1966. No. 151 [NC]

FACTORIES

The Abstract of Factories Act (Northern Ireland) (Docks, etc.) Order 1966

ORDER, DATED 29TH JUNE, 1966, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES UNDER SECTION 138 OF THE FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1965.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland in exercise of powers conferred by Sections 138(1) and 179(4) of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1965(a) and all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Abstract of Factories Act (Northern Ireland) (Docks, etc.) Order 1966, and shall come into operation on the 29th day of June, 1966.

(2) So much of the Factories (Forms and Particulars) Order (Northern Ireland) 1950(b) as deals with Form N.I.2 is hereby revoked.

2. The abstract of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1965 required by Section 138(1) of that Act to be kept posted at the principal entrances of a factory at which employed persons enter shall, in the case of premises to which provisions of that Act apply by virtue of Section 123 thereof (docks, etc.), be in the form set out in the Schedule to this Order.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland this 29th day of June, 1966.

(L.S.) *W. Slinger,*
Assistant Secretary.

SCHEDULE

Article 2
Form N.I.2

Abstract of the Factories Act 1965 prescribed by the Ministry of Health and Social Services by virtue of Section 138(1) of that Act for use in the cases of docks, wharves, quays and certain warehouses, lines and sidings

SAFETY

DOCKS, WHARVES, QUAYS, WAREHOUSES; LOADING, UNLOADING AND COALING OF SHIPS

1. Steam boilers. Every part of every steam boiler must be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect. Detailed requirements are laid down as to the valves and other fittings.

Steam boilers and their fittings must be properly maintained and (unless the Ministry provides otherwise in an exemption order) must be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once in every 14 months and after extensive repairs. A report of each examination must be attached to the General Register. New boilers must be certified and all boilers must be examined before being taken into use. (Sections 33 to 36, 38 and 39.)

(a) 1965. c. 20 (N.I.). (b) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1950, No. 87.

2. Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences. Accidents causing loss of life or disabling a worker for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed must be reported forthwith to the Chief Inspector and entered in the General Register. Certain dangerous occurrences must also be reported whether disablement is caused or not, e.g., the bursting of a revolving vessel, wheel or grindstone moved by mechanical power, the collapse or failure of a crane, hoist or other lifting appliance, or any part thereof (except the breaking of chain or rope slings), or the overturning of a crane; and explosions or fires in certain circumstances. (Sections 78, 79 and 140, and regulations.)

3. Dangerous Conditions and Practices. A court of summary jurisdiction may by order prohibit work or require remedial action to be taken if satisfied that dangerous conditions or practices exist. (Sections 54 and 55.)

WAREHOUSES—(ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS)

4. Fencing. Every part of the transmission machinery and every dangerous part of other machinery, and all parts of electric generators, motors, rotary converters, and flywheels directly connected to them, must be securely fenced unless in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as if securely fenced. A male person over 18 may, however, approach unfenced machinery in motion in certain strictly limited contingencies and subject to conditions specified in regulations. (Sections 13 to 16.)

5. Moving parts of other prime movers, and flywheels directly connected to them must be securely fenced irrespective of their position. (Section 13.)

6. All fencing must be of substantial construction and maintained in an efficient state. (Section 17.)

7. Further requirements in connection with transmission machinery. Devices or appliances for promptly cutting off the power from the transmission machinery must be provided in every room or place where work is carried on. Efficient mechanical appliances must be provided to move driving belts to and from fast and loose pulleys. Driving belts must not rest or ride on revolving shafts when the belt is not in use. (Section 14.)

8. New Machines. New power-driven machines must not be sold, let on hire, or used unless certain parts are effectively guarded. (Section 18.)

9. Cleaning Machinery. A woman or young person must not clean (*a*) a prime mover or transmission machinery while it is in motion or (*b*) any part of any machine if there is risk of injury from any moving part of that machine or of any adjacent machinery. (Section 21.)

10. Training of young persons. A young person must not work at any machine specified by the Ministry to be dangerous unless (i) he has been fully instructed as to the dangers and precautions and (ii) he has received sufficient training in the work or is under adequate supervision by an experienced person. (Section 22.)

11. Hoists and lifts. Every hoist or lift must be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength and must be properly maintained. It must be thoroughly examined every six months by a competent person whose report must be entered in or attached to the General Register.

Every hoistway must be efficiently protected by a substantial enclosure and landing gates, with efficient interlocking or other devices. The safe working load must be marked conspicuously on each hoist. Additional safeguards (e.g., devices to prevent overrunning) must be provided on hoists used for carrying persons, whether with goods or otherwise. The requirements are somewhat less stringent in the case of hoists constructed before the 24th November 1938, hoists not connected with mechanical power, and continuous hoists. (Sections 23, 24 and 26.)

12. Chains, ropes and lifting tackle. No chain, rope or lifting tackle used for raising or lowering persons or goods may be used unless it is of good construction, sound material and adequate strength and free from patent defect. Tables of safe

working loads must be posted in the stores and elsewhere, but need not cover any lifting tackle the safe working load of which is marked on the tackle itself. No tackle shall be used for any load exceeding its stated safe working load. Chains, ropes and lifting tackle in use must be thoroughly examined by a competent person every six months, and must not (excepting fibre ropes and fibre rope slings) be taken into use for the first time in the warehouse unless they have been tested and certified.

Periodic annealing is required except in the case of ropes and rope slings and other tackle exempted by the Chief Inspector.

A register of all chains, etc., and also the certificates of tests, must be kept (Section 27.)

13. Cranes, etc. All parts and working gear (including anchoring appliances) of cranes and other lifting machines must be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect and must be properly maintained. A thorough examination of all such parts and gear by a competent person must be made every 14 months. A lifting machine must not be taken into use for the first time unless it has been tested and certified. A register of examinations and tests must be kept. The safe working load or loads must be shown on every lifting machine; in the case of cranes with a derricking jib an automatic indicator or a table of safe working loads must be attached to the crane. No lifting machine shall be loaded above its stated safe working load.

Rails and tracks of travelling cranes and transporters must be of proper size and construction. If any person is working near the wheel-track of an overhead travelling crane steps must be taken to ensure that the crane does not approach within 20 feet.

Effective measures should also be taken to give warning of the approach of such a crane to anyone working above floor level and liable to be struck by it or by its load. (Section 28.)

14. Construction of floors, etc. Floors, steps, stairs, passages and gangways, must be soundly constructed, properly maintained and so far as is reasonably practicable, kept free from obstruction and any substance likely to cause persons to slip. Handrails must be provided for stairs. All ladders must be soundly constructed and properly maintained. Openings in floors should, wherever practicable, be securely fenced. (Section 29.)

HEALTH

15. Lead processes. A woman or young person must not be employed in certain lead processes or in cleaning workrooms where any of the processes are carried on. (Section 73.)

Where women or young persons are employed in any other process which involves the use of a lead compound producing dust or fume, or if they are liable to be splashed with any lead compound, (*a*) the dust or fume produced must be drawn away by an efficient exhaust draught; (*b*) they must undergo medical examination as prescribed and may be suspended from further employment in lead processes; (*c*) no food, drink, or tobacco may be brought into the workroom; (*d*) protective clothing must be provided by the occupier and worn; (*e*) suitable cloakroom, mess-room and washing accommodation must be provided as prescribed; and (*f*) all tools and apparatus must be kept clean. (Section 74.)

16. Notification of industrial poisoning or disease. Cases of poisoning by lead, phosphorus, arsenic, mercury, carbon bisulphide, or aniline; chronic poisoning by benzene; compressed air illness; anthrax; toxic jaundice due to tetrachlorethane or nitro- or amido- derivatives or benzene or other poisonous substance; toxic anaemia; epitheliomatous ulceration, and chrome ulceration, must be reported to the Chief Inspector and to the Appointed Factory Doctor and entered in the General Register. (Sections 80 and 140, and regulations.)