

SECOND SCHEDULE

Article 5

<i>Enactments</i>	<i>Provisions Repealed</i>
The National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1951(a).	In the Schedule, paragraph 4.
The National Insurance (No. 2) Act (Northern Ireland), 1957(b).	Section 1. In section 2, sub-sections (1), (3) and (4). The First, Second and Third Schedules. In the Fourth Schedule, Parts I and III. The Fifth Schedule except so far as it relates to section 69 of the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946.
The National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959(c).	The First Schedule.

1960. No. 209

[C]

NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES)

Prescribed Diseases

REGULATIONS, DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1960, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE UNDER THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1946.

The Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in exercise of powers conferred by sections 54, 55 (as extended by paragraph 7(2) of the Second Schedule to the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1953(d), and 56 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946(e), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:

PART I

GENERAL

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) These regulations may be cited as the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960, and shall come into operation on the 31st day of December, 1960.

(a) 1951. c. 18.

(c) 1959. c. 21.

(e) 1946. c. 21.

(b) 1957. c. 26.

(d) 1953. c. 30.

(2) In these regulations—

“the Act” means the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946;

“the Workmen’s Compensation Acts” means the Workmen’s Compensation Acts (Northern Ireland), 1927 to 1943, or the enactments repealed by the Workmen’s Compensation Act (Northern Ireland), 1927(a), or the enactments repealed by the Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1906(b);

“the Benefit Regulations” means the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948(c);

“the Claims and Payments Regulations” means the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948(d);

“the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations” means the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948(e);

“the Ministry” means the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland;

“the appointed day” means the 5th July, 1948, being the day appointed by the Ministry for the purposes of the Act(f);

“asbestos textiles” means yarn or cloth composed of asbestos or of asbestos mixed with any other material;

“coal mine” means any mine where one of the objects of the mining operations is the getting of coal (including bituminous coal, cannel coal, anthracite, lignite, and brown coal);

“foundry” means those parts of industrial premises where the production of metal articles (other than pig iron or steel ingots) is carried on by casting (not being diecasting or other casting in metal moulds), together with any part of the same premises where any of the following processes are carried on incidentally to such production, namely, the drying and subsequent preparation of sand for moulding (including the reclamation of used moulding sand), the preparation of moulds and cores, knock-out operations and dressing or fettling operations;

“grindstone” means a grindstone composed of natural or manufactured sandstone and includes a metal wheel or cylinder into which blocks of natural or manufactured sandstone are fitted;

“mine” includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, tramways and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to and belonging to the mine, but does not include any part of such premises on which any manufacturing process is carried on other than a process ancillary to the getting or dressing of minerals or the preparation of minerals for sale;

(a) 17 & 18 Geo. 5. c. 16 (N.I.).

(b) 6 Edw. 7. c. 58.

(c) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1948, No. 203 as amended by S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1949, No. 73; 1951, No. 102; 1951, No. 182; 1952, No. 140; 1952, No. 199; 1953, No. 132; 1953, No. 135; 1955, No. 15; 1955, No. 164; 1956, No. 139; 1957, No. 131; 1957, No. 243; 1957, No. 264; 1958, No. 114; 1959, No. 93; 1960, No. 25 and 1960, No. 140.

(d) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1948, No. 204 as amended by S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1951, No. 101; 1952, No. 118 and 1953, No. 132.

(e) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1948, No. 201 as amended by S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1953, No. 132; 1954, No. 42 and 1959, No. 143.

(f) See S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1948, No. 35.

“pneumoconiosis” means fibrosis of the lungs due to silica dust, asbestos dust or other dust, and includes the condition of the lungs known as dust reticulation but does not include byssinosis;

“prescribed disease” means a disease or injury prescribed under Part II, and references to a prescribed disease being contracted shall be deemed to include references to a prescribed injury being received;

“silica rock” means quartz, quartzite, ganister, sandstone, gritstone and chert, but not natural sand or rotten rock;

“tuberculosis” in the description of the disease numbered 38 in Part I of the First Schedule means disease due to tuberculous infection, but when used elsewhere in these regulations in connection with pneumoconiosis means tuberculosis of the respiratory system only.

PART II

PREScription OF DISEASES AND PRESUMPTION AS TO THEIR ORIGIN

Prescription of diseases and injuries

2. For the purposes of Part IV of the Act—

(a) each disease or injury set out in the first column of Part I of the First Schedule is prescribed in relation to all insured persons who have been employed on or after the appointed day in insurable employment in any occupation set against such disease or injury in the second column of the said Schedule;

(b) pneumoconiosis is prescribed—

(i) in relation to all insured persons who have been employed on or after the appointed day in insurable employment in any occupation set out in Part II of the said Schedule; and

(ii) in relation to all other insured persons who have been so employed in any occupation involving exposure to dust and who have not worked at any time (whether in insurable employment or not) in any occupation in relation to which pneumoconiosis is prescribed by virtue of regulations (apart from this sub-paragraph) in force—

(a) in the case of any claim for disablement benefit or a claim for death benefit in respect of the death of a person to whom disablement benefit has been awarded in respect of pneumoconiosis, on the date of the claim for disablement benefit;

(b) in the case of a claim for death benefit in respect of the death of any other person, on the date of the death of that person;

(c) byssinosis is prescribed in relation to all insured persons who have been employed—

(i) in insurable employment at any time on or after the appointed day; and

(ii) for a period or periods (whether before or after the appointed day) amounting in the aggregate to not less than ten years;

in any occupation in any room where any process up to and including the carding process is performed in factories in which the spinning or manipulation of raw or waste cotton is carried on.

Sequelae or resulting conditions

3. Where a person—

(a) is insured under the Act and these regulations against a prescribed disease; and

(b) is suffering from a condition which, in his case, has resulted from that disease;

the provisions of Part IV of the Act and of these regulations shall apply to him as if he were suffering from that disease, whether or not the condition from which he is suffering is itself a prescribed disease.

Presumption

4.—(1) Where an insured person has developed a disease which is prescribed in relation to him in Part I of the First Schedule, that disease shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be due to the nature of his insurable employment if that employment was in any occupation set against that disease in the second column of the said Part and he was so employed on, or at any time within one month immediately preceding, the date on which, under the subsequent provisions of these regulations, he is treated as having developed the disease:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to the diseases numbered 38, 41 and 42, respectively, in the said Schedule.

(2) Where an insured person in relation to whom tuberculosis is prescribed in paragraph 38 of Part I of the First Schedule has developed that disease, the disease shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be due to the nature of his insurable employment if the date on which, under the subsequent provisions of these regulations, he is treated as having developed the disease is not less than six weeks after the date on which he was first employed in any occupation set against the disease in the second column of the said Part and not more than two years after the date on which he was last so employed in insurable employment.

(3) Where an insured person in relation to whom pneumoconiosis is prescribed by virtue of sub-paragraph (b)(i) of regulation 2 has developed pneumoconiosis, the disease shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be due to the nature of his insurable employment if he has been employed in one or other of the occupations set out in Part II of the First Schedule for a period or periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than two years in employment which either—

(a) was insurable employment; or

(b) would have been insurable employment if it had taken place on or after the appointed day.

(4) Where an insured person in relation to whom byssinosis is prescribed in sub-paragraph (c) of regulation 2 develops byssinosis, the disease shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be due to the nature of his insurable employment.

PART III

DATE OF DEVELOPMENT AND RECRUESCENCE

Development of Disease

5. If on a claim for benefit under Part IV of the Act in respect of a prescribed disease, a person is found to be or to have been suffering from the disease, or to have died as the result thereof, the disease shall, for the purposes of such claim, be treated as having developed on a date (hereinafter referred to as "the date of development") determined in accordance with the provisions of the two next following regulations.

Date of Development

6.—(1) For the purposes of the first claim in respect of a prescribed disease suffered by an insured person, the date of development shall be determined in

accordance with the following provisions of this regulation, and, save as provided in regulation 7, that date shall be treated as the date of development for the purposes of any subsequent claim in respect of the same disease suffered by the same person:

Provided that if, on the consideration of a claim, no award of benefit is made, any date of development determined for the purposes of that claim shall be disregarded for the purposes of any subsequent claim.

(2) Where the claim for the purposes of which the date of development is to be determined is—

- (a) a claim for injury benefit, the date of development shall be the first day on which the claimant was incapable of work as the result of the disease on or after the appointed day; or, if later, the date as from which benefit could be paid on that claim;
- (b) a claim for disablement benefit, the date of development shall be the day on which the claimant first suffered from the relevant loss of faculty on or after the appointed day; or, if later, the date as from which benefit could be paid on that claim; or
- (c) a claim for death benefit, the date of development shall be the date of death.

(3) In the foregoing paragraph, the expression “the date as from which benefit could be paid on that claim” means, in relation to any claim, the first day of the period in respect of which benefit could be paid on that claim having regard to the provisions of regulation 12 of, and the Second Schedule to, the Claims and Payments Regulations(a), or could have been so paid but for the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Act (which provides that, in the circumstances therein specified, injury benefit shall not be payable in respect of the first three days of incapacity in the injury benefit period).

Recrudescence

7.—(1) If a person after having been awarded benefit in respect of a prescribed disease other than pneumoconiosis or byssinosis recovers wholly or partially from the attack of the disease, and thereafter suffers from another attack of the same disease, or dies as the result thereof, then—

- (a) if the further attack commences or the death occurs during an injury benefit period or during a period taken into account by an assessment of disablement relating to such a previous award (either of which periods is hereinafter referred to as a “relevant period”), the disease shall be treated as a recrudescence of the attack to which the relevant period relates, unless it is otherwise determined in the manner referred to in the following sub-paragraph;
- (b) if the further attack commences or the death occurs otherwise than during a relevant period, or if it is determined in the manner provided in Part V that the disease was in fact contracted afresh, it shall be treated as having been so contracted.

(2) For the purposes of the foregoing paragraph, a further attack of a prescribed disease shall be deemed to have commenced on the date which would be treated as the date of development under the provisions of regulation 6 if no previous claim had been made in respect of that disease.

(3) Where, under the foregoing provisions of this regulation, a disease is treated as having been contracted afresh, the provisions of regulation 6 shall

(a) See S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1952, No. 118.

be applied as though no previous claim had been made in respect of that disease and the date of development shall be determined accordingly.

(4) Where, under the provisions aforesaid, a disease is treated as a recrudescence during a period taken into account by a previous assessment of disablement, any assessment of disablement in respect of the recrudescence shall be by way of review of such previous assessment, and such review shall be subject to the provisions of regulation 29.

Transitional provisions

8.—(1) If under the foregoing provisions of this Part a date of development has to be determined for the purposes of a claim for benefit in respect of a prescribed disease, other than pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, suffered by a person to whom compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts has been awarded or paid in respect of the same disease and, at the date of such claim for benefit, or, if it is a claim for death benefit, at the date of death—

- (a) that person was in receipt of weekly payments in respect of such compensation; or
- (b) any liability or alleged liability for such compensation had been redeemed by the payment of a lump sum, or had been the subject of a composition agreement under the provisions of the said Acts;

the disease in respect of which the claim is made shall be treated for the purposes of these regulations as a recrudescence of the disease in respect of which such compensation was awarded or paid and not as having developed on or after the appointed day unless it is determined in the manner provided in Part V that the disease was in fact contracted afresh.

(2) If it is determined as provided in the foregoing paragraph that the disease was contracted afresh, or if compensation is not being or has not been paid as provided in sub-paragraph (a) or (b) thereof, the date of development shall be determined in accordance with regulations 5 to 7 as if no compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts had been paid in respect of that disease.

(3) If, after the date of a claim for benefit in respect of a prescribed disease, the claimant receives a weekly payment of compensation in respect of that disease under the Workmen's Compensation Acts which he was not receiving at the date of such claim, or if the amount of any such weekly payment which he was receiving at that date is increased, then any decision on any question arising in connection with that claim, if given before the date of, or in ignorance of the fact of, the receipt of such weekly payment or increased weekly payment, may be reviewed as if it had been given in ignorance of a material fact, and on such review the question may be decided as if the claimant had been in receipt of such weekly payment or increased weekly payment at the date of the claim, and the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall apply accordingly.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, a person shall be deemed to be, or to have been, in receipt of a weekly payment of compensation if—

- (a) he is or was in fact receiving such payment; or
- (b) he is or was entitled thereto under an award or agreement made under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

PART IV

APPLICATION OF PART II OF THE ACT AND OF REGULATIONS
MADE THEREUNDER*Definition*

9. In this Part, the expression "relevant disease" means, in relation to any claim for benefit in respect of a prescribed disease, the prescribed disease in respect of which benefit is claimed, but does not include any previous or subsequent attack of that disease, suffered by the same person, which, under the provisions of Part III, is or has been treated—

- (a) as having developed on a date other than the date which, under the said provisions, is treated as the date of development for the purposes of the claim under consideration;
- (b) as a recrudescence of a disease for which compensation has been paid or awarded under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Application of Part II of the Act

10. The provisions of Part II of the Act (which relates to benefit) shall, in relation to prescribed diseases, be subject to the following provisions of this Part of these regulations, and, subject as aforesaid, to the additions and modifications set out in the Second Schedule.

Application of Claims and Payments Regulations and Benefit Regulations and the constructions of references in those regulations

11.—(1) Save in so far as they are expressly varied or excluded by, or are inconsistent with, the provisions of this Part, the Claims and Payments Regulations and the Benefit Regulations shall apply in relation to prescribed diseases as they apply in relation to accidents.

(2) Save as provided in this Part, references in the aforesaid regulations to accidents shall be construed as references to prescribed diseases, references to the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the relevant disease, references to the date of the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the date of development of the relevant disease, and in regulation 4A of the Benefit Regulations(a), (which regulation relates to increase of disablement pension in cases of special hardship), the reference to the effects of the relevant injury shall be construed as a reference to the effects of the relevant disease.

Diseases contracted outside Northern Ireland

12. For sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Act (which sub-section deals with accidents happening outside Northern Ireland) there shall be substituted the provision that, subject to the provisions of Part VI of the Act, for the purpose of determining whether a prescribed disease is, or, under the provisions of Part II of these regulations is to be presumed to be, due to the nature of a person's insurable employment, that person shall be regarded as not being or as not having been in insurable employment during any period for which he is or was outside Northern Ireland, and accordingly benefit shall not be payable in respect of a prescribed disease which is due to the nature of employment in an occupation in which the insured person has only been engaged outside Northern Ireland.

Injury Benefit

13.—(1) Sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Act (which sub-section provides that in determining whether the insured person is incapable of work on the

(a) See S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1952, No. 199.

day of the accident, any part of that day before the happening of the accident shall be disregarded) shall not apply.

(2) Save as provided in the next following regulation, the injury benefit period shall begin with the date of development.

Disablement benefit not preceded by injury benefit

14. Where an insured person, not having been entitled to injury benefit in respect of the relevant disease, claims disablement benefit in respect of that disease, and under the provisions of Part III a date of development is determined for the purposes of that claim, the following provisions shall apply, that is to say:

- (a) sub-section (4) of section 11 and sub-section (1A) of section 12 of the Act(a), (which sub-sections relate to the period for which disablement benefit is not available) shall not apply and the claim shall be treated as if there had been no injury benefit period;
- (b) sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Act (which sub-section relates to the period to be taken into account by an assessment of the extent of the claimant's disablement) and sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Act(b), and regulation 4A of the Benefit Regulations(c), (which sub-section and regulation relate to increase of disablement pension in cases of special hardship) shall have effect as if for references therein to the end of the injury benefit period (wherever those words occur) were substituted references to the date of development.

Assessment of extent of disablement

15. For the purposes of paragraph (b) of sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act (which sub-section relates to the disabilities to be taken into account in assessing the extent of the claimant's disablement), and of paragraph (5) of regulation 2 of the Benefit Regulations (which relates to assessments in the case of injury to one of two similar organs), an injury or disease other than the relevant disease shall be treated as having been received or contracted before the relevant disease if it was received or contracted on or before the date of development, and as having been received or contracted after the relevant disease if it was received or contracted after that date.

Death benefit for women having care of deceased's children

16.—(1) Section 24 of the Act (which relates to the entitlement to death benefit of a woman having the care of a child or children of the deceased's family) shall have effect as if for references to the date of the relevant accident there were substituted references to the relevant date.

(2) For the purposes of the last foregoing paragraph, the relevant date means the date of development of the relevant disease, or the first day of the period of twenty-six weeks ending with the date of death, whichever is the later.

Special provision as to determination of regular occupation in relation to persons claiming an increase of benefit under section 14 of the Act

17. Where a person who is or has been awarded disablement benefit in respect of a prescribed disease establishes that he has abandoned any occupa-

(a) See National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1953.

(b) See National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1948.

(c) See S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1952, No. 199.

tion as a result of the relevant disease at any time after having been insured against the disease but before the date on which it is treated as having developed under regulation 6, then for the purpose of determining his right to, or the rate of an increase of that benefit under section 14 of the Act(a), (which section relates to increase of disablement benefit in cases of special hardship), any occupation he has so abandoned may be treated as his regular occupation for the purposes of the said section 14 if it would have been so treated had the date of development as determined under the said regulation 6 fallen immediately before he so abandoned it.

Exception from requirements as to notice.

18. Regulation 2 of the Claims and Payments Regulations (which relates to the giving of notice of accidents in respect of which benefit may be payable) shall not apply in relation to prescribed diseases.

Provisions as to medical examination

19. Those provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 25 of the Act which relate to the obligation of claimants and beneficiaries to submit themselves to medical examination for the purpose of determining the effect of the relevant accident shall apply also to medical examinations for the purpose of determining whether a claimant or beneficiary is suffering or has suffered from a prescribed disease, and regulation 4 of the Claims and Payments Regulations shall be construed accordingly.

PART V

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS AND QUESTIONS

Application of this Part

20. The provisions of this Part shall apply to all claims for benefit under Part IV of the Act in respect of a prescribed disease and to all questions arising in connection with such claims or with any award of benefit thereon, but in their application in respect of pneumoconiosis or byssinosis shall be subject to the provisions of Part VI of these regulations.

Application of Part III of the Act and of the Act of 1953

21.—(1) The provisions of section 49 of the Act (which relates to declarations that an accident is an industrial accident) and of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1953(b), (which sub-section relates to the effect of decisions as to loss of faculty) shall not apply in relation to prescribed diseases.

(2) Save as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the provisions of Part III of the Act (which relates to the determination of claims and questions) and of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act of 1953 (which sub-section relates to reviews of decisions given by the Ministry) shall apply to the determination of such claims and questions as aforesaid, subject to the additions and modifications set out in the Second Schedule and to the following provisions of this Part.

Application of and references in the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations

22.—(1) All claims and questions to which this Part applies shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations, save in so far as those provisions are inconsistent with or are varied by these regulations.

(a) See National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1948.

(b) 1953, c. 30.

(2) Save as provided in this Part, any reference in the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations to the relevant accident shall be construed as a reference to the relevant disease and any reference to the date of the relevant accident shall be construed as a reference to the date of development of the relevant disease.

Reference of diagnosis and recrudescence questions for report

23.—(1) In the following provisions of these regulations any question arising in connection with a claim for or award of injury benefit or disablement benefit—

- (a) whether any person is suffering or has suffered from a prescribed disease, is referred to as a diagnosis question;
- (b) whether a prescribed disease has, in fact, been contracted afresh, in a case where that question arises under the provisions of regulation 7 or 8, is referred to as a recrudescence question.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the next following regulation, if a diagnosis or recrudescence question arises in any case, the insurance officer shall forthwith refer that question for examination and report to one or more medical practitioners who, in the case of pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, shall have power, if he or they consider necessary, to make or cause to be made a radiological examination of the person's lungs.

Power to dispense with reference for report

24.—(1) The insurance officer may determine a diagnosis or recrudescence question without referring it as provided in paragraph (2) of the foregoing regulation if he is satisfied that such reference can be dispensed with having regard to—

- (a) a medical report signed by a medical practitioner on the staff of a hospital at which the claimant or beneficiary is receiving or has received treatment for a condition due to a prescribed disease, or by a medical officer engaged at the place of work where the claimant or beneficiary is or was employed; or
- (b) the decision on any similar diagnosis or recrudescence question which has been determined on the consideration of any previous claim or question arising in respect of the same disease suffered by the same person (including the date and terms of any medical reports on which such previous decision was based and of any medical certificates submitted by the claimant or beneficiary):

Provided that a reference for report shall not be dispensed with on the grounds specified in sub-paragraph (a) except where a diagnosis question is determined in favour of the claimant or beneficiary or where a recrudescence question arises in connection with a diagnosis question which has been so determined under this regulation.

(2) If the insurance officer is of opinion that the claim or question submitted to him or any part thereof can be disposed of without determining any diagnosis or recrudescence question, he may make an award or determine that an award cannot be made or may determine the question submitted to him accordingly without referring such diagnosis or recrudescence question for report as aforesaid or before so referring it.

(3) If during a period taken into account by an assessment of disablement relating to an award of disablement benefit in respect of a prescribed disease, the beneficiary either—

- (a) applies for a review of such assessment; or
- (b) makes a further claim for disablement benefit in respect of a fresh attack of the disease;

any recrudescence question arising on such application or further claim instead of being referred for report as aforesaid shall be referred for decision to the medical board together with any disablement question which arises.

(4) The provisions of paragraph (2) of regulation 23 and of the foregoing paragraphs shall apply to a local appeal tribunal and the Umpire as they apply to an insurance officer with this modification, that a local appeal tribunal or the Umpire, instead of themselves or himself referring a diagnosis or recrudescence question to a medical practitioner in accordance with regulation 23, shall direct the insurance officer to refer it to a medical board in accordance with regulation 25.

Procedure on receipt of report

25.—(1) If a diagnosis or recrudescence question has been referred as provided by paragraph (2) of regulation 23, the insurance officer shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6), proceed with the consideration of that question as soon as possible after he has received the report of the medical practitioner or practitioners to whom it was so referred.

(2) If the question so referred was a diagnosis question, then, subject to paragraph (4), the insurance officer may—

- (a) himself determine the question in favour of the claimant or beneficiary; or
- (b) refer the question to a medical board for their decision; or
- (c) himself determine the question adversely to the claimant or beneficiary.

(3) If the question so referred was a recrudescence question, then, subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), the insurance officer—

- (a) if he is satisfied having regard to such report as aforesaid that the disease ought to be treated as having been, in fact, contracted afresh, shall so treat it and shall determine the question accordingly;
- (b) if he is not so satisfied, shall treat the disease as a recrudescence of the previous attack or as not having developed on or after the appointed day, as the case may require, and shall determine the question accordingly.

(4) If, on the consideration of a diagnosis or recrudescence question, the insurance officer is of opinion that there arises a disablement question, he shall not determine the diagnosis or recrudescence question but shall refer it to the medical board together with the disablement question.

(5) If a diagnosis question is referred to a medical board under the foregoing provisions of this regulation or under the provisions of regulation 27, the insurance officer shall not himself determine any recrudescence question which arises in connection therewith but shall refer it to the medical board together with the diagnosis question.

(6) Subject to the provisions of these regulations, those provisions of sections 46, 48 and 50 of the Act and of regulation 23 of the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations which relate to the determination of claims and questions in cases where a special question arises, shall apply as if a diagnosis or recrudescence question were a special question, and as if references in those sections to the determination of, or to the review of the decision of,

a special question under Part III of the Act included references to the determination of, or to the review of the decision of, a diagnosis or recrudescence question under these regulations.

Notification of decision and right of appeal

26.—(1) Where, under the provisions of regulation 24 or 25, an insurance officer has determined a diagnosis question adversely to the claimant or beneficiary, or has determined a recrudescence question, the claimant or beneficiary shall be notified in writing of the decision and the reasons therefor, and his right of appeal therefrom.

(2) A claimant or beneficiary who desires to appeal from any decision of an insurance officer such as is mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph shall do so by giving to the Ministry notice of appeal within ten days after the claimant or beneficiary has been notified of the insurance officer's decision :

Provided that a notice of appeal given after the expiry of the said period of ten days may be accepted if the Ministry is of opinion that there was good cause for the delay.

Appeal or reference to medical board

27.—(1) As soon as practicable after receiving notice of appeal given under the provisions of the last foregoing regulation, the insurance officer shall refer the question to a medical board for their decision.

(2) If notice of appeal is given on a recrudescence question, the insurance officer shall also refer the diagnosis question, and the medical board may confirm, reverse or vary the decision on that question as on an appeal.

(3) Subject to the provisions of regulations 28 and 30, the decision of a medical board on any diagnosis or recrudescence question referred to them under this Part shall be final.

Appeal or reference to medical appeal tribunal

28.—(1) If a claimant is dissatisfied with the decision of a medical board on a diagnosis or recrudescence question in a case of any disease or injury set out in the first column of Part I of the First Schedule, he may appeal and the case shall be referred to a medical appeal tribunal.

(2) If the Ministry notifies the insurance officer that it is of opinion that any decision of a medical board on a diagnosis or recrudescence question in the case of any such disease or injury ought to be considered by a medical appeal tribunal, the insurance officer shall refer the case to a medical appeal tribunal for their consideration and the tribunal may confirm, reverse or vary the decision as on an appeal.

(3) Where a diagnosis or recrudescence question is referred to a medical appeal tribunal under the foregoing provisions of this regulation the tribunal, upon determining the question referred, may proceed to determine any recrudescence or diagnosis question which arises in connection therewith, and where a decision on any such question has been given by a medical board, may confirm, reverse or vary that decision.

Review of previous assessment

29. Where, by reason of the provisions of paragraph (4) of regulation 7, the decision of a recrudescence question necessitates the review of a previous assessment of disablement, the medical board may review such previous

assessment accordingly, as provided by section 40 of the Act(a), so however that, in any such case, notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section, a previous assessment may be reviewed as provided by this regulation at any time without the leave of a medical appeal tribunal.

Review of decision on diagnosis or recrudescence question

30.—(1) Any decision on a diagnosis or recrudescence question of an insurance officer, medical board or medical appeal tribunal may be reviewed at any time by a medical board if they are satisfied by fresh evidence that the decision was given in ignorance of, or was based on a mistake as to, some material fact:

Provided that a decision of a medical appeal tribunal on a diagnosis or recrudescence question shall not be reviewed by a medical board without the leave of a medical appeal tribunal.

(2) A question may be raised with a view to the review of any decision on a diagnosis or recrudescence question by means of an application in writing to an insurance officer, stating the grounds of the application, and on receipt of such application the insurance officer shall proceed to refer such question to a medical board:

Provided that where in the opinion of the insurance officer such application raises a question as to the review of a decision of a medical appeal tribunal on a diagnosis or recrudescence question, the insurance officer shall submit the application to a medical appeal tribunal so that such tribunal may consider whether leave shall be granted and shall not refer the question to a medical board unless that medical appeal tribunal grant such leave.

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this regulation, a medical board may deal with a case on a review in any manner in which they could deal with it on an original reference to them, and regulation 28 shall apply to a decision of a medical board in connection with such an application to review to the extent to which it applies to a decision on an original reference to them.

Constitution and procedure of medical board and medical appeal tribunal

31.—(1) Save in so far as they are inconsistent with, or are varied by, the foregoing provisions of this Part, the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations shall apply to the reference to or determination by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal of a diagnosis or recrudescence question as they apply in the case of a disablement question, so however that—

- (a) if a diagnosis or recrudescence question is referred to a medical board to which there is also referred a disablement question and the decision of the medical board on the diagnosis or recrudescence question enables the case to be decided adversely to the claimant, the medical board shall not determine the disablement question;
- (b) regulation 7 of the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations (which provides for disablement questions to be referred with the consent of the claimant or beneficiary to a single medical practitioner instead of to a medical board) shall not apply to a diagnosis or recrudescence question;
- (c) the reference to sub-section (3) of section 39 of the Act in paragraph (3) of regulation 11 of the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations shall be construed as a reference to paragraph (2) of regulation 28 of these regulations.

(a) See National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1953.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of regulation 6 of the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations (which provides that with one exception a medical board shall consist of two members) a medical board to which there is referred any question to which this Part applies may consist of three members and the decision of such a board, if not unanimous, shall be that of the majority of such members.

PART VI

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO PNEUMOCONIOSIS AND BYSSINOSIS

Injury Benefit not payable

32. Injury benefit shall not be payable in respect of pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, and accordingly the provisions of regulation 14 shall apply to every claim for disablement benefit in respect of either of those diseases.

Special conditions for disablement benefit

33.—(1) No disablement gratuity shall be payable in respect of pneumoconiosis or byssinosis but if in any case the extent of disablement is such that, when assessed in accordance with section 12 of the Act(a), (which relates to disablement benefit), it amounts to less than twenty per cent., the beneficiary shall, subject to the proviso to sub-section (7) of the said section 12, be entitled to a disablement pension for the period taken into account by the assessment, payable, if such assessment does not exceed ten per cent., at the weekly rate specified in the Third Schedule to the Benefit Regulations(b), (which Schedule relates to the rate of disablement pension payable in lieu of disablement gratuity) for a degree of disablement of less than eleven per cent. but not less than six per cent., and in any other case at the weekly rate so specified for a degree of disablement of less than twenty per cent. but not less than sixteen per cent.

(2) Disablement benefit shall not be payable in respect of byssinosis unless the claimant is found to be suffering as the result thereof from loss of faculty which is likely to be permanent.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Act (which sub-section relates to the period to be taken into account by an assessment of the extent of the claimant's disablement) the period to be taken into account by an assessment of the extent of the claimant's disablement in respect of byssinosis, if not limited by reference to the claimant's life, shall not be less than one year.

Effects of tuberculosis

34. Where any person is found to be suffering from pneumoconiosis accompanied by tuberculosis, the effects of the tuberculosis shall be treated for the purposes of Part IV of the Act and of these regulations as if they were effects of the pneumoconiosis.

Increase of disablement pension in respect of pneumoconiosis in cases of special hardship

35. Where a beneficiary in receipt of a disablement pension in respect of pneumoconiosis receives advice from a medical board that in consequence of the disease he should not follow his regular occupation unless he complies with certain special restrictions as to the place, duration or circumstances of his work, or otherwise, then for the purpose of determining whether he fulfils

(a) See National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1953.

(b) See S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1957, No. 264.

the conditions laid down in sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Act^(a), (which section relates to increase of disablement pension in respect of special hardship) and for that purpose only—

- (a) the beneficiary shall be deemed, unless the contrary is proved by evidence other than the aforesaid advice—
 - (i) to be incapable of following his regular occupation and likely to remain permanently so incapable; and
 - (ii) to be incapable of following employment of an equivalent standard which is suitable in his case;
- (b) where the beneficiary has ceased to follow any occupation to which the aforesaid special restrictions were applicable, the fact that he had followed such an occupation in the period between the date of development of the disease and the date of the current assessment of his disablement, or for a reasonable period of trial thereafter, shall be disregarded.

Special provision as to determination of certain claims in respect of pneumoconiosis

36.—(1) Part V shall apply to any claim for disablement benefit in respect of pneumoconiosis by an insured person in relation to whom the disease is prescribed by virtue of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of regulation 2 subject to the modification that if the claimant fails to show to the satisfaction of the insurance officer that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that the claimant is suffering or has suffered from the disease, the insurance officer shall on that ground and without referring the diagnosis question as provided in paragraph (2) of regulation 23 determine that an award cannot be made.

(2) The provisions of the last foregoing paragraph shall apply to a local tribunal and the Umpire as they apply to the insurance officer.

Special power of medical board in pneumoconiosis and byssinosis cases

37. Medical boards shall, when determining any question in respect of pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, have power, in any case where they consider necessary, to make or cause to be made a radiographic examination of the lungs of the claimant, and to obtain the report of a radiologist on the case.

Revocations

38. The regulations specified in the Third Schedule are hereby revoked to the extent mentioned in the third column of that Schedule.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland this 22nd day of December, nineteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.)

H. A. Lowry,
Assistant Secretary.

(a) See National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1948.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I

Regulations 2 and 4.

<i>Description of disease or injury</i>	<i>Nature of occupation</i>
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Phosphorus or phosphine or poisoning due to the 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Benzene or a homologue.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, benzene or any of its homologues.
8. A nitro- or amino- or chloro-derivative of benzene or of a homologue of benzene, or poisoning by nitrochlorbenzene.	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.
9. Dinitrophenol or a homologue or by substituted dinitrophenols or by the salts of such substances.	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.
10. Tetrachlorethane.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, tetrachlorethane.
11. Tri-cresyl phosphate.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, tri-cresyl phosphate.
12. Tri-phenyl phosphate.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, tri-phenyl phosphate.
13. Diethylene dioxide (dioxan).	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, diethylene dioxide (dioxan).

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
Poisoning by:	Any occupation involving:
14. Methyl bromide.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or vapour containing, methyl bromide.
15. Chlorinated naphthalene.	The use or handling of, or exposure to the fumes of, or dust or vapour containing, chlorinated naphthalene.
16. Nickel carbonyl.	Exposure to nickel carbonyl gas.
17. Nitrous fumes.	The use or handling of nitric acid or exposure to nitrous fumes.
18. Gonioma kamassi (African boxwood).	The manipulation of gonioma kamassi or any process in or incidental to the manufacture of articles therefrom.
19. Anthrax.	The handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins or other animal products or residues, or contact with animals infected with anthrax.
20. Glanders.	Contact with equine animals or their carcasses.
21. (a) Infection by <i>Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae</i> .	Work in places which are, or are liable to be, infested by rats.
(b) Infection by <i>Leptospira canicola</i> .	Work at dog kennels or the care or handling of dogs.
22. Ankylostomiasis.	Work in or about a mine.
23. (a) Ulceration of the corneal surface of the eye,	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.
(b) Localised new growth of the skin, papillomatous or keratotic,	
(c) Squamous-celled carcinoma of the skin, due in any case to arsenic, tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil (including paraffin), soot or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.	
25. 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.	Exposure to electro-magnetic radiations other than radiant heat, or to ionising particles.
26. Heat cataract.	Frequent or prolonged exposure to rays from molten or red-hot material.
27. Decompression sickness.	Subjection to compressed or rarefied air.
28. Cramp of the hand or forearm due to repetitive movements.	Prolonged periods of handwriting, typing or other repetitive movements of the fingers, hand or arm.
31. Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (Beat hand).	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged friction or pressure on the hand.
32. 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).	Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the knee.

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
33. 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).	Any occupation involving: Manual labour causing severe or prolonged external friction or pressure at or about the elbow.
34. Traumatic inflammation of the tendons of the hand or forearm, or of the associated tendon sheaths.	Manual labour, or frequent or repeated movements of the hand or wrist.
35. Miner's nystagmus.	Work in or about a mine.
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.
37. (a) Carcinoma of the mucous membrane of the nose or associated air sinuses. (b) Primary carcinoma of a bronchus or of a lung.	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.
38. Tuberculosis.	Close and frequent contact with a source or sources of tuberculous infection by reason of employment— (a) in the medical treatment or nursing of a person or persons suffering from tuberculosis, or in a service ancillary to such treatment or nursing; (b) in attendance upon a person or persons suffering from tuberculosis, where the need for such attendance arises by reason of physical or mental infirmity; (c) as a research worker engaged in research in connection with tuberculosis; (d) as a laboratory worker, pathologist or person taking part in or assisting at post-mortem examinations of human remains where the occupation involves working with material which is a source of tuberculous infection.
39. Primary neoplasm of the epithelial lining of the urinary bladder (Papilloma of the bladder), or of the epithelial lining of the renal pelvis or of the epithelial lining of the ureter.	(a) Work in a building in which any of the following substances is produced for commercial purposes: (i) alpha-naphthylamine or beta-naphthylamine; (ii) diphenyl substituted by at least one nitro or primary amino group or by at least one nitro and primary amino group;

Description of disease or injury	Nature of occupation
<p>Primary neoplasm—contd.</p> <p>40. Poisoning by cadmium.</p> <p>41. Inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory passages or mouth produced by dust, liquid or vapour.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Any occupation involving:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(iv) the salts of any of the substances mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i) to (iii) above;</p> <p>(v) auramine or magenta;</p> <p>(b) the use or handling of any of the substances mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i) to (iv) of paragraph (a), or work in a process in which any such substance is used or handled or is liberated;</p> <p>(c) the maintenance or cleaning of any plant or machinery used in any such process as is mentioned in paragraph (b), or the cleaning of clothing used in any such building as is mentioned in 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>Exposure to cadmium fumes.</p> <p>Exposure to dust, liquid or vapour.</p> <p>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).</p>

PART II

Regulations 2 and 4.

1. Any occupation involving—

- (a) the mining, quarrying or working of silica rock or the working of dried quartzose sand or any dry deposit or dry residue of silica or any dry admixture containing such materials (including any occupation in which any of the aforesaid operations are carried out incidentally to the mining or quarrying of other minerals or to the manufacture of articles containing crushed or ground silica rock);
- (b) the handling of any of the materials specified in the foregoing sub-paragraph in or incidental to any of the operations mentioned therein, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such operations.

2. Any occupation involving the breaking, crushing or grinding of flint or the working or handling of broken, crushed or ground flint or materials containing such flint, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from any of such operations.

3. Any occupation involving sand blasting by means of compressed air with the use of quartzose sand or crushed silica rock or flint, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such sand blasting.

4. Any occupation involving work in a foundry or the performance of, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from, any of the following operations:

- (a) the freeing of steel castings from adherent siliceous substance;
- (b) the freeing of metal castings from adherent siliceous substance—
 - (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.

5. Any occupation in or incidental to 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.

6. Any occupation involving the grinding of mineral graphite; or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such grinding.

7. Any occupation involving 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.

8. Any occupation involving the use, or preparation for use, of a grindstone, or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.

9. Any occupation involving—

- (a) the working or handling of asbestos or any admixture of asbestos;
- (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 of the foregoing operations and of any chambers, fixtures and appliances for the collection of asbestos dust;
- (d) substantial exposure to the dust arising from any of the foregoing operations.

10. Any occupation involving—

- (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.

11. Any occupation in or incidental to 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.

12. Any occupation involving boiler scaling or substantial exposure to the dust arising therefrom.

SECOND SCHEDULE Regulations 10 and 21(2).

MODIFICATION OF PARTS II AND III OF THE ACT IN THEIR APPLICATION TO BENEFIT AND TO CLAIMS AND QUESTIONS TO WHICH THESE REGULATIONS APPLY

1. In Part II of the Act references to accidents against which a person is insured under the Act shall be construed as references to prescribed diseases against which he is so insured, and in Part II and Part III of the Act references to the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the relevant disease, and references to the date of the relevant accident shall be construed as references to the date of development of the relevant disease.

2. The following paragraph shall be added immediately after paragraph (c) of sub-section (1) of section 36:

“(d) any question—

(i) whether a person is suffering or has suffered from a prescribed disease or injury;

(ii) whether a prescribed disease or injury suffered by a person who has previously been awarded benefit under this Act or who is or has been in receipt of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts (Northern Ireland), 1927 to 1943, in respect of the same disease or injury, has been contracted or received afresh (if and in so far as regulations made under Part IV of this Act necessitate the determination of that question);

shall, if the question arises in connection with a claim for or an award of injury benefit or disablement benefit, be determined by an insurance officer in the light of medical advice, or by a medical board or by a medical appeal tribunal, as provided by regulations.”

3. The following amendment shall be made to sub-section (5) of section 36: Before “sub-section (1)” insert “paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of”.

4. The following sub-section shall be added at the end of section 46:

“(3) No appeal shall lie under the provisions of this section from the insurance officer's decision on any of the questions referred to in paragraph (d) of sub-section (1) of section 36.”

THIRD SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS REVOKED

Regulation 38.

<i>Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Citation</i>	<i>Extent of Revocation</i>
S. R. & O. (N.I.) 1948, No. 212.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948.	The whole of the regulations.
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1949, No. 173.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949.	The whole of the regulations.
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1951, No. 21.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951.	The whole of the regulations.

<i>Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Citation</i>	<i>Extent of Revocation</i>
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1952, No. 118.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952.	Regulation 7(3).
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1953, No. 74.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953.	The whole of the regulations.
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1953, No. 132.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953.	Regulation 6; in the heading to the Schedule, the words "and the Prescribed Diseases Regulations"; and in that Schedule, the entries under the heading "The Prescribed Diseases Regulations".
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1954, No. 21.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954.	The whole of the regulations.
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1956, No. 126.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1956.	The whole of the regulations.
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1957, No. 108.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957.	The whole of the regulations.
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1958, No. 120.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958.	The whole of the regulations.
S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1959, No. 9.	The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959.	The whole of the regulations.