

1987 No. 364

HEALTH AND SAFETY**AGRICULTURE****Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations
(Northern Ireland) 1987***Made 11th September 1987**Coming into operation 19th October 1987***ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS**

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The Department of Agriculture being the Department concerned in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Article 17(1), (2), (4), (5) and (6) of and paragraphs 1(1), (2) and (3), 6, 7(1), 8, 9, 10, 13, 14(1) and 15 of Schedule 3 to the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978(a) and of every other power enabling it in that behalf, and after consultation, in accordance with Article 46(1) of that Order, with the Health and Safety Agency for Northern Ireland and such other bodies as appear to the Department to be appropriate, hereby makes the following Regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1987 and shall come into operation on 19th October 1987.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“aerosol” means a suspension of particles in air produced by spraying in which more than one-half of the quantity of the material sprayed is in the form of particles of less than 30 micrometres in diameter and “aerosol dispenser” means a spraying apparatus so constructed as to produce an aerosol;

“agriculture” includes horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming, livestock breeding and keeping, forestry, the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the preparation of land for agricultural use;

“agricultural unit” means land occupied as a unit for agricultural purposes;

“approved respiratory protective equipment” has, subject to paragraph (2), the meaning assigned to it by Part I of Schedule 1;

“bulb dipping, root dipping and bulb steeping” means any process in which the bulbs or roots of plants are treated with a specified substance by immersing them in a receptacle containing a specified substance in liquid form;

“the Department” means the Department of Agriculture;

“forestry” includes—

- (a) the felling of trees and the extraction and primary conversion of trees within the wood or forest in which they were grown, and
- (b) the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the use of land for other agricultural purposes;

“granule placement” means the process whereby a specified substance in granular form is deposited on or in the soil or on plants, and “granule placement apparatus” includes any apparatus or device through or by means of which granule placement is carried out;

“greenhouse” means any enclosed building or erection in which plants are grown;

“livestock house” means an enclosed building or erection in which livestock are reared or kept, and “livestock” means any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins, or fur, or for the purpose of its use in the carrying on of any agricultural activity;

“plant” means any form of vegetable life and includes mushrooms;

“preparation” means a mixture containing a specified substance in the form in which that mixture is supplied by its manufacturer or importer for use in a scheduled operation;

“protective clothing” means the clothing and equipment (including approved respiratory protective equipment) required by these Regulations to be worn and references to articles of protective clothing

of which there are definitions in Part I of Schedule 1 shall be construed as references to the protective clothing so defined;

“scheduled operation” means an operation specified in column 1 of Part II of Schedule 1 when carried out in connection with the use in agriculture of the specified substance mentioned opposite thereto in column 2 of that Part;

“sheeting” means any sheeting of a flexible solid material used to cover soil when the operation of soil-injection is carried out;

“slow release” means the gradual release of a specified substance from material impregnated with that substance either—

(a) into the air, soil or water over a period of not less than 30 days, or

(b) into the digestive system of an animal during the period of time taken by the impregnated material to pass through the animal’s intestinal tract;

“smoke-generator” includes any device by means of which a specified substance is thermally distributed;

“smoke shreds” means shreds of combustible material, chemically treated to promote burning and impregnated with a specified substance;

“soil-application” means the process whereby a specified substance is discharged or released in unbroken liquid form directly onto or into the soil;

“soil-injection” means the process whereby a specified substance is discharged or released in unbroken liquid form directly into the soil wholly below the surface in order to fumigate it, but does not include soil-application;

“specified substance” means any substance specified in column 2 of Schedule 2 and any preparation except—

(a) a preparation used exclusively as an insecticide where the only such substance contained in it is not more than 5 per cent. by weight DNOC,

(b) a preparation where the only such substance contained in it is not more than 5 per cent. by weight chloropicrin,

(c) a preparation where the only such substance contained in it is not more than 7.5 per cent. by weight nicotine,

(d) an aerosol where the only such substance contained in it is not more than 1 per cent. by weight thereof, or

(e) a material impregnated with a specified substance for slow release,

and any reference to a specified substance includes a reference to that substance when it is diluted to the concentration at which it is to be used in a scheduled operation;

“specified substance in capsule form” means a specified substance prepared in such manner, approved by the Department, that it is completely isolated from a person handling the capsule by some substance that is not poisonous;

“specified substance in granular form” means a preparation—

- (a) which consists of absorbent mineral or synthetic (or part mineral and part synthetic) solid particles some or all of which are impregnated with one or more specified substances, the size of the particles being such that—
 - (i) not more than 4 per cent. (including the 1 per cent. referred to below) by weight of the preparation is capable of passing a sieve with a mesh of 250 micrometres, and
 - (ii) not more than 1 per cent. by weight of the preparation is capable of passing a sieve with a mesh of 150 micrometres, and not more than 25 per cent. of the aggregate weight of particles capable of passing a sieve with a mesh of 150 micrometres consists of one or more specified substances,
- (b) which has an apparent density of not less than 0.4 grams per millilitre if compacted without pressure, and
- (c) not more than 12 per cent. by weight of which consists of one or more specified substances;

“spraying” means any operation whereby plants or soil in which plants are being or are to be grown is treated with a specified substance except—

- (a) soil-application and soil-injection,
- (b) bulb dipping, root dipping and bulb steeping, or
- (c) treatment with a specified substance in either capsule or granular form.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, respiratory protective equipment shall be deemed to be approved by the Department if such equipment is of a type previously approved in writing by the Health and Safety Executive as a type of protective equipment that will protect, so far as is reasonably practicable, a person wearing that equipment from poisoning by a specified substance.

(3) In these Regulations a reference to—

- (a) the common name (if any) of a specified substance listed in Schedule 2 in column 1 means the specified substance named opposite thereto in column 2;
- (b) dinoseb, dinoterb, DNOC, medinoterb or nicotine includes a reference to their respective salts.

Application of these Regulations to self-employed persons

3. Regulations 4 to 9, 11, 14 and 16 shall apply to self-employed persons as they apply to employers and to employees respectively and as if a self-employed person were both an employer and an employee.

Operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn

4.—(1) This regulation applies in relation to the carrying out of a scheduled operation which an employee carries out either—

- (a) as the principal or only person engaged in carrying it out; or

(b) as a member of a team of persons if he is in danger of being poisoned by the specified substance that is used.

(2) The employer shall ensure that a scheduled operation is not carried out unless every person engaged in it to whom this regulation applies is wearing the protective clothing specified in the entry in Part II of Schedule 1 in column 3 which corresponds to—

(a) the scheduled operation which is described in column 1; and

(b) the specified substance being used in the scheduled operation described in column 2.

(3) An employee who carries out a scheduled operation shall wear the protective clothing required to be worn by paragraph (2) while carrying out that operation.

Additional provisions relating to greenhouses and livestock houses

5.—(1) This regulation applies when a specified substance is used in a greenhouse or livestock house, except where it is used in capsule form, and it shall cease to apply—

(a) where chloropicrin is used, when the sheeting has been removed and the greenhouse has been thoroughly ventilated;

(b) in any other case, when—

(i) a period of 6 hours has elapsed since the specified substance was used, and a sufficient number of windows in the greenhouse or livestock house have been open for at least 1 hour after the expiration of that period to ensure ventilation; or

(ii) a period of 12 hours has elapsed since the specified substance was used.

(2) During the period when this regulation applies, a person shall not enter or be present in and a person shall not cause or permit another person to enter or be present in any greenhouse or livestock house in which a specified substance has been used unless the person, while in the greenhouse or livestock house, is wearing the protective clothing required by regulation 4 to be worn by a person engaged in the scheduled operation in which the specified substance was used.

(3) During the period when this regulation applies, the occupier of the agricultural unit on which the greenhouse or livestock house in which the specified substance was used is situated shall ensure that at all times when a person is present in that greenhouse or livestock house there is provided a means by which he may easily escape from it.

(4) During the period when this regulation applies, the occupier of the agricultural unit on which the greenhouse or livestock house is situated shall ensure that, immediately after a specified substance has been used, every door of that greenhouse or livestock house is closed and safely secured (except any door which is for the time being required as a means of escape in accordance with paragraph (3)) and that a warning notice is affixed to the outside of each door stating that a specified substance has been used, the time at which it was used and the effect of paragraphs (1) and (2).

Provision and maintenance of protective clothing

6.—(1) Every employer of an employee who carries out scheduled operations shall—

- (a) provide that employee with the protective clothing required by these Regulations;
- (b) where that clothing includes approved respiratory protective equipment provide an adequate supply of filters for replacement of those used; and
- (c) ensure that all such protective clothing is maintained in good and serviceable condition.

(2) Every employer of an employee who carries out a scheduled operation shall provide accommodation for the keeping of—

- (a) the protective clothing provided under paragraph (1); and
- (b) employee's personal clothing not worn during working hours,

and that accommodation shall be such as to ensure ventilation and that the employee's personal clothing does not become contaminated by a specified substance whether from protective clothing or otherwise.

Miscellaneous obligations (employers)

7.—(1) Every employer of an employee who carries out scheduled operations shall—

- (a) provide adequate and suitable washing facilities (including soap or a suitable cleansing agent and clean towels) and either a supply of piped running water or clean water in containers (clearly marked "personal washing only") for the personal use of the employee;
- (b) provide the employee with a supply of wholesome drinking water, clean drinking vessels and suitable facilities for keeping any food or drink intended for the employee's consumption free from risk of contamination by a specified substance;
- (c) except where piped running water is available, provide clean water in a container for the washing or cleaning of all waterproof protective clothing (other than approved respiratory protective equipment) which the employee has worn;
- (d) whenever contaminated by an undiluted preparation containing a specified substance and at the end of each day's operations, cause to be thoroughly washed with water (or where appropriate with water and a suitable cleansing agent) all waterproof protective clothing (other than approved respiratory protective equipment) which the employee has worn and in the case of—
 - (i) rubber gloves and gauntlet gloves, cause the insides and the outsides to be so washed,
 - (ii) approved respiratory protective equipment (other than approved disposable respirators), cause it to be both cleaned and ventilated, and
 - (iii) approved disposable respirators, cause them to be rendered unserviceable;

- (e) cause to be kept free from contamination by any specified substance, so far as it is practicable to do so, all spraying apparatus, soil-application apparatus, soil-injection apparatus and granule placement apparatus and external surfaces of all tanks and receptacles which contain or have contained a specified substance;
- (f) cause the openings of all tanks and containers in which a specified substance is stored to be kept securely closed or covered over when not in use; and
- (g) cause all non-waterproof protective clothing (other than approved respiratory protective equipment) which has been worn by an employee in connection with the use of a specified substance—
 - (i) in the case of non-disposable protective clothing to be thoroughly washed with water and a suitable cleansing agent, at least once in every six days on which it has been so worn, or
 - (ii) in the case of disposable protective clothing to be rendered unserviceable after it has been so worn for six days,and such protective clothing shall be so washed or, as the case may be, rendered unserviceable whenever by reason of the stains of a specified substance thereon, there are reasonable grounds for believing that the employee may be in danger of poisoning.

(2) The facilities provided under paragraph (1)(a), (b) and (c) shall be at a place which is conveniently accessible but outside the area in which the employee might be in danger of poisoning by any specified substance, and in considering whether a place is conveniently accessible, account may be taken of any transport provided for employees at appropriate times, and in considering whether washing facilities are adequate and suitable at any time and place, account shall be taken of the number of employees for whom such facilities are required at that time and place.

Miscellaneous prohibitions and obligations (employees)

- 8.—(1) An employee who carries out scheduled operations shall not—
- (a) at any time blow, suck or apply his mouth to, any jet, sprinkler, nozzle or other spraying apparatus or soil-application apparatus or soil-injection apparatus which contains or has contained a specified substance;
 - (b) make use of any container marked “personal washing only” for the washing of protective clothing, or of any container not so marked for personal washing;
 - (c) make use of any drinking vessel provided under regulation 7 otherwise than to drink from; or
 - (d) eat, drink or smoke unless he has removed all protective clothing (other than any coverall or rubber boots), has washed his hands and face, and is outside an area in which he might be poisoned by any specified substance that has been, is being, or is about to be used, or by any protective clothing that has been worn in connection with the use of a specified substance.
- (2) Every employee who carries out a scheduled operation shall—

- (a) deposit his personal clothing not worn during working hours in the accommodation provided in accordance with regulation 6;
- (b) if any part of his personal clothing becomes contaminated by a specified substance, remove the clothing as soon as it is reasonably practicable and ensure that it is thoroughly cleansed before it is worn again;
- (c) if any part of his skin or hair becomes contaminated by a specified substance, thoroughly wash that part of his body forthwith; and
- (d) at the end of each day's operations, as soon as is reasonably practicable—
 - (i) remove all protective clothing worn by him and deposit it in the accommodation provided in accordance with regulation 6, and
 - (ii) wash his hands, face and neck.

Repair of apparatus

9.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), an employee shall not repair and a person shall not cause or permit an employee to repair any spraying apparatus, soil-application apparatus, soil-injection apparatus or granule placement apparatus that has been, is being, or is about to be used for, as the case may be, spraying, soil-application, soil-injection or granule placement unless the apparatus, or so much of it as requires repair, is first thoroughly cleaned by an appropriate method.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to repairs carried out in the course of the operations of spraying, soil-application, soil-injection or granule placement, if the employee who carries out the repairs is wearing the protective clothing required by these Regulations to be worn when carrying out such operations, and in the case of operation 13 in Part II of Schedule 1, when any substance listed in Part II of Schedule 2 is used, rubber gauntlet gloves as defined in Part I of Schedule 1 are worn in addition to the prescribed protective clothing.

Keeping of a register

10.—(1) Every employer shall keep a register containing particulars of—

- (a) the name and address of every employee who carries out scheduled operations;
- (b) the number of hours worked on scheduled operations by each such employee on each day;
- (c) the specified substances used in connection with those operations;
- (d) any matters which the employer is required to notify to an inspector in accordance with regulation 12; and
- (e) any matters required to be entered in the register as a condition of granting an exemption certificate under regulation 16.

(2) The employer shall preserve the register required to be kept by this regulation for at least a year after the date of the last entry in it.

(3) The employer shall give to an employee who ceases to be employed by him a copy of any particulars contained in the register kept by the employer in accordance with this regulation, so far as such particulars relate to that employee during the last 6 months of his employment, and the employee, on

entering the employment in connection with agriculture of any other employer at any time within the next 6 months of so ceasing to be employed, shall give to that other employer a copy of those particulars.

(4) Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall apply to a self-employed person as they apply to an employer and as if the self-employed person were both the employer and the employee.

(5) Every self-employed person on entering employment in connection with agriculture as an employee shall give to his employer a copy of any particulars contained in the register kept by the self-employed person in accordance with this regulation so far as such particulars relate to himself during the 6 months immediately preceding the commencement of that employment.

Restriction on hours of work

11. An employee shall not work on scheduled operations and a person shall not cause or permit an employee so to work for more than—

- (a) 7 hours during any day;
- (b) 40 hours in any period of 7 consecutive days; or
- (c) 80 hours in any period of 21 consecutive days.

Notification of sickness and of absence

12.—(1) If at any time there are reasonable grounds for an employer to think that an employee may be suffering from poisoning from a specified substance, the employer shall forthwith notify an inspector thereof.

(2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1), if an employee absents himself from duty for more than 3 days and within 28 days immediately preceding that absence he has worked for more than 60 hours in connection with the use in agriculture of any specified substance, then, unless his employer knows that the absence is not caused by poisoning from a specified substance, the employer shall forthwith notify an inspector of that absence.

(3) If at any time there are reasonable grounds for a self-employed person to think that he may be suffering from poisoning from a specified substance, he shall notify an inspector thereof as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Training and supervision

13.—(1) A person shall not cause or permit an employee to work on scheduled operations unless the employee has been thoroughly trained in the precautions to be observed and is under adequate supervision.

(2) A self-employed person shall not work on scheduled operations unless he has a thorough knowledge of the precautions to be observed.

Preclusion of persons under 18 years from work on certain operations

14. A person shall not cause or permit any employee under the age of 18 years to work on scheduled operations, or on any other operations involving the use in agriculture of a smoke-generator or smoke shreds, and a self-employed person under the age of 18 years shall not work on any such operations.

Defence in proceedings for contravening these Regulations

15. In any proceedings for an offence under these Regulations, it shall be a defence for any person to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of that offence.

Exemption certificates

16.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Department may, by a certificate in writing, exempt—

- (a) any person or class of persons;
- (b) any specified substance;
- (c) any scheduled operation,

from all or any of the requirements or prohibitions imposed by these Regulations and any such exemption may be granted subject to conditions and to a limit of time and may be revoked by a certificate in writing at any time.

(2) The Department shall not grant any such exemption unless, having regard to the circumstances of the case, and in particular to—

- (a) the conditions (if any) which it proposes to attach to the exemption; and
- (b) any other requirements imposed by or under any enactment which apply to the case,

it is satisfied that the health and safety of persons who are likely to be affected by the exemption will not be prejudiced in consequence of it.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department of Agriculture on 11th September 1987.

(L.S.)

I. C. Henderson

Assistant Secretary

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 2, 4(2)
and 9(2)

SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

PART I

Definitions

In this Schedule—

“approved respiratory protective equipment” means such respiratory protective equipment of a type approved in writing by the Department as a type of protective equipment that will protect, so far as is reasonably practicable, a person wearing that equipment from poisoning by a specified substance;

“coverall” means a garment, or a combination of garments which offers no less protection than a single garment, with fastenings at the neck and wrists which—

(a) covers all clothing other than head protection, face-shield, goggles, approved respiratory protective equipment, footwear and gloves or gauntlet gloves,

(b) has its sleeves over the tops of any gloves or gauntlet gloves which are also being worn, except in the case of operation 19 when the tops of the gauntlet gloves shall be worn over the sleeves of the coverall,

(c) is resistant to penetration by liquids, gases or solid particles in the circumstances in which it is being used, and

(d) when required by these Regulations to be worn in connection with the use of—

(i) a specified substance containing dinoseb, dinoterb, DNOC or medinoterb, is so coloured that the presence of any stains thereof are clearly visible, or

(ii) a specified substance in granular form, has all its external pockets covered;

“face-shield” means a shield covering the whole of the forehead and face, so designed as to protect the forehead and face from being splashed by a specified substance;

“goggles” means an eye protector having a one-piece protective lens (box type) or individual protective lenses (cup type) designed to enclose the eyes and held in position by a head band;

“ground marker” means a person who by means of any visual signal indicates to the pilot of an aircraft while it is airborne where spraying or granule placement is to be effected;

“head protection” means a hat or cap so designed as to protect the top of the head from contamination by a specified substance in granular form and includes a hood;

“hood” means a hat or other covering to the head, so designed as to protect the forehead, back and sides of the head and the neck from contamination by a specified substance in the circumstances in which it is being used, and when required by these Regulations to be worn in connection with the use of a specified substance containing dinoseb, dinoterb, DNOC or medinoterb, is coloured so that the presence of any stains of the substance is clearly visible;

“rubber” includes synthetic rubber, oilskin, and other substances or materials impermeable in the circumstances in which they are used to liquids and gases;

“rubber apron” means a rubber apron covering the front and sides of the body from immediately below the shoulders to at least 70 millimetres below the knees;

“rubber boots” means rubber boots extending from the feet upwards to at least immediately below the knees;

“rubber coat” means a rubber coat covering the whole of the body except the head and hands, and extending to at least 70 millimetres below the knees and which has its sleeves over the tops of any gloves or gauntlet gloves which are also being worn;

“rubber gauntlet gloves” means rubber gloves not less than 300 millimetres in length measured from the tip of the second finger to the edge of the cuff;

“rubber gloves” means rubber gloves which completely cover the hands and wrists.

PART II

Description of Scheduled Operations

1	2	3
<i>Operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn</i>	<i>Substances in relation to which operations are carried out</i>	<i>Protective clothing to be worn</i>
1. Except operations 2, 3 or 4 hereof or where the specified substance is in capsule form— (a) opening a container containing a specified substance;	Any substance mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a coverall, a rubber apron, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
(b) diluting or mixing a specified substance, or transferring it from one container to another;	Any substance mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2.	A coverall, a face-shield, a rubber apron, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
(c) adjusting apparatus after filling the chemical tank or hopper with a specified substance but before it has been thoroughly cleaned; (d) washing out of containers which have held a specified substance.	Any substance mentioned in Part III of Schedule 2.	A coverall, a face-shield and rubber gloves.

PART II

Description of Scheduled Operations (continued)

1	2	3
<i>Operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn</i>	<i>Substances in relation to which operations are carried out</i>	<i>Protective clothing to be worn</i>
2. The like operations where the substances mentioned opposite this item in column 2 are to be used exclusively as an insecticide.	DNOC or dinoseb.	A coverall, a face-shield and rubber gloves.
3.—(1) Opening a container containing a specified substance in granular form or transferring the contents from one container to another; or (2) adjusting apparatus after filling the chemical tank or hopper with a specified substance in granular form but before it has been thoroughly cleaned; (3) dealing with spillages or residual amounts of a specified substance in granular form.	Any substance mentioned in Schedule 2.	A coverall, rubber gauntlet gloves and either— (a) a face-shield; or (b) approved respiratory protective equipment and goggles.
4. Opening a container containing smoke shreds or a smoke-generator, either of which contains not more than 40 per cent. by weight of the substance specified in column 2, or transferring the contents from one container to another.	Nicotine.	Rubber gloves.

PART II

Description of Scheduled Operations (continued)

1	2	3
<i>Operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn</i>	<i>Substances in relation to which operations are carried out</i>	<i>Protective clothing to be worn</i>
5. Washing or cleansing spraying apparatus, soil-application apparatus, soil-injection apparatus or granule placement apparatus which has been used with a specified substance, including apparatus used in connection with spraying from aircraft, such aircraft themselves and their chemical tanks or hoppers.	Any substance (except chloropicrin) mentioned in Parts I and II of Schedule 2.	A coverall, a face-shield, a rubber apron, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
6. Washing and cleansing soil-injection apparatus which has been used with the substance specified in column 2.	Chloropicrin.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a coverall, a rubber apron, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
7. Spraying any crop other than bushes, climbing plants or trees except where carried out—	Any substance (except chloropicrin) mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a coverall, a hood, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
(a) from aircraft; or (b) in a greenhouse.	Any substance mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2.	A coverall, a face-shield, a hood, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
8. Spraying bushes, climbing plants or trees.	Any substance (except chloropicrin) mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a rubber coat, a hood, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
	Any substance mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2.	A face-shield, a hood, a rubber coat, rubber boots and rubber gloves.

PART II

Description of Scheduled Operations (continued)

1	2	3
<i>Operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn</i>	<i>Substances in relation to which operations are carried out</i>	<i>Protective clothing to be worn</i>
9. Spraying in a greenhouse (except when an aerosol dispenser, smoke-generator or smoke shreds are used).	Any substance (except chloropicrin) mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a coverall, a hood, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
	Any substance mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2.	A coverall, a face-shield, a hood, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
10. Working in a greenhouse where an aerosol dispenser, smoke-generator or smoke shreds are used.	Any substance mentioned in Schedule 2.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a coverall, a hood and rubber gloves.
11. Working in a livestock house where an aerosol dispenser, smoke-generator or smoke shreds are used.	Any substance mentioned in Schedule 2.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a coverall, a hood and rubber gloves.
12. Granule placement by hand or by means of hand-operated granule placement apparatus.	Any substance mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2.	A coverall and rubber gauntlet gloves.
13.—(1) Granule placement by granule placement apparatus, except where carried out from aircraft or where operation 12 applies; or (2) operation of any apparatus mounted on or drawn by a tractor, where granule placement apparatus is also being used and is mounted on or drawn by that tractor.	Any substance mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2.	A coverall.

PART II
Description of Scheduled Operations (*continued*)

1	2	3
<i>Operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn</i>	<i>Substances in relation to which operations are carried out</i>	<i>Protective clothing to be worn</i>
14. Acting as a ground-marker in connection with the spraying of crops from aircraft.	Any substance mentioned in Part III of Schedule 2 (other than fentin acetate or fentin hydroxide).	A coverall.
	Fentin acetate and fentin hydroxide.	A coverall, a face-shield, a hood and rubber boots.
15. Acting as a ground-marker in connection with granule placement from aircraft.	Any substance mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2.	A coverall, head protection and either approved respiratory protective equipment and goggles or a face-shield.
16. Soil application (other than in a greenhouse) when carried out by— (a) the driver of— (i) tractor-mounted soil-application apparatus; or (ii) tractor-drawn soil-application apparatus (if the driver is unaccompanied); (b) any operator on foot (including a person principally engaged as a tractor-driver whilst not engaged in tractor-driving).	Any substance mentioned in Parts I and II of Schedule 2.	A coverall, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
	Any substance mentioned in Parts I and II of Schedule 2.	A coverall, a rubber apron, rubber boots and rubber gloves.

PART II

Description of Scheduled Operations (continued)

1	2	3
<i>Operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn</i>	<i>Substances in relation to which operations are carried out</i>	<i>Protective clothing to be worn</i>
17. Soil-application in a greenhouse.	Any substance mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a coverall, a rubber apron, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
	Any substance mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2.	A coverall, a rubber apron, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
18. Bulb dipping, root dipping and bulb steeping, handling bulb or plants when wet from dipping or steeping, disposing of the solution and washing the apparatus used for dipping or steeping.	Any substance mentioned in Parts II and III of Schedule 2.	A coverall, a rubber apron, rubber boots and rubber gauntlet gloves.
19. Soil-injection (other than in a greenhouse) when carried out by— (a) the driver of— (i) tractor-mounted soil-injection apparatus; (ii) tractor-drawn soil-injection apparatus (if the driver is unaccompanied);	Chloropicrin.	A coverall and rubber boots.
(b) any operator on foot (including a person principally engaged as a tractor-driver whilst not engaged in tractor-driving).	Chloropicrin.	A coverall, rubber boots and rubber gloves.

PART II

Description of Scheduled Operations (continued)

1	2	3
<i>Operations prohibited except when protective clothing is worn</i>	<i>Substances in relation to which operations are carried out</i>	<i>Protective clothing to be worn</i>
20. Soil-injection in a greenhouse.	Chloropicrin.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a coverall, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
21. Removing the sheeting after soil-injection out of doors.	Chloropicrin.	A coverall, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
22. Removing the sheeting after soil-injection in a greenhouse.	Chloropicrin.	Approved respiratory protective equipment, a coverall, rubber boots and rubber gloves.
23. Applying a specified substance to roosts, perches and other surfaces in a livestock house.	Nicotine.	A coverall, rubber gloves and either a face-shield or a face-shield with hood.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 2

Specified Substances

1 Common Name	2 Substance
Chloropicrin Demeton Dimefox Mazidox	PART I trichloronitromethane. Any mixture of demeton- <i>O, O, O</i> -diethyl <i>O</i> -2-ethylthioethyl phosphorothioate and demeton- <i>S, O, O</i> -diethyl <i>S</i> -2-ethylthioethyl phosphorothioate. tetramethylphosphorodiamidic fluoride. tetramethylazidophosphonic diamide.
Aldicarb Amiton Carbofuran Carbosulfan Cycloheximide Dialifos Dinoseb Dinoterb Disulfoton DNOC Endosulfan Endothal Endrin Fluroacetamide Fonofos Medinoterb Mephosfolan	PART II 2-methyl-2-(methylthio) propionaldehyde <i>O</i> -(methylcarbamoyl)oxime. <i>S</i> -2-diethylaminoethyl <i>O, O</i> -diethyl phosphorothioate. 2, 3-dihydro-2, 2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl methylcarbamate. 2, 3-dihydro-2, 2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl [(dibutylamino)thio] methylcarbamate. (<i>R</i>)-3-2-[(1 <i>S</i> , 3 <i>S</i> , 5 <i>S</i>)-3, 5-dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl]-2-hydroxyethyl glutarimide. <i>S</i> -2-chloro-1-phthalimidoethyl <i>O, O</i> -dimethyl phosphorodithioate. 2- <i>sec</i> -butyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol. The salts of the last mentioned substance. 2- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol. The salts of the last mentioned substance. <i>O, O</i> -diethyl <i>S</i> -2-ethylthioethyl phosphorodithioate. 4,6-dinitro- <i>o</i> -cresol. The salts of the last mentioned substance. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10-hexachloro-1, 5, 5a, 6, 9, 9a-hexahydro-6, 9-methano-2, 4, 3-benzodioxathiepin 3-oxide. 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1] heptane-2; 3-dicarboxylic acid. The salts of the last mentioned substance. (1 <i>R</i> , 4 <i>S</i> , 4a <i>S</i> , 5 <i>S</i> , 6 <i>S</i> , 7 <i>R</i> , 8 <i>R</i> , 8a <i>R</i>)-1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-1, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8a-octahydro-6, 7 epoxy- 1, 4: 5, 8-dimethano-naphthalene. fluoroacetamide. <i>O</i> -ethyl <i>S</i> -phenyl ethylphosphonodithioate. 6- <i>tert</i> -butyl- 2, 4-dinitro- <i>m</i> -cresol. The salts of the last mentioned substance. diethyl 4-methyl-1, 3-dithiolan -2-ylidenephosphoramidate.

1 Common Name	2 Substance
Methomyl	<i>S</i> -methyl <i>N</i> -(methylcarbamoyloxy) thioacetimidate.
Mevinphos	2-methoxycarbonyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate.
Mipafox	<i>N,N'</i> -di-isopropylphosphorodiamidic fluoride.
Oxamyl	<i>S</i> -methyl <i>N',N'</i> -dimethyl- <i>N</i> -(methylcarbamoyloxy)-1-thio-oxamimidate.
Parathion	<i>O, O</i> -diethyl <i>O</i> -4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate.
Phorate	<i>O, O</i> -diethyl <i>S</i> -ethylthiomethyl phosphorodithioate.
—	potassium arsenite.
Schradan	octamethylpyrophosphoric tetra-amide.
—	sodium arsenite.
Sulfotep	<i>O, O, O', O'</i> -tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate.
TEPP	tetraethyl pyrophosphate.
Thiofanox	1-(2, 2-dimethyl-1-methylthiomethyl-propylideneamino-oxy)- <i>N</i> -methylformamide.
Thionazin	<i>O, O</i> ,-diethyl <i>O</i> -pyrazin-2-yl phosphorothioate.
	PART III
Amitraz	<i>N,N</i> -bis (2,4-xylyliminomethyl) methylamine.
Azinphos-ethyl	<i>S</i> -(3, 5-dihydro-4-oxobenzoyl [1, 2, 3] triazin-3-ylmethyl) <i>O, O</i> -diethyl phosphorodithioate.
Azinophos-methyl	<i>S</i> -(3, 4-dihydro-4-oxobenzoyl [1, 2, 3] triazin-3-ylmethyl) <i>O, O</i> -dimethyl phosphorodithioate.
Chlorfenvinphos	2-chloro-1-(2, 4-dichlorophenyl) vinyl diethyl phosphate.
Deltamethrin	(S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1 <i>R</i> , 3 <i>R</i>)-3-(2, 2-dibromovinyl)-2, 2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate.
Demephion	Any mixture of demephion- <i>O, O, O</i> -dimethyl <i>O</i> -2-methylthioethyl phosphorothioate, and demephion- <i>S, O, O</i> -dimethyl <i>S</i> -2-methylthioethyl phosphorothioate.
Demetonmethyl	Any mixture of demeton- <i>O</i> -methyl, <i>O</i> -2-ethylthioethyl <i>O, O</i> -dimethyl phosphorothioate, and demeton- <i>S</i> -methyl, <i>S</i> -2-ethylthioethyl <i>O, O</i> -dimethyl phosphorothioate.
Demeton-S-methyl	<i>S</i> -2-ethylthioethyl <i>O, O</i> -dimethyl phosphorothioate.
Demeton-S-methylsulphone	<i>S</i> -2-ethylsulphonyl ethyl <i>O, O</i> -dimethyl phosphorothioate.
Dichlorvos	2, 2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate.
Dioxathion	<i>S, S'</i> -1, 4-dioxane-2, 3-diyl <i>O, O, O', O'</i> -tetraethyl bis (phosphorodithioate).
Drazoxolon	4-(2-chlorophenylhydrazono)-3-methyl-5-isoxazolone

1 Common Name	2 Substance
Ethion	<i>O, O, O', O'</i> -tetraethyl <i>S, S'</i> -methylene di (phosphorodithioate).
Fenaminosulf	sodium 4-dimethylaminobenzenediazosulphonate.
Fenazaflor	phenyl 5, 6-dichloro-2-trifluoromethylbenzimidazol-1-carboxylate.
Fentin acetate	triphenyltin (IV) acetate.
Fentin hydroxide	triphenyltin (IV) hydroxide.
Formetanate	3-dimethylaminomethyleneaminophenyl methylcarbamate.
Mecarbam	ethyl <i>N</i> -(diethoxythiophosphorylthio) acetyl- <i>N</i> -methylcarbamate.
Methidathion	<i>S</i> -2, 3-dihydro-5-methoxy-2-oxo-1, 3, 4-thiadiazol-3-ylmethyl <i>O, O</i> -dimethyl phosphorodithioate.
Nicotine	nicotine. The salts of nicotine.
Omethoate	<i>O, O</i> -dimethyl <i>S</i> -methylcarbamoylmethyl phosphorothioate.
Oxydemeton-methyl	<i>S</i> -2-ethylsulphinylethyl <i>O, O</i> -dimethyl phosphorothioate.
Phenkapton	<i>S</i> -2, 5-dichlorophenylthiomethyl <i>O, O</i> -diethyl phosphorodithioate.
Phosphamidon	2-chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate.
Pirimiphos-ethyl	<i>O</i> -2-diethylamino-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl <i>O, O</i> -diethyl phosphorothioate.
Quinalphos	<i>O, O</i> -diethyl <i>O</i> -quinoxalin-2-yl phosphorothioate.
Thiometon	<i>S</i> -2-ethylthioethyl <i>O, O</i> -dimethyl phosphorodithioate.
Triazophos	<i>O, O</i> -diethyl <i>O</i> -1-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -1, 2, 4-triazol-3-yl phosphorothioate.
Vamidothion	<i>O, O</i> -dimethyl <i>S</i> -2-(1-methylcarbamylethylthio) ethyl phosphorothioate.
	PART IV
	Any organo-mercury compound.

(This note is not part of the Regulations.)

These Regulations prescribe the precautions to be taken by employers and employees (including the protective clothing to be worn) when the substances specified in Schedule 2 to the Regulations are used in agriculture in the operations described in Schedule 1 (regulations 4 to 9, 11 and 13).

An operations register, the notification of sickness or absence and the exclusion from this work of persons under eighteen are required by regulations 10, 12 and 14 respectively.

The Regulations apply to the self-employed as well as to employers and employees (regulation 3). They also provide for a defence in proceedings for contravening the Regulations (regulation 15) and provide that the Department of Agriculture may grant certificates exempting any person or class of person, any specified substance or any scheduled operation from all or any of the requirements or prohibitions imposed by the Regulations (regulation 16).

Any person who contravenes these Regulations is guilty of an offence under Article 31 of the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2,000 or, on conviction on indictment, to a fine.