

THE TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (REGULATION) LAW.

(CAP. 173.)

47 Vol. II 71 REGULATED TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS, SAFETY, SANITATION, VENTILATION AND CLEANLINESS) REGULATIONS.

Short title. 1. These regulations may be cited as the Regulated Trades and Industries (Structural Requirements, Safety, Sanitation, Ventilation and Cleanliness) Regulations.

Definitions. 2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—
 “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Labour;
 “fume” includes gas or vapour;
 “inspector” means, except where otherwise provided, a Labour Inspector;

Cap. 173 “Law” means the Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law, or any Law amending or substituted for the same;
 “maintained” means maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair;
 “prime mover” means every engine, motor or other appliance which provides mechanical energy derived from steam, water, wind, electricity, the combustion of fuel or other source;
 “process” includes the use of any locomotive;
 “sanitary conveniences” includes urinals, water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits and any similar convenience;
 “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, or received by, any machine or appliance;
 “woman” means any woman who has attained the age of eighteen;
 “young person” means a person who is over the age of fourteen and under the age of eighteen years.

PART I.—STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PREMISES.

Suitability of premises. 3. The premises shall, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, be structurally safe and suitable for the purpose of carrying on therein the regulated trade in respect of which the application for registration is made.

Ventilation and lighting. 4.—(1) Effective and suitable provision shall be made for securing and maintaining by the circulation of fresh air in each workroom the adequate ventilation of the room and for rendering harmless, so 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 on in the premises.

(2) Effective provision shall be made for securing and maintaining sufficient and suitable lighting, whether natural or artificial, in every part of the premises in which persons are working or passing.

(3) Particularly and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the two last foregoing paragraphs, every room shall be provided with adequate windows or skylights for ventilation and lighting; in each room, the area of window space opening directly to the open air shall be equal to at least one-eighth part of the floor space.

(4) If the Commissioner so requires—

(a) windows shall be covered with fine mesh wire gauze in such a manner as to exclude flies;

(b) perforated air bricks or other suitable ventilation openings shall be built into the external walls immediately below the level of the ceiling.

5.—(1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 34, the floors of all rooms shall be of impervious material properly laid and shall be at least six inches above the level of the adjoining street : Floors.

Provided that the Commissioner may sanction a floor below street-level, where necessary, for the specific purpose of the trade, if effective drainage can be arranged, or a wooden floor, if satisfied that such floor will not become insanitary.

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

(3) Where any process is carried on which renders the floor liable to be wet to such an extent that the wet is capable of being removed by drainage, effective means shall be provided and maintained for draining off the fluid.

6.—(1) If the Commissioner so requires, inside walls and ceilings shall be either oil-painted or lime-washed and all woodwork shall be painted with three coats of good oil paint. Painting.

(2) Lime-washing shall be renewed at such times as the Commissioner may direct.

(3) Oil-painting shall be renewed at least once in every five years or at such other times as found necessary by the Commissioner.

7.—(1) All staircases and ladders shall be suitably constructed and properly maintained. Staircases.

(2) For every staircase, a substantial hand-rail shall be provided and maintained which, if the staircase has an open side, shall be on that side ; and, in case a staircase has two open sides or, owing to the condition of the steps or other special circumstances such staircase shall be specially liable to cause accidents, such hand-rail shall be provided and maintained on both sides.

(3) Any open side on a staircase shall be guarded by the provision and maintenance of a lower rail or other effective means.

8. Sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for the persons employed in the premises shall be provided, maintained and kept clean, and effective provision shall be made for lighting and ventilating the conveniences, and where persons of both sexes are or are intended to be employed, such conveniences shall afford proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex. Sanitary conveniences.

PART II.—CLEANLINESS, SANITARY CONDITIONS AND WELFARE.

9.—(1) The premises shall be kept in a clean state ; all parts of the premises and the equipment used therein shall be kept clean and in good repair and free from effluvia arising from any drain, sanitary convenience or nuisance. Cleanliness

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provision in the foregoing paragraph—

(a) accumulation of dirt and refuse shall be removed daily by suitable method from the floors and benches of 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, if it is effective and suitable, by sweeping or other method ;

(c) all waste water shall be conducted into a covered pit through pipes or underground drains.

10.—(1) The premises shall not, while work is carried on, be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to the health of the persons employed therein. Overcrowding.

(2) The Commissioner may specify in the certificate of registration the maximum number of persons to be employed in each room of the premises.

- Water supply. 11.—(1) The water supply of the premises and the connections thereto shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner.
- (2) If the Commissioner so directs, sufficient and suitable facilities for washing with a supply of water and, if necessary, of hot water, soap and clean towels shall be furnished.
- Accommodation for clothing. 12. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of employed persons adequate and suitable accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours and such arrangements as are reasonable shall be made for drying such clothing.
- Facilities for sitting. 13. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all female workers whose work is done standing suitable facilities for sitting sufficient to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.
- First-aids. 14.—(1) Where more than twenty persons are employed in the premises, there shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible a first-aid box or cupboard containing such appliances or requisites for first-aid as the Commissioner in each case may direct.
- (2) Nothing but such appliances or requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box or cupboard as defined in the previous paragraph.
- (3) Each first-aid box or cupboard shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall, in the case of premises where more than fifty persons are employed, be trained in first-aid treatment, and the person in charge shall always be available during working hours. A notice shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the first-aid box or cupboard provided in respect of that room.
- Removal of dust or fumes. 15.—(1) In every premises in which, in connection with any process carried on, there is given off any dust or fume or other impurity of such character and to such extent as to be likely to be injurious or offensive to the persons employed, or any substantial quantity of dust of any kind, all practicable measures shall be taken to protect the persons employed against inhalation of the dust or fume or other impurity and to prevent its accumulating in any workroom, and in particular, where the nature of the process makes it practicable, exhaust appliances shall be provided and maintained, as near as possible to the point of origin of the dust or fume or other impurity, so as to prevent it entering the air of any workroom.
- (2) No stationary internal combustion engine shall be used unless—
- (a) provision is made for conducting the exhaust gases from the engine into the open air; and
- (b) the engine (except when used for the purpose of being tested or is of the totally enclosed type) is so partitioned off from any workroom or part of a workroom, in which persons are employed other than persons attending to the engine, as to prevent any injurious fumes from the engine entering the air of the room or part of the room.
- Meals in dangerous trades. 16.—(1) Where in any room lead, arsenic or other poisonous substance is so used as to give rise to any dust or fume, a person shall not be 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 rest other than intervals allowed in the course of a spell of continuous employment.
- (2) Where in any room a process is carried on being a process which gives rise to siliceous dust or asbestos dust, a person shall not be permitted to remain in that room during the intervals allowed to him for meals or rest other than intervals allowed in the course of a spell of continuous employment.
- (3) Suitable provision shall be made for enabling the persons employed in any such room as is mentioned in the last sub-paragraph to take their meals elsewhere in the factory.

(4) Where it appears to the Commissioner that, by reason of the nature of any process, it is injurious to health or otherwise undesirable to take meals in rooms where that process is carried on, or to remain therein during the intervals allowed for meals or rest, he may, if he thinks fit, extend all or any of the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) and (2) of this regulation to rooms where that process is carried on.

17. In the case of any such process as may be specified by the Commissioner, being a process which involves a special risk of injury to the eyes from particles or fragments thrown off in the course of the process, suitable goggles or effective screens shall, in accordance with any directions given by the Commissioner, be provided to protect the eyes of the persons employed in the process. Protection of eyes in certain processes.

PART III.—SAFETY OF WORKMEN.

18.—(1) 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 (3) of this regulation, shall be securely fenced, whether the flywheel or prime mover is situated in an engine-house or not. Prime movers.

(2) The head and tail race of every water wheel and of every water turbine shall be securely fenced.

(3) 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 as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced.

19.—(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. Transmission machinery.

(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 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) When fast and loose pulleys are used to apply or cut off the power to a machine or machines, 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 from creeping back on to the fast pulley.

20.—(1) Every dangerous part of any machinery, other than prime movers and 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. Other 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 paragraph 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.

Provisions
as to
unfenced
machinery.

21. In determining, for the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Part of these regulations, whether any part of machinery 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—

- (a) no account shall be taken of any person carrying out, while the part of machinery is in motion, an examination thereof or any lubrication or adjustment shown by such examination to be immediately necessary, being an examination, lubrication or adjustment which it is necessary to carry out while the part of machinery is in motion; and
- (b) in the case of any part of transmission machinery used in any process to be specified by the Commissioner being a process where owing to the continuous nature thereof the stopping of that part would seriously interfere with the carrying on of the process, no account shall be taken of any person carrying out, by such methods and in such circumstances as the Commissioner may specify, any lubrication or any mounting or shifting of belts:

Provided that this regulation shall only apply where the examination, lubrication or other operation is carried out by such persons, being male persons who have attained the age of eighteen as may be specified by the Commissioner, and all such other conditions as may be so specified are complied with.

Construction
and main-
tenance of
fencing.

22. All fencing or other safeguards provided in pursuance of the foregoing provisions 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 in use, except when any such parts are necessarily exposed for examination and for any lubrication or adjustment shown by such examination to be immediately necessary.

Construction
of ma-
chinery.

23. In the case of any machine in any premises being a machine intended to be driven by mechanical power—

- (a) every set-screw, bolt or key on any revolving shaft, spindle, wheel or pinion shall be so sunk, encased or otherwise effectively guarded as to prevent danger; and
- (b) 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.

Vessels
containing
dangerous
liquids.

24. Every fixed vessel, structure, sump or pit of which the edge is less than three feet above the adjoining ground or platform shall, if it contains any scalding, corrosive or poisonous liquid, either be securely covered or be securely fenced to at least that height, or where by reason of the nature of the work neither secure covering nor secure fencing to that height is practicable, all practicable steps shall be taken by covering, fencing or other means to prevent any person from falling into the vessel, structure, sump or pit.

Self-acting
machines.

25. In any premises to which this regulation applies no traversing part of any self-acting machine and no material carried thereon shall, if the space over which it runs is a space over which any person is liable to pass, whether in the course of his employment or otherwise, be allowed on its outward or inward traverse to run within a distance of eighteen inches from any fixed structure not being part of the machine.

Moving
machinery.

26. No person engaged in close proximity to moving machinery shall wear loose outer clothing and in the case of females they shall wear their hair in a cap or net.