1. These Bye-Laws may be cited as the Prohibition of Monofilament Nets Bye-Laws (Northern Ireland) 1967.

2. These Bye-Laws shall apply to the whole of Northern Ireland except the Londonderry Area as defined by the Act and shall come into effect on 1st June 1967.

3. No person shall use for the purpose of taking or with intent to take salmon or trout any net, other than a landing net used solely as an auxiliary to lawful angling with rod and line which contains any mesh made of a single filament of synthetic material.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the Fisheries Conservancy Board for Northern Ireland this 8th day of May 1967.

(L.S.) *(Sgd.) William Marshall,*
Chairman.

(Sgd.) John T. Montgomery,
Secretary.

The Ministry of Agriculture hereby approves the foregoing Bye-Laws.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland this 12th day of May 1967.

(L.S.) *(Sgd.) A. McKelvie,*
Assistant Secretary.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Bye-Laws but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

These Bye-Laws provide that no monofilament net other than a landing net may be used in the Fisheries Conservancy Board's area for fishing for salmon or trout.

1967. No. 119 [NC]

FACTORIES

The Lead Paint (Prescribed Leaflet) Order (Northern Ireland) 1967

ORDER, DATED 15TH MAY 1967, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES UNDER REGULATION 7 OF THE LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1927.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland in pursuance of Regulation 7(*a*) of the Lead Paint Regulations (Northern Ireland)

1927(**a**), hereby prescribes the leaflet containing special health instructions as to the use of paint.

1. This Order may be cited as the Lead Paint (Prescribed Leaflet) Order (Northern Ireland) 1967 and shall come into operation on the 15th day of May 1967.

2. The leaflet for the purposes of the said Regulation 7(*a*) shall be in the form set out in the Schedule.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland this 15th day of May 1967.

(L.S.)

W. Slinger,
Assistant Secretary.

SCHEDULE

Article 2
Form N.I.394

LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1927

S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1927, No. 129

Leaflet prescribed by the Ministry of Health and Social Services for the purposes of Regulation 7(a)

Prevention of Lead Poisoning in Painters

1. *What it is*

It is not widely appreciated that the earliest symptoms of lead poisoning in painters may be very indefinite, such as lack of energy, muscular aches passed off as rheumatism and a slight degree of anaemia (bloodlessness) which may only be detectable as the result of special tests. These conditions are very common and in the majority of cases are unconnected with occupation. Even when experienced by painters they are not necessarily an indication of poisoning, but a painter using lead paints who finds himself suffering from these symptoms should seek medical advice. At a later stage of lead poisoning other symptoms appear, such as colic (griping pains in the abdomen) and constipation. Another sign is "wrist drop" or weakness of the wrist and fingers, usually of the hand which holds the paint brush. At this stage, anaemia may be much more obvious. These more advanced stages of poisoning are nowadays uncommon in painters.

2. *How it occurs*

The chief cause of lead poisoning in painters has been the breathing in of dust from dry rubbing-down of surfaces which have been painted with lead-containing paints. The spraying of lead paint in the interior painting of buildings is also very dangerous. Lead paint does not enter the body through the skin. It may, however, be swallowed along with food if the hands are soiled or if cigarettes, especially hand-rolled cigarettes, are smoked at work.

Dry rubbing-down of lead painted surfaces is, in general, prohibited by Regulations. Where the painted material consists of iron or steel, only dry sand-papering is prohibited. Although nowadays paints (other than certain primer paints) seldom contain appreciable quantities of lead, this is not necessarily true of the old paint being rubbed-down. Painted surfaces should therefore never be rubbed-down dry unless it is certain that a lead paint was not previously used, and any debris from wet rubbing-down should be removed before it can dry.

The spraying of lead paint in the interior painting of buildings is also prohibited by law.

(a) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1927, No. 129.