesaid, a disease is treated as a recrudescence during a period taken into account by a previous assessment of disablement, any assessment of disablement in respect of the recrudescence shall be by way of review of such previous assessment, and such review shall be subject to the provisions of regulation eighteen of these regulations.

#### PART IV

##### *Application of Part III of the Law and of Regulations made thereunder*

###### *Definition*

8. In this Part of these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "relevant disease" means, in relation to any claim for benefit in respect of a prescribed disease, the prescribed disease in respect of which benefit is claimed, but does not include any previous or subsequent attack of that disease, suffered by the same person, which, under the provisions of Part III of these regulations, is or has been treated as having developed on a date other than the date which, under the said provisions, is treated as the date of development for the purposes of the claim under consideration.

###### *Application of Part III of the Law*

9. (1) The provisions of Part III of the Law (which relates to industrial injuries) shall, in relation to prescribed diseases, be subject to the following provisions of this Part of these regulations, and, subject as aforesaid, to the modifications set out in the next succeeding paragraph.

- (2) In Part III of the Law references to—
- (a) accidents against which a person is insured under the Law shall be construed as references to prescribed diseases against which he is so insured;
  - (b) the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the relevant disease;
  - (c) the date of the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the date of development of the relevant disease.

*Application of Claims and Payments Regulations, Disablement Benefit Regulations, Obligations of Employers Regulations, Residence and Persons Abroad Regulations and the constructions of references in those regulations*

10. (1) Save in so far as they are expressly varied or excluded by, or are inconsistent with, the provisions of this Part of these regulations, the Claims and Payments Regulations, the Disablement Benefit Regulations, the Obligations of Employers Regulations and the Residence and Persons Abroad Regulations shall apply in relation to prescribed diseases as they apply in relation to accidents.

(2) Save as provided in this Part of these regulations or where the context otherwise requires, references in the aforesaid regulations to accidents shall be construed as references to prescribed diseases, references to the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the relevant disease, and references to the date of the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the date of development of the relevant disease.

*Industrial Disablement benefit not preceded by sickness benefit*

11. (1) An insured person who would be entitled to industrial disablement benefit in respect of the relevant disease but for the fact that he was or is not entitled to sickness benefit in respect of that disease shall be entitled to industrial disablement benefit in respect of that disease.

(2) Where an insured person, not having been entitled to sickness benefit in respect of the relevant disease, claims industrial disablement benefit in respect of that disease, and under the provisions of Part III of these regulations a date of development is determined for the purposes of that claim, the following provisions shall apply, that is to say, subsection (4) of section thirty-three of the Law (which subsection relates to the period to be taken into account by an assessment of the extent of the claimant's disablement) shall have effect as if for the reference therein to the end of the sickness benefit period there were substituted a reference to the date of development.

*Assessment of extent of disablement*

12. For the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section thirty-three of the Law (which subsection relates to the disabilities to be taken into account in assessing the extent of the claimant's disablement), and of paragraph (5) of regulation two of the Disablement Benefit Regulations (which relates to assessments in the case of injury to one of two similar organs), an injury or disease other than the relevant disease shall be treated as having been received or contracted before the relevant disease if it was received or contracted on or before the date of deve-

lopment, and as having been received or contracted after the relevant disease if it was received or contracted after that date.

## PART V

### *Procedure for determination of claims and questions*

#### *Application of this Part of these regulations*

13. (1) The provisions of this Part of these regulations shall apply to all claims for benefit under Part III of the Law in respect of a prescribed disease and to all questions arising in connection with such claims or with any award of benefit thereon, but in their application in respect of pneumoconiosis shall be subject to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph.

(2) Where any person is found to be suffering from pneumoconiosis accompanied by tuberculosis, the effects of the tuberculosis shall be treated for the purposes of Part III of the Law and of these regulations as if they were effects of the pneumoconiosis.

#### *Application of Part V of the Law*

14. (1) The provisions of Part V of the Law shall apply to the determination of such claims and questions as aforesaid, subject to the modifications set out in the next succeeding paragraph and to the following provisions of this Part of these regulations.

(2) In Part V of the Law references to the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the relevant disease and references to the date of the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the date of development of the relevant disease.

*Application of the Determination of Claims and Questions Ordinance and of the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations*

15. All claims and questions to which this Part of these regulations applies shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Determination of Claims and Questions Ordinance and the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations, save in so far as those provisions are inconsistent with or are varied by these regulations.

*Reference of diagnosis and recrudescence questions for report*

16. (1) In the following provisions of these regulations any question arising in connection with a claim for or award of sickness benefit or industrial disablement benefit—

- (a) whether any person is suffering or has suffered from a prescribed disease, is referred to as a diagnosis question;
- (b) whether a prescribed disease has, in fact, been contracted afresh, in a case where that question arises under the provisions of regulation seven of these regulations, is referred to as a recrudescence question.

~~(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, in the case of pneumoconiosis, shall have power, if he or they consider necessary, to make or cause to be made a radiological examination of the person's lungs.~~

*Power to dispense with reference for report*

17. (1) The Administrator may determine a diagnosis or recrudescence question without referring it

as provided in paragraph (2) of the foregoing regulation if he is satisfied that such reference can be dispensed with having regard to—

- (a) a medical report signed by a medical practitioner on the staff of a hospital at which the claimant or beneficiary is receiving or has received treatment for a condition due to a prescribed disease; or
- (b) the decision on any similar diagnosis or recrudescence question which has been determined on the consideration of any previous claim or question arising in respect of the same disease suffered by the same person (including the date and terms of any medical reports on which such previous decision was based and of any medical certificates submitted by the claimant or beneficiary):

Provided that a reference for report shall not be dispensed with on the grounds specified in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph except where a diagnosis question is determined in favour of the claimant or beneficiary or where a recrudescence question arises in connection with a diagnosis question which has been so determined under this regulation.

~~(2) If the Administrator is of the opinion that the claim or question submitted to him or any part thereof can be disposed of without determining any diagnosis or recrudescence question, he may make an award or determine that an award cannot be made or may determine the question submitted to him accordingly without referring such diagnosis or recrudescence question for report as aforesaid or before so referring it.~~

#### *Review of previous assessment*

18. Where, by reason of the provisions of paragraph (4) of regulation seven of these regulations, the

decision of a recrudescence question necessitates the review of a previous assessment of disablement, the medical board may review such previous assessment accordingly, as provided by section fifty-one of the Law, so however that, in any such case, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) of that section, a previous assessment may be reviewed as provided by this regulation at any time without reference to the Authority.

## PART VI

### *Citation and Commencement*

#### *Citation and Commencement*

19. These regulations may be cited as the Social Insurance (Prescribed Diseases) (Guernsey) Regulations, 1964, and shall come into operation on the fourth day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-five.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty-four.

A. QUEVATRE,

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

## SCHEDULE

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.

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
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 or 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.
11. Tri-cresyl phosphate.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, tri-cresyl phosphate.

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
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 kamassi (African boxwood).	The manipulation of gonioma kamassi 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.

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
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.	
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.	Exposure to electro-magnetic radiations other than radiant heat, or to ionising particles.

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
23. Heat cataract.	Frequent or prolonged exposure to rays from molten or red-hot material.
24. Cramp of the hand or forearm due to repetitive movements.	Prolonged periods of hand-writing, typing or other repetitive movements of the fingers, hand or arm.
25. Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (Beat hand).	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure on the hand.
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).	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the knee.
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).	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the elbow.
28. Traumatic inflammation of the tendons of the hand or forearm, or of the associated tendon sheaths.	Manual labour, or frequent or repeated movements of the hand or wrist.
29. Tuberculosis.	Close and frequent contact with a source or sources of tuberculous infection by reason of employment— (a) in the medical treatment or nursing of a

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	<p data-bbox="1011 300 1406 528">Any occupation involving: person or persons or persons suffering from tuberculosis, or in a service ancillary to such treatment or nursing;</p> <p data-bbox="1066 539 1406 790">(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;</p> <p data-bbox="1066 801 1406 1115">(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.</p> <p data-bbox="1066 1126 1406 1456">(a) Work in a building in which any of the following substances is produced for commercial purposes:— (i) alpha - naphthylamine or beta-naphthylamine; (ii) diphenyl substituted by at least one</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.	

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
	<p data-bbox="1141 313 1380 481">nitro or primary amino group or by at least one nitro and primary amino group;</p> <p data-bbox="1093 481 1380 772">(iii) any of the substances mentioned sub-paragraph (ii) above if further ring substituted by halogeno, methyl or methoxy groups, but not by other groups;</p> <p data-bbox="1037 772 1380 1064">(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 data-bbox="1037 1064 1380 1265">(c) the maintenance or cleaning of any plant or machinery used in any such process as is mentioned in paragraph (b).</p>
31. Poisoning by cadmium.	Exposure to cadmium fumes.
32. Inflammation or ulceration of the mucuous membrane of the upper respiratory passages or mouth produced by dust, liquid or vapour.	Exposure to dust, liquid or vapour.

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
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).	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).

PART II      Regulations two  
and four

1. Any occupation involving—
  - (a) the quarrying or working of silica rock or the working of dried quartzose sand or any dry deposit or dry residue of silica or any dry admixture containing such materials or to the manufacture of articles containing crushed or ground silica rock;
  - (b) the handling of any of the materials specified in the foregoing sub-paragraph in or incidental to any of the operations mentioned therein, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such operations.
2. Any occupation in or incidental to the manufacture of china or earthenware (including earthenware tiles), and any occupation involving substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.
3. Any occupation involving the dressing of granite or any igneous rock by masons or the crushing of such materials, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such operations.

4. Any occupation involving the use, or preparation for use, of a grindstone, or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.
5. Any occupation involving—
  - (a) the working or handling of asbestos or any admixture of asbestos;
  - (b) the cleaning of any machinery or plant used in any of the foregoing operations and of any chambers, fixtures and appliances for the collection of asbestos dust;
  - (c) substantial exposure to the dust arising from any of the foregoing operations.
6. Any occupation involving boiler scaling or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

These Regulations prescribe, for the purposes of Part III of the Social Insurance (Guernsey) Law, 1964, the diseases and injuries due to the nature of the employment of persons to whom that Part of the Law applies against which such persons shall be insured under and in accordance with the provisions of that Part of the Law. Part II of these Regulations includes provision for presuming that, in certain cases, a disease is due to the nature of the employment of an insured person. Part III of these Regulations makes provisions for determining the time at which an insured person is to be treated as having developed a disease or injury and for determining the circumstances in which a disease or injury is to be treated

as having recrudesced or been contracted or received afresh. Part IV of these Regulations deals with the application of Part III of the Law and of these Regulations in relation to prescribed diseases. Part V of these Regulations makes provision as to the determination of claims for benefit under Part III of the said Law in respect of a prescribed disease and of questions arising in connection with such claims or with any award of benefit thereon.

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