

List of Diseases covered by Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit

List of diseases which are covered and the kinds of jobs which are included

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. It is not a complete list of jobs and you should not be put off claiming just because your job is not listed. If in doubt, claim.

<u>Disease Number</u>	<u>Name of Disease or Injury</u> <u>Conditions due to physical agents</u> <u>(physical cause)</u>	<u>Type of job</u> <u>Any Job involving</u>
A1	Leukemia (other than chronic lymphatic leukemia) or cancer of the bone, female breast, testis or thyroid.	Exposure to electromagnetic radiations (other than radiant heat) or to ionising particles where the dose is sufficient to double the risk of occurrence of the condition. <i>For example, people working in the nuclear industry and hospital X-ray departments.</i>
A2	Cataract.	Frequent or prolonged exposure to radiation from red-hot or white-hot material. <i>For example, glass and metal workers, stokers.</i>
A3	Dysbarism, including decompression sickness, barotrauma and osteonecrosis. <i>For example, the bends.</i>	Subjection to compressed or rarefied air or other respirable gases or gaseous mixtures. <i>For example, underwater or tunnel workers.</i>
A4	Cramps of the hand or forearm due to repetitive movements. <i>For example, writer's cramp.</i>	Prolonged periods of handwriting, typing or other repetitive movements of the fingers, hand or arm. <i>For example, typists, clerks and routine assemblers.</i>
A5	Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand. (Beat hand).	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged friction or pressure on the hand. <i>For example, miners and road workers using picks and shovels.</i>

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A6	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). <i>For example, housemaid's knee.</i>	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the knee. <i>For example, workers who kneel a lot.</i>
A7	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. <i>For example, jobs involving continuous rubbing or pressure on the elbow.</i>
A8	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>For example, routine assembly workers.</i>
A9	Miner's nystagmus. <i>Jerky movements of the eyeballs.</i>	Work in or about a mine.
A10	Occupational deafness. Sensorineural hearing loss amounting to at least 50dB in each ear, being the average of hearing losses at 1, 2 and 3KHz frequencies, and being due in the case of at least one ear to occupational noise.	(a) The use of powered (but not hand powered) grinding tools on 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 (b) 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 use, or (c) the use of pneumatic percussive tools for drilling rock in quarries or underground or in mining coal or in sinking shafts 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 (ca) 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 use; or or (d) work wholly or mainly in the

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A10 <i>continued</i>		<p>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>(e) work in textile manufacturing where the work is undertaken wholly or mainly in rooms or sheds in which there are machines engaged in weaving man-made or natural (including mineral) fibres or in the high speed false twisting of fibres; or</p> <p>(f) 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>(g) the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, plasma spray guns engaged in the deposition of metal</p> <p>(h) the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, any of the following machines engaged in the working 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, saw banding 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>(i) the use of chain saws in forestry; or</p> <p>(j) air arc gouging or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of air arc gouging; or</p> <p>(k) the use of band saws, circular saws or cutting disks for cutting metal in the metal founding or forging industries, 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 circular saws for cutting products in the manufacture of steel, or</p>

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A10 <i>continued</i>		<p>work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used; or</p> <p>(m) 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>(n) work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of skid transfer banks; or</p> <p>(o) work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of knock out and shake out grids in foundries; or</p> <p>(p) mechanical bobbin cleaning or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of mechanical bobbin cleaning; or</p> <p>(q) 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>(r) the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, high pressure jets or water or a mixture of water and abrasive material in the water jetting industry (including work under water); or</p> <p>(s) work in ships' engine room; or</p> <p>(t) 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</p> <p>(u) burning stone in quarries by jet channelling processes, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of such processes; or</p> <p>(v) work on gas turbines in connection with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Performance testing on test bed; (ii) Installation testing of replacement engines in aircraft; (iii) Acceptance testing of Armed Service fixed wing combat planes; <p>or</p> <p>(w) the use of, or work wholly or mainly</p>

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		<p>in the immediate vicinity of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Machines for automatic moulding, automatic blow moulding or automatic glass pressing and forming machines used in the manufacture of glass containers or hollow ware; (ii) spinning machines using compressed air to produce glass wool or mineral wool; (iii) continuous glass toughening furnaces.
A11	<p>Episodic blanching, occurring throughout the year, affecting the middle or proximal phalanges, or in the case of a thumb the proximal phalanx, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in the case of a person with 5 fingers (including thumb) on one hand, any 3 of those fingers; or (b) in the case of a person with only 4 such fingers, any 2 of those fingers; or (c) in the case of a person with less than 4 such fingers, any one of those fingers or, as the case may be, the one remaining finger. (Vibration white finger). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the use of hand-held chain saws in forestry; 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 metalworking tools, or the holding of metal being worked upon by percussive tools, in riveting, caulking, chipping, hammering, fettling or swaging; or (d) the use of hand-held powered percussive drills or hand-held powered percussive hammers in mining, quarrying, demolition, or on roads or footpaths, including road construction; or (e) the holding of material being worked upon by pounding machines in shoe manufacture.
A12 <i>continued</i>	Carpal tunnel syndrome.	The use of hand-held powered tools whose internal parts vibrate so as to transmit that vibration to the hand, but excluding those which are solely powered by hand.
B1	Anthrax.	Contact with animals infected with anthrax or the handling (including the loading or unloading or transport) of animal products or residues.

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		<i>For example, glue and shaving brush makers.</i>
B2	Glanders.	Contact with equine animals or their carcasses. <i>For example, farm and slaughterhouse workers, and grooms handling horses.</i>
B3	Infection by leptospira. <i>For example, swamp fever, swineherd'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>For example, farm, veterinary, sewerage and slaughterhouse workers.</i>
B4	Ancylostomiasis. <i>Hookworm disease, rarely found in this country.</i>	Work in or about a mine.
B5	Tuberculosis. <i>TB infection.</i>	Contact with a source of tuberculous infection. <i>For example, doctors, nurses, ambulance crews, pathology technicians and social workers.</i>
B6 <i>B6 continued</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 malt-working; 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 bagasse.
B7	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

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		(b) laboratory specimens or vaccines of, or containing, brucella. <i>For example, farm, veterinary, slaughterhouse, animal laboratory workers.</i>
B8	Viral hepatitis. <i>An infection of the liver by a virus.</i>	Contact with: (a) human blood or human blood products; or (b) a source of viral hepatitis. <i>For example, doctors, nurses, ambulance crews, pathology workers.</i>
B9	Infection by <i>Streptococcus suis</i> . <i>A very rare form of meningitis from exposure to injected pigs or pork products.</i>	Contact with pigs infected by <i>Streptococcus suis</i> , or with the carcasses, products or residues of pigs so infected. <i>For example, pork butchers, pig breeders, slaughterhouse workers.</i>
B10(a)	Avian chlamydiosis.	Contact with birds infected with chlamydia psittaci, or with the remains or untreated products of such birds. <i>For example, duck farm workers, feather processing workers, poultry meat inspectors, pet shop owners and assistants.</i>
B10(b)	Ovine chlamydiosis.	Contact with sheep infected with chlamydia psittaci, or with the remains or untreated products of such sheep. <i>For example, sheep farm workers, veterinary surgeons.</i>
B11	Q fever.	Contact with animals, their remains or their untreated products. <i>For example, farm workers involved in the rearing of sheep, abattoir workers, veterinary surgeons.</i>
B12	Orf.	Contact with sheep or goats, or with the carcasses of sheep or goats. <i>For example, farm workers, abattoir workers, meat inspectors.</i>
B13	Hydatidosis	Contact with dogs. <i>For example, shepherds, veterinarians</i>

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		<i>and people who care for dogs.</i>
C1	Poisoning by lead or a compound of lead.	The use or handling of, and exposure to the fumes, dust or vapour of, lead or a compound of lead, or a substance containing lead. <i>For example, plumbers, painters, enamellers, pottery glazing workers.</i>
C2	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 compound of manganese, or a substance containing manganese. <i>For example, dry battery, pottery glazing and soap workers.</i>
C3	Poisoning by phosphorus or an inorganic compound of phosphorus or poisoning due to the anticholinesterase or pseudo 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. <i>For example, pest control, agricultural workers, workers on incendiary devices, match makers.</i>
C4	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>For example, leather, agricultural and metal pickling workers.</i>
C5	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>For example, mirror/thermometer makers, market gardeners and explosive workers.</i>
C6	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>For example, artificial silk and cellophane makers.</i>

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C7	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>For example, paint, dye, rubber goods and artificial leather workers.</i>
C8	Poisoning by nitro- or amino- or chloro-derivative of benzene, or of a homologue of benzene, or poisoning by nitrochlorbenzene. <i>For example, Tri-nitrotoluene (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 nitrochlorbenzene. <i>For example, dyeing and chemical workers, solvents, disinfectants and wood preservation makers and users.</i>
C9	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 or substituted dinitrophenols or the salts of such substances. <i>For example, dye and wood preservative makers and users, agricultural workers.</i>
C10	Poisoning by tetrachloroethane.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, tetrachloroethane. <i>For example, photographic film, wax polish, adhesives, safety glass workers.</i>
C11	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>For example, polishing compounds, cosmetics and paint stripper makers.</i>
C12 C12 <i>continued</i>	Poisoning by methyl bromide	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, methyl bromide. <i>For example, pest controllers, makers and users of fire extinguishers.</i>
C13	Poisoning by chlorinated naphthalene.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or dust or vapour containing, chlorinated naphthalene. <i>For example, synthetic wax and insulated wire makers.</i>

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C14	Poisoning by nickel carbonyl.	Exposure to nickel carbonyl gas. <i>For example, nickel refinery workers.</i>
C15	Poisoning by oxides of nitrogen.	Exposure to oxides of nitrogen. <i>For example, explosives and nitric acid workers.</i>
C16	Poisoning by gonioma kamassi. <i>(African boxwood).</i>	The manipulation of gonioma kamassi or any process in or incidental to the manufacture of articles therefrom. <i>For example, weaving shuttle makers.</i>
C17	Poisoning by beryllium or a compound or 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. <i>Beryllium (or glucinum) is found in the manufacture of fluorescent lights, neon signs, metallic alloys, atomic energy, radio valves, crucibles and electrical porcelain.</i>
C18	Poisoning by cadmium.	Exposure to cadmium dust or fumes. <i>For example, alkaline battery, jewellery and fluorescent light makers. Nuclear reactor workers.</i>
C19	Poisoning by acrylamide monomer.	The use or handling of, or exposure to, acrylamide monomer. <i>For example, paper, adhesive, dye, artificial leather, photographic emulsion makers.</i>
C20 C20 <i>continued</i>	Dystrophy of the cornea (including ulceration of the corneal surface) of the eye. <i>Wasting and ulceration of the corneal surface of the eye.</i>	(a) The use of 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. <i>For example, chemical workers.</i>
C21(a)	Localised new growth of the skin, papillomatous or keratotic.	The use or handling of, exposure to, arsenic, tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil

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C21(b)	<i>Warts and scaliness.</i> Squamous-celled carcinoma of the skin. <i>A form of skin cancer/chimney sweep's cancer.</i>	(including paraffin), soot or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances, except quinone or hydroquinone. <i>For example, bituminous shale workers, optical lens makers, cotton mule spinners, workers exposed to tarry fumes.</i>
C22(a)	Carcinoma of the mucous membrane of the nose or associated air sinuses. <i>Cancer of the lining of the nose or air sinuses.</i>	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.
C22(b)	Primary carcinoma of a bronchus or of a lung. <i>Cancer of the lung or bronchus.</i>	
C23 C23 <i>continued</i>	Primary neoplasm (including papilloma, carcinoma-in-situ and invasive carcinoma) of the epithelial lining of the urinary tract (renal pelvis, ureter, bladder and urethra). <i>Includes a form of cancer of the lining of the bladder or urinary tract.</i>	(a) Work in a building in which any of the following substances is produced for commercial purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) alpha-naphthylamine, beta-naphthylamine or methylene- bis-ortho-chloroaniline; (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 the 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

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		<p>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;</p> <p>(d) exposure to coal tar pitch volatiles produced in aluminium smelting involving the Soderberg process (the method of producing aluminium by electrolysis in which the anode consists of a paste of petroleum coke and mineral oil which is baked in situ).</p> <p><i>For example, gas retort workers, laboratory workers, workers in the synthetic dye, rubber, cable and chemical industries.</i></p>
C24(a)	<p>Angiosarcoma of the liver. <i>A form of liver cancer.</i></p>	<p>(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</p> <p>(b) work in a building or structure in which any part of that process takes place.</p> <p><i>For example, PVC makers.</i></p>
C24(b)	<p>Osteolysis of the terminal phalanges of the fingers. <i>A condition of the bones of the fingertips.</i></p>	
C24(c)	<p>Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis. <i>A form of liver damage.</i></p>	
C25	<p>Occupational vitiligo. <i>White patches on the skin.</i></p>	<p>The use or handling of, or exposure to, para-tertiary-butylphenol, para-tertiary-butylcatechol, para-amyl-phenol, hydroquinone or the monobenzyl or monobutyl ether of hydroquinone.</p> <p><i>For example, car, shoe or chemical workers.</i></p>
C26	<p>Damage to the liver or kidneys due to exposure to Carbon Tetrachloride.</p>	<p>The use of or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing Carbon Tetrachloride.</p> <p><i>For example, workers in chemical factories.</i></p>
C27	<p>Damage to the liver or kidneys due to</p>	<p>The use of or handling of, or exposure to</p>

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D1 <i>continued</i>		<p>materials containing such flint, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from any such operations.</p> <p>(3) Sand blasting by means of compressed air with the use of quartz sand or crushed silica rock or flint, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from sand and blasting.</p> <p>(4) Work in a foundry or the performance of, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from, any of the following operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the freeing of steel castings from adherent siliceous substance; (b) the freeing of metal castings, from adherent siliceous substance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) by blasting with an abrasive propelled by compressed air, by steam or by a wheel, or (ii) by the use of power-driven tools <p>(5) The manufacture of china or earthenware (including sanitary earthenware, electrical earthenware and earthenware tiles), and any occupation involving substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.</p> <p>(6) The grinding of mineral graphite, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such grinding.</p> <p>(7) 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.</p> <p>(8) The use, or preparation for use, of a grindstone, or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom</p> <p>(9) (a) The working or handling of asbestos or any admixture of asbestos;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) the manufacture or repair of asbestos textiles or other articles, containing or composed of asbestos; (c) the cleaning of any machinery or plant used in any foregoing operations and of any chambers, fixtures and appliances for the

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		<p>collection of asbestos dust; (d) substantial exposure to the dust arising from any of the foregoing operations.</p> <p>(10)(a) Work underground in any mine in which one of the objects of the mining operations is the getting of any mineral; (b) the working or handling above ground at any coal or tin mine of any minerals extracted therefrom, or any operation incidental thereto; (c) the trimming of coal in any ship, barge, or lighter, or in any dock or harbour or at any wharf or quay; (d) the sawing, splitting or dressing of slate, or any operation incidental thereto.</p> <p>(11) The manufacture of carbon electrodes by an industrial undertaking for use in the electrolytic extraction of aluminium from aluminium oxide, and any occupation involving substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.</p> <p>(12) Boiler scaling or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.</p> <p>(13) Exposure to dust if the person employed in it has never at any time worked in any of the other occupations listed.</p>
D2	Byssinosis. <i>A respiratory condition.</i>	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. <i>For example, cotton or flax workers.</i>
D3	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>	Exposure to asbestos, asbestos dust or any admixture of asbestos at a level above that commonly found in the environment at large.
D4	Allergic rhinitis which is due to exposure	Exposure to any of the agents set out in

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D4 <i>continued</i>	<p>to any of the following agents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) isocyanates (b) platinum salts (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 (d) fumes arising from the use of rosin as a soldering flux (e) proteolytic enzymes (f) animals including insects and other arthropods used for the purposes of research or education or in laboratories (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 (h) antibiotics (i) cimetidine (j) wood dust (k) ispaghula (l) castor bean dust (m) ipecacuanha (n) azodicarbonamide (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, education or in laboratories (p) glutaraldehyde (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. <p><i>For example, hay fever symptoms.</i></p>	<p>column 2 of this paragraph.</p> <p><i>Wide range of occupations for example, metal plating industry, food processing, laboratory workers, grain processing, drug manufacture, washing powder manufacture, hair dressing, electronic industry, welders, dye tea and coffee processing.</i></p>

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D5	Non-infective dermatitis of external origin (excluding dermatitis due to ionising particles or electromagnetic radiations other than radiant heat). <i>For example, skin rash, dermatitis.</i>	Exposure to dust, liquid or vapour or any other external agent except chromic acid, chromates or bi-chromates, capable of irritating the skin (including friction or heat but excluding ionising particles or electromagnetic radiations other than radiant heat). <i>For example, any job involving exposure to a substance which can irritate the skin except for jobs involving exposure to chromium compounds (see C30) and radiation.</i>
D6	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 fibreboard; or (c) attendance for work at a place used wholly or mainly for the repair of footwear made wholly or partly of leather or fibreboard.
D7 D7 <i>continued</i>	Asthma which is due to exposure to any of the following agents: (a) isocyanates (b) platinum salts (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 (d) fumes arising from the use of rosin as a soldering flux (e) proteolytic enzymes (f) animals including insects and other arthropods used for the purposes of research or education or in laboratories (g) dusts arising from the sowing, cultivation, harvesting, drying, handling, milling, transport or storage of barley,	Exposure to any of the agents set out in column 2 of this paragraph.

<u>Disease Number</u>	<u>Name of Disease or Injury</u> <u>Conditions due to physical agents</u> <u>(physical cause)</u>	<u>Type of job</u> <u>Any Job involving</u>
	wall of both lungs.	
D9	<p>Unilateral or bilateral diffuse pleural thickening extending to a thickness extending to a thickness of 5mm or more at any point within the area affected as measured by a plain chest radiograph (not being a computerised tomography scan or other form of imaging) which:</p> <p>(i) in the case of unilateral diffuse pleural thickening, covers 50 % or more of the area of the chest wall of the lung affected; or</p> <p>(ii) in the case of bilateral diffuse pleural thickening, covers 25% or more of the combined area of the chest wall of both lungs.</p>	As D8 above.
D10	Primary carcinoma of the lung.	<p>(a) Work underground in a tin mine; or</p> <p>(b) exposure to bis (chloromethyl) ether produced during the manufacture of chloromethyl methyl ether; or</p> <p>(c) exposure to zinc chromate, calcium chromate or strontium chromate in their pure forms.</p>
D11	Primary carcinoma of the lung where there is accompanying silicosis.	<p>Exposure to silica dust in the course of:</p> <p>(a) the manufacture of glass or pottery</p> <p>(b) tunnelling in, or quarrying sandstone or granite</p> <p>(c) mining metal ores</p> <p>(d) slate quarrying or the manufacturing of artefacts from slate</p> <p>(e) mining clay</p> <p>(f) using siliceous materials as abrasives</p> <p>(g) cutting stone</p> <p>(h) stonemasonry</p> <p>(i) work in a foundry</p>
D12	<p>Chronic bronchitis or emphysema; or both where, with maximum effort, the is accompanying evidence of a forced expiratory volume in one second which is:</p> <p>(i) at least one litre below the</p>	Exposure to coal dust by reason of working underground in a coal mine for a period or periods amounting in the aggregate to at least 20 years (whether before or after 5 July 1948) and any such

<u>Disease Number</u>	<u>Name of Disease or Injury</u> <u>Conditions due to physical agents</u> <u>(physical cause)</u>	<u>Type of job</u> <u>Any Job involving</u>
	<p>appropriate mean value predicted, obtained from the following prediction formulae which gives the mean values predicted in litres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a man, where the measurement is made without back-extrapolation, $(3.62 \times \text{Height in metres})$ minus $(0.031 \times \text{Age in years})$ minus 1.41; or, where the measurement is made with back-extrapolation, $(3.71 \times \text{Height in metres})$ minus $(0.032 \times \text{Age in years})$ minus 1.44 • For a woman, where the measurement is made without back-extrapolation, $(3.29 \times \text{Height in metres})$ minus $(0.029 \times \text{Age in years})$ minus 1.42; or, where the measurement is made with back-extrapolation, $(3.37 \times \text{Height in metres})$ minus $(0.030 \times \text{Age in years})$ minus 1.46 <p>(b) or less than one litre.</p>	<p>period or periods shall include a period or periods of incapacity while engaged in such an occupation.</p>