

MASTER AND SERVANT.**Workmen's Compensation.***Industrial Diseases*, p. 196.*Workmen's Compensation
Rules*, p. 200.**Industrial Diseases.**

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (INDUSTRIAL DISEASES) (NORTHERN IRELAND) CONSOLIDATION ORDER, 1929, DATED 15TH MARCH, 1929, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 44 OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1927 (17 AND 18 GEO. 5, C. 16), CONSOLIDATING THE ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF 26TH FEBRUARY, 1918, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1921, AND THE ORDERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR NORTHERN IRELAND OF 8TH FEBRUARY, 1923, 27TH MARCH, 1924, 27TH JUNE, 1925, AND 4TH AUGUST, 1927. WITH AMENDMENT.

1929. No. 29.

In pursuance of the power conferred by Section 44, sub-section 3, of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Northern Ireland), 1927, the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland hereby makes the following Order :—

(1) Subject to the modifications hereinafter specified the provisions of Section 44 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, (Northern Ireland), 1927, shall extend and apply to the diseases, injuries, and processes, specified in the first and second columns of the Schedule annexed to this Order, as if the said diseases and injuries were included in the first column of the Third Schedule to the Act, and (where processes are specified in the second column of the annexed Schedule) as if the said processes were set opposite in the second column of the Schedule to the Act to the diseases or injuries to which they are set opposite in the second column of the Schedule annexed hereto.

(2) A person suffering from any of the diseases described in the Schedule annexed to this Order as dermatitis produced by dust or liquids, ulceration of the skin produced by dust or liquids, and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose or mouth produced by dust, shall not be entitled to compensation under the provisions of the said section on account of the said disease if he is thereby disabled only for employment in the particular process in which the disease has been contracted or other processes involving risk of the said disease, unless the judge, committee, or arbitrator is satisfied that the disease has been contracted through long continued exposure to dust or liquids in the industry in which he was engaged at the time of his disablement.

(3) A person suffering from cataract shall not be entitled to compensation under the provisions of the said section on account of that disease for more than six months in all, or for more than four months unless he has undergone an operation for cataract.

Provided that where the judge, committee, or arbitrator is satisfied on the advice of the medical referee that an operation could not for medical reasons be performed within four months from the date of disablement, or that having undergone an operation, the worker is still disabled by the cataract after the expiration of six months from such date, compensation may be continued for such further period and subject to such conditions as the judge, committee, or arbitrator may direct, without prejudice, however, to the right of review conferred by section 11 of the Act.

(4) A person suffering from writer's cramp shall not be entitled to compensation under the provisions of the said section on account of that disease for more than twelve months.

(5) A person suffering from twister's cramp shall not be entitled to compensation under the provisions of the said section on account of that disease unless he is totally disabled thereby from following the occupation of a twister, and the compensation shall cease as soon as he is able to earn at another occupation a weekly sum equal to 75 per cent. of the average weekly earnings on which the compensation has been fixed, or at the expiration of six months, whichever is the earlier.

(6) In the application of the provisions of the said section to telegraphist's cramp so far as regards a workman employed by the Postmaster-General, the Post Office Medical Officer under whose charge the workman is placed shall, if authorised to act for the purposes of the said section by the Postmaster-General, be substituted for the certifying surgeon.

(7) The Orders of the 26th February, 1918, (a), 31st December, 1921, (b), 8th February, 1923, (c), 27th March, 1924, (d), 27th June, 1925, (e), and 4th August, 1927, (f), made under section 8, sub-section 6, of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, are hereby revoked, except as regards cases arising before the date of this Order.

(8) This Order may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) (Northern Ireland) Consolidation Order, 1929.

Given under the Seal of the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, this fifteenth day of March, in the year one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine.

(L.S.)

R. R. Bowman,

Asst. Secretary,

Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

15th March, 1929.

(a) S.R. & O., 1918 (No. 287) 1, p. 516.

(b) S.R. & O., 1921 (No. 2031), p. 541.

(c) S. R. & O. of N.I. 1923 (No. 5), p. 138.

(d) S.R. & O. of N.I. 1924 (No. 16), p. 475.

(e) S.R. & O. of N.I. 1925 (No. 69), p. 424.

(f) S.R. & O. of N.I. 1927 (No. 105), p. 294.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Disease or Injury.	Description of Process.
1. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ.	Handling of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
2. Lead poisoning or its sequelæ.	Handling of lead or its preparations or compounds.
3. (a) Poisoning by benzene and its homologues, or the sequelæ.	Handling benzene or any of its homologues, or any process in the manufacture or involving the use thereof.
(b) Poisoning by nitro and amido-derivatives of benzene and its homologues (trinitro-toluene, anilin and others), or the sequelæ.	Handling any nitro or amido-derivative of benzene or any of its homologues, or any process in the manufacture or involving the use thereof.
4. Poisoning by dinitrophenol or its sequelæ.	Handling dinitrophenol, or any process in the manufacture or involving the use thereof.
5. Poisoning by nitrous fumes or its sequelæ.	Any process in which nitrous fumes are evolved.
6. Dope poisoning (that is, poisoning by any substance used as or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose) or its sequelæ.	Any process in the manufacture of aircraft.
7. Poisoning by tetrachlorethane or its sequelæ.	Any process in the manufacture or involving the use of tetrachlorethane.
8. Poisoning by carbon bisulphide or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of carbon bisulphide or its preparations or compounds.
9. Poisoning by nickel carbonyl or its sequelæ.	Any process in which nickel carbonyl gas is evolved.
10. Poisoning by <i>Gonioma Kamassi</i> (African boxwood) or its sequelæ.	Any process in the manufacture of articles from <i>Gonioma Kamassi</i> (African Boxwood).
11. Manganese Poisoning.	Handling of manganese or substances containing manganese.
12. (a) Dermatitis produced by dust or liquids.	—
(b) Ulceration of the skin produced by dust or liquids.	—
(c) Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose or mouth produced by dust.	—
13. (a) Epitheliomatous cancer or ulceration of the skin due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.	Handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin, or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances.
(b) Ulceration of the corneal surface of the eye, due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.	Handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin, or any compound, product or residue of any of these substances.

SCHEDULE—(Continued).

Description of Disease or Injury.	Description of Process.
14. Chrome ulceration or its sequela.	Any process involving the use of chromic acid or bi-chromate of ammonium, potassium, or sodium, or their preparation.
15. Scrotal epithelioma (chimney-sweep's cancer).	Chimney-sweeping.
16. Compressed air illness or its sequela.	Any process carried on in compressed air.
17. Cataract in glassworkers.	Any process in the manufacture of glass involving exposure to the glare of molten glass.
18. Cataract caused by exposure to rays from molten or red hot metal.	Any process in the manufacture of iron or steel normally involving exposure to rays from molten or red hot metal.
19. The disease known as miner's nystagmus, whether occurring in miners or others, and whether the symptoms of oscillation of the eyeballs be present or not.	Mining.
20. Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand).	Mining.
21. Subcutaneous cellulitis or acute bursitis arising at or about the knee (beat knee).	Mining.
22. Subcutaneous cellulitis or acute bursitis over the elbow (beat elbow).	Mining.
23. Inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths.	Mining.
24. Glanders.	Care of any equine animal suffering from glanders; handling the carcase of such animal.
25. Telegraphist's Cramp.	Use of telegraphic instruments.
26. Writer's Cramp.	
27. Twister's Cramp caused by twisting of cotton or woollen (including worsted) yarns.	
28. Inflammation, ulceration or malignant disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissues due to exposure to X-rays or radioactive substances.	