

GUERNSEY STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

2021 No. 147

**The Health and Safety at Work (Prescribed Diseases)  
(Guernsey) Regulations, 2021**

*Made*

*17<sup>th</sup> November, 2021*

*Coming into operation*

*1<sup>st</sup> January, 2022*

**THE COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT & SOCIAL SECURITY** in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by sections 9(5) and 36(1)(c) of the Health and Safety at Work (General) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1987<sup>a</sup>, and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations: -

**Prescribed Diseases.**

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

---

<sup>a</sup> Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome XXIV, p. 162; amended by Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome XXV, p/ 328; Tome XXVII, p. 139; Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2003; No. LII of 2012; No. IX of 2016; and No. XXXVII of 2020.

**Revocation.**

2. The Health and Safety at Work (Prescribed Diseases) (Guernsey) (Amendment) Regulations, 1987<sup>b</sup> are hereby revoked.

**Citation and commencement.**

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Health and Safety at Work (Prescribed Diseases) (Guernsey) Regulations, 2021 and shall come into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2022.

Dated this 17<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2021



P. ROFFEY

President of the States Committee for Employment & Social Security

For and on behalf of the Committee

---

<sup>b</sup> G.S.I. No. 38 of 1987.

## SCHEDULE

Regulation 1

### Prescribed diseases

Column 1	Column 2
<b><u>Poisonings</u></b>	
<p>1. Poisoning by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Acrylamide monomer;</li><li>b. Arsenic or one of its compounds;</li><li>c. Benzene or a homologue of benzene;</li><li>d. Beryllium or one of its compounds;</li><li>e. Cadmium or one of its compounds;</li><li>f. Carbon disulphide;</li><li>g. Diethylene dioxide (dioxin)</li><li>h. Ethylene oxide;</li><li>i. Lead or one of its compounds;</li><li>j. Manganese or one of its compounds;</li><li>k. Mercury or one of its compounds;</li></ul>	<p>Any activity</p>

<p>l. Methyl bromide;</p> <p>m. Nitrochlorobenzene, or a nitro- or amino- or chloro-derivative of benzene or of a homologue of benzene;</p> <p>n. Oxides of nitrogen;</p> <p>o. Phosphorus or one of its compounds.</p> <p>p. All halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series</p>	
<b><u>Skin Diseases</u></b>	
<p>2. Chrome ulceration of:</p> <p>a. The nose or throat; or</p> <p>b. The skin of the hands or forearm.</p>	Work involving exposure to chromic acid or to any other chromium compound.
3. Folliculitis.	Work involving exposure to mineral oil, tar, pitch or arsenic.
4. Acne.	
<p>5. Skin cancer including:</p> <p>(a) squamous-cell carcinoma of the skin; and</p> <p>(b) epitheliomatous cancer of the skin</p>	Work involving the use or handling of, or exposure to, arsenic, tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil (including paraffin), soot or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances, except quinine or hydroquinone.
6. Inflammation, ulceration or malignant disease of the skin.	Work with ionising radiation
7. Occupational dermatitis.	Work involving exposure to any of the following agents:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) epoxy resin systems;</li><li>(b) formaldehyde and its resins;</li><li>(c) metalworking fluids;</li><li>(d) chromate (hexavalent and derived from trivalent chromium);</li><li>(e) cement, plaster or concrete;</li><li>(f) acrylates and methacrylates;</li><li>(g) colophony (rosin) and its modified products;</li><li>(h) glutaraldehyde;</li><li>(i) mercaptobenzothiazole, thiurams, substituted paraphenylene-diamines and related rubber processing chemicals;</li><li>(j) biocides, anti-bacterials, preservatives or disinfectants;</li><li>(k) organic solvents;</li><li>(l) antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals and therapeutic agents;</li><li>(m) strong acids, strong alkalis, strong solutions (e.g. brine) and oxidising agents including domestic bleach or reducing agents;</li><li>(n) hairdressing products including in particular dyes, shampoos, bleaches and permanent waving solutions;</li><li>(o) soaps and detergents;</li><li>(p) plants and plant-derived material including in particular the daffodil, tulip and chrysanthemum families, the parsley family</li></ul>
--	---

	<p>(carrots, parsnips, parsley and celery), garlic and onion, hardwoods and the pine family;</p> <p>(q) fish, shell-fish or meat;</p> <p>(r) sugar or flour; or</p> <p>(s) any other known irritant or sensitising agent including in particular any chemical bearing the warning "may cause sensitisation by skin contact" or "irritating to the skin".</p>
<p><b><u>Lung Diseases</u></b></p>	
<p>8. Occupational asthma.</p>	<p>Work involving exposure to any of the following agents: -</p> <p>(a) Isocyanates;</p> <p>(b) Platinum salts;</p> <p>(c) Fumes of dusts arising from the manufacture, transport or use of hardening agents (including epoxy resin curing agents) based on phthalic anhydride, tetrachlorophthalic anhydride, trimellitic anhydride or triethylenetetramine;</p> <p>(d) Fumes arising from the use of rosin as a soldering flux;</p> <p>(e) Protolytic enzymes;</p> <p>(f) Animals or insects used for the purpose of research or education or in laboratories;</p> <p>(g) Dusts arising from the sowing, cultivation, harvesting, drying, handling, milling, transport or storage of barley, oats, rye, wheat or maize, or the handling, milling,</p>

transport or storage of meal or flour made therefrom.

- (h) Antibiotics
- (i) Cimetidine;
- (j) Wood dust;
- (k) Ispaghula;
- (l) Castor bean dust;
- (m) Ipecacuanha;
- (n) Azodicarbonamide;
- (o) Animals including insects and other arthropods (whether in their larval forms or not) used for the purposes of pest control or fruit cultivation or the larval forms of animals used for the purposes of research or education or in laboratories;
- (p) Gluteraldehyde;
- (q) Persulphate salts or henna
- (r) Crustaceans or fish or products arising from these in the food processing industry;
- (s) Reactive dyes;
- (t) Soya bean;
- (u) Tea dust;
- (v) Green coffee bean dust;
- (w) Fumes from stainless steel welding;
- (x) Any other sensitising agent, including in particular any chemical bearing the warning "may cause sensitisation by inhalation"

<p>9. Extrinsic alveolitis (including farmer's lung)</p>	<p>Exposure to moulds or fungal spores or heterologous proteins during work in –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Agriculture, horticulture, woodland, cultivation of edible fungi or malt-working; or</li> <li>(b) Loading or unloading or handling in storage mouldy vegetable matter or edible fungi; or</li> <li>(c) Caring for or handling birds; or</li> <li>(d) Handling bagasse</li> </ul>
<p>10. Pneumoconiosis (excluding asbestosis)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Sand blasting by means of compressed air with the use of quartzose sand or crushed silica rock or flint, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such sand blasting.</li> <li>(b) Work in a foundry or the performance of, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from any of the following operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The freeing of steel castings from adherent siliceous substance;</li> <li>(ii) The freeing of metal castings from adherent siliceous substance:</li> <li>(iii) By blasting with an abrasive propelled by compressed air, by steam or by a wheel; or</li> <li>(iv) By the use of power driven tools.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) The manufacture of china or earthenware (including sanitary earthenware, electrical earthenware and earthenware tiles),</li> </ul>

	<p>and any activity involving substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.</p> <p>(d) The dressing of granite of any igneous rock by masons or the crushing of such materials, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such operations.</p> <p>(e) The use, or preparation for use, of a grind-stone, or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.</p> <p>(f) Work underground in which one of the objects of the operations is getting of any material;</p> <p>(g) the working or handling above ground of any minerals, or any operation incidental thereto;</p> <p>(h) the trimming of coal in any ship, barge, or lighter, or in any dock or harbour or at any wharf or quay;</p> <p>(i) the sawing, splitting or dressing of slate, or any operation incidental thereto.</p> <p>(j) Boiler scaling or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom</p>
11. Byssinosis	<p>Work in any room where any process up to and including the weaving process is performed in a factory in which the spinning or manipulation of raw or waste cotton or of flax, or the weaving of cotton or flax, is carried on.</p>

<p>12. Mesothelioma</p> <p>13. Lung cancer</p> <p>14. Asbestosis</p>	<p>(a) The working or handling of asbestos or any admixture of asbestos;</p> <p>(b) The manufacture or repair of asbestos textiles or other articles containing or composed of asbestos;</p> <p>(c) The cleaning of any machinery or plant used in any of the foregoing operations and of any chambers, fixtures and appliances for the collection of asbestos dust;</p> <p>(d) Substantial exposure to the dust arising from any of the foregoing operations.</p>
<p>15. Cancer of a bronchus or lung</p>	<p>(a) Work in or about a building where nickel is produced by decomposition of a gaseous nickel compound or where any industrial process which is ancillary or incidental to that process is carried on; or</p> <p>(b) Work involving exposure to bis(chloromethyl) ether or any electrolytic chromium processes (excluding passivation) which involve hexavalent chromium compounds, chromate production or zinc chromate pigment manufacture.</p>
<p>16. Primary carcinoma of the lung where there is accompanying evidence of silicosis.</p>	<p>Any occupation in:</p> <p>(a) glass manufacture;</p> <p>(b) sandstone tunnelling or quarrying;</p> <p>(c) the pottery industry;</p> <p>(d) metal ore mining;</p> <p>(e) slate quarrying or slate production;</p>

	<p>(f) clay mining;</p> <p>(g) the use of siliceous materials as abrasives;</p> <p>(h) foundry work;</p> <p>(i) granite tunnelling or quarrying; or</p> <p>(j) stone cutting or masonry.</p>
<b><u>Infections due to biological agents</u></b>	
17. Leptospirosis.	<p><b>**Handling animals, or work in places which are, or may be infested by rats.**</b></p> <p>(a) Work in places which are or are liable to be infested by rats, fieldmice, voles or other small mammals;</p> <p>(b) Work at dog kennels or involving the care or handling of dogs; or</p> <p>(c) work involving contact with bovine animals or their meat products or pigs or their meat products.</p>
18. Hepatitis.	<p>Work involving exposure to:</p> <p>(a) human blood products or body secretions and excretions.</p> <p>(b) Any source of viral hepatitis.</p>
19. Infection by hepatitis A virus	(a) Contact with raw sewage
20. Infection by hepatitis B or C virus	<p>Contact with:</p> <p>(b) human blood or human blood products; or</p> <p>(c) any other source of hepatitis B or C virus.</p>

<p>21. -</p> <p>(a) Avian chlamydiosis</p> <p>(b) Ovine chlamydiosis</p>	<p>Work involving contact with birds infected with chlamydia psittaci, or the remains or untreated products of such birds.</p> <p>Work involving contact with sheep infected with chlamydia psittaci or the remains or untreated products of such sheep.</p>
<p>22. Legionellosis</p>	<p>Work on or near cooling systems which are located in the workplace and use water; or work on hot water service systems located in the workplace which are likely to be a source of contamination.</p>
<p>23. Tuberculosis.</p>	<p>Work with persons or animals or with human or animal remains or with any other material which might be a source of infection.</p>
<p>24. Any illness caused by a pathogen referred to in column 2, opposite.</p>	<p>Work involving a pathogen which presents a hazard to human health.</p>
<p>25. Anthrax.</p>	<p>Any activity.</p> <p>This includes: -</p> <p>(a) Work involving handling infected animals, their products or packaging containing infected material; or</p> <p>(b) work on infected sites.</p>
<p>26. Brucellosis.</p>	<p>Work involving contact with:</p> <p>(a) animals or their carcasses (including any parts thereof) infected by brucella or the untreated products of same; or</p>

	(b) laboratory specimens or vaccines of or containing brucella.
27. Lyme disease	Work involving exposure to ticks (including in particular work by forestry workers, rangers, dairy farmers, game keepers and other persons engaged in countryside management).
28. Q fever	Work involving contact with animals, their remains or their untreated products.
29. Rabies	Work involving handling or contact with infected animals.
30. Streptococcus suis	Work involving contact with pigs infected with streptococcus suis, or with the carcasses, products or residues of pigs so affected.
31. Tetanus	Work involving contact with soil likely to be contaminated by animals
32. Any infection reliably attributable to the performance of the work specified in the entry opposite hereto.	Work with micro-organisms; work with live or dead human beings in the course of providing any treatment or service or in conducting any investigation involving exposure to blood or body fluids; work with animals or any potentially infected material derived from any of the above.
33. Coronavirus (Covid-19), 34. Post Covid-19 Syndrome or "Long Covid" resulting from occupational exposure to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-Cov-2)	Work involving exposure of employees to coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) including, but not limited to Care, or Nursing Home settings, or similar.

<b><u>Conditions due to chemical agents</u></b>	
35. Acute non-lymphatic leukaemia	Exposure to benzene
36. Extrinsic allergic alveolitis.	Exposure to airborne isocyanates; or to any other chemical substance that causes extrinsic allergic alveolitis
37. Primary carcinoma of the skin	Exposure to arsenic or arsenic compounds, tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil (including paraffin) or soot
<b><u>Other conditions due to physical agents and the physical demands of work</u></b>	
38. Peripheral neuropathy.	Work involving the use or handling of or exposure to the fumes of or vapour containing n-hexane or methyl n-butyl ketone.
39. Inflammation, ulceration or malignant disease of the skin due to ionising radiation.	Work with ionising radiation.  Exposure to ionising radiation where the dose is sufficient to double the risk of the occurrence of the condition
40. Malignant disease of the bones.	
41. Blood dyscrasia	
42. Leukaemia (other than chronic lymphocytic leukaemia) or primary cancer of the bone, bladder, breast, colon, liver, lung, ovary, stomach, testis or thyroid	

<p>43. All pathological manifestations due to:</p> <p>(a) radium and other radioactive substances;</p> <p>(b) and to X-rays</p>	<p>(a) Working with Radium and other radioactive substances; and</p> <p>(b) Working with X-rays</p>
<p>44. Cataract.</p>	<p>Work involving exposure to electromagnetic radiation (including radiant heat).</p> <p>Frequent or prolonged exposure to radiation from red-hot or white-hot material.</p>
<p>45. Decompression sickness.</p> <p>46. Barotrauma resulting in lung or other organ damage</p> <p>47. Dysbaric osteonecrosis</p> <p>48. Dysbarism</p>	<p>Breathing gases at increased pressure (including diving).</p> <p>Work in other pressurized environments (for example, caisson workers), and people who move between different altitudes.</p>
<p>49. Cramp of the hand or forearm due to repetitive movements.</p>	<p>Work involving prolonged periods of handwriting, typing or other repetitive movements of the fingers, hand or arm.</p>
<p>50. Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand)</p>	<p>Physically demanding work causing severe or prolonged friction or pressure on the hand.</p>
<p>51. 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>Physically demanding work causing severe or prolonged friction or pressure at or about the knee.</p>
<p>52. Bursitis or subcutaneous cellulitis arising at or about the elbow due to severe or prolonged</p>	<p>Physically demanding work causing severe or prolonged friction or pressure at or about the elbow.</p>

external friction or pressure at or about the elbow (beat elbow).	
53. Cancer of the nasal cavity or associated air sinuses.	<p>(a) Work in or about a building where wooden furniture is manufactured;</p> <p>(b) work in a building used for the manufacture of footwear or components of footwear made wholly or partly of leather or fibre board; or</p> <p>(c) Work at a place used wholly or mainly for the repair of footwear made wholly or partly of leather or fibre board.</p> <p>(d) Work in or about a factory building where nickel is produced by decomposition of a gaseous nickel compound or in any process which is ancillary or incidental thereto.</p>
54. Cancer of the urinary tract.	<p>Work involving exposure to any of the following substances –</p> <p>(a) Beta-naphthylamine or methylene-bis-orthochloroaniline; Diphenyl substituted by at least one nitro or primary amino group or at least one nitro and primary amino group (including benzidine).</p> <p>(b) Any of the substances mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above if further ring substituted by halogeno, methyl, or methoxy groups, but not by other groups;</p> <p>(c) The salts of any of the substances mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above;</p>

	(d) Auramine or magenta.
55. Bladder Cancer.	Work involving exposure to aluminium smelting using the Soderberg process.
56. Angiosarcoma of the liver	(a) Work in or about machinery or apparatus used for the polymerisation of vinyl chloride monomer, a process which, for the purposes of this sub-paragraph, comprises all operations up to and including the drying of the slurry produced by the polymerisation and the packaging of the dried product; or (b) work in a building or structure in which any part of the process referred to in the foregoing sub-paragraph takes place.
57. Traumatic inflammation of the tendons of the hand or forearm or of the associated tendon sheaths.	Physically demanding work, frequent or repeated movements, constrained postures or extremes of extension or flexion of the hand or wrist.
58. Carpal tunnel syndrome	Work involving the use of hand-held vibrating tools.
59. <b>**Vibration white finger.**</b> Hand-arm vibration syndrome	(a) The use of hand held chain saws; or (b) The use of hand-held rotary tools in grinding or in the sanding or polishing of metal or the holding of material being ground, or metal being sanded or polished, by rotary tools; or (c) The use of hand-held percussive metal-working tools, or the holding of metal being

	<p>worked upon by percussive tools, in riveting, caulking, chipping, hammering, fettling or swaging; or</p> <p>(d) The use of hand held powered percussive drills or hand-held powered percussive hammers in quarrying, demolition or on roads or footpaths, including road constructions.</p>
<p><u>Miscellaneous Conditions</u></p>	
<p>60. Sensorineural hearing loss amounting to at least 50 dB in each ear, being the average of hearing losses at 1, 2 and 3 kHz frequencies, and being due in the case of at least one ear to occupational noise (occupational deafness).</p>	<p>The use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of the use of, a—</p> <p>(a) band saw, circular saw or cutting disc to cut metal in the metal founding or forging industries, circular saw to cut products in the manufacture of steel, powered (other than hand powered) grinding tool on metal (other than sheet metal or plate metal), pneumatic percussive tool on metal, pressurised air arc tool to gouge metal, burner or torch to cut or dress steel based products, skid transfer bank, knock out and shake out grid in a foundry, machine (other than a power press machine) to forge metal including a machine used to drop stamp metal by means of closed or open dies or drop hammers, machine to cut or shape or clean metal nails, or plasma spray gun to spray molten metal;</p>

	<p>(b) pneumatic percussive tool: - to drill rock in a quarry, on stone in a quarry works, underground, for mining coal, for sinking a shaft, or for tunnelling in civil engineering works;</p> <p>(c) vibrating metal moulding box in the concrete products industry, or circular saw to cut concrete masonry blocks;</p> <p>(d) multi-cutter moulding machine on wood, planing machine on wood, automatic or semi-automatic lathe on wood, multiple cross-cut machine on wood, automatic shaping machine on wood, double-end tenoning machine on wood, vertical spindle moulding machine (including a high speed routing machine) on wood, edge banding machine on wood, band sawing machine (with a blade width of not less than 75 millimetres) on wood, circular sawing machine on wood including one operated by moving the blade towards the material being cut, or chain saw on wood;</p> <p>(e) jet of water (or a mixture of water and abrasive material) at a pressure above 680 bar, or jet channelling process to burn stone in a quarry;</p> <p>(f) spinning machine using compressed air to produce glass wool or mineral wool;</p> <p>(g) continuous glass toughening furnace;</p>
--	--

	<p>(h) firearm by a police firearms training officer; or</p> <p>(i) shot-blaster to carry abrasives in air for cleaning.</p> <p>(j) the use of powered (but not hand powered) grinding tools metal (other than sheet metal or plate metal) or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used; or</p> <p>(k) the use of pneumatic percussive tools on metal, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used; or</p> <p>(l) the use of pneumatic percussive tools for drilling rock in quarries or underground or in mining coal, or in sinking shafts or for tunnelling in civil engineering works or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used; or</p> <p>(m) the use of pneumatic percussive tools on stone in quarry works, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used; or</p> <p>(n) work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of plant (excluding power press plant) engaged in the forging (including drop stamping) of metal by means of closed or open dies or drop hammers; or</p>
--	---

	<p>(o) the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, machines engaged in cutting, shaping or cleaning metal nails; or</p> <p>(p) the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, plasma spray guns engaged in the deposition of metal; or</p> <p>(q) the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, any of the following machines engaged in the working of wood or material composed partly of wood, that is to say: multi-cutter moulding machines, planing machines, automatic or semi-automatic lathes, multiple cross-cut machines, automatic shaping machines, double-end tenoning machines, vertical spindle moulding machines (including high speed routing machines), edge banding machines, band sawing machines with a blade width of not less than 75 millimetres and circular sawing machines in the operation of which the blade is moved towards the material being cut; or</p> <p>(r) the use of chain saws in forestry; or</p> <p>(s) air arc gouging or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of air arc gouging; or</p> <p>(t) the use of band saws, circular saws or cutting discs for cutting metal in the metal founding or forging industries, or work wholly</p>
--	--

	<p>or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used; or</p> <p>(u) the use of circular saws for cutting products in the manufacture of steel, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used; or</p> <p>(v) the use of burners or torches for cutting or dressing steel based products, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used; or</p> <p>(w) work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of skid transfer banks; or</p> <p>(x) the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, vibrating metal moulding boxes in the concrete products industry; or</p> <p>(y) the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, high pressure jets of water or a mixture of water and abrasive material in the water jetting industry (including work under water); or</p> <p>(z) the use of circular saws for cutting concrete masonry blocks during manufacture, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used; or burning stone in quarries by jet channelling processes, or work wholly or</p>
--	--

	<p>mainly in the immediate vicinity of such processes; or</p> <p>(aa) the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of machines for automatic moulding, automatic blow moulding or</p> <p>(bb) automatic glass pressing and forming machines used in the manufacture of glass containers or hollow ware, spinning machines using compressed air to produce glass wool or mineral wool</p>
<p>61. Allergic rhinitis</p>	<p>which is due to exposure to any of the following agents:</p> <p>(a) isocyanates;</p> <p>(b) platinum salts;</p> <p>(c) fumes or dusts arising from the manufacture, transport or use of hardening agents (including epoxy resin curing agents) based on phthalic anhydride, tetrachlorophthalic anhydride, trimellitic anhydride or triethylenetetramine;</p> <p>(d) fumes arising from the use of rosin as a soldering flux;</p> <p>(e) proteolytic enzymes;</p> <p>(f) animals including insects and other arthropods used for the purposes of research or education or in laboratories;</p>

	<p>(g) dusts arising from the sowing, cultivation, harvesting, drying, handling, milling, transport or storage of barley, oats, rye, wheat or maize, or the handling, milling, transport or storage of meal or flour made therefrom;</p> <p>(h) antibiotics;</p> <p>(i) cimetidine;</p> <p>(j) wood dust;</p> <p>(k) ispaghula;</p> <p>(l) castor bean dust;</p> <p>(m) ipecacuanha;</p> <p>(n) azodicarbonamide;</p> <p>(o) animals including insects and other arthropods or their larval forms, used for the purposes of pest control or fruit cultivation, or the larval forms of animals used for the purposes of research or education or in laboratories;</p> <p>(p) glutaraldehyde;</p> <p>(q) persulphate salts or henna;</p> <p>(r) crustaceans or fish or products arising from these in the food processing industry;</p> <p>(s) reactive dyes;</p> <p>(t) soya bean;</p> <p>(u) tea dust;</p> <p>(v) green coffee bean dust;</p> <p>(w) fumes from stainless steel welding.</p>
--	--

	(x) products made with natural rubber latex.
--	--

## **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

These Regulations prescribe a list of diseases for the purposes of section 9(5) of the Health and Safety at Work (General) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1987, where the disease is suffered by a person at work and his work involves an activity specified in the Schedule to the Regulations.

These Regulations come into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2022.