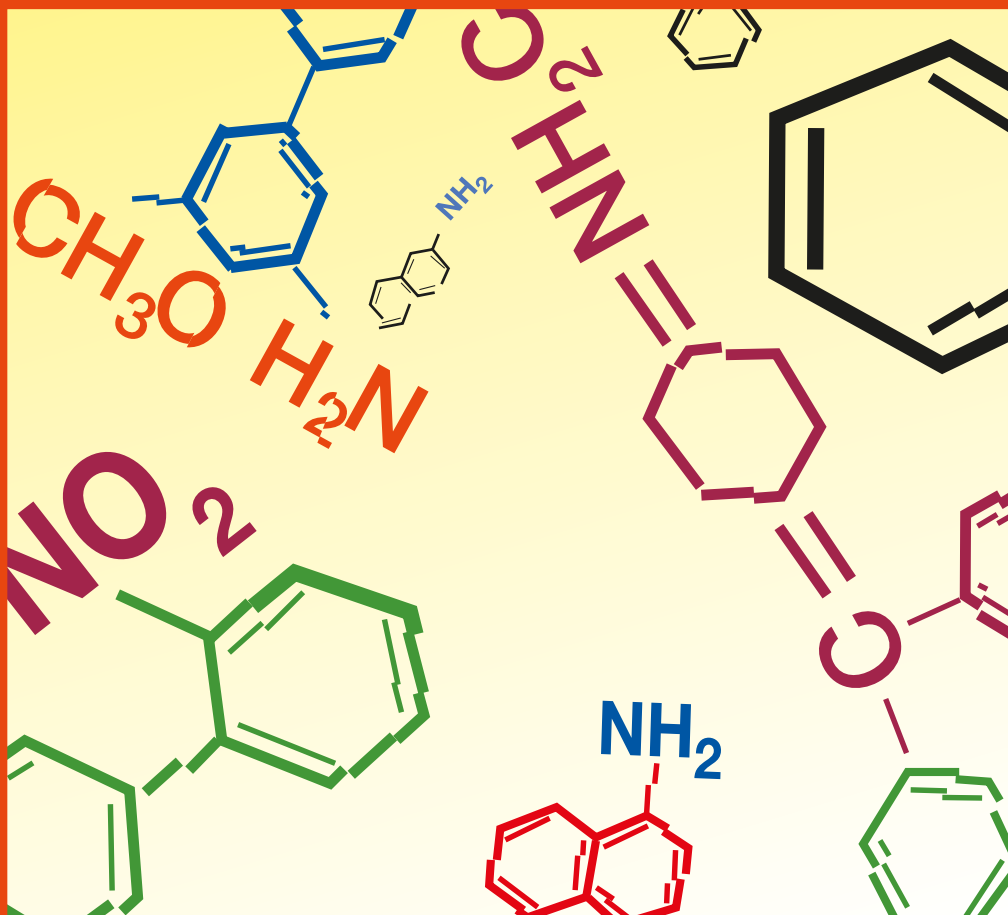


# 工厂及工业经营 (可致癌物质) 规例简介

## A Guide to the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Carcinogenic Substances) Regulations



《工厂及工业经营(可致癌物质)规例简介(2016年版)》更正对照表

(2024年4月19日)

项目	节	现行版本	修订																				
1	10	<p><b>违例事项及罚则</b></p> <p>凡未有遵守下述规例的工业经营                      东主，均属违法，可被判罚。各                      项违例事项的最高罚款如下：</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>违例事项</th> <th>罚款</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) 违反规例第 3(1)条或第 3(2)条</td> <td>200,000元</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) 未有遵守根据 规例第4条 而发出的豁免证明 书内所开列的任 何条件</td> <td>200,000元</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) 违反第6(a) 条、第6(c) 条、第7(1) 条、第8(1) 条、第9(1) 条、第9(2) 条或第9(3) 条的规定</td> <td>50,000元</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) 违反规例第 6(b)条或第 7(2)条的规定</td> <td>10,000元</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	违例事项	罚款	(a) 违反规例第 3(1)条或第 3(2)条	200,000元	(b) 未有遵守根据 规例第4条 而发出的豁免证明 书内所开列的任 何条件	200,000元	(c) 违反第6(a) 条、第6(c) 条、第7(1) 条、第8(1) 条、第9(1) 条、第9(2) 条或第9(3) 条的规定	50,000元	(d) 违反规例第 6(b)条或第 7(2)条的规定	10,000元	<p><b>违例事项及罚则</b></p> <p>如没有遵从下述规例的工业经营                      东主即属犯罪，一经定罪，可处                      罚款如下：</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>违例事项</th> <th>罚款</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) 违反规例第 3(1)或(2)条</td> <td>400,000元</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) 未有遵从根据 第4条给予 的豁免证明 书所指定的 任何条件</td> <td>400,000元</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) 违反第6(a)或 (c)、7(1)或 8(1)条的条文</td> <td>第6级 (现为 100,000元)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) 违反第6(b)、 7(2)或 9(1)、(2)或 (3)条的条文</td> <td>第4级 (现为 25,000元)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	违例事项	罚款	(a) 违反规例第 3(1)或(2)条	400,000元	(b) 未有遵从根据 第4条给予 的豁免证明 书所指定的 任何条件	400,000元	(c) 违反第6(a)或 (c)、7(1)或 8(1)条的条文	第6级 (现为 100,000元)	(d) 违反第6(b)、 7(2)或 9(1)、(2)或 (3)条的条文	第4级 (现为 25,000元)
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**Corrigendum to A Guide to the Factories and Industrial Undertakings**

**(Carcinogenic Substances) Regulations (Year 2016 edition)**

**(19 April 2024)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Current Version</b>	<b>Amendment</b>																				
<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<p><b>Offences and penalties</b></p> <p>The proprietor of any industrial undertaking who fails to comply with any of the following regulations commits an offence and is liable to a maximum fine as indicated:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Offence</th> <th>Fine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Contravention of regulation 3 (1) or 3(2)</td> <td>\$200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Failure to comply with any condition specified in a certificate of exemption granted under regulation 4</td> <td>\$200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Contravention of regulation 6(a), 6(c), 7(1), 8(1), 9(1), 9(2) or 9(3)</td> <td>\$50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Contravention of regulation 6(b) or 7(2)</td> <td>\$10,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Offence	Fine	(a) Contravention of regulation 3 (1) or 3(2)	\$200,000	(b) Failure to comply with any condition specified in a certificate of exemption granted under regulation 4	\$200,000	(c) Contravention of regulation 6(a), 6(c), 7(1), 8(1), 9(1), 9(2) or 9(3)	\$50,000	(d) Contravention of regulation 6(b) or 7(2)	\$10,000	<p><b>Offences and penalties</b></p> <p>The proprietor of the industrial undertaking who fails to comply with any of the following regulations commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine as indicated:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Offence</th> <th>Fine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Contravention of regulation 3 (1) or 3(2)</td> <td>\$400,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Failure to comply with any condition specified in a certificate of exemption granted under regulation 4</td> <td>\$400,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Contravention of regulation 6(a) or (c), 7(1) or 8(1)</td> <td>Level 6 (currently \$100,000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Contravention of regulation 6(b), 7(2) or 9(1), (2) or (3)</td> <td>Level 4 (currently \$25,000)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Offence	Fine	(a) Contravention of regulation 3 (1) or 3(2)	\$400,000	(b) Failure to comply with any condition specified in a certificate of exemption granted under regulation 4	\$400,000	(c) Contravention of regulation 6(a) or (c), 7(1) or 8(1)	Level 6 (currently \$100,000)	(d) Contravention of regulation 6(b), 7(2) or 9(1), (2) or (3)	Level 4 (currently \$25,000)
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**- End -**

本简介由劳工处职业安全及健康部编印  
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Occupational Safety and Health Branch  
Labour Department

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**工厂及工业经营（可致癌物质）规例简介**  
**A Guide to**  
**the Factories and Industrial Undertakings**  
**(Carcinogenic Substances) Regulations**

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# 第一部

## 引言及可致癌物质的管制

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### 1.1 引言

一般人相信，化学品是引致人类患癌的主要成因。根据流行病学的研究显示， $\beta$ -萘胺、联苯胺、4-氨基二苯、4-硝基二苯及这些化学品的盐都是使染料制造厂工人患上膀胱癌的诱发因素。 $\alpha$ -萘胺、邻联甲苯胺、联茴香胺、二氯化联苯胺、金胺及品红亦疑是引致人类患癌的致癌物。据知这些物质并无在香港生产或使用，因此，工厂及工业经营（可致癌物质）规例是属预防性质的法例，目的是禁止或管制将来可能引进香港而与这些物质有关的任何生产工序或工作。

本简介列出上述规例的主要条文，并以简浅文字解释法例。虽然在编制本简介时已力求审慎，但是其中阐述的各项法例规定仍以上述规例为依据。

本简介应与工厂及工业经营条例（第6A及6B条）有关的简介同时阅读。该条例规定雇主及受雇人士须在维持工业经营内工作健康及安全方面负起一般责任。



# PART I

## INTRODUCTION AND CONTROL OF CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES

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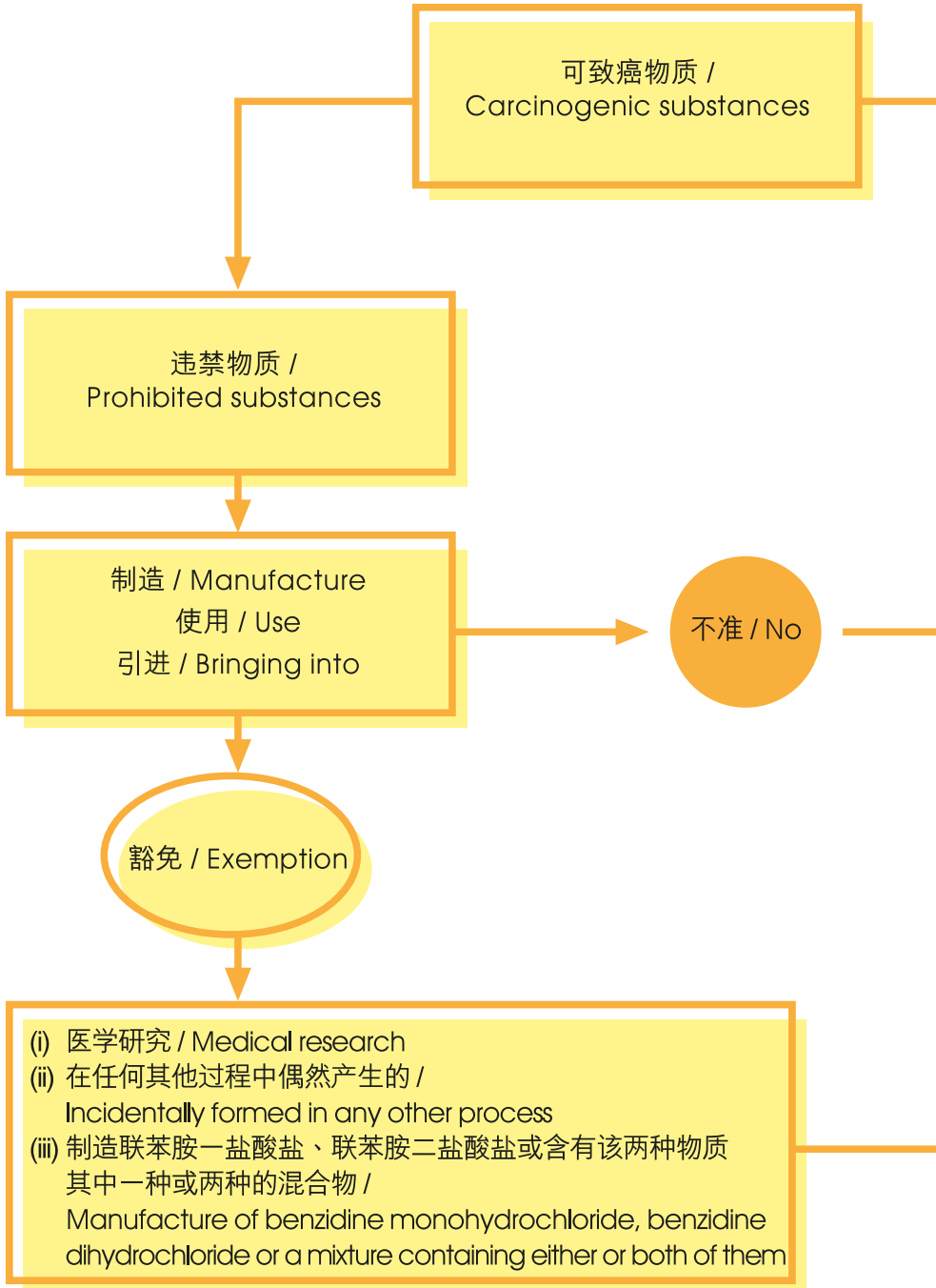
### 1.1 Introduction

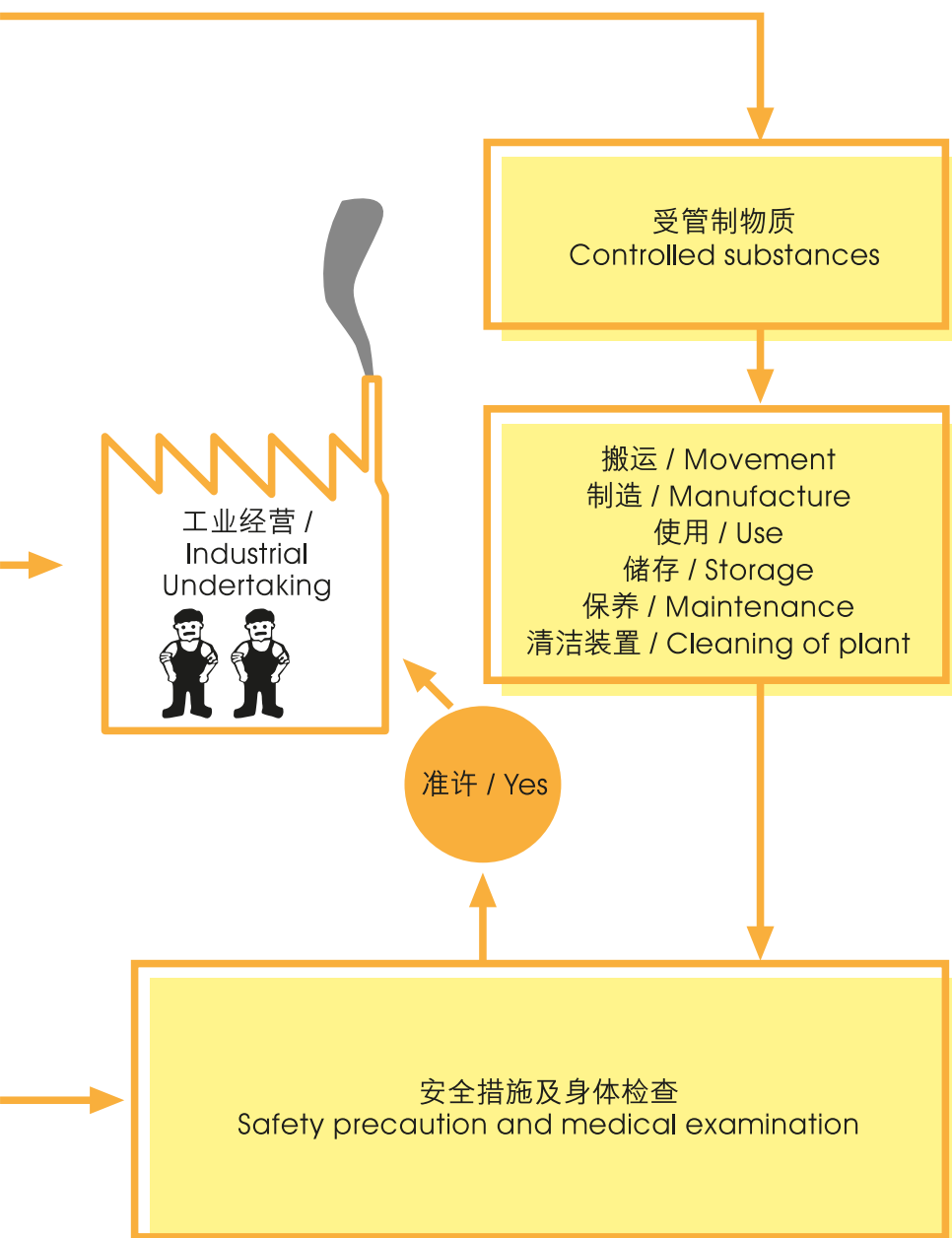
It is generally believed that chemicals are largely responsible for the causation of human cancers. Based on epidemiological studies, beta-naphthylamine, benzidine, 4-aminodiphenyl and 4-nitrodiphenyl and their salts have been shown to be responsible for the induction of bladder cancer among industrial workers employed in the dye-manufacturing plants. It is also suspected that alpha-naphthylamine, ortho-tolidine, dianisidine, dichlorobenzidine, auramine and magenta are human carcinogens. All these substances are not known to be manufactured or used in Hong Kong. Therefore, the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Carcinogenic Substances) Regulations are precautionary in nature and their intention is to prohibit or control any manufacture process or work involving such substances which might be brought to Hong Kong in future.

This guide sets out the main provisions of the regulations and explains the law in simple language. While every care has been exercised in the preparation of this guide, the regulations remain to be sole authority for the provisions of the law explained.

This guide should be read in conjunction with other guides relating to the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (Sections 6A & 6B) which imposes general duties on proprietors and persons employed with regard to the health and safety at work in industrial undertakings.

## 1.2 简图 Diagram

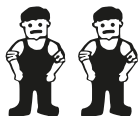




受管制物质  
Controlled substances

搬运 / Movement  
制造 / Manufacture  
使用 / Use  
储存 / Storage  
保养 / Maintenance  
清洁装置 / Cleaning of plant

工业经营 /  
Industrial  
Undertaking



准许 / Yes

安全措施及身体检查  
Safety precaution and medical examination

## 2. 可致癌物质

可致癌物质分为两类：

### 受管制物质

- (a)  $\alpha$ -萘胺及 $\alpha$ -萘胺的盐(但含有超过百分之一 $\beta$ -萘胺(因化学反应而产生并以副产品形式存在)的 $\alpha$ -萘胺除外)；
- (b) 邻联甲苯胺及邻联甲苯胺的盐；
- (c) 联茴香胺及联茴香胺的盐；
- (d) 二氯化联苯胺及二氯化联苯胺的盐；
- (e) 金胺；及
- (f) 品红。

### 受禁止物质

- (a)  $\beta$ -萘胺及 $\beta$ -萘胺的盐；
  - (b) 联苯胺及联苯胺的盐；
  - (c) 4-氨基二苯及4-氨基二苯的盐；
  - (d) 4-硝基二苯及4-硝基二苯的盐；
- 以及任何含有以上各种化合物的全部、一种或多种的物质(因化学反应而产生并以副产品形式存在，且整体浓度不超过百分之一的除外)。

## 2. Carcinogenic substances

Carcinogenic substances are divided into two categories :

### Controlled Substances

- a. alpha-naphthylamine and its salts (other than alpha-naphthylamine containing, as a by-product of a chemical reaction, more than 1% of beta-naphthylamine);
- b. ortho-tolidine and its salts;
- c. dianisidine and its salts;
- d. dichlorobenzidine and its salts;
- e. auramine; and
- f. magenta.

### Prohibited Substances

- a. beta-naphthylamine and its salts;
  - b. benzidine and its salts;
  - c. 4-aminodiphenyl and its salts;
  - d. 4-nitrodiphenyl and its salts;
- and any substance containing all or any one or more of these chemical compounds (other than as a by-product of a chemical reaction and in a total concentration not exceeding 1%).

## 第二部

# 受禁止物质

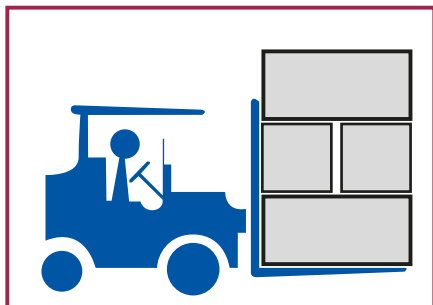
### 规例第3条

### 3. 禁止雇用任何人士制造受禁止物质及使用受禁止物质

规例禁止雇用任何人士在工业经营内从事与任何受禁止物质有关的制造活动或生产工作。



规例亦禁止将任何受禁止物质运入任何工业经营内，但纯为出口而将这类受禁止物质运入船坞、埠头、货运码头、仓库或机场，则属例外。



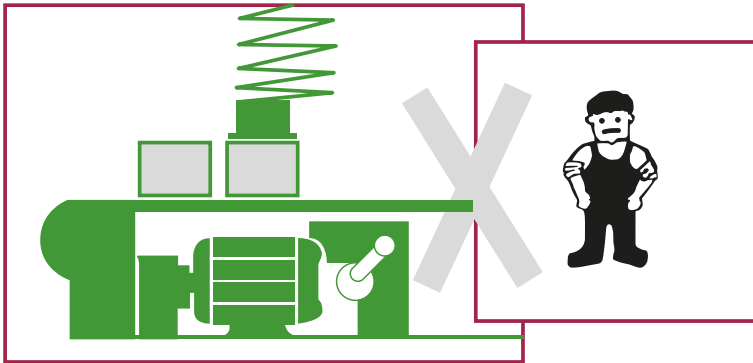
# PART II

## PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

### Regulation 3

#### 3. Prohibition of employment in manufacture of any prohibited substance and its use

No person shall be employed in any industrial undertaking in connection with the manufacture or production of any prohibited substance.



The bringing of any prohibited substance into any industrial undertaking is also prohibited except the bringing of any such substance into any dock, quay, wharf, warehouse or airport for the sole purpose of exporting it.



## 4. 豁免

劳工处处长可在下列情况下，以书面发出证明，豁免工业经营遵守规例第3条的各项规定：

活动	豁免条件
(a) 制造或使用任何受禁止物质的计划	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 纯为进行或用以进行医学上或科学上的研究、调查或测试；</li> <li>2. 经实验室或有关场所的主管或负责人以书面证实有关的制造及使用计划是进行医学上或科学上的研究、调查或测试所必须的；</li> <li>3. 规例第6至第9条的安全及健康规定须予以遵守；</li> <li>4. 可能列在豁免证明书内的任何其他条件须予以遵守。</li> </ol>
(b) 在任何制造过程中（受禁止物质的制造除外）偶然产生的受禁止物质	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 制造过程须在完全密封的装置内进行，以确保：                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 不会有受禁止物质漏出；及</li> <li>(ii) 受禁止物质不会被人从装置内拿出来，但若需每隔一段时间取出一定数量这类物质，以便管制及分析，确保产品不会沾有受禁止物质，则不在此限；</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. 规例第6至第9条的安全及健康规定须予以遵守；</li> <li>3. 可能列在豁免证明书内的任何其他条件须予以遵守。</li> </ol>



## 4. Exemption

The Commissioner for Labour may by certificate in writing exempt any industrial undertaking from the provisions of regulation 3 under the following situations :

Activities	Conditions of Exemption
(a) Proposal for the manufacture or use of any prohibited substance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Purely for the purpose of or in the course of medical or scientific research, investigation or testing;</li> <li>2. Certified in writing by the director or other person in charge of the laboratory that the proposed manufacture or use is necessary for medical or scientific research, investigation or testing.</li> <li>3. The safety and health requirements or regulations 6 to 9 will be complied with.</li> <li>4. Any other conditions as may be specified in the certificate of exemption will be complied with.</li> </ol>
(b) Prohibited substance incidentally formed in any manufacturing process (other than the manufacture of any such prohibited substance)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The manufacture process will be carried out in a totally enclosed system such that :               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) no prohibited substance escapes from the system; and</li> <li>(ii) no prohibited substance is removed from the system with the exception that a necessary quantity at necessary frequency may be removed for control and analysis to secure that the product will be free from prohibited substances.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The safety and health requirements of regulations 6 to 9 will be complied with.</li> <li>3. Any other conditions as may be specified in the certificate of exemption will be complied with.</li> </ol>

## 活动

(c) 关于制造联苯胺一盐酸盐、联苯胺二盐酸盐或含有该两种物质其中一种或两种的混合物，或在任何制造过程中使用这些物质或其中一种物质的计划

## 豁免条件

1. 制造或使用过程须在完全密封的装置内进行，以确保：
  - (i) 不会有受禁止物质（联苯胺盐酸盐除外）漏出；及
  - (ii) 受禁止物质不会被人从装置内拿出来，但若需每隔一段时间取出一定数量这类物质，以便管制及分析，确保产品不会沾有受禁止物质，则不在此限；
2. 须采取充足措施，以确保联苯胺盐酸盐除在完全密封的装置内时，在任何时间都保持潮湿，而且水与联苯胺盐酸盐的比重不低于一分水比两分联苯胺盐酸盐的比率；
3. 规例第6至第9条的安全及健康规定须予以遵守；
4. 可能列在豁免证明书内的任何其他条件须予以遵守。

不过，劳工处处长可发出书面通知，将任何已批准的豁免撤销。

Activities	Conditions of Exemption
<p>(c) Proposal for the manufacture of benzidine monohydrochloride, benzidine dihydrochloride or a mixture containing either or both of those substances or to use such substances or either of them in any process of manufacture</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The manufacture or use will be carried out in a totally enclosed system such that :               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) no prohibited substance (other than benzidine hydrochloride) escapes from the system; and</li> <li>(ii) no prohibited substance is removed from the system with the exception that a necessary quantity at necessary frequency may be removed for control and analysis to secure that the product will be free from prohibited substances.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Adequate steps will be taken to ensure that the benzidine hydrochlorides are, at all times, except while they are in the totally enclosed system, kept wet so that the proportion by weight of water to benzine hydrochlorides is not less than one part of water to two parts of benzidine hydrochlorides.</li> <li>3. The safety and health requirements of regulations 6 to 9 will be complied with.</li> <li>4. Any other conditions as may be specified in the certificate of exemption will be complied with.</li> </ol>

Nevertheless, the Commissioner for Labour may, by notice in writing, revoke any exemption granted.

# 第三部

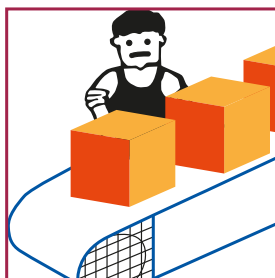
## 受管制物质

### 规例第5条

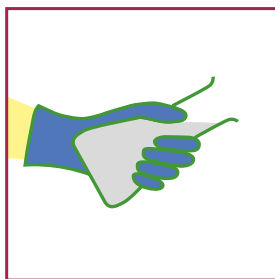
#### 5. 本部的适用范围

本部适用于雇有任何人士从事下列工作的工业经营 —

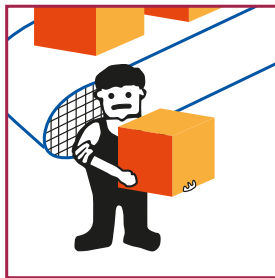
(a) 制造任何受管制物质或进行任何产生这类物质的工序；



(b) 进行任何涉及使用或处理任何受管制物质(金胺或品红除外)的工序；



(c) 因进行上述(a)或(b)项的任何制造活动或工序而储存或搬运任何受管制物质；或



(d) 因进行上述(a)或(b)项的任何制造活动或工序而维修或清洁厂房设备或清洁容器、储存室或工作室。





## 6. 安全措施

所有工业经营的东主都必须 —

(a) 采取切实可行措施，预防任何人士有吸入、吞下或吸收任何受管制物质的危险；

可行措施包括以下几项：

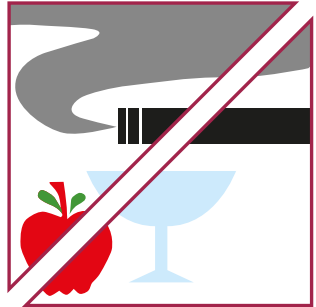
(i) 工程方法

例如：



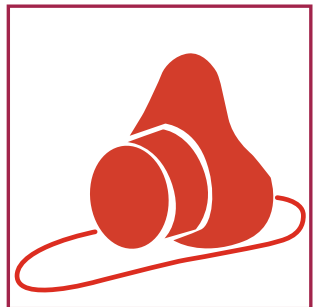
工序在完全密封的情况下进行  
Total enclosure of the process

(ii) 禁止在工作区域内饮食或吸烟



(iii) 个人防护装备

例如：



呼吸器 Respirator

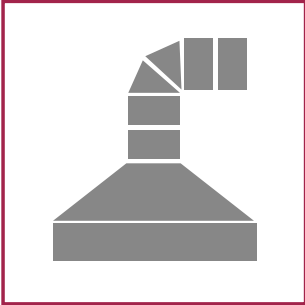
## 6. Safety precautions

The proprietor of every industrial undertaking is required to :

- (a) take practicable steps to prevent any person from exposure to the risk of inhaling, ingesting or absorbing any controlled substance;

practicable steps include :

- (i) engineering means,  
e.g.



有效的局部抽风系统  
Effective local exhaust system

- (ii) prohibition of eating, drinking or smoking in the work areas;

- (iii) personal protective equipment,  
e.g.



手套 Gloves

- (b) 在当眼处张贴经批准的警告，以便：
- (i) 告诫工人有关对健康构成危险的事物；
  - (ii) 告诫工人务须定期接受身体检查；及
  - (iii) 促请工人注意安全作业的方法；及
- (c) 确保所有受管制物质存放在合适的容器内。容器上须以清晰易读的字体标明所存放物质的名称，并写上以下的字句：
- "可致癌物品  
CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCE"





- b. post approved warning notices in conspicuous places to :
- (i) warn the workers of the dangers to health;
  - (ii) warn the workers of the need for regular medical examinations; and
  - (iii) draw the workers' attention to safe working practices; and
- c. ensure that all controlled substances are kept in suitable receptacles legibly marked with the name of the substance it contains and also with the following words and characters :
- "可致癌物品  
CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCE"



## 7. 指定医生

工业经营的东主须指定一名医生为雇员检查身体。

指定医生须熟悉本规例的规定，并熟悉受禁止物质及受管制物质对健康的危害。

此外，东主亦须在指定医生后的十四天内，以书面呈报劳工处处长该名医生的姓名及地址。



## 规例第8条

## 8. 身体检查

现正受雇或已经受雇于任何工业经营中从事第5条所提述的任何制造、工序或工作的每个人，均须在\*首次如此受雇后一个月内由指定医生进行身体检查，并只要他继续受雇于该工业经营，则须每隔不超过六个月再接受如此检查一次，此外，亦须提供尿液样本，供卫生署卫生防护中心公共卫生化验服务处作尿液剥脱细胞诊断。

有关东主须负担身体检查的费用。

## 规例第9条

## 9. 健康登记册

工业经营的东主须保存一份有关每名曾接受身体检查的人士的健康登记册。（表格式样见附录一）该登记册须妥为存放，以便在合理时间内供给劳工处职业安全主任查阅。



\* 首次如此受雇包括在本部所适用的任何工业经营中终止受雇超过6个月的期间后再度受雇于任何该等工业经营中。

## 7. Appointment of medical practitioner

The proprietor of an industrial undertaking is required to appoint a medical practitioner to carry out medical examinations of persons employed therein.

The appointed medical practitioner must be conversant with the provisions of these regulations and the health hazards associated with prohibited and controlled substances.

The proprietor is also required to notify the Commissioner, in writing, of the name and address of the medical practitioner within 14 days after such appointment.

## Regulation 8

## 8. Medical examinations

Every person who is or has been employed in, as mentioned in the regulation (5), any industrial undertaking in any manufacture, process or work shall be medically examined by the appointed medical practitioner and is required to submit himself for medical examination within 1 month of being **first so employed\*** and again at intervals of not more than 6 months so long as his employment in the industrial undertaking continues. He is also required to provide samples or urine for the exfoliative cytology of the urine by a laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Services Branch, Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health.

The proprietor concerned is required to bear the cost of the medical examinations.

## Regulation 9

## 9. Health registers

The proprietor of every industrial undertaking is required to maintain a Health Register in respect of each person medically examined. (Sample form in Appendix I)

The Register should be available for inspection by an occupational safety officer of Labour Department at all reasonable times.

\* (*first so employed* includes re-employment in any industrial undertaking to which this part applies following a cessation of such employment for any period exceeding 6 months).

## 第四部

### 违例事项及罚则

#### 规例第10条

#### 10. 违例事项及罚则

凡未有遵守下述规例的工业经营东主，均属违法，可被判罚。各项违例事项的最高罚款如下：



违例事项	罚款
(a) 违反规例第3(1)条或第3(2)条	200,000元
(b) 未有遵守根据规例第4条而发出的豁免证明书内所开列的任何条件	200,000元
(c) 违反第6(a)条、第6(c)条、第7(1)条、第8(1)条、第9(1)条、第9(2)条或第9(3)条的规定	50,000元
(d) 违反规例第6(b)条或第7(2)条的规定	10,000元

# PART IV

## OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

### Regulation 10

#### 10. Offences and penalties

The proprietor of any industrial undertaking who fails to comply with any of the following regulations commits an offence and is liable to a maximum fine as indicated:

Offence	Fine
(a) Contravention of regulation 3 (1) or 3(2)	\$200,000
(b) Failure to comply with any condition specified in a certificate of exemption granted under regulation 4	\$200,000
(c) Contravention of regulation 6(a), 6(c), 7(1), 8(1), 9(1), 9(2) or 9(3)	\$50,000
(d) Contravention of regulation 6(b) or 7(2)	\$10,000

## 附录一

附表  
工厂及工业经营(可致癌物质)规例  
受雇从事与可致癌物质有关工作的人的  
健康登记册

## 第1部

(由东主在该人受雇工作期间填写)

工业经营名称：\_\_\_\_\_

地址：\_\_\_\_\_

电话号码：\_\_\_\_\_

## 受雇的人详情—

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 性别：\_\_\_\_\_

身份证(或其他身

份证明文件)号码：\_\_\_\_\_

出生日期：\_\_\_\_\_ 地址：\_\_\_\_\_

电话号码：\_\_\_\_\_

## 每6个月进行一次身体检查的纪录—

检查日期	提供尿液样本日期	指定医生姓名
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

## 与本规例所指的物质有关的受雇期间—

工序	物质名称	由	至
1 _____	_____	_____	_____
2 _____	_____	_____	_____
3 _____	_____	_____	_____
4 _____	_____	_____	_____

## 第2部

(由东主在终止雇用该人时填写及送交)

致：香港劳工处处长

兹依据《工厂及工业经营(可致癌物质)规例》第9(2)条规定递交本登记册。

(工业经营的印章)

签署：\_\_\_\_\_

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

职位：\_\_\_\_\_

日期：\_\_\_\_\_

## 注：

- 按照第8条的规定，现正受雇或已经受雇从事第5条所提及的任何制造、工序或工作的每个人，只要他继续受雇于该工业经营，则须每隔不超过6个月接受身体检查一次。身体检查包括尿液剥脱细胞诊断。
- 受雇的人须于指定时间接受身体检查，并须提供尿液样本。

## APPENDIX I

SCHEDULE  
 FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS  
 (CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES) REGULATIONS  
 HEALTH REGISTER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CONNEXION WITH  
 CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES

## Part 1

(to be filled by proprietor in the course of employment of the person)

Name of industrial undertaking : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone : \_\_\_\_\_

## PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYED PERSON —

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Sex : \_\_\_\_\_

Identity Card (or other

Date of birth : \_\_\_\_\_ identification document) No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone : \_\_\_\_\_

## REGISTER OF 6-MONTHLY MEDICAL EXAMINATION —

Date of examination	Date urine sample provided	Name of appointed medical practitioner
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

## PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CONNEXION WITH SUBSTANCES UNDER THE REGULATIONS —

Process	Name of Substance	From	To
1 _____	_____	_____	_____
2 _____	_____	_____	_____
3 _____	_____	_____	_____
4 _____	_____	_____	_____

## Part 2

(to be filled and sent by proprietor on cessation of employment of the person)

To : Commissioner for Labour, Labour Department, Hong Kong  
 Pursuant to regulation 9 (2) of the Factories and Industrial Undertakings  
 (Carcinogenic Substances) Regulations, this register is forwarded herewith.

(Chop of industrial undertaking)

Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Position : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## Notes :

- In accordance with regulation 8 every person who is or has been employed in any manufacture, process or work referred to in regulation 5 is required to be medically examined at intervals of not more than 6 months so long as his employment in the industrial undertaking continues. The medical examination includes exfoliative cytology of the urine.
- Employed persons are required to submit themselves for medical examination at the appointed time and to provide a urine sample.

## 附录二

### 资料查询

如你对本简介有任何疑问，或想查询其他职业安全及健康事宜，你可与劳工处职业安全及健康部联络：

电话：2559 2297（办公时间外，将会自动录音）

传真：2915 1410

电子邮件：enquiry@labour.gov.hk

你亦可透过互联网络，找到劳工处提供的各项服务，及主要劳工法例的资料。本处的网址是 <http://www.labour.gov.hk>。

你并可透过职安热线 2739 9000，找到职业安全健康局提供各项服务的资料。

### 投诉

如有任何有关不安全工作地点及工序的投诉，请致电劳工处职安健投诉热线 2542 2172。



# APPENDIX II

## USEFUL INFORMATION

If you wish to enquire about this guidebook or require advice on occupational safety and health, you can contact the Occupational Safety and Health Branch of Labour Department through :

Telephone : 2559 2297 (auto-recording after office hours)

Fax : 2915 1410

E-mail : [enquiry@labour.gov.hk](mailto:enquiry@labour.gov.hk)

Information on the services offered by the Labour Department and on major labour legislation can also be found by visiting our Home Page on the Internet. Address of our Home Page is <http://www.labour.gov.hk>.

Information on the services offered by the Occupational Safety & Health Council can be obtained through hotline 2739 9000.

## COMPLAINTS

If you have any complaints about unsafe workplaces and practices, please call the Labour Department's occupational safety and health complaint hotline at 2542 2172.

