

**CHAPTER 115.****FACTORIES.***List of subsidiary legislation.*

1. The Factories Regulations.
2. The Factories (Fire Escape) Regulations.
3. The Factories (First Aid) Regulations.
4. The Distilleries (Safety) Regulations.
5. The Factories (Health and Welfare) Regulations.
6. The Factories (Prescribed Forms) Regulations.
7. The Factories (Examining Surgeons) Regulations.
8. The Factories (Woodworking Machinery) (Safety) Regulations.
9. The Docks (Safety) Regulations.
10. The Factories (Safety) Regulations.

**REGULATIONS**

*made by the Governor in Council under section 31.*

**THE FACTORIES REGULATIONS.**

No. 12 of  
1949.  
(1st Oct.,  
1949.)

Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories Regulations.

Interpre-  
tation.

2. In these regulations—

“ schedule ” means the schedule to these regulations;

“ section ” means a section of the Factories Ordinance.

Registration  
of factory.  
Form 1.

3. (1) An application under section 5 for the registration of a factory shall be in Form 1 in the schedule.

Form 2.

- (2) A certificate of registration under section 5 shall be in Form 2 in the schedule.

Certificate of  
appointment  
of Inspector.  
Form 3.

4. The certificate of appointment of an Inspector referred to in section 11 (1) shall be in Form 3 in the schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Reg. 3.

FORM 1.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A FACTORY.

*Factories Regulations, reg. 3 (1).*

To the Commissioner of Labour,  
Georgetown.

I hereby apply for the registration of the factory specified below as a  
\*new factory.  
existing

Name and Address of.....	For Official use only. No. _____
Owner ... ..	
Name and Address of Occupier ... ..	
Address and Location of Factory ... ..	
Nature and Object of the Process carried on in the Factory.....	

Nature of Power (if any) used in Factory for the purpose of carrying on such  
process .....

Number of employees.	Adults (18 years of age and over).		Young persons (under 18 years of age).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number normally employed ... ..				
(b) Number employed at date of application...				

(Signed).....  
Owner/Occupier/Manager.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

\*Delete whichever is not applicable.

Reg. 3.

FORM 2.

## CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FACTORY.

*Factories Regulations, reg. 3 (2).*

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT—

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 has been registered by me in accordance with section 5 (3) of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 115) and that the following particulars in respect of that factory have been entered in the Register of Factories.

Name and Address of  
 Owner ... ..

Name and Address of  
 Occupier ... ..

Address and Location  
 of Factory ... ..

Nature and Object of  
 Process carried on

Nature of Power (if  
 any) ... ..

Number of employees.	Adults (18 years of age and over).		Young persons (under 18 years of age).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number normally employed ... ..				
(b) Number employed at date of application ...				

Registration No.

(Signed).....  
 Commissioner of Labour.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....

No.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
Georgetown, British Guiana.

Factories Ordinance.  
(Secs. 9 (4) and 11)

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT  
OF INSPECTOR

This Certificate is the Property of the Government  
of British Guiana.

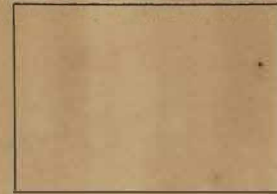
FORM 3

No.

This is to certify that by notice published in  
the Gazette dated .....  
the Governor  
has appointed .....

to be an Inspector for the purposes of the  
Factories Ordinance.

.....  
*Chief Secretary.*



Reg. 4.

Photograph of Inspector.  
To be endorsed with Department Stamp.  
Specimen Signature of Inspector.

Factories.

[Cap. 115.

1183

**FIRE ESCAPE REGULATIONS.**

## ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

## REGULATION.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Inspection of factories and certificate to be given.
4. Notice to the Commissioner to be given if alterations to be made or explosive or highly inflammable material to be used or stored.
5. Power of Commissioner to require provision to be made for improving means of escape.
6. Manner in which doors of factory are to be secured.
7. Construction of doors.
8. (1) Hoistway and liftway to be enclosed with fire-resisting materials.  
(2) Exemption.
9. Exits.
10. Fire alarm.
11. Free passage-way in every room.
12. Fire drills to be held.
13. Fire extinguishers.
14. Application of regulations 3, 4, 5 and 12.
15. Training in use of fire extinguishers.
16. Penalty.

## SCHEDULE.

**FIRE ESCAPE.**

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Fire Escape) Regulations.

2. In these regulations—

“ Commissioner ” means the Commissioner of Labour and includes the Deputy Commissioner of Labour;

“ Inspector ” means a person appointed by the Governor by notice published in the Gazette;

“ schedule ” means the schedule to these regulations.

3. (1) Every factory to which this regulation applies shall be inspected by an Inspector and a certificate in the form and containing the particulars prescribed in the schedule, and signed by the person making the inspection, shall be forwarded to the occupier within eight days of such inspection, and shall be attached to the General Register.

(2) Every Inspector shall, for the carrying out of an inspection as required by sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, have power to enter a factory and to inspect and examine such place by day.

Regs. 1 of  
1951.  
(9th Jan.,  
1951.)

Short title.

Interpreta-  
tion.

Inspection  
of factories  
and  
certificate to  
be given.

(3) A fee of six dollars shall be paid by the occupier of a factory to the Inspector on the grant of a certificate under this regulation.

(4) All means of escape specified in the certificate shall be properly maintained and kept free from obstructions.

4. If, after the grant of the certificate required by regulation 3, it is proposed to make any material extension, or any material structural alteration of the factory premises, or to increase materially the number of persons employed in the factory, or in any part specified in the certificate, or to store or use explosive or highly inflammable materials in the factory, or materially to increase the extent of such storage or use, the occupier shall give notice in writing to the Commissioner of such proposals.

Notice to the Commissioner to be given if alterations to be made or explosive or highly inflammable material to be used or stored.

5. If the Commissioner on receipt of the notice required by regulation 4 is of the opinion that the conditions in regard to escape in case of fire will be affected, or if at any time he is satisfied that by reason of changed conditions the existing means of escape have become insufficient, he may by notice in writing require the occupier to make such alterations, within such period, as may be specified in the notice.

Power of Commissioner to require provision to be made for improving means of escape.

6. While any person is within a factory for the purpose of employment or meals, the doors of the factory and of any rooms therein in which the person is, and any doors which afford a means of exit for persons employed in the factory from any building or from any enclosure in which the factory is situated, shall not be locked or fastened in such a manner that they cannot be easily and immediately opened from the inside.

Manner in which doors of factory are to be secured.

7. In every factory all doors affording a means of exit from the factory, and from any room therein in which persons are employed, shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed or altered to open outwards.

Construction of doors.

8. (1) Every hoistway or liftway constructed inside a building after the coming into operation of this regulation shall, save as hereinafter provided, be completely enclosed with fire resisting materials, and all means of access to the hoist or lift shall be fitted with doors constructed with fire resisting materials.

Hoistway and liftway to be enclosed with fire-resisting materials.

Provided that any such hoistway or liftway shall be enclosed at the top only by some material easily broken by fire, or be provided with a vent at the top.

Exemption.

(2) The Commissioner may, on the advice of the Fire Superintendent, by certificate grant, subject to any conditions specified in the certificate, exemption from compliance with any of the requirements of the last foregoing sub-regulation in any case where he is satisfied that compliance with those requirements is inappropriate or undesirable.

Exits.

9. Every window, door, or other exit of a factory affording means of escape in case of fire, or giving access thereto other than the means of exit in ordinary use, shall be distinctively and conspicuously marked by a notice printed in red letters and shall be at least nine inches in height.

Fire alarm.

10. In every factory effective provision shall be made for giving warning in case of fire, and such warning shall be clearly audible throughout the factory.

Free passage-way in every room.

11. The contents of any room in a factory in which persons are employed shall be so arranged or disposed that there is a free passageway for all persons employed in the room to a means of escape in case of fire.

Fire drills to be held.

12. In every factory to which this regulation applies effective steps shall be taken to ensure that all persons employed therein are familiar with the means of escape in case of fire, and their use, and with the routine to be followed in case of fire, by holding fire drills at least once per month.

Such drills shall encompass—

(a) the training of the persons in the use of all available means of escape;

(b) the training of not less than ten per cent. of the persons employed in the use of fire extinguishers or any appliances maintained on the premises and used for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

Fire extinguishers.

13. Where fire extinguishers or any appliances are maintained for the purpose of extinguishing fire, it shall be the responsibility of the occupier to ensure that such extinguishers or appliances are maintained in an efficient state.

Application of regulations 3, 4, 5 and 12.

14. Regulations 3, 4, 5, and 12 shall apply to every factory—

(a) in which more than twenty persons are employed; or

(b) which is being constructed or converted for use as a factory at the date of the passing of these regulations, or is constructed or so converted after that date, and in which

more than ten persons are employed in the same building on any floor above the ground floor of the building; or

(c) of which the construction has been completed before the passing of these regulations and in which more than ten persons are employed in the same building above the first floor of the building or more than twenty feet above the ground level; or

(d) in or under which explosive or highly inflammable materials are stored or used.

15. In a factory not within the contemplation of regulation 14, at least one person employed shall be trained in the use of fire extinguishers or any appliances maintained on the premises and used for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

Training in use of fire extinguishers.

16. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and in the case of a continuing offence he shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every day upon which such offence continues after such conviction.

Penalty

SCHEDULE.

CERTIFICATE OF MEANS OF ESCAPE.

This is to certify the premises known as..... of the..... have been duly examined, and that in the opinion of the inspecting officer it is provided with reasonable means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein.

This certificate is issued in pursuance of regulation 3 (1), being regulations made under the Factories Ordinance, and subject to strict compliance at all times with the provisions of the said regulations, and such endorsements of this certificate as follows—

Maximum number of persons employed in the whole factory.....

Maximum number of persons employed in.....

being part of the said factory.....

Explosive materials stored.....

in.....

Highly inflammable materials stored.....

in.....

Means of escape: Ground floor.....

Means of escape: First floor.....



Means of escape: Second floor.....

Means of escape: Any other floor.....

Any matters affecting the means of escape and requirements of individual cases.....

.....Inspector

.....Date

.....Commissioner

.....Date

NOTE—(1) Before any material alteration in the particulars recorded above takes place, the occupier must notify the Commissioner of Labour in writing of his intention to carry out such alteration.

(2) This certificate must be attached to the General Register of the factory.

Regs. 2 of  
1951.  
(9th Jan.,  
1951.)

### FIRST AID.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (First Aid) Regulations.

2. In every factory the following provisions shall have effect—

(1) There shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible a first aid box or cupboard containing the appliances and requisites specified in the schedule hereto, and where more than one hundred persons are employed an additional box or cupboard containing the said appliances and requisites for every additional one hundred persons.

(2) For the purposes of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation the number of persons employed in a factory shall be taken to be the largest number of persons employed therein at any one time, and any fraction of one hundred shall be reckoned as one hundred. Where the persons employed are employed in shifts, the calculation of the number employed shall be according to the largest number at work at any one time.

(3) Nothing except appliances or requisites for first aid shall be kept in a first aid box or cupboard.

(4) Every first aid box or cupboard shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall, in the case of a factory where more than twenty persons are employed be trained in first aid treatment, and the person in charge shall always be readily available during working hours. A notice shall be affixed in every work-room stating the name of the person in charge of the first aid box or cupboard provided in respect of that room.

(5) If an ambulance room is provided at the factory and such arrangements are made as to ensure the immediate treatment there of all injuries occurring in the factory, the Commissioner may, by certificate, exempt the factory from the requirements of this regulation to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may specify in the certificate.

3. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of these regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and on a second or any subsequent conviction therefor, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

#### SCHEDULE.

Reg. 2.

##### EQUIPMENT FOR FIRST-AID BOXES OR CUPBOARDS.

1. (a) Where more than twenty persons are employed, each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain at least—

(1) A leaflet (Form 11) of first-aid instructions issued by the Department of Labour.

(2) A sufficient number (not less than two dozen) of small sterilised dressings for injured fingers or adhesive wound dressings approved by certificate of the Commissioner of Labour.

(3) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of medium size sterilised dressings for injured hands or feet or adhesive wound dressings approved by certificate of the Commissioner of Labour.

(4) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of large sterilised dressings for other injured parts.

(5) A sufficient number of sterilised burn dressings (small and large).

(6) A sufficient supply of sterilised cotton wool, half-ounce packets.

(7) A sufficient quantity of powdered bicarbonate of soda and of powdered boracic acid.

(8) A two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.

(9) A bottle of sal volatile, having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.

(10) Eye drops, prepared as described in the first-aid leaflet (Form 11).

(11) A supply of suitable splints and cotton wool or other material for padding.

(12) A supply of adhesive plaster.

(13) A tourniquet.

(14) One dozen roller bandages.

(15) Half a dozen triangular bandages.

(16) Safety pins.

(b) Where twenty persons or less are employed each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain at least—

(1) A leaflet (Form 11) of first-aid instructions issued by the Department of Labour.

(2) A sufficient number of bandages and sterilised dressings or adhesive wound dressings approved by the Commissioner of Labour.

(3) A sufficient number of sterilised burn dressings (small and large).

(4) A sufficient supply of sterilised cotton wool, in half-ounce packets.

(5) A sufficient quantity of powdered bicarbonate of soda and of powdered boracic acid.

(6) A two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.

(7) A bottle of sal volatile having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.

(8) Eye drops prepared as described in the first-aid leaflet (Form 11).

(9) A supply of adhesive plaster.

(10) A tourniquet.

(11) Safety pins.

2. All materials for dressings contained in the first-aid boxes or cupboards shall be those designated in, and of a grade or quality not lower than the standards prescribed by the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or any supplement thereto.

3. Each first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked "First-Aid."

## DISTILLERIES (SAFETY) REGULATIONS.

### ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

#### REGULATION.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Means of exit.
4. (i) Permission to enter.  
(ii) Preparation of vessel for entry. Safety belt.  
(iii) Breathing apparatus.
5. Rest periods.
6. Belts, breathing and reviving apparatus.
7. Prohibition of naked light.
8. Safeguard against sparks.
9. Safeguard against static electricity.
10. Safeguard against electrical defects.
11. Safeguard against combustion due to application of heat.
12. Vent pipe.
13. Dykes.
14. Penalty.
15. Regulations to be exhibited.

### SCHEDULE.

## DISTILLERIES (SAFETY).

1. These regulations may be cited as the Distilleries (Safety) Regulations.

## 2. In these regulations—

Interpreta-  
tion.

“ Commissioner ” means the Commissioner of Labour or an Inspector appointed under section 9 of the Factories Ordinance;

“ belt ” means a belt made of canvas or other suitable material which can be securely fastened round the body with a suitable length of rope attached to it, each of which is sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of the man wearing it.

3. Where work has to be done inside any still-vat, retort, spirit receiver, or any other confined space in which dangerous fumes are liable to be present to such an extent as to involve risk of persons being overcome, the confined space shall, unless there is other adequate means of egress, be provided with a manhole which shall be not less than 18 inches square, or, if circular, not less than 18 inches in diameter.

Means of  
exit.

4. No person shall enter a still-vat, retort, spirit receiver or similar confined space, unless the following requirements are complied with—

(i) (a) Specific permission shall be obtained from a person authorised in writing in that behalf by the Commissioner;

Permission  
to enter.

(b) Every permission given to enter or remain in a still-vat, retort, spirit receiver or similar confined space shall be recorded by the person giving the permission in a book to be kept for the purpose in the rum store or distillery or other place authorised by the Commissioner. The record shall be in accordance with the schedule to these regulations; and

Schedule.

(ii) All practicable steps shall be taken—

Preparation  
of vessel for  
entry.

(a) to remove any fumes which may be present, and to prevent any ingress of liquid or of fumes;

(b) to ensure a supply of air adequate for respiration and to render harmless any fumes; and

(c) unless it has been ascertained by a suitable test that the space is free from dangerous fumes, the person entering shall wear a belt, the free end of the rope attached to which shall be held by a person outside, whose sole duty shall be to keep watch and to draw out the wearer of the belt if he appears to be affected by gas or fumes. The belt and rope shall be so adjusted and worn, that the wearer can be drawn up head foremost through the man-hole or opening. Care should be taken that any belt and line

Safety belt.

- worn by the worker, or his limbs, do not become entangled in any obstruction in the vessel; or
- Breathing apparatus. (iii) the person entering shall wear suitable breathing apparatus.
- Rest periods. 5. The working spell in any confined space shall be interrupted by rest periods during which the worker shall leave the space and be in the open air. A record of such rest periods shall be kept in accordance with the schedule to these regulations.
- Belts, breathing and reviving apparatus. 6. (i) Suitable belts, suitable breathing apparatus and suitable reviving apparatus shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible; and shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once a month or at such intervals as the Commissioner may prescribe. The report on every such examination shall be kept available for inspection.  
(ii) A sufficient number of the persons employed shall be trained and practised in the use of such apparatus.
- Prohibition of naked light. 7. (i) No person shall have in his possession any lucifer match or any apparatus of any kind for producing a naked light in or about any part of any spirit store or distillery, where there is a liability to explosion from inflammable gas or vapour.  
(ii) There shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place at the entrance of the distillery or spirit store, and so as to be clearly legible to persons entering the distillery or store, a copy of the preceding paragraph of this regulation.
- Safeguard against sparks. 8. Iron or steel rods and other tools, unsuitable footwear and other implements or articles which may cause sparking, shall not be used in or near a vessel unless and until the vessel has been tested and certified to be free from inflammable concentrations of vapour and gas.
- Safeguard against static electricity. 9. All pipe lines in a rum store or distillery carrying such substances as air, dry steam, hydrocarbons, or organic liquids in general, shall be properly bonded across all joints and fitted with adequate earth connections.
- Safeguard against electrical defects. 10. (i) All electrical apparatus in a spirit store or distillery shall be of flame-proof construction, and all electric wiring shall be enclosed in suitable conduit;  
(ii) All electrical apparatus and fittings shall be required to be approved and tested annually by an Electrical Inspector appointed under section 9 of the Factories Ordinance.

Provided the requirements of this regulation are fulfilled, a certificate shall be issued by the Electrical Inspector, and shall be attached to the General Register of the factory.

11. No vessel which contains or has contained any explosive or inflammable substance shall be subjected to any operation which involves the application of heat until all practicable steps have been taken to remove the substance and any fumes arising therefrom, or to render them non-explosive or non-inflammable; and if any vessel has been subjected to any such operation as aforesaid, no explosive or inflammable substance shall be allowed to enter the vessel until it is cooled sufficiently to prevent any risk of igniting the substance.

Safeguard against combustion due to application of heat.

12. Every vent pipe which carries spirituous vapour shall have its outlet above the roof of the building.

Vent pipe.

13. Every rum store shall be so constructed or surrounded with wall inside or immediately on the outside of the store, as to prevent the escape of spirit therefrom, except through a pipe with valve, the outlet of which shall be outside the store.

Dykes.

14. Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Penalty.

15. A copy of these regulations shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in each rum store and distillery.

Regulations to be exhibited.

SCHEDULE.

Record of: (a) permission to enter and remain in a still-vat, retort, spirit receiver or similar confined space; (b) rest periods.

(Regulations 4 (i) (b) and 5).

Identification number of vessel.	Name of person permitted to enter.	Time of permitted entry.	Time of rest periods		Time of exit.	Signature of person giving permission.
			From	To		

**HEALTH AND WELFARE REGULATIONS.**

## ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

## REGULATION.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Cleanliness.
4. Overcrowding.
5. Temperature.
6. Ventilation.
7. Lighting.
8. Drainage.
9. Sanitary conveniences.
10. Drinking water.
11. Washing facilities.
12. Changing of clothing.
13. Facilities for sitting.
14. Meals.
15. Industrial disease.
16. Hours of work.
17. Overtime.
18. Modification of regulations.
19. Clock by which time regulated.
20. Penalties.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE.**

Regs. 16 of  
1951.  
(6th June,  
1951.)

Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Health and Welfare) Regulations.

Interpreta-  
tion.

2. In these regulations—

“effective”, “suitable” and “sufficient” mean effective, suitable and sufficient in the opinion of the Local Sanitary Authority of the district in which a factory is situate; and

“young person” means any male person under the age of 16 years.

Cleanliness.

3. (1) Every factory shall be kept in a clean state, and free from effluvia arising from any drain or sanitary convenience or nuisance, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision—

(a) accumulations of dirt and refuse shall be removed daily by a suitable method from the floors and benches or workrooms and from the staircases and passages;

(b) the floor of every workroom shall be cleaned at least once in every week by washing or by sweeping or other method, if suitable and effective;

(c) all inside walls and partitions, and all ceilings or tops of rooms, and all walls, sides and tops of passages and stair-cases shall—

(i) where they have a smooth impervious surface, be washed with soap and water once every twelve months, or as often as an Inspector considers it necessary;

(ii) where they are painted with oil paint or varnished, be repainted or revarnished at least once every seven years and shall be washed with soap and water once every twelve months, or as often as an Inspector considers it necessary;

(iii) in other cases be kept whitewashed or colour-washed, and whitewashing shall be repeated at least once every six months, and the colourwashing once every twelve months or as often as an Inspector considers it necessary:

Provided that where it appears to the Commissioner that any of the foregoing provisions are by reason of special circumstances inappropriate in any factory, he may, if he thinks fit, and after consultation with the Local Sanitary Authority, and with the concurrence of the Central Board of Health, direct that these provisions shall not apply, or shall apply with such modification as he may prescribe.

(2) A record shall be kept of the dates of whitewashing or colourwashing, painting or varnishing of the factory.

4. (1) A factory shall not, while work is carried on, be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to the health of the persons employed therein.

Over-  
crowding.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, in every workroom in a factory there shall be allowed for every person employed therein not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet of space.

(3) (a) In calculating, for the purpose of this regulation, the amount of cubic space in any room, no space more than fourteen feet above the floor shall be taken into account, and where a room contains a gallery, the gallery shall be treated for the purpose of this regulation as if it were partitioned off from the remainder of the room and formed a separate room.

(b) In this regulation the expression "gallery" means an elevated floor or platform projecting from the walls towards the interior of a room.



Tempera-  
ture.

5. Effective provision shall be made by the occupier of a factory (hereinafter referred to as "the occupier") for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in each workroom, but no method shall be employed which results in the escape into the air of any workroom of any fume of such a character and to such an extent as to be likely to be injurious or offensive to persons employed therein.

Ventilation.

6. Effective and suitable provision shall be made by the occupier for securing and maintaining by the circulation of fresh air in each workroom the adequate ventilation of the room and for rendering harmless, as far as practicable, all fumes, dust and other impurities that may be injurious to health generated in the course of any process or work carried out in the factory.

Lighting.

7. Effective provision shall be made by the occupier for securing and maintaining sufficient and suitable lighting, whether natural or artificial, in the workrooms and passages of the factory.

Drainage.

8. (1) Where any process is carried on which renders the floor liable to be wet to such an extent that the moisture or liquid may be removed by drainage, effective means for draining off such moisture or liquid shall be provided and maintained by the occupier.

(2) All drainage and effluents shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner. In a sewered area such drainage, waste waters and effluents must be discharged into sewers in compliance with any safeguards required by the Local Sanitary Authority. All such arrangements shall be sanitary and shall not create a nuisance.

Sanitary  
conveniences.

9. Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences for the persons employed in a factory shall be provided, maintained and kept clean by the occupier and—

(a) where females are employed there shall be at least one water-closet or other suitable sanitary convenience for every 25 female employees;

(b) in cases where males are employed there shall be at least one water-closet or other suitable sanitary convenience for every 25 such employees, and where the number of males employed exceeds 100 and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, the occupier shall provide, in respect of such employees in excess of 100, one water-closet or other suitable sanitary convenience for every 50 such employees;

(c) in calculating the number of conveniences, any number of persons less than 25 or 50, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 25 or 50;

(d) in cases where persons of both sexes are employed, the sanitary conveniences for each sex shall be separate and suitably placed;

(e) every sanitary convenience shall be provided with sufficient ventilation and shall not directly communicate with any workroom but shall be separated therefrom by a sufficiently ventilated passage or corridor.

10. (1) An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided for all employees in a factory. Drinking water.

(2) The source of supply shall in every instance be approved by the Central Board of Health.

(3) Except where the water is delivered in an upward jet from which the employees can conveniently drink, one or more suitable cups or drinking vessels shall be provided at each point of supply with facilities for rinsing them in drinking water.

11. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of employees, suitable and sufficient facilities for washing. Washing facilities.

12. Where the nature of an occupation makes it necessary, there shall be provided and maintained for the use of employees, adequate and suitable facilities for changing of clothing. Changing of clothing.  
Separate accommodation shall be provided for persons of each sex and shall, when so required by the Commissioner, include adequate shower bath facilities.

13. Where any employees have, in the course of their employment, reasonable opportunities for sitting without detriment to their work, there shall be provided and maintained for their use suitable facilities for sitting. Facilities for sitting.

14. (1) Where in any room lead, arsenic or any other poisonous substance is so used as to give rise to any dust or fume, or where in any room any process is being carried on which gives rise to siliceous dust or asbestos dust, no employee shall be required or permitted to partake of food or drink in that room or to remain in that room during the intervals allowed to him for meals or for rest. Meals.

(2) Where employees of a factory take their meals on the premises, the occupier shall provide suitable accommodation for that purpose.

Industrial  
disease.

15. (1) Where it appears to the Commissioner that in any factory by reason of any process or the substances used in any process, there may be risk of injury to the health of persons employed in that process, he may notify the Director of Medical Services who shall thereupon appoint a medical officer to investigate and report.

(2) Every medical officer appointed under this regulation shall have the powers of an Inspector of factories.

Hours of  
work.

16. Save as otherwise provided in regulation 17 of these regulations, no young person and no female shall be employed in a factory—

(a) for more than eight hours in any day or forty-four hours in any week, exclusive of intervals for meals or rest;

(b) before six o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening, or on Saturday or a day substituted for Saturday, after one o'clock in the afternoon;

(c) for more than four and a half hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal or rest;

(d) on a Sunday.

Overtime.

17. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 16 of these regulations, an occupier may, where the circumstances so require, employ any young person or any female for periods and at times other than the periods and times specified in regulation 16 of these regulations:

Provided that—

(a) the total overtime hours so worked shall not exceed 100 hours in any calendar year; and

(b) no young person or female shall be employed for more than nine hours on any day, excluding intervals allowed for meals or refreshment.

(2) Every occupier shall keep a register in which he shall enter particulars of the overtime hours worked by every young person and female under the provisions of this regulation.

Modification  
of  
regulations.

18. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that owing to the exigencies of the trade carried on in any class or description of factory, modification or variation of any of the requirements of regulations 16 and 17 is necessary, the Governor in Council may, by order, make special rules relating to the employment of young persons and females in that class or description of factory.

19. When an Inspector, by notice in writing, specifies a public clock, or some other clock open to public view, for the purpose, the period of employment and the interval allowed for meals or rest in that factory shall be regulated by that clock.

Clock by which time regulated.

20. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of any of these regulations shall be liable, on summary conviction, in the case of a first conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and in the case of a second or any subsequent conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalties.

### PREScribed FORMS.

Regs. 17 of 1951. (6th June, 1951.)  
30 of 1952. (4th Nov., 1952.)

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Prescribed Forms) Regulations.

Short title.

2. In these regulations—

“ schedule ” means the schedule to these regulations;

“ section ” means a section of the Factories Ordinance.

Interpretation.

3. The general register referred to under section 43 shall be in Form 4 in the schedule.

General Register.  
Form 4.

4. The notice of accident referred to under section 21 (1) shall be in Form 5 in the schedule.

Notice of accident.  
Form 5.

5. The notice of poisoning or disease referred to under section 23 (3) shall be in Form 6 in the schedule.

Notice of poisoning or disease.  
Form 6.

6. The annual report of examining surgeons referred to under section 16 shall be in Form 7 in the schedule.

Annual report of Examining surgeons.  
Form 7.

Reg 3.

## SCHEDULE.

FORM 4.

**FACTORIES ORDINANCE AND REGULATIONS MADE THEREUNDER.**

Form Prescribed by the Governor in Council for the

**GENERAL REGISTER  
FOR FACTORIES**

Docks, Wharves, Quays, Stellings, Warehouses, Plant used in loading, unloading, refuelling or repairing any ships, building operations, works of engineering construction undertaken by way of trade or business.

This Register must be kept available for inspection by the Commissioner of Labour, Inspectors and Examining Surgeons appointed under the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 115) for two years (or other prescribed period) after the date of the last entry therein.

**Consecutive Number  
assigned to this book**

## INDEX

	Page
Part I. General	1
Part II.A* Young Persons (under 16 yrs.)	2
Part II.B* Young Persons (16 yrs. and over)	7
Part III* Accidents	12
Part IV. Cases of Poisoning or Disease	18
Part V. Painting or White- washing	19

\*Part II.A } are issued { Form 4-II.A  
\*Part II.B } separately { Form 4-II.B  
\*Part III. } as { Form 4-III

## INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The occupier must enter in Part I, all the particulars required therein, including record of any certificates relating to the works granted by the Commissioner of Labour or other Authority.

Young  
persons.

2. The occupier must enter in columns 1 to 5 of Parts II A and II B, particulars of all young persons employed—those taken into employment when under 16, in Part II A, and those taken into employment when 16 or over in Part II B.

N.B.—A young person means a person who has ceased to be a child (i.e. under the age of 14 years) and has not attained the age of 18 years.

Accidents  
and  
dangerous  
occurrences.

3. The occupier must enter in Part III, the particulars of every accident or dangerous occurrence of which notice is required to be sent to the Commissioner of Labour, as soon as it becomes reportable. (See Form 5—Notice of Accident.)

Industrial  
poisoning or  
disease.

4. The occupier must enter in Part IV, the particulars of every case of lead, phosphorous, manganese, arsenical, mercurial or other forms of metallic poisoning, anthrax, or any other diseases specified in regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 23 (4). (See Form 6—Poisoning Notice.)

Painting,  
white-  
washing, etc.

5. The occupier must enter in Part V, the particulars as to the white-washing or colour washing, painting, varnishing, or washing required under the regulations. If for any part of the premises exemption from the requirements is claimed under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour, entry to that effect must be made.

GENERAL.

See Instruction 1 on page ii of cover.

PART 1.

Name of Occupier.....  
(in the case of a firm which is not a registered Company, the names of each partner should be entered).

Full address of Registered Office (if any).....

Full Postal Address of Factory.....

Nature of Work carried on

Special Exceptions (if any) of which the occupier avails himself.

Factories Ordinance. Section(s).....

Name and address of Examining Surgeon.

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES REQUIRED TO BE ATTACHED TO THE GENERAL REGISTER.

Such documents should be attached to the slips at the end of this Register, or, if the space is insufficient, they may be kept apart from other papers, in a separate cover attached to this Register.

Certificates from the Commissioner of Labour or other Authority.

(Indicate nature of Certificate.)

(Date of Certificate.)

When a new Register is taken into use reports and certificates still current or in operation should be transferred to the new Register.

Signature of Occupier or Agent.....

Date.....

Clock (if any) by which the period of employment and intervals allowed for meals or rest (for women and young persons) are regulated.....

Signature of Inspector.....

Date.....

PART IIA. This Part is also issued separately as Form 4—IIA.

If the Separate Form is used, it must be kept with this register.

YOUNG PERSONS taken into employment when under 16 years of age.

Register to be filled in by the Occupier.

See Instruction 2 on page ii of cover.

(For persons taken into employment when aged 16 or over. See Part IIB.)

No.	Full name or names.  (1)	Nature of employment.  (2)	Date of		Date of birth.  (5)
			First employment at the works.  (3)	Leaving employment.  (4)	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

PART IIB. This Part is also issued separately as Form 4—IIB.

If the Separate Form is used it must be attached to this register.

YOUNG PERSONS taken into employment when 16 years of age OR OVER.

Register to be filled in by the Occupier.

See Instruction 2 on page ii of cover.

(For persons taken into employment when under 16 years of age. See Part IIA.)

No.	Full name or names.	Nature of employment.	Date of		Date of birth.
			First employment at the works.	Leaving employment.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					



PART III. This Part is also issued separately as Form 4—III.

If the separate Form is used it must be kept with this Register.

ACCIDENTS and DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES.

Register to be filled in by the Occupier.

See Instruction 3 on page ii of cover.

Date of accident or occurrence.	Date of Notice on prescribed form to Commissioner of Labour.	How caused? If by machinery, what part of such machinery, and whether machinery was in motion.	Name of person injured.	Sex.	Age.	Usual employment.	Precise occupation at time of accident.	Nature of injury, and whether fatal or not	Period of disablement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

**PART IV.**  
**CASES OF POISONING or DISEASE.**  
 See Instruction 4 on page ii of cover.

Lead, Phosphorus, Arsenical, Mercurial or other forms of metallic poisoning, Anthrax or any other Diseases specified in regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 23 (4).

Date of Notice to		Name of person affected	Sex	Age	Precise occupation	Name disease (see above)	REMARKS
Commissioner of Labour	Examining Surgeon						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

PART V.

(As substituted by regulations 30 of 1952.)

PAINTING, WHITEWASHING, ETC.

(See instruction 5 on page ii of cover.)

Subject to certain conditional exemptions, all inside walls, partitions and ceilings of factories shall—

(i) where they have a smooth impervious surface, be washed with soap and water once every 12 months; or

(ii) where they are painted with oil paint or varnished, be re-painted or re-varnished at least every 7 years and washed with soap and water once every 12 months; or

(iii) in other cases be whitewashed or colourwashed once every 12 months. (See reg. 3 (1) (c) of Factories (Health and Welfare) Regulations.)

Where exemption is claimed, particulars must be stated below.

Parts of the factory for which exemption is claimed.	Surfaces (e.g. ceiling, walls) to be exempted.

Signature of occupier or agent.....

Date.....

\_\_\_\_\_

## PAINTING, WHITEWASHING, ETC.

See Instruction 5 on page ii of cover.

Dates.			Parts whitewashed or colourwashed, painted, varnished, or washed on the dates specified in columns 1 to 3.	
Month. (1)	Day. (2)	Year. (3)	Parts. (4)	Treatment. (5)

Reg. 4.

FORM 5.

## FACTORIES ORDINANCE, SECTION 21 (1).

## NOTICE OF ACCIDENT.

1. Name of Occupier... ..
2. Address of factory or premises  
where accident happened ... ..
3. Nature of industry ... ..
4. Branch or Department and exact  
place where the accident hap-  
pened ... ..
5. Injured person's name or names  
in full ... ..  
Address ... ..
6. (a) Sex, (b) Age (last birthday) (a).....(b).....  
(c) Precise occupation of injured  
person ... .. (c).....
7. Date of accident ... ..
8. (a) Cause or nature of accident ... (a).....  
(b) If caused by machinery— (b).....  
(i) give name of the machine  
and part causing accident;  
and (i).....  
(ii) state whether it was work-  
ed by mechanical power  
at the time. (ii).....  
(c) State exactly what injured  
person was doing at the time (c).....
9. Nature and extent of injuries (e.g.  
fatal, loss of finger, fracture of  
leg, scald, scratch followed by  
sepsis) ... ..
10. (a) State whether the accident was  
fatal or not ... ..  
(b) If the accident was not fatal  
state the estimated period that  
injured person will be unable  
to earn full wages at the work  
at which he was employed ... ..
11. Has the accident been entered in  
the General Register? ... ..  
Signature of Occupier or Agent ... ..  
Date ... ..

FORM 6.

Reg. 5.

FACTORIES ORDINANCE, SECTION 23 (3).

NOTICE OF POISONING OR DISEASE.

- 1. Name of Occupier ... ..
- 2. Address of factory or premises ... ..
- 3. Nature of Industry ... ..
- 4. Branch or Department ... ..
- 5. Affected person's name or names  
(in full) ... ..
- Address ... ..
- 6. (a) Sex, (b) Age (last birthday) ... (a)..... (b).....  
(c) Precise occupation of affected person ... .. (c).....
- 7. Disease or nature of poisoning ... ..
- 8. Remarks ... ..
- 9. Has the case been entered in the General Register? ... ..
- 10. Has the case been reported to the Examining Surgeon? ... ..
- Signature of Occupier or Agent ... ..
- Date ... ..

FORM 7.  
FACTORIES ORDINANCE.

Reg. 6.  
(Sec. 16).

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXAMINING SURGEON.

Commissioner of Labour,

I submit the following report on the duties performed by me as Examining Surgeon for the year ending.....

Date.	Factory.	Reason for visit.	Action taken.	Remarks.

(1) ACCIDENTS: FATAL.

Date.	Factory.	Name of deceased.	Age.	Nature and extent of injuries.	Remarks.





(3) DISEASES OR POISONING.

Date.	Factory.	Name of person affected.	Age.	Is disease or poisoning attributable to occupation?	Remarks.



**EXAMINING SURGEONS.**

Regs. 18 of  
1952.  
(12th Aug.,  
1952.)

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Examining Surgeons) Regulations.

2. For the purpose of these regulations—

“the Ordinance” means the Factories Ordinance;

“examining surgeon” means any registered medical practitioner appointed under section 12 of the Ordinance.

3. (1) For investigation and report of matters referred to in section 13 of the Ordinance, the fee payable to an examining surgeon shall be ten dollars for the first case and five dollars for every additional case examined on the same occasion.

(2) For the examination of young persons as required in section 14 of the Ordinance—

(a) the fee payable to an examining surgeon shall be one dollar and fifty cents for each examination, and where the examining surgeon is a Government medical officer not entitled to private practice fifty *per centum* of such fee shall be paid by him into the Treasury;

(b) the examination shall be performed at the factory or at such other place as the examining surgeon may determine.

(3) The fees for investigation and report shall be paid by Government to examining surgeons save and except those who are Government medical officers.

4. Every examining surgeon who is required to travel by motor car for the performance of any duty assigned to him under the Ordinance, shall be entitled to receive a travelling allowance of 24 cents per mile or part thereof or at such other rate as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine.

**WOODWORKING MACHINERY (SAFETY).**

Regs. 4 of  
1953.  
(3rd Jan.,  
1953.)

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Woodworking Machinery) (Safety) Regulations.

**PART I—DEFINITIONS.**

2. In these regulations—

“woodworking machine” means a circular saw, plain band saw, planing machine, vertical spindle moulding machine or chain mortising machine operating on wood;

“circular saw” means a circular saw working in a bench (including a rack bench) for the purpose of ripping, deep-cutting or cross-cutting, but does not include a swing saw or other saw which is moved towards the wood;

“plain band saw” means a band saw, other than a log saw or band re-sawing machine, the cutting portion of which runs in a vertical direction;

“planing machine” includes a machine for overhand planing or for thicknessing or for both operations.

#### PART II.—DUTIES OF OCCUPIERS.

3. Every woodworking machine shall be provided with an efficient stopping and starting appliance, and the control of this appliance shall be in such a position as to be readily and conveniently operated by the person in charge of the machine.

4. Sufficient clear and unobstructed space shall be maintained at every woodworking machine while in motion to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

5. The floor surrounding every woodworking machine shall be maintained in good and level condition, and as far as practicable free from chips or other loose material, and shall not be allowed to become slippery.

6. Where the natural light at a woodworking machine is inadequate and can be improved by the provision of additional or better windows not involving serious structural alteration, or by whitening the walls or tops of the factory, or by any other reasonable means, the occupier shall take steps as aforesaid to improve the natural light at the said machine.

7. The means of artificial lighting for every woodworking machine shall be adequate, and shall be so placed or shaded as to prevent direct rays of light from impinging on the eyes of the operator while he is operating such machine.

8. (a) Every person while being trained to work a woodworking machine shall be fully and carefully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with such machine and the precautions to be observed.

(b) No person shall be employed at a woodworking machine unless he has been sufficiently trained to work that class of machine or unless he works under the adequate supervision of a person who has a thorough knowledge of the working of the machine.

9. Every circular saw shall be fenced as follows—

(a) The part of the saw below the bench table shall be protected by two plates of metal or other suitable material, one on each side of the saw; such plates shall not be more than six inches apart, and shall extend from the axis of the saw outwards to a distance of not less than two inches beyond the teeth of the saw. Metal plates of substantial manufacture should be used;

(b) behind and in direct line with the saw there shall be a riving knife, which shall have a smooth surface, shall be strong, rigid, and easily adjustable, and shall also conform to the following conditions—

(i) the edge of the knife nearer the saw shall form an arc of a circle having a radius not exceeding the radius of the largest saw used on the bench;

(ii) the knife shall be maintained as close as practicable to the saw, having regard to the nature of the work being done at the time, and at the level of the bench table the distance between the front edge of the knife and the teeth of the saw shall not exceed half an inch;

(iii) for a saw of a diameter of less than 24 inches, the knife shall extend upwards from the bench table to within one inch of the top of the saw, and for a saw of a diameter of 24 inches or over shall extend upwards from the bench table to a height of at least nine inches;

(c) the top of the saw shall be covered by a strong and easily adjustable guard, with a flange at the side of the saw farthest from the fence. The guard shall be kept so adjusted that the said flange shall extend below the roots of the teeth of the saw. The guard shall extend from the top of the riving knife to a point as low as practicable at the cutting edge of the saw.

10. A suitable push-stick shall be kept available for use at the bench of every circular saw which is fed by hand, to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

11. Every plain band saw shall be guarded as follows—

(a) both sides of the bottom pulley shall be completely encased by sheet metal or other suitable material;

(b) the front of the top pulley shall be covered with sheet metal or other suitable material;

(c) all portions of the blade shall be enclosed or otherwise securely guarded, except the portion of the blade between the bench table and the top guide.

12. No planing machine, which is not mechanically fed, shall be used for overhand planing unless it is fitted with a cylindrical cutter block.

13. Every planing machine used for overhand planing shall be provided with a "bridge" guard capable of covering the full length and breadth of the cutting slot in the bench, and so constructed as to be easily adjusted both in a vertical and horizontal direction.

14. The feed roller of every planing machine used for thickening, except the combined machine for overhand planing and thickening, shall be provided with an efficient guard.

15. The cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine shall when practicable be provided with the most efficient guard having regard to the nature of work which is being performed.

16. For such work as cannot be performed with an efficient guard for the cutter, the wood being moulded at a vertical spindle moulding machine shall, if practicable, be held in a jig or holder of such construction as to reduce as far as possible the risk of accident to the worker.

17. A suitable spike or push-stick shall be kept available for use at the bench of every vertical spindle moulding machine.

18. The chain of every chain mortising machine shall be provided with a guard which shall enclose the cutters as far as practicable.

19. The guards and other appliances required by these regulations shall be maintained in an efficient state and shall be constantly kept in position while the machinery is in motion, except when, owing to the nature of the work being done, the use of the guards or appliances is rendered impracticable. The guards shall be so adjusted as to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

20. Regulations 9, 11, 13 and 14 shall not apply to any woodworking machine in respect of which it can be shown that other safeguards are provided and maintained which render the machine equally safe as it would be if guarded in the manner prescribed by these regulations.

## PART III.—DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

21. Every person employed on a woodworking machine shall—

(i) use and maintain in proper adjustment the guards provided in accordance with these regulations;

(ii) use the spikes, push-sticks and holders provided in compliance with regulations 10, 16 and 17;

except when, owing to the nature of the work being done, the use of the guards or appliances is rendered impracticable.

22. Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

## DOCKS (SAFETY) REGULATIONS.

## ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

## REGULATION.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Duties.

## PART I.

4. Safety of persons employed on docks, etc.
5. Rescue from drowning of persons employed.
6. Lighting of approaches.
7. Provision of first-aid boxes.

## PART II.

8. Means of access between ship and shore.
9. Means of access between ships alongside each other.
10. Means of access to hold of ship.
11. Lighting on board ship when processes are being carried on.
12. Lifting gear for hatch coverings.
13. Hatch coverings to be marked.
14. Maintenance of beams and hatch coverings.
15. Hand grips to be provided on hatch coverings.
16. Removal and replacement of beams and hatch coverings.

## PART III.

17. Lifting machinery to be tested.
18. Gear used in hoisting or lowering to be tested.
19. Ropes to be of suitable quality and wire ropes to be tested.
20. Appointment of "competent person".
21. Certificates forms and register.
22. Safe working load to be stamped on pulley blocks.



## REGULATION.

23. Safe working load of chains and slings to be ascertainable.
24. Care of chains.
25. Fencing of motors, friction gear, etc.
26. Fencing of driver's platform on crane driven by mechanical power.
27. Safe working load of cranes and derricks to be easily ascertainable.
28. Prevention of obscuration by steam where persons employed.
29. Prevention of accidental lifting of derrick foot.

## PART IV.

30. Escape of workers employed in hold or 'tween decks.
31. Excess of safe working load in exceptional cases.
32. Young and unqualified persons not to be employed as crane drivers.
33. Means of access on loaded wharf.
34. Deck-stages and cargo-stages to be properly constructed.
35. Hatches to be fenced or securely covered in certain cases.
36. Loading and unloading at intermediate deck.
37. Hook not to be used in loading or unloading when working space is confined to square of the hatch.
38. Staging on skeleton deck.
39. Avoidance of accident by shoring, etc.
40. Beams of hatch in use to be secured.
41. Signaller to be employed in certain cases where cargo is handled by a fall at a hatchway.
42. Transport to and from ship by water of persons employed.

## PART V.

43. Removal of fencing, gangway, gear, etc., by unauthorised person.
44. Conditions under which fencing may be removed.
45. Means of access to ship to be used.
46. Fore and aft beams or thwartship beams not to be used as a means of reaching gear for adjustment.

## PART VI.

47. Machinery or gear not complying with Part III not to be used.
48. Employers of persons employed to comply with regulations 8, 9 and 11 in the event of such persons employed failing so to do.
49. Registers to be produced on demand by Commissioner.

## PART VII.

50. Powers of Commissioner.
51. Obstruction of Commissioner in execution of duty.
52. Power to exempt.
53. Saving.
54. Penalty.

## SCHEDULE.

## FORMS.

**DOCKS (SAFETY).**

Regs. 12 of  
1953.  
3rd Jan.,  
1953.  
Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Docks (Safety) Regulations.

2. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

Interpreta-  
tion.

“ Commissioner ” means the Commissioner of Labour, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, any Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Labour appointed under the Labour Ordinance and any Inspector appointed under the Factories Ordinance;

Cap. 103.

“ hatch ” means an opening in a deck used for the purpose of the processes, or for trimming, or for ventilation;

“ hatchway ” means the whole space within the square of the hatches, from the top deck to the bottom of the hold;

“ lifting machinery ” means cranes, winches, hoists, derrick booms, derrick and mast bands, goose necks, eyebolts, and all other permanent attachments to the derricks, masts and decks, used in hoisting or lowering in connection with the processes;

“ person employed ” means a person employed in the processes;

“ processes ” means the processes of loading, unloading, moving and handling goods in, on, or at any dock, wharf, quay, or stelling, and the processes of loading, unloading and coaling any ship, excluding ships of war, in any dock or harbour;

“ pulley block ” means pulley, block, gin and similar gear other than a crane block specially constructed for use with a crane to which it is permanently attached;

“ schedule ” means the schedule to these regulations.

3. (1) It shall be the duty of the person having the general management and control of a dock, wharf, quay or stelling, to comply with Part I of these regulations:

Duties.

Provided that if any other person has the exclusive right to occupation of any part of the dock, wharf, quay or stelling, and has the general management and control of such part, the duty in respect of that part shall devolve upon that other person.

(2) It shall be the duty of the owner, master or officer in charge of a ship to comply with Part II of these regulations.

(3) It shall be the duty of the owner of machinery or plant used in the processes, and in the case of machinery or plant carried on board a ship it shall also be the duty of the master of such ship, to comply with Part III of these regulations.

(4) It shall be the duty of every person who, by himself, his agents or workmen, carries on the processes, and of all agents, workmen, and persons employed by him in the processes, to comply with Part IV of these regulations.

(5) Where the processes are carried on by a stevedore or other person, other than the owner of the ship, it shall be the duty of the owner, master or officer in charge of the ship to comply with regulation 35, so far as it concerns—

(a) any hatch not taken over by the said stevedore or other person for the purpose of the processes, and

(b) any hatch which, after having been taken over by the said stevedore or other person for the purpose of the processes—

(i) has been reported to the owner, master or officer in charge of the ship, by or on behalf of the said stevedore or other person, as being a hatch at which the processes have been completed or completed for the time being; and

(ii) either has been left by the said stevedore or other person fenced or covered as required by regulation 35 or has been taken into use by or on behalf of the owner of the ship, and in either case has been so reported as aforesaid.

(6) It shall be the duty of all persons, whether owners, occupiers, or persons employed, to comply with Part V of these regulations.

(7) Part VI of these regulations shall be complied with by persons on whom the duty is placed in that Part.

## PART I.

4. (1) Every regular approach over a dock, wharf, quay, or stelling, which persons employed have to use for going to or from a working place at which the processes are carried on and every such working place shall be maintained with due regard to the safety of the persons employed.

(2) In particular, the following parts shall, as far as is practicable having regard to the traffic and working, be securely fenced so that the height of the fence shall be in no place less

than two feet six inches, and the fencing shall be maintained in good condition ready for use—

(a) all breaks, dangerous corners, and other dangerous parts or edges of a dock, wharf, quay, or stelling:

Provided that it should not be necessary to fence the water frontage of any dock, wharf, quay, or stelling;

(b) both sides of such footways over bridges, caissons, and dock gates as are in general use by persons employed, and each side of the entrance at each end of such footway for a sufficient distance not exceeding five yards.

5. Provision for the rescue from drowning of persons employed shall be made and maintained, and shall include a supply of lifesaving appliances, kept in readiness on the wharf, quay or stelling, which shall be reasonably adequate having regard to all the circumstances.

Rescue from drowning of persons employed.

6. All places in which persons are employed and any dangerous parts of the regular road or way over a dock, wharf, quay or stelling, forming the approach to any such place from the nearest highway, shall be efficiently lighted.

Lighting of approaches.

7. (1) First-aid boxes or cupboards to the number required in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of the Factories (First Aid) Regulations and containing the appliances and requisites specified in the schedule to the said regulations shall be provided at every working place, and if more than one is provided, at reasonable distances from each other.

Provision of first-aid boxes:

Regs. 2 of 1951. (*Supra.*)

(2) A first aid box or cupboard shall be marked plainly "FIRST-AID".

(3) Nothing except appliances or requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box or cupboard.

(4) A first-aid box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall always be readily available during working hours. Such person shall, except at docks, wharves, quays or stellings at which the total number of persons employed at any time does not exceed 30, be a person trained in first-aid.

(5) Notices shall be exhibited in prominent positions at every dock, wharf, quay or stelling stating the position of each first-aid box and the place where the person in charge thereof can be found.

## PART II.

Means of  
access  
between ship  
and shore.

8. If a ship is lying at a wharf, quay or stelling for the purpose of loading or unloading or coaling, there shall be safe means of access for the use of persons employed at such times as they have to pass from the ship to the shore or from the shore to the ship as follows—

(a) where reasonably practicable the ship's accommodation ladder or a gangway or a similar construction not less than 22 inches wide, properly secured, and fenced throughout on each side to a clear height of two feet nine inches by means of upper and lower rails, taut ropes or chains or by other equally safe means, except that in the case of the ship's accommodation ladder such fencing shall be necessary on one side only provided that the other side is properly protected by the ship's side; or

(b) in other cases, a ladder of sound material and adequate length which shall be properly secured to prevent slipping:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be held to apply to cargo stages or cargo gangways if other proper means of access are provided in conformity with these regulations:

Provided also that as regards any sailing vessel not exceeding 250 tons net registered tonnage and any steam vessel not exceeding 150 tons gross registered tonnage this regulation shall not apply if and while the conditions are such that it is possible without undue risk to pass to and from the ship without the aid of any special appliances.

Means of  
access  
between  
ships  
alongside  
each other.

9. (1) If a ship is alongside any other ship, vessel, or boat, and persons employed have to pass from one to the other, safe means of access shall be provided for their use, unless the conditions are such that it is possible to pass from one to the other without undue risk without the aid of any special appliance.

(2) If one of such ships, vessels, or boats is a sailing barge, flat, keel, lighter, punt or other similar vessel of relatively low freeboard, the means of access shall be provided by the ship which has the higher freeboard.

Means of  
access to  
hold of  
ship.

10. (1) If the depth from the level of any deck to the bottom of the hold or to the hatch covers of the deck next below it exceeds 5 feet, there shall be maintained safe means of access from the deck to the hold in which work is being carried on.

(2) Save as hereinafter provided, such access shall be afforded by ladder, and by ladder cleats or cups on the coamings, and shall not be deemed to be safe—

(a) unless the ladders between the lower decks are in the same line as the ladder from the top deck, if the same is practicable having regard to the position of the lower hatch or hatches;

(b) unless the ladders provide a foothold of a depth including any space behind the ladder of not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches for a width of 10 inches and a firm handhold;

(c) unless the cleats or cups provided on coamings—

(i) provide a foothold of a depth including any space behind the cleats or cups of not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches for a width of 10 inches and a firm handhold;

(ii) are so constructed or can be so adapted as to prevent a man's foot slipping off the side;

(iii) are placed vertically one above the other and in the same line as the ladders to which they give access;

(d) unless the cargo is stowed sufficiently far from the ladder to leave at each rung of the ladder foothold of a depth including any space behind the ladder of not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches for a width of 10 inches and a firm handhold;

(e) unless there is room to pass between a winch or other obstruction and the coamings at the place where the ladder leaves the deck;

(f) if the ladder is recessed under the deck more than is reasonably necessary to keep the ladder clear of the hatchway:

Provided that such access may be afforded—

(i) where the provision of a ladder on a bulkhead or in a trunk hatchway can be shown to be reasonably impracticable, by cleats or cups complying with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this sub-regulation;

(ii) by ladders or steps, separate from any hatchway or sloping from deck to deck, if such ladders or steps comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (d) and (e) of this sub-regulation.

(3) Shaft tunnels shall be equipped with adequate handhold and foothold on each side.

11. When the processes are being carried on—

(a) the places in the hold and on the decks where work is being carried on;

Lighting on board ship when processes are being carried on.

(b) the means of access provided in pursuance of regulations 8 and 9 of these regulations; and

(c) all parts of the ship to which persons employed may be required to proceed in the course of their employment;

shall be efficiently lighted, due regard being had to the safety of the ship and cargo, of all persons employed and of the navigation of other vessels, and to the duly approved by-laws or regulations of any authority having power by statute to make by-laws or regulations.

Lifting gear  
for hatch  
coverings.

12. All fore and aft beams and thwartship beams used for hatch covering, shall have suitable gear for lifting them on and off without it being necessary for any person to go upon them to adjust such gear.

Hatch  
coverings  
to be  
marked.

13. (1) All hatch coverings shall be kept plainly marked to indicate the deck and hatch to which they belong and their position therein:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in cases where all the hatch coverings of a ship are interchangeable or, in respect of marking of position, where all hatch coverings of a hatch are interchangeable.

(2) This regulation shall apply to fore and aft beams and thwartship beams as it applies to hatch coverings.

Maintenance  
of beams  
and hatch  
coverings.

14. All fore and aft beams and thwartship beams used for hatch covering and all hatch coverings shall be maintained in good condition.

Hand grips  
to be  
provided  
on hatch  
coverings.

15. Adequate hand grips shall be provided on all hatch coverings having regard to their size and weight unless the construction of the hatch or the hatch coverings is of a character rendering the provision of hand grips unnecessary.

Removal  
and  
replacement  
of beams  
and hatch  
coverings.

16. Where the working space around a hatch is less than two feet wide, such provision shall be made as will enable persons employed to remove and replace in safety all fore and aft beams and thwartship beams used for hatch coverings and all hatch coverings.

### PART III.

Lifting  
machinery  
to be tested.

17. (1) All lifting machinery shall be of good mechanical construction, sound material, adequate strength and substance and free from patent defect, and shall have been examined by a

competent person to the satisfaction of the Commissioner before being taken into use, and a certificate obtained as prescribed in regulation 21 (1) of these regulations.

Form D 1.

(2) All lifting machinery shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person once at least every twelve months, and a certificate obtained as prescribed in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 21 of these regulations.

Form D 2.

(3) For the purpose of this regulation thorough examination means a visual examination, supplemented if necessary by other means such a hammer test, carried out as carefully as the conditions permit, in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to the safety of the parts examined; and if necessary for the purpose, parts of the machines and gear must be dismantled.

18. (1) No chain, ring, hook, shackle, swivel or pulley block shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless it has been examined by a competent person and a certificate obtained as prescribed in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 21 of these regulations.

Gear used in hoisting or lowering to be tested.

(2) All chains, rings, hooks, shackles or swivels used in hoisting or lowering which have been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding shall before being again taken into use be re-examined by a competent person, and a certificate obtained as prescribed in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 21 of these regulations.

Form D 3.

Form D 4.

19. (1) No rope shall be used for hoisting or lowering unless it is of suitable quality and free from patent defect.

Ropes to be of suitable quality and wire ropes to be tested.

(2) Every wire rope in general use for hoisting or lowering shall be inspected by a competent person once at least in every three months, and a certificate obtained as prescribed in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 21 of these regulations:

Provided that after any wire has broken in such rope it shall be so inspected at least once in every month and a certificate obtained as prescribed in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 21 of these regulations.

Form D 5.

(3) No wire rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering if in any length of eight diameters the total number of visible, broken wires exceeds ten per centum of the total number of wires, or the rope shows signs of excessive wear, corrosion or other defect which, in the opinion of the person who inspects it, renders it unfit for use.

(4) A thimble or loop splice made in any wire rope shall have at least three tucks with a whole strand of the rope and two tucks with one half of the wires cut out of each strand. The strands in all cases shall be tucked against the lay of the rope:



Provided that this regulation shall not operate to prevent the use of another form of splice which can be shown to be as efficient as that laid down in this regulation.

Appointment of "competent person".

20. The Governor may, by notice published in the Gazette, appoint a sufficient number of persons to be competent persons for the purposes of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 17 of these regulations, and may by like notice revoke any such appointment.

Certificates forms and register. Schedule Form D 1. Form D 2. Form D 3. Form D 4. Form D 5.

21. (1) Certificates in the prescribed forms in the schedule and containing the prescribed particulars with regard to the examinations, inspections, or other treatment required under regulations 17, 18 and 19 shall be obtained, and attached to the general register before the machinery, chain, rope or other gear to which the certificate refers is subsequently taken into use in connection with the processes.

(2) (a) In the case of ships registered in the United Kingdom the certificates of examinations and inspections prescribed by regulations 17, 18 and 19 of these regulations shall not be required if evidence is furnished to the effect that the provisions of the Docks Regulations, 1934\*, have been complied with.

(b) In the case of ships registered elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, the Commissioner of Labour, may, by certificate in writing, exempt such ships from the examination and inspection prescribed by regulations 17, 18 and 19 of these regulations on production of evidence that such ships have complied with the regulations of the country of registry as to examination, and inspection, and that the standards of such examination and inspection are not lower than those prescribed by the Docks Regulations, 1934\*.

Safe working load to be stamped on pulley blocks.

22. (1) No pulley block shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless the safe working load is clearly stamped upon it.

(2) This section shall not apply to any pulley block imported into, or constructed in, the Colony before the publication of these regulations.

Safe working load of chains and slings to be ascertainable.

23. (1) Means shall be provided to enable any person using a chain or wire rope sling to ascertain the safe working load for such chain or sling under such conditions as it may be used.

(2) As regards chain slings, such means shall consist of marking the safe working load in plain figures or letters upon

the sling or upon a tablet or ring of durable material attached securely thereto.

(3) As regards wire rope slings, such means shall consist of either the means specified in sub-regulation (2) above or a notice, or notices, so exhibited as to be easily read by any person concerned, stating the safe working loads for the various sizes of wire rope slings used.

**24.** (1) Chains shall not be shortened by tying knots in them. Care of chains.

(2) Suitable packing shall be provided to prevent the links of chains from coming into contact with any sharp edges of loads of hard material.

**25.** All motors, cog-wheels, chain and friction gearing, shafting, live electric conductors and steam pipes shall (unless it can be shown that by their position and construction they are equally safe to every person employed as they would be if securely fenced) be securely fenced so far as is practicable without impeding the safe working of the ship. Fencing of motors, friction gear, etc.

**26.** The driver's platform on every crane or tip driven by mechanical power shall be securely fenced and shall be provided with safe means of access. In particular, where access is by a ladder— Fencing of driver's platform on crane driven by mechanical power.

(a) the sides of the ladder shall extend to a reasonable distance beyond the platform or some other suitable handhold shall be provided;

(b) the landing place on the platform shall be maintained free from obstruction; and

(c) in cases where the ladder is vertical and exceeds thirty feet in height, a resting place shall be provided approximately midway between the platform and the foot of the ladder.

**27.** Every crane and derrick shall have the safe working load plainly marked upon it, and every shore crane if so constructed that the safe working load may be varied by the raising or lowering of the jib or otherwise, shall have attached to it a table showing the safe working loads at the corresponding inclinations or radii of the jib. Safe working load of cranes and derricks to be easily ascertainable.

**28.** Adequate measures shall be taken to prevent exhaust steam from, and so far as is practicable live steam to, any crane or winch from obscuring any part of the decks, gangways, stages, wharf, quay, or stelling where any person is employed in the process. Prevention of obscuration by steam where persons employed.

Prevention of accidental lifting of derrick foot.

29. Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the foot of a derrick being accidentally lifted out of its socket or support.

#### PART IV.

Escape of workers employed in hold or 'tween decks.

30. Precautions shall be taken to facilitate the escape of the workers when employed in a hold or on 'tween decks in dealing with coal or other bulk cargo.

Excess of safe working load in exceptional cases.

31. (1) No lifting machinery, chains or other lifting appliance shall be loaded beyond the safe working load, except that a crane may be loaded beyond the safe working load in exceptional cases to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be approved by the engineer in charge or a competent person, if on each occasion—

(a) the written permission of the owner or his responsible agent has been obtained; and

(b) a record of the overload is kept in the form prescribed in Form D6 of the schedule, and attached to or entered in the general register.

Form D 6.

(2) Where the load upon a single sheave pulley block is attached to the pulley block instead of to the chain or rope passing round the sheave, the load on the pulley block shall be deemed for the purpose of this regulation to be half the actual load.

(3) No load shall be left suspended from a crane, winch, or other machine unless there is a competent person actually in charge of the machine while the load is so left.

Young and unqualified persons not to be employed as crane drivers.  
Form D 7.

32. (1) No person shall be employed as a driver of a crane or winch, whether driven by mechanical power or otherwise, or to attend to cargo falls on winch ends or winch bodies, who is under the age of 18 years and who has not been certified by a competent person to be qualified to perform such work, and such certificate attached to or entered in the general register.

(2) No person shall be employed to give signals to a driver of a crane or winch, who is under the age of 18 years and who has not received sufficient training and has not been fully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with the use of the machine in operation.

Means of access on loaded wharf.

33. Where goods are placed on a wharf, quay or stelling—

(a) a clear passage leading to the means of access to the ship required by regulation 8 shall be maintained on the wharf, quay or stelling; and

(b) if any space is left along the edge of the wharf, quay or stelling, it shall be at least three feet wide and clear of all obstructions other than fixed structures, plant and appliances in use.

34. (1) No deck-stage or cargo-stage shall be used in the processes unless it is substantially and firmly constructed and adequately supported, and, where necessary, securely fastened.

Deck-stages and cargo-stages to be properly constructed.

(2) No truck shall be used for carrying cargo between ship and shore on a stage so steep as to be unsafe.

(3) Any stage which is slippery shall be made safe by the use of sand or otherwise.

35. (1) If any hatch of a hold accessible to any person employed and exceeding five feet in depth, measured from the level of the deck in which the hatch is situated to the bottom of the hold, is not in use for the passage of goods, coal or other material, or for trimming, and the coamings are less than two feet six inches in height, such hatch shall either be fenced to a height of three feet or be securely covered:

Hatches to be fenced or securely covered in certain cases.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply—

(a) to vessels not exceeding 200 tons net registered tonnage which have only one hatchway; and

(b) to any vessel during meal times or other short interruptions of work during the period of employment.

(2) Hatch coverings shall not be used in the construction of deck or cargo stages, or for any other purpose which may expose them to damage.

(3) Hatch coverings shall be replaced on the hatches in the positions indicated by the markings made thereon in pursuance of regulation 13.

36. No cargo shall be loaded or unloaded by a fall or sling at any intermediate deck unless the hatch at that deck is securely covered or a secure landing platform of a width not less than that of one section of hatch coverings has been placed across it:

Loading and unloading at intermediate deck.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any process of unloading, the whole of which will be completed within a period of half an hour.

Hook not to be used in loading or unloading when working space is confined to square of the hatch.

37. (1) When the working space in a hold is confined to the square of the hatch, hooks shall not be made fast in the bands or fastenings of bales of cotton, wool, cork, gunny bags or other similar goods, nor shall can hooks be used for raising or lowering a barrel when, owing to the construction or condition of the barrel or of the hooks, their use is likely to be unsafe.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to breaking out or making up slings.

Staging on skeleton deck.

38. When work is proceeding on any skeleton deck, adequate staging shall be provided unless the space beneath the deck is filled with cargo to within a distance of two feet of such deck.

Avoidance of accident by shoring, etc.

39. Where stacking, unstacking, stowing or unstowing of cargo or handling in connection therewith cannot be safely carried out unaided, reasonable measures to guard against accident shall be taken by shoring or otherwise.

Beams of hatch in use to be secured.

40. The beams of any hatch in use for the processes shall, if not removed, be adequately secured to prevent their displacement.

Signaller to be employed in certain cases where cargo is handled by a fall at a hatchway.

41. When cargo is being loaded or unloaded by a fall at a hatchway, a signaller shall be employed, and where more than one fall is being worked at a hatchway, a separate signaller shall be employed to attend to each fall:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in cases where a barge, lighter, punt or other similar vessel is being loaded or unloaded if the driver of the crane or winch working the fall has a clear and unrestricted view of those parts of the hold where work is being carried on.

Transport to and from ship by water of persons employed.

42. When any person employed has to proceed to or from a ship by water for the purpose of carrying on the processes, proper measures shall be taken to provide for his safe transport. Vessels used for this purpose shall be in charge of a competent person, shall not be overcrowded, and shall be properly equipped for safe navigation and maintained in good condition.

## PART V.

Removal of fencing, gangway, gear, etc., by unauthorised person.

43. No person shall, unless duly authorised or except in case of necessity, remove or interfere with any fencing, gangway, gear, ladder, hatch, covering, lifesaving means or appliances, lights, marks, stages or other things whatsoever required by

these regulations to be provided. If removed, such things shall be restored at the end of the period during which their removal was necessary by the persons last engaged in the work that necessitated such removal.

44. The fencing required by regulation 4 shall not be removed except to the extent and for the period reasonably necessary for carrying on the work of the dock or ship, or for repairing any fencing. If removed it shall be restored forthwith at the end of that period by the persons engaged in the work that necessitated its removal.

Conditions under which fencing may be removed.

45. Every person employed shall use the means of access provided in accordance with regulations 8, 9 and 10, and no person shall authorise or order another to use means of access other than those provided in accordance therewith.

Means of access to ship to be used.

46. No person shall go upon the fore and aft beams or thwartship beams for the purpose of adjusting the gear for lifting them on and off and no person shall authorise or order another so to do.

Fore and aft beams or thwartship beams not to be used as a means of reaching gear for adjustment.

#### PART VI.

47. No employer of persons in the processes shall allow such persons to use machinery or gear which does not comply with Part III of these regulations.

Machinery or gear not complying with Part III not to be used.

48. If the persons whose duty it is to comply with regulations 8, 9 and 11 fail so to do, then it shall also be the duty of the employers of the persons employed for whose use the means of access and the lights are required, to comply with the said regulations within the shortest time reasonably practicable after such failure.

Employers of persons employed to comply with regulations 8, 9 and 11 in the event of such persons employed failing so to do.

49. Any register kept in pursuance of these regulations shall, on the application of the Commissioner, be produced by the person in charge thereof.

Registers to be produced on demand by Commissioner.

#### PART VII.

50. The Commissioner may—

- (a) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any premises or ship where the processes are carried on;
- (b) make such examination of the premises or ship and the machinery and gear, fixed or loose, used for the processes, and

Powers of Commissioner.

of any prescribed registers and notices and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any persons as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of these regulations; and

(c) exercise any other powers which may be conferred upon him by these regulations.

Obstruction  
of  
Commissioner  
in execution  
of duty.

51. No person shall wilfully obstruct the Commissioner or any person assisting the Commissioner in the exercise of any power under regulation 50, or fail to produce on demand by the Commissioner any register or other document kept in pursuance of these regulations or any gear, fixed or loose, used for the processes, or conceal or prevent or attempt to prevent any person from appearing before, or being examined by the Commissioner.

Power to  
exempt.

52. The Governor in Council may, by order published in the Gazette, exempt from all or any of the provisions of these regulations, or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit—

(a) any port or place, dock, wharf, quay, stelling or similar premises at which the processes are only occasionally carried on or the traffic is small and confined to small ships; or

(b) any specified ship or class of ship.

Saving.

53. (1) Nothing in Parts II to VI inclusive of these regulations shall apply to the unloading of fish from a vessel employed in the catching of fish.

(2) Nothing in regulations 8, 9 (so far as regards liability to provide means of access), 13, 15, 16, subsection (1) of regulation 35 and regulation 46 shall apply to a barge, lighter or punt.

Penalty.

54. Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

---

SCHEDULE.

FORM D 1.

Regs. 17 (1)  
and 21 (1).

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 115.)

Cert. No.....

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION OF LIFTING MACHINERY  
BEFORE BEING TAKEN INTO USE.

* Situation and description of lifting machinery. (1)	Distinguishing mark or number. (2)	Date of examination. (3)	Safe working load (where required). (4)

(5) Name and address of competent person making examination .....

I certify that on the.....day of.....19....., I examined the above-mentioned lifting machinery together with its accessory gear and that to the best of my knowledge and belief it is of good mechanical construction, sound material and substance and free from patent defects.

(Signed).....

Dated the.....day of.....19.....

\*If the machinery is on a ship, the name of the ship must be stated. Sufficient particulars must be given to identify the gear, e.g. in the case of a winch or derrick, the number of the hold, etc., should be shown.



FORM D 2.

Regs. 17 (2) and 21 (1).

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.  
(Chapter 115.)

12-MONTHLY EXAMINATION OF LIFTING MACHINERY.

Situation and description of lifting machinery.  (1)	Distinguishing mark or number.  (2)	I certify that on the dates against my signatures I inspected the lifting machinery described in column (1) in the manner prescribed in regulation 17 (2) and found it free from patent defects other than those shown in column (3).								Remarks (to be initialled and dated).  (3)
		Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	

1236

Cap. 115.]

Factories.

FORM D 3.

Regs. 18 (1)  
and 21 (1).

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 115.)

Cert. No. ....

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION OF CHAINS, RINGS, HOOKS,  
SHACKLES, SWIVELS AND PULLEY BLOCKS BEFORE BEING  
TAKEN INTO USE.

Situation and description of lifting machinery. (1)	Distinguishing mark or number. (2)	Date of examination. (3)	Safe working load (where required). (4)

Name and address of competent person making examination ...

I certify that on the date mentioned in column (3) I examined the gear described in columns (1) and (2) and found it to be of sound material, adequate strength and substance and free from patent defect, and that the safe working load (where required) is as shown in column (4).

(Signed).....

Dated the.....day of.....19.....

Regs. 18 (2)  
and 21 (1).

FORM D 4.

## THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 115.)

Cert. No. ....

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION OF CHAINS, RINGS, HOOKS,  
SHACKLES, AND SWIVELS BEFORE BEING TAKEN INTO USE  
AFTER ALTERATION AND REPAIR BY WELDING.

Situation and description of lifting machinery. (1)	Distinguishing mark or number. (2)	Date of examination. (3)	Remarks. (4)	Safe working* load (where required). (5)

Name and address of competent  
person making examination ...

I certify that on the date mentioned in column (3) I examined the gear described in columns (1) and (2) and found that the alteration and/or repair by welding carried out since it was last used has/have in no way impaired the strength of the gear otherwise than stated in column (4), and that the safe working load (where required) is as stated in column (5).

(Signed) .....

Dated the..... day of..... 19 ..

\*If the safe working load has been reduced due to the alteration, a note should be made to that effect.

B.G.—Vol. VIII—27\*

FORM D 5.

Regs. 19 (2) Proviso and 21 (1)

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.  
(Chapter 115.)

EXAMINATION OF WIRE ROPES.

Situation and description of wire ropes.  (1)	Distinguishing mark or number.  (2)	I certify that on the dates against my signatures I inspected the wire ropes described in column (1) in the manner prescribed in regulation 19 (3) and found them free from patent defects other than those shown in column (3).								Remarks (to be initialled and dated).  (3)
		Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	

Factories.

[Cap. 11 5.

1239

FORM D 6.

Reg. 31 (1) (b).

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.  
(Chapter 115.)

RECORD OF THE LOADING OF CRANES BEYOND THE SAFE WORKING LOAD.

Description of crane.	Safe working load.	Circumstances which called for the overload.	Amount lifted.	Date.	Signature of person authorising overload.

1240

Cap. 115.]

Factories.

FORM D 7.  
 THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.  
 (Chapter 115.)

Reg. 32 (1).

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION TO OPERATE CRANE OR WINCH.

Name of Driver. (1)	Date of appointment. (2)	Date of birth. (3)	Lifting machinery to be operated. (4)	I certify that the person named in column (1) was over 18 years of age on the date of appointment and is qualified to operate the lifting machinery described in column (4).		Cancellation of engagement. (5)	Remarks. (6)
				Signature.	Date.		

Factories.

[Cap. 115.

1241

**FACTORIES (SAFETY) REGULATIONS.**

## ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

## REGULATION.

1. Short title.

## PART I.—GENERAL INTERPRETATION.

2. Interpretation.

## PART II.—MACHINERY.

3. Fencing of machinery.
4. Prime mover.
5. Transmission machinery.
6. Construction of machinery.
7. Construction and maintenance of fencing.
8. Young persons and women cleaning and oiling machinery.
9. Training and supervision of young persons working at dangerous machines.

## PART III.—FLOORS, PASSAGES AND STAIRS.

10. Construction and maintenance of floors, passages and stairs.
11. Safe means of access and safe place of employment.

## PART IV.—LIFTING TACKLE, LIFTING MACHINES, HOISTS AND LIFTS.

12. Hoists and lifts.
13. Chains, ropes and lifting tackle.
14. Cranes and other lifting machines.

## PART V.—DANGEROUS FUMES.

15. Precautions in places where dangerous fumes are liable to be present.
16. Penalty.

## SCHEDULE.

## FORMS.

**FACTORIES (SAFETY).**

Regs. 14 of  
1953.  
(3rd Jan.,  
1953.)

Short title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Safety) Regulations.

## PART I.—GENERAL INTERPRETATION.

Interpreta-  
tion.

2. In these regulations—
  - “driving belt” includes any driving strap or rope;
  - “hoist or lift” means lifting machine or appliance with a platform or cage, the direction and movement of which is restricted by a guide or guides;
  - “machinery” includes any driving belt;

“ maintained ” means maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order, and in good repair;

“ schedule ” means the schedule to these regulations;

“ transmission machinery ” means every shaft, wheel, drum, pulley, system of fast and loose pulleys, coupling, clutch, driving belt or other device by which the motion of a prime mover is transmitted to and received by any machine or appliance;

“ young person ” means a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

#### PART II.—MACHINERY.

3. (1) Every dangerous part of any machinery shall be securely fenced unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced:

Fencing of  
machinery.

Provided that in so far as the safety of a dangerous part of any machinery cannot by reason of the nature of the operation be secured by means of a fixed guard the requirements of this sub-regulation shall be deemed to have been complied with if a device is provided which automatically prevents the operator from coming into contact with that part.

(2) Any part of a stock-bar which projects beyond the head-stock of a lathe shall be securely fenced unless it is in such a position as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced.

4. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3, the following provisions shall apply to every factory—

Prime  
mover.

(a) every flywheel directly connected to any prime mover and every moving part of any prime mover except such prime movers as are mentioned in paragraph (c) of this regulation shall be securely fenced, whether the flywheel or prime mover is situated in an engine house or not;

(b) the head and tail race of every waterwheel and of every water turbine shall be securely fenced;

(c) every part of electric generators, motors and rotary converters, and every flywheel directly connected thereto, shall be securely fenced unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced.



Transmission  
machinery.

5. (1) Every part of the transmission machinery shall be securely fenced unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced.

(2) Efficient devices or appliances shall be provided and maintained in every room or place where work is carried on by which the power can promptly be cut off from the transmission machinery in that room or place.

(3) No driving belt when not in use shall be allowed to rest or ride upon a revolving shaft which forms part of the transmission machinery.

(4) Suitable striking gear or other efficient mechanical appliances shall be provided and maintained, and used to move driving belts to and from fast and loose pulleys which form part of the transmission machinery, and any such gear or appliances shall be so constructed, placed and maintained as to prevent the driving belt creeping back on to the fast pulley.

(5) Where the Commissioner is satisfied that owing to special circumstances the fulfilment of any of the requirements of the last three foregoing sub-regulations is unnecessary or impracticable, he may direct that that requirement shall not apply in those circumstances.

Construction  
of  
machinery.

6. (1) Every set-screw, bolt or key or any revolving shaft, spindle, wheel or pinion shall be so sunk, encased or otherwise effectively guarded as to prevent danger.

(2) All spur and other toothed or friction gearing, which does not require frequent adjustment while in motion, shall be completely encased unless it is so situated as to be as safe as it would be if completely encased.

Construction  
and  
maintenance  
of fencing.

7. (1) All fencing or other safeguards provided in pursuance of these regulations shall be of substantial construction, and constantly maintained and kept in position while the parts required to be fenced or safeguarded are in motion or use, except when any such parts are necessarily exposed for examination or for any lubrication or adjustment shown by such examination to be immediately necessary while the part of the machinery is in motion:

Provided that no person shall carry out such examination, lubrication or adjustment, who is under the age of 18 years and who has not been certified by a competent person in the form prescribed in Form C 1 of the schedule to be qualified to perform such work.

Form C 1.

(2) Such persons shall not be allowed to wear loose-fitting clothing or loose-fitting headgear.

8. (1) A young person or a woman shall not be allowed to clean or oil any dangerous part of any machinery while the machinery is in motion by the aid of mechanical power.

Young persons and women cleaning and oiling machinery.

(2) A young person or a woman shall not be allowed to clean or oil any part of any machine if the cleaning or oiling thereof would expose him or her to risk of injury from any moving part of that machine or of any adjacent machinery.

9. (1) No young person shall work at any machine to which this regulation applies, unless he has been fully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with the machine and the precautions to be observed, and—

Training and supervision of young persons working at dangerous machines.

(a) has received a sufficient training in work at the machine; or

(b) is under adequate supervision by a person who has a thorough knowledge and experience of the machine.

(2) This regulation shall apply to such machines as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, being machines which in his opinion are of such a dangerous character that young persons ought not to work them unless the foregoing requirements are complied with.

### PART III.—FLOORS, PASSAGES AND STAIRS.

10. (1) All floors, steps, stairs, passages and gangways shall be of sound construction and properly maintained.

Construction and maintenance of floors, passages and stairs.

(2) Where necessary to prevent danger, substantial hand-rails shall be provided and maintained at all stairways.

(3) All openings in floors shall be securely fenced, except in so far as the nature of the work renders such fencing impracticable.

(4) All ladders shall be soundly constructed and properly maintained.

11. (1) There shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be provided and maintained safe means of access to every place at which any person has at any time to work.

Safe means of access and safe place of employment.

(2) Where any person has to work at a place from which he will be liable to fall a distance more than ten feet, then unless the place is one which affords secure foothold and, where necessary, secure handhold, means shall be provided, so far as is reasonably practicable, by fencing or otherwise for ensuring his safety.

## PART IV.—LIFTING TACKLE, LIFTING MACHINES, HOISTS AND LIFTS.

Hoists and lifts.

12. (1) Every hoist or lift shall be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength, and be properly maintained.

Form C 2.

(2) Every hoist or lift shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once in every period of six months, and a report of the result of every such examination in the form prescribed in Form C 2 of the schedule and containing the prescribed particulars shall be signed by the person making the examination and shall within fourteen days be attached to the general register.

(3) Every hoistway or liftway shall be efficiently protected by a substantial enclosure fitted with gates, being such an enclosure as to prevent, when the gates are shut, any person falling down the way or coming into contact with any moving part of the hoist or lift.

(4) Any such gate as aforesaid shall be fitted with efficient interlocking or other devices to secure that the gate cannot be opened except when the cage or platform is at the landing and that the cage or platform cannot be moved away from the landing until the gate is closed:

Provided that, in the case of a hoist or lift constructed or reconstructed before the coming into force of these regulations which it is not reasonably practicable to fit with such devices as aforesaid, it shall be sufficient if the gate is provided with such arrangements as will secure the aforesaid objects so far as is reasonably practicable, and in any event is kept closed and fastened except when the cage or platform is at rest at the landing.

(5) Every hoist or lift and every such enclosure as aforesaid shall be so constructed as to prevent any part of any person or any goods carried in the hoist or lift being trapped between any part of the hoist or lift and any fixed structure or between the counter-balance weight and any other moving part of the hoist or lift.

(6) There shall be marked conspicuously on every hoist or lift the maximum working load which it can safely carry and no load greater than that load shall be carried on any hoist or lift.

(7) The following additional requirements shall apply to hoists and lifts used for carrying persons, whether together with goods or otherwise—

(a) efficient automatic devices shall be provided and maintained to prevent the cage or platform over-running;

(b) every cage shall on each side from which access is afforded to a landing, be fitted with a gate, and in connection with every such gate efficient devices shall be provided to secure that, when persons or goods are in the cage, the cage cannot be raised or lowered unless the gate is closed, and will come to rest when the gate is opened:

Provided that, in the case of a hoist or lift constructed or reconstructed before the coming into force of these regulations in connection with which it is not reasonably practicable to provide such devices as aforesaid, it shall be sufficient if such arrangements are provided as will secure the aforesaid objects so far as is reasonably practicable, and in any event the gate is kept closed and fastened except when the cage is at rest or empty; and

(c) in the case of a hoist or lift constructed or reconstructed after the coming into force of these regulations, where the platform or cage is suspended by rope or chain, there shall be at least two ropes or chains separately connected with the platform or cage, each rope or chain and its attachments being capable of carrying the whole weight of the platform or cage and its maximum working load, and efficient devices shall be provided and maintained which will support the platform or cage with its maximum working load in the event of a breakage of the ropes or chains or any of their attachments.

(8) In the case of a continuous hoist or lift, sub-regulations (3) to (7) inclusive of this regulation shall not apply and in the case of a hoist or lift not connected with mechanical power sub-regulations (4) and (7) shall not apply, and, in both the aforesaid cases, in sub-regulation (2) for the reference to six months there shall be substituted a reference to twelve months.

(9) Every teagle opening or similar doorway used for hoisting or lowering goods or materials, whether by mechanical power or otherwise, shall be securely fenced, and shall be provided with a secure handhold on each side of the opening or doorway. The fencing shall be properly maintained and shall, except when the hoisting or lowering of goods or materials is being carried on at the opening or doorway, be kept in position.

(10) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Labour that it would be unreasonable in the special circumstances of the case to enforce any requirement of this regulation in respect of any class or description of hoist, lift, hoistway, liftway, or teagle opening or similar doorway, he may by order direct that such requirement shall not apply as respects that class or description.

Chains,  
ropes and  
lifting  
tackle.

**13.** (1) The following provisions shall be complied with as respects every chain, rope or lifting tackle used for the purpose of raising or lowering persons, goods or materials—

(a) no chain, rope or lifting tackle shall be used unless it is of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect;

(b) a table showing the safe working loads of every kind and size of chain, rope or lifting tackle in use, and, in the case of a multiple sling, the safe working load at different angles of the legs, shall be posted in the store in which the chains, ropes or lifting tackle are kept, and in prominent positions on the premises, and no chain, rope or lifting tackle not shown in the table shall be used, so, however, that the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any lifting tackle if the safe working load thereof or, in the case of a multiple sling, the safe working load at different angles of the legs is plainly marked upon it;

(c) no chain, rope or lifting tackle shall be used for any load exceeding the safe working load thereof as shown by the table aforesaid or marked upon it as aforesaid;

(d) no chain, rope or lifting tackle, except a fibre rope or fibre rope sling, shall be taken into use in any factory for the first time in that factory unless it has been thoroughly examined by a competent person and a certificate of such examination in the form prescribed in Form C 3 of the schedule has been obtained and is kept available for inspection;

Form C 3.

(e) all chains, ropes and lifting tackle in use shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once in every period of six months or at such greater intervals as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and a certificate of such examination in the form prescribed in Form C 4 of the schedule shall be attached to the general register.

Form C 4.

(2) In this regulation the expression "lifting tackle" means chain slings, rope slings, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels.

Cranes and  
other  
lifting  
machines.

**14.** (1) All parts and working gear whether fixed or movable, including the anchoring and fixing appliances, of every lifting machine shall be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect, and shall be properly maintained.

(2) All such parts and gear as aforesaid shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once in every period of fourteen months and a certificate of such examination in accordance with Form C 5 of the schedule shall be attached to the general register.

Form C 5.

(3) All rails on which a travelling crane moves and every track on which the carriage of a transporter or runway moves shall be of proper size and adequate strength and have an even running surface; and any such rails or track shall be properly laid, adequately supported or suspended, and properly maintained.

(4) There shall be plainly marked on every lifting machine the safe working load or loads thereof, except that in the case of a jib crane so constructed that the safe working load may be varied by the raising or lowering of the jib, there shall be attached thereto either an automatic indicator of safe working loads or a table indicating the safe working loads at corresponding inclinations of the jib or corresponding radii of the load.

(5) No lifting machine shall, except for the purpose of a test, be loaded beyond the safe working load as marked or indicated under the last foregoing sub-regulation.

(6) No lifting machine shall be taken into use in any factory for the first time in that factory unless it has been tested and all such parts and working gear of the machine as are specified in sub-regulation (1) of this regulation have been thoroughly examined by a competent person and a certificate of such a test and examination specifying the safe working load or loads of the machine and signed by the person making the test and examination has been obtained and is kept available for inspection.

(7) If any person is employed or working on or near the wheel-track of an overhead travelling crane in any place where he would be liable to be struck by the crane, effective measures shall be taken by warning the driver of the crane or otherwise to ensure that the crane does not approach within twenty feet of that place.

(8) In this regulation the expression "lifting machine" means a crane, crab, winch, teagle, pulley block, gin wheel, transporter or runway.

#### PART V.—DANGEROUS FUMES.

15. (1) Where work has to be done inside any chamber, tank, vat, pit, pipe, flue or similar confined space, in which dangerous fumes are liable to be present to such an extent as to involve risk of persons being overcome thereby—

(a) the confined space shall, unless there is other adequate means of egress, be provided with a manhole, which may be rectangular, oval or circular in shape, and shall not be less

Precautions  
in places  
where  
dangerous  
fumes are  
liable to  
be present.

than 18 inches long and 16 inches wide or (if circular) not less than 16 inches in diameter; and

(b) no person shall enter the confined space for any purpose unless the following requirements are complied with—

(i) all practicable steps shall be taken to remove any fumes which may be present and to prevent any ingress of fumes and, unless it has been ascertained by a suitable test that the space is free from dangerous fumes, the person entering shall wear a belt to which there is securely attached a rope of which the free end is held by a person outside; or

(ii) the person entering shall wear a suitable breathing apparatus;

(c) suitable breathing apparatus and a suitable reviving apparatus and suitable belts and ropes shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible, and shall be periodically inspected in the prescribed manner; and

(d) a sufficient number of the persons employed shall be trained and practised in the use of such apparatus and in the method of restoring respiration.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, a person shall not enter or remain in any chamber, tank, vat, pipe, flue or similar confined space for any purpose unless either—

(a) he is ensured of a supply of air adequate for respiration and to render harmless any fumes; or

(b) he is wearing a suitable breathing apparatus.

(3) No work shall be permitted in any boiler-furnace or boiler-flue until it has been sufficiently cooled by ventilation or otherwise to make work safe for the persons employed.

Penalty.

16. Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

---

SCHEDULE.

Reg. 7 (1).

FORM C 1.

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 115.)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE TO UNDERTAKE EXAMINATIONS OF, OR TO LUBRICATE OR ADJUST ALL MACHINERY WHEN IN MOTION OR IN USE.

- (1) Name.....
- (2) Occupation .....
- (3) Date of Birth .....
- (4) Date of appointment as.....
- (5) Description of Machinery.....
- (6) Name of competent person issuing certificate.....
- (7) Address.....
- (8) I certify that the person named at (1) is competent to examine, lubricate, or adjust, while in motion or use, all machinery described herein.

(Signed).....

Dated the .....day of.....19.

FORM C 2.

Reg. 12.

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 115.)

REPORT OF SIX-MONTHLY EXAMINATIONS OF HOIST OR LIFT.

Occupier (or owner) of premises ... ..

Address ... ..

- 1. (a) Type of hoist or lift and identification number or description .....
- (b) Date of construction or re-construction (if ascertainable) ... ..
- (c) Examiner should state whether he has seen the last report ... ..

2. *Design and construction.*  
 Are all parts of the hoist or lift of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength (so far as ascertainable)?  
 NOTE.—Details of any renewals or alterations required should be given in (5) on the reverse.



3. Maintenance.

Are the following parts of the hoist or lift properly maintained and in good working order? If not, state what defects have been found.

- (a) Enclosure of hoistway or liftway
- (b) Landing gates and cage gate(s)
- (c) Outer locks on the landing gates and cage gate(s)
- (d) Other gate fastenings
- (e) Cage or platform and fittings, cage guides, buffers, interior of the hoistway or liftway
- (f) Over-running devices
- (g) Suspension ropes or chains, and their attachments
- (h) Safety gear, i.e. arrangements for preventing fall of platform or cage
- (i) Brakes
- (j) Worm or spur gearing
- (k) Other electrical equipment
- (l) Other parts

4. What parts (if any) were inaccessible?

5. Repairs, renewals, or alterations (if any) required, and the period within which they should be executed

6. Maximum safe working load subject to repairs, renewals or alterations (if any) specified in (5)

7. Other observations

I certify that on... day of... 19... I examined thoroughly the hoist/lift described herein, and that the above is a true report of my examination.

Signature

Qualification

Address

Date

TO BE ATTACHED TO THE GENERAL REGISTER.

FORM C 3.

Reg. 13 (1)  
(d).

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.  
(Chapter 115.)

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION OF CHAINS, ROPES, (EXCEPTING  
FIBRE ROPE OR FIBRE ROPE SLINGS) AND LIFTING TACKLE  
BEFORE BEING TAKEN INTO USE.

Situation and/or description. (1)	Distinguishing mark or number. (2)	Date of examination. (3)	Safe working load. (4)

Name of Competent person making examination.....

Address .....

I certify that on the date mentioned in column (3), I examined the gear described in columns (1) and (2) and found it to be of sound material, adequate strength and substance and free from patent defect, and that the safe working load is as shown in column (4).

(Signed).....

Dated the..... day of..... 19.....

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.  
(Chapter 115.)

CERTIFICATE OF SIX-MONTHLY EXAMINATION OF CHAINS, ROPES AND LIFTING TACKLE IN USE.

Situation and description of chain, rope or lifting tackle. (1)	Distinguishing mark or number. (2)	Date (if after 19....) on which the chain, rope or lifting tackle was first taken into use. (3)	I certify that on the dates against my signature I thoroughly examined the chain, rope or lifting tackle described in columns (1) and (2) and found it free from defects other than those shown in column (4).								Remarks (to be initialled and dated). (4)
			Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	

1254

Cap. 115.]

Factories.

Form C 5.

Reg. 14 (2.)

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 115.)

CERTIFICATE OF FOURTEEN-MONTHLY THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF LIFTING MACHINERY.

Situation and description of lifting machinery.  (1)	Distinguishing mark or number.  (2)	I certify that on the dates against my signature I thoroughly examined the lifting machinery described in columns (1) and (2) and found it free from defects other than those shown in column (3).				Remarks (to be initialled and dated).
		Signature.	Date.	Signature.	Date.	