

ANNEX II

Recognised Occupational Illnesses in Some European Countries

A2.1 INTRODUCTION

In many countries of the world, certain types of illness are recognised as being caused by occupational exposure to physical, chemical or biological agents. Often such illnesses are recognised by law, and are required to be registered with appropriate authorities. Compensation may be payable to workers suffering such illnesses.

Different occupational illnesses are recognised by different countries. The selection included here illustrates the type of agents in the workplace environment which are known to have health impacts. The presence of such agents in the wider environment may indicate the potential existence of environmental health factors which should be covered in the EHIA.

4. Poisoning by:
 - o aliphatic nitrates and sulphides;
 - o amino-, azo-, hydroxy-, halogen-, and nitro-derivates of cyclic compounds;
 - o cyanide and cyanide compounds;
 - o carbon monoxide;
 - o coolants;
 - o substances used to combat noxious animals, weeds and parasites on plants;
 - o organic solvents (inclusive of diluant and cleaning fluid);
 - o hydrogen sulphide.
5. Skin diseases caused by the influence of:
 - a. substances proven to cause hypersensitivity;
 - b. substances and working processes not proven to cause hypersensitivity.
6. Eye diseases caused by the substances mentioned under the groups 2-4 in the form of dust or gas.
7. Diseases caused by ionising radiation from radioactive substances and X-ray apparatus and by ultraviolet rays and infra-red radiation.
8. Diseases caused by vibrations from pneumatic tools and similar instruments.
9. Hardness of hearing caused by noisy work.
10. Bent fingers (Dupuytren's kontraktur) caused from work which in a special way has affected the sinew in the palm of the hand.
11. Malign neplasms and the onset of these diseases caused by the influence of arsenic, chromium or organic compounds.
12. Diseases in the lungs and respiratory passages, that are a result of breathing dust, smoke, fog, steam or gases, apart from bronchial asthma and rhinitis vasomotorica.
13. Bronchial asthma and severe rhinitis vasomotorica that results from breathing dust from:
 - a. cotton, seed, corn/grain, flour, coffee, tobacco, wood, hemp, jute, flax, rubber and the pollution from those substances;
 - b. animals and animal products;
 - c. enzymes, dyes, artificial resin or drugs and the substances used in making them.

2.2 cont'd

14. Poisoning by:

- o antimony
- o arsenic
- o lead
- o fluorine
- o phosphorus
- o cadmium
- o cobalt
- o mercury
- o manganese
- o selenium
- o thallium
- o tellurium
- o vanadium

or the alloys and the chemical compounds of the above mentioned substances

15. Undulant fever, anthrax, (leptospiroses) (Weil's sickness and others), swine fever, tuberculosis and infections transferred from animals or animal products (caused by brucella abortus Bang, bacillus anthracis, leptospirae, erysipelotrix, rhusiopathiae, trichophyton, mycobacterium tuberculosis typus bovinus, etc.

16. Chronically infectious diseases from infections caught during working in hospitals, sanatoriums nursing homes and similar places and by tending sick people outside these places and in laboratories for scientific research and experiments.

Reporting of Occupational Diseases, Bk 318, 1964.

2.3 Recognised Occupational Illnesses: France

- 01 - Maladies causées par le plomb et ses composés
- 02 - Maladies causées par le mercure et ses composés
- 04 - Maladies causées par le benzène, le toluène, les xylènes et tous produits en contenant
- 06 - Affections provoquées par les rayons X
- 08 - Affections causées par les ciments
- 09 - Dermatoses causées par l'action des chloronaphtalènes
- 10 - Ulcérations et dermites provoquées par l'acide chromique
- 12 - Affections dues aux dérivés halogénés de l'éthylène
- 13 - Intoxication par les dérivés nitrés et chloronitrés des carbures benzéniques
- 14 - Intoxication par le dinitrophénol
- 15 - Affections provoquées par les amines aromatiques
- 16 - Affections provoquées par les goudrons et brais de houille
- 17 - Dermatoses causées par le sesquisulfure de phosphore
- 19 - Leptospirose
- 20 - Maladies causées par l'arsenic et ses composés
- 24 - Brucelloses
- 25 - Pneumoconioses consécutives à l'inhalation de silice (silicoses)
- 29 - Lésions provoquées par des travaux effectués en milieu hyperbare
- 30 - Affections provoquées par les poussières d'amiante (Asbestoses)
- 33 - Maladies dues au béryllium et à ses composés
- 34 - Affections provoquées par les phosphates
- 36 - Dermatoses consécutives à l'emploi de lubrifiants
- 37 - Affections cutanées causées par les sels et oxydes de nickel
- 37 - Affections respiratoires causées par les sels et oxydes de nickel
- 38 - Maladies engendrées par la chlorpromazine

- 39 - Maladies engendrées par le bioxyde de manganèse
- 40 - Affections dues aux bacilles tuberculeux
- 41 - Maladies engendrées par les pénicillines et leurs sels
- 42 - Affections provoquées par les bruits
- 43 - Affections provoquées par l'aldéhyde formique et ses polymères
- 44 - Sidérose
- 45 - Hépatites virales
- 46 - Dermatophyties d'origine animale
- 47 - Affections provoquées par les bois
- 49 - Affections provoquées par les amines aliphatiques et alicycliques
- 51 - Maladies provoquées par les résines époxydiques
- 52 - Affections causées par la polymérisation du chlorure de vinyle
- 53 - Affections dues aux rickettsies
- 57 - Affections périarticulaires (hygromas du genou)
- 59 - Intoxications par l'hexane
- 60 - Intoxication par le pentachlorophénol
- 61 - Maladies provoquées par le cadmium et ses composés
- 62 - Affections provoquées par les isocyanates organiques
- 63 - Affections provoquées par les enzymes protéolytiques
- 64 - Intoxication par l'oxyde de carbone
- 65 - Lésions eczématiformes de mécanisme allergique
- 66 - Affections respiratoires de mécanisme allergique
- 69 - Affections provoquées par les vibrations et chocs transmis par certaines machines-outils, outils et objets (4)
- 70 - Affections respiratoires dues aux poussières de carbures métalliques frittés
- 71 Affections oculaires dues au rayonnement thermique.
- 72 Maladies résultant de l'exposition aux dérivés nitrés des glycols et du glycérol.
- 73 Maladies professionnelles causées par l'antimoine et ses dérivés.
- 77 Perionyxis et onyxis d'origine professionnelle.
- 78 Affections provoquées par le chlorure de sodium dans les mines de sel et leurs dépendances.

Übersicht 16

Angezeigte und erstmals entdeckte Berufskrankheiten nach Krankheitsarten
in den Jahren 1977 bis 1982

Lfd. Nr.	Krankheiten
1	Durch chemische Einwirkungen verursachte Krankheiten
11	Metalle und Metalle
1101	Erkrankungen durch Blei oder seine Verbindungen
1102	Erkrankungen durch Quecksilber oder seine Verbindungen
1103	Erkrankungen durch Chrom oder seine Verbindungen
1104	Erkrankungen durch Cadmium oder seine Verbindungen
1105	Erkrankungen durch Mangan oder seine Verbindungen
1106	Erkrankungen durch Thallium oder seine Verbindungen
1107	Erkrankungen durch Zinn oder seine Verbindungen
1108	Erkrankungen durch Arsen oder seine Verbindungen
1109	Erkrankungen durch Phosphor oder seine anorganischen Verbindungen
1110	Erkrankungen durch Beryllium oder seine Verbindungen
12	Erstickungsgefahr
1201	Erkrankungen durch Kohlenmonoxid
1202	Erkrankungen durch Schwefeldioxyd
13	Lebensmittel, Schädlingsbekämpfungsmittel (Pestizide) und sonstige chemische Stoffe
1301	Schleimhautveränderungen, Krebs oder andere Neubildungen der Harnwege durch aromatische Amine
1302	Erkrankungen durch Halogenkohlenwasserstoffe
1303	Erkrankungen durch Benzol oder seine Homologe
1304	Erkrankungen durch Nitro- oder Aminoverbindungen des Benzols oder seiner Homologe oder ihrer Abkumlinge
1305	Erkrankungen durch Schwefelkohlenstoff
1306	Erkrankungen durch Methylalkohol (Methanol)
1307	Erkrankungen durch organische Phosphorverbindungen
1308	Erkrankungen durch Fluor oder seine Verbindungen
1309	Erkrankungen durch Sulfaterester
1310	Erkrankungen durch halogenierte Alkyl-, Aryl- oder Alkylaryloxide
1311	Erkrankungen durch halogenierte Alkyl-, Aryl- oder Alkylarylsulfide
1312	Erkrankungen der Zähne durch Säuren
1313	Hornhautschädigungen des Auges durch Benzochinon
2	Durch physikalische Einwirkungen verursachte Krankheiten
21	Mechanische Einwirkungen
2101	Erkrankungen der Sehorgane oder des Sehnen- oder Muskelapparates, die zur Unterlassung aller Tätigkeiten gezwungen haben, die für die Entstehung der Verschlimmerung oder das Wiederaufleben der Krankheit ursächlich waren oder sein können
2102	Menschen nach einem Sturz aus großer Höhe, die zur Unterlassung aller Tätigkeiten gezwungen haben, die für die Entstehung der Verschlimmerung oder das Wiederaufleben der Krankheit ursächlich waren oder sein können
2103	Erkrankungen durch Erschütterung bei Arbeit mit Druckluftwerkzeugen oder gleichartig wirkenden Werkzeugen oder Maschinen
2104	Vibrationsbedingte Durchblutungsstörungen an den Händen, die zur Unterlassung aller Tätigkeiten gezwungen haben, die für die Entstehung der Verschlimmerung oder das Wiederaufleben der Krankheit ursächlich waren oder sein können
2105	Chronische Erkrankungen der Schilddrüse durch ständigen Druck
2106	Druckläsionen der Nerven
2107	Abrißbrüche der Wirbelsäule
22	Druckluft
2201	Erkrankungen durch Arbeit in Druckluft
23	Lärm
2301	Lärmschwerhörigkeit

Drucksache 10/618 Deutscher Bundestag — 10. Wahlperiode

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Lfd. Nr.	Krankheiten
24	Strahlen
2401	Greiser Star durch Warmestrahlung
2402	Erkrankungen durch ionisierende Strahlen
3	Durch Infektionserreger oder Parasiten verursachte Krankheiten sowie Tropenkrankheiten
3101	Infektionskrankheiten, wenn der Versicherte im Gesundheitsdienst, in der Wahlleitungsstelle oder in einem Laboratorium tätig oder durch eine andere Tätigkeit der Infektionsgefahr in ähnlicher Maß besonders ausgesetzt war
3102	Von Tieren auf Menschen übertragbare Krankheiten
3103	Wurmkrankheit der Bergleute, verursacht durch Ankylostoma diodenale oder Strongyloides stercoralis
3104	Trockenkrankheiten, Fleckfieber
4	Erkrankungen der Atemwege und der Lungen, des Rippenfells und Bauchfells
41	Erkrankungen durch anergasische Staub
4101	Quarzstaublungenerkrankung (Silikose)
4102	Quarzstaublungenerkrankung in Verbindung mit aktiver Lungentuberkulose (Siliko-Tuberkulose)
4103	Asbeststaublungenerkrankungen (Asbestose)
4104	Asbeststaublungenerkrankung (Asbestose) in Verbindung mit Lungenkrebs
4105	Durch Asbest verursachtes Mesotheliom des Rippenfells und des Bauchfells
4106	Erkrankungen der tiefen Luftröhre und der Lungen durch Aluminium oder seine Verbindungen
4107	Erkrankungen an Lungenfibrose durch Metallstaube bei der Herstellung oder Verarbeitung von Hartmetallen
4108	Erkrankungen der tiefen Luftröhre und der Lunge durch Thiomanebl (Thiomasphosphat)
42	Erkrankungen durch organische Stäube
4201	Farnier-(Drehtier-)Lunge
4202	Erkrankungen der tiefen Atemwege und der Lungen durch Kollbaumwoll- oder Flacstaub (Hysanose)
43	Obstruktive Atemwegserkrankungen
4301	Durch attergerende Stoffe verursachte obstruktive Atemwegserkrankungen, die zur Unterlassung aller Tätigkeiten gezwungen haben, die für die Entstehung, die Verschlimmerung oder das Wiederaufleben der Krankheit ursächlich waren oder sein können
4302	Durch chemisch-irritativ oder toxisch wirkende Stoffe verursachte obstruktive Atemwegserkrankungen, die zur Unterlassung aller Tätigkeiten gezwungen haben, die für die Entstehung, die Verschlimmerung oder das Wiederaufleben der Krankheit ursächlich waren oder sein können
5	Hautkrankheiten
5101	Schwere oder wiederholt rückfällige Hauterkrankungen, die zur Unterlassung aller Tätigkeiten gezwungen haben, die für die Entstehung, die Verschlimmerung oder das Wiederaufleben der Krankheit ursächlich waren oder sein können
5102	Hautkrebs oder zur Krebsbildung neigende Hautveränderungen durch Ruß, Holzasche, Teer, Anthrazen, Pech oder ähnliche Stoffe
6	Krankheiten sonstiger Ursache
6101	Augenerkrankungen der Bergleute
	Angezeigte Berufskrankheiten insgesamt
	Fälle nach § 551 Abs. 2 BVO
	Sonstige Anzeigen
	Gesamtsumme

Code	Maladies	Entreprises
<i>1-2 Maladies provoquées par des agents chimiques*)</i>		
11	<i>Maladies des muqueuses, cancers ou autres néoformations des voies urinaires, provoquées par les amines aromatiques.</i>	<i>toutes entreprises</i>
12	<i>Maladies provoquées par l'arsenic ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
13	<i>Maladies provoquées par le benzène, ses homologues et leurs dérivés, notamment les dérivés aminés, nitrés, halogénés, phénolés et sulfonés.</i>	<i>"</i>
14	<i>Maladies provoquées par le cadmium ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
15	<i>Maladies provoquées par le chrome ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
16	<i>Maladies provoquées par les éthers nitriques.</i>	<i>"</i>
17	<i>Maladies provoquées par les dérivés halogénés des hydrocarbures acycliques et aromatiques. Dérivés halogénés des alkyl-aryl-oxydes et des alkyl-aryl-sulfures.</i>	<i>"</i>
18	<i>Maladies provoquées par le manganèse ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
19	<i>Maladies provoquées par le mercure ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
21	<i>Maladies provoquées par le phosphore ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
22	<i>Maladies provoquées par le plomb ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
23	<i>Maladies provoquées par le sulfure de carbone.</i>	<i>"</i>
24	<i>Affections provoquées par le thallium ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
25	<i>Affections provoquées par le vanadium ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>*) Les affections cutanées pouvant être couvertes par la rubrique 1-2 ne donnent lieu à réparation que pour autant qu'elles répondent aux conditions posées à la position n° 71 ou qu'elles se présentent comme une manifestation d'une maladie plus générale, provoquée par les agents chimiques visés.</i>		
<i>3 Maladies provoquées par des agents physiques</i>		
31	<i>Maladies par le travail dans l'air comprimé.</i>	<i>toutes entreprises</i>
32	<i>Cataracte provoquée par l'énergie radiante.</i>	<i>"</i>
33	<i>Maladies chroniques des bourses séreuses par pression continue.</i>	<i>"</i>
34	<i>Paralysie des nerfs par pression continue.</i>	<i>"</i>
35	<i>Maladies provoquées par les rayons X, les rayons émanant de substances radio-actives ou de toutes autres radiations ionisantes.</i>	<i>"</i>
36	<i>Affections provoquées par les vibrations des outils pneumatiques ou outils agissant de façon similaire.</i>	<i>"</i>

2.5 cont'd

Code	Maladies	Entreprises
<i>4 Maladies provoquées par des agents chimiques et/ou physiques</i>		
41	<i>Maladies des voies respiratoires profondes ou des poumons par l'aluminium ou ses composés.</i>	<i>toutes entreprises</i>
42	<i>Asbestose, associée ou non à la tuberculose pulmonaire ou à un cancer du poumon.</i>	<i>"</i>
43	<i>Maladies provoquées par le beryllium ou ses composés.</i>	<i>"</i>
44	<i>Fibrose pulmonaire provoqué par les poussières de métaux durs lors de la fabrication ou du façonnage de ces métaux.</i>	<i>"</i>
45	<i>Maladies des voies respiratoires profondes et des poumons par scories Thomas.</i>	<i>"</i>
46	<i>Silicose, associée ou non à une tuberculose pulmonaire. Silicose due à des poussières de silicates autres que l'asbeste.</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>5 Maladies provoquées par des agents infectieux et parasitaires</i>		
51	<i>Maladies transmissibles des animaux à l'homme.</i>	<i>toutes entreprises</i>
52	<i>Maladies parasitaires des travailleurs de mines par ankylostome duodénal ou anguillule intestinale.</i>	<i>"</i>
53	<i>Maladies infectieuses</i>	<i>Etablissements et services s'occupant de la prophylaxie, du diagnostic et du traitement des maladies contagieuses.</i>
<i>6 Maladies provoquées par des actions diverses</i>		
61	<i>Fractures d'apophyses épineuses vertébrales.</i>	<i>toutes entreprises</i>
62	<i>Maladies des gaines synoviales ou du tissu péri-tendineux ainsi que des insertions tendineuses ou musculaires.</i>	<i>"</i>
63	<i>Lésions méniscales des mineurs après 3 ans d'activité régulière sous terre.</i>	<i>"</i>
64	<i>Nystagmus des mineurs.</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>7 Affections cutanées</i>		
71	<i>Affections cutanées sévères ou récidivantes ayant nécessité le changement de profession ou de poste avec perte de gain ou l'abandon de toute activité professionnelle appréciable.</i>	<i>toutes entreprises</i>
72	<i>Néoplasmes ou cancers cutanés après manipulation et emploi de noir de fumée, paraffine lourde, goudron de houille, anthracène, résines ou autres substances cancérogènes.</i>	

Source: Grand Ducal Regulation of 26 May, 1965 and Accident Insurance Association.

List of prescribed diseases and the occupations for which they are prescribed.

The information in *italics* is an attempt to make the medical terms easier to understand and to give you some idea as to the jobs in which you might get one of the diseases.

This information should not be taken as an authoritative description of the disease or of the jobs involved.

Disease No.	Prescribed disease or injury	Type of occupation <i>Any occupation involving</i>
A CONDITIONS DUE TO PHYSICAL AGENTS <i>(physical cause)</i>		
A1 <i>(Previously 25)</i>	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 <i>e.g. workers exposed to radiation in the nuclear fuel and power industry, hospital X-ray departments.</i>	Exposure to electro-magnetic radiations (other than radiant heat) or to ionising particles <i>e.g. workers exposed to radiation in the nuclear fuel and power industry, hospital X-ray departments.</i>
A2 <i>(Previously 26)</i>	Heat cataract. <i>Disease of the eye.</i>	Frequent or prolonged exposure to rays from molten or red hot material. <i>e.g. glass and metal workers, stokers.</i>
A3 <i>(Previously 27)</i>	Dysbarism, including decompression sickness, barotrauma and osteonecrosis. <i>e.g. The Bends</i>	Subjection to compressed or rarefied air or other respirable gases or gaseous mixtures. <i>e.g. under water or tunnel workers.</i>
A4 <i>(Previously 28)</i>	Cramp of the hand or forearm due to repetitive movements. <i>e.g. Writer's cramp.</i>	Prolonged periods of handwriting, typing or other repetitive movements of the fingers, hand or arm. <i>e.g. typists, clerks and routine assemblers.</i>
A5 <i>(Previously 31)</i>	Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (heat hand)	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged friction or pressure on the hand. <i>e.g. miners and road workers using picks and shovels</i>
A6 <i>(Previously 32)</i>	Bursitis or subcutaneous cellulitis arising at or about the knee due to severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the knee. (Heat knee). <i>e.g. Housemaid's knee.</i>	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the knee. <i>e.g. workers who kneel a lot.</i>
A7 <i>(Previously 33)</i>	Bursitis or subcutaneous cellulitis arising at or about the elbow due to severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the elbow. (Heat elbow).	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the elbow. <i>e.g. jobs involving continuous rubbing or pressure on the elbow.</i>

Disease No.	Prescribed disease or injury	Type of occupation <i>Any occupation involving</i>
A8 <i>(Previously 34)</i>	Traumatic inflammation of the tendons of the hand or forearm, or of the associated tendon sheaths. <i>Tenosynovitis.</i>	Manual labour or frequent or repeated movements of the hand or wrist. <i>e.g. routine assembly workers.</i>
A9 <i>(Previously 35)</i>	Miner's nystagmus. <i>Jerky movements of the eyeballs.</i>	Work in or about a mine.
A10 <i>(Previously 48)</i>	Occupational deafness.	(See leaflet NI 207 for details.)
B. CONDITIONS DUE TO BIOLOGICAL AGENTS <i>(caused by animal, plant or other living organisms)</i>		
B1 <i>(Previously 19)</i>	Anthrax.	Contact with animals infected with anthrax or the handling (including the loading or unloading or transport) of animal products or residues. <i>e.g. glue and shaving brush makers</i>
B2 <i>(Previously 20)</i>	Glanders.	Contact with equine animals or their carcasses. <i>e.g. farm and slaughter house workers and groom handling horses</i>
B3 <i>(Previously 21)</i>	Infection by leptospirosis. <i>e.g. swamp fever, swimmer's disease, and Weil's disease.</i>	(a) Work in places which are, or are liable to be, infested by rats, field mice or voles, or other small mammals, or (b) work at dog kennels or the care or handling of dogs; or (c) contact with bovine animals or their meat products or pigs or their meat products. <i>e.g. farm, veterinary, sewerage and slaughter house workers.</i>
B4 <i>(Previously 22)</i>	Ankylostomiasis <i>Hook worm disease - rarely found in this country.</i>	Work in or about a mine.
B5 <i>(Previously 38)</i>	Tuberculosis. <i>T.B.</i>	Contact with a source of tuberculous infection. <i>e.g. doctors, nurses, ambulance crews, pathology technicians and social workers.</i>
B6 <i>(Previously 43)</i>	Extrinsic allergic alveolitis (including farmer's lung).	Exposure to moulds or fungal spores or heterologous proteins by reason of employment in: - (a) agriculture, horticulture, forestry, cultivation of edible fungi or maltworking; or (b) loading or unloading or handling in storage mouldy vegetable matter or edible fungi; or (c) caring for or handling birds; or (d) handling baggage.

Disease No.	Prescribed disease or injury	Type of occupation Any occupation involving
C15 (Previously 17)	Poisoning by oxides of nitrogen.	Exposure to oxides of nitrogen. e.g. explosives and nitric acid workers.
C16 (Previously 18)	Poisoning by gonioma kamassi. (African boxwood)	The manipulation of gonioma kamassi or any process in or incidental to the manufacture of articles therefrom. e.g. weaving shuttle makers.
C17 (Previously 36)	Poisoning by beryllium or a compound of beryllium.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes, dust or vapour of, beryllium or a compound of beryllium, or a substance containing beryllium. Beryllium (or glaucinum) is found in the manufacture of fluorescent lights, neon signs, metallic alloys, atomic energy, radio-valves, crucibles and electric porcelain.
C18 (Previously 40)	Poisoning by cadmium.	Exposure to cadmium dust or fumes. e.g. alkaline battery, jewellery and fluorescent light makers. Nuclear reactor workers.
C19 (Previously 47)	Poisoning by acrylamide monomer	The use or handling of, or exposure to, acrylamide monomer. e.g. paper, adhesive, dye, artificial leather, photographic emulsion makers.
C20 (Previously 23(a))	Dystrophy of the cornea (including ulceration of the corneal surface) of the eye. Blinding and ulceration of the corneal surface of the eye.	(a) 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 quinone or hydroquinone; or (b) exposure to quinone or hydroquinone during their manufacture. e.g. photographic emulsion manufacture
C21 (Previously 21(b)) (Previously 21(c))	(a) Localised new growth of the skin, papillomatous or keratotic; Itch and scaldiness. (b) Squamous-celled carcinoma of the skin. A form of skin cancer/chimney sweep's cancer	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 quinone or hydroquinone. e.g. bituminous shale workers, optical lens makers, cotton mule spinner, workers exposed to tarry fumes.
C22 (Previously 37(a))	(a) Carcinoma of the mucous membrane of the nose or associated air sinuses; Cancer of the lining of the nose or air sinuses (b) Primary carcinoma of a bronchus or of a lung. Cancer of the lung or bronchus.	Work in a factory where nickel is produced by decomposition of a gaseous nickel compound which necessitates working in or about a building or buildings where that process or any other industrial process ancillary or incidental thereto is carried on.
C23 (Previously 39)	Primary neoplasm (including papilloma, carcinoma-in-situ and invasive carcinoma) of the epithelial lining of the urinary tract (renal pelvis, ureter, bladder and urethra)	The use or handling of, or exposure to, para-tertiary butylphenol, para-tertiary-butyl alcohol, para-aminophenol, hydroquinone or the monobenzyl or monobutyl ether of hydroquinone. e.g. car, shoe and chemical workers
C23 (Previously 19) (cont'd)	Includes a form of cancer of the lining of the bladder or urinary tract.	(ii) diphenyl substituted by at least one nitro or primary amino group or by at least one nitro and primary amino group (including benzidine); (iii) any of the substances mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) above if further ring substituted by halogeno, methyl or methoxy groups, but not by other groups; (iv) the salts of any of the substances mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i) to (iii) above; (v) auramine or magenta; or (b) the use or handling of any of the substances mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) (i) to (iv), or work in a process in which any such substance is used, handled or liberated; or (c) the maintenance or cleaning of any plant or machinery used in any such process as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (b), or the cleaning of clothing used in any such building as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) if such clothing is cleaned within the works of which the building forms a part or in a laundry maintained and used solely in connection with such works. e.g. gas retort workers, workers in the synthetic dye, rubber, cable and chemical industries.
C24 (Previously 30)	(a) Angiosarcoma of the liver; A form of liver cancer. (b) Osteolysis of the terminal phalanges of the fingers; A condition of the bones of the finger-tips. (c) Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis. A form of liver damage.	(a) Work in or about machinery or apparatus used for the polymerization of vinyl chloride monomer, a process which, for the purposes of this provision, comprises all operations up to and including the drying of the slurry produced by the polymerization and the packaging of the dried product; or (b) work in a building or structure in which any part of that process takes place. e.g. PVC makers.
C25 (Previously 32)	Occupational vitiligo. White patches on the skin.	The use or handling of, or exposure to, para-tertiary butylphenol, para-tertiary-butyl alcohol, para-aminophenol, hydroquinone or the monobenzyl or monobutyl ether of hydroquinone. e.g. car, shoe and chemical workers
D1 (Not previously numbered)	Pneumoconiosis. Includes silicosis and asbestosis.	D. MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS NOT INCLUDED IN SLWHLRE IN THE 1958
D2	Byssinosis.	(See leaflet NI 3 for details)

Disease No.	Prescribed disease or injury	Type of occupation Any occupation involving
C5 (Previously 5)	Poisoning by 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. <i>e.g. mirror/thermometer makers, market gardeners and explosives workers.</i>
C6 (Previously 6)	Poisoning by 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. <i>e.g. artificial silk and cellophane makers, rubber vulcanisers.</i>
C7 (Previously 7)	Poisoning by benzene or a homologue of benzene. <i>Benzol/benzole, toluene/toluol, xylene/xylol.</i>	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, benzene or any of its homologues. <i>e.g. paint, dye, rubber goods and artificial leather workers.</i>
C8 (Previously 8)	Poisoning by a nitro- or amino- or chloro-derivative of benzene or of a homologue of benzene, or poisoning by nitrochlor-benzene. <i>e.g. tri-nitro-toluene (TNT).</i>	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 nitrochlor-benzene. <i>e.g. dyeing and chemical workers, solvents, disinfectants and wood preservation makers and users.</i>
C9 (Previously 9)	Poisoning by dinitrophenol or a homologue of dinitrophenol or by substituted dinitrophenols or by the salts of such substances. <i>Di-nitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC).</i>	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, dinitrophenol or a homologue of substituted dinitrophenols or the salts of such substances. <i>e.g. dye and wood preservative makers and users, agricultural workers.</i>
C10 (Previously 10)	Poisoning by tetrachloroethane.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, tetrachloroethane. <i>e.g. photographic film, wax polish, adhesives, safety glass workers.</i>
C11 (Previously 13)	Poisoning by diethylene dioxide (dioxan). <i>Not dioxin (2 4 5 T)</i>	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, diethylene dioxide (dioxan). <i>e.g. polishing compounds, cosmetics and paint stripper makers.</i>
C12 (Previously 14)	Poisoning by methyl bromide.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, methyl bromide. <i>e.g. pest controllers, makers and users of fire extinguishers.</i>
C13 (Previously 15)	Poisoning by chlorinated naphthalene.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or dust or vapour containing, chlorinated naphthalene. <i>e.g. synthetic wax and insulated wire makers.</i>
C14 (Previously 16)	Poisoning by nickel carbonyl.	Exposure to nickel carbonyl gas. <i>e.g. oxyacetylene welders, nickel refinery workers.</i>

Disease No.	Prescribed disease or injury	Type of occupation Any occupation involving
B7 (Previously 46)	Infection by organisms of the genus brucella. <i>Brucellosis.</i>	Contact with:— (a) animals infected by brucella, or their carcasses or parts thereof, or their untreated products; or (b) laboratory specimens or vaccines of, or containing, brucella. <i>e.g. farm, veterinary, slaughter house, animal laboratory workers.</i>
B8 (Previously 49)	Viral hepatitis. <i>An infection of the liver by a virus.</i>	Close and frequent contact with:— (a) human blood or human blood products; or (b) a source of viral hepatitis infection by reason of employment in the medical treatment or nursing of a person or persons suffering from viral hepatitis, or in a service ancillary to such treatment or nursing. <i>e.g. doctors, nurses, ambulance crews, pathology workers.</i>
B9 (Newly prescribed)	Infection by streptococcus suis. <i>A very rare form of meningitis from exposure to infected pigs or pork products.</i>	Contact with pigs infected by streptococcus suis, or with the carcasses, products or residues of pigs so infected. <i>e.g. pork butchers, pig breeders, slaughter house workers.</i>
C. CONDITIONS DUE TO CHEMICAL AGENTS (chemical causes)		
C1 (Previously 1)	Poisoning by 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. <i>e.g. plumbers, painters, enamellers, pottery glazing workers.</i>
C2 (Previously 2)	Poisoning by manganese or a compound of manganese.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes, dust or vapour of, manganese, or a substance containing manganese. <i>e.g. dry battery, pottery glazing and soap workers.</i>
C3 (Previously 3, 11 and 12)	Poisoning by phosphorus or an inorganic compound of phosphorus or poisoning due to the anti-cholinesterase or pseudo anti-cholinesterase 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. <i>e.g. pest control, agricultural workers, makers on incendiary devices, match makers.</i>
C4 (Previously 4)	Poisoning by 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. <i>e.g. leather, agricultural and metal pickling workers.</i>

Disease No.	Prescribed disease or injury	Type of occupation Any occupation involving
D3 (Previously 44)	Diffuse mesothelioma (primary neoplasm of the mesothelium of the pleura or of the pericardium or of the peritoneum). <i>A cancer starting in the covering of the lungs or the lining of the abdomen.</i>	(a) the working or handling of asbestos or any admixture of asbestos; or (b) the manufacture or repair of asbestos textiles or other articles containing or composed of asbestos; or (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; or (d) substantial exposure to the dust arising from any of the foregoing operations.
D4 (Previously 41)	Inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory passages or mouth produced by dust, liquid or vapour. <i>Inflammation of the nose, mouth and throat.</i>	Exposure to dust, liquid or vapour.
D5 (Previously 42)	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. <i>Skin rash, dermatitis.</i>	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 radiations other than radiant heat).
D6 (Previously 43 and 51)	Carcinoma of the nasal cavity or associated air sinuses (nasal carcinoma). <i>Cancer of the nose.</i>	(a) Attendance for work in or about a building where wooden goods are manufactured or repaired; or (b) attendance for work in a building used for the manufacture of footwear or components of footwear made wholly or partly of leather or fibre board; or (c) attendance for work at a place used wholly or mainly for the repair of footwear made wholly or partly of leather or fibre board.
D7 (Previously 33)	Occupational asthma.	(See leaflet NI 237 for details.)

This leaflet gives general guidance only and should not be treated as a complete and authoritative statement of the law.

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