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[1963

FISHERIES ACT, 1905-1962.

Fisheries Department,
Perth, 21st August, 1963.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Fisheries Act, 1905-1962, has been pleased to make the regulations set forth in the schedule hereunder, to have and take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1964.

A. J. FRASER,
Director of Fisheries.

Schedule.

Regulations.

1. In these regulations the Fisheries Act Regulations made under the Fisheries Act, 1905 (as amended), published in the *Government Gazette* on the 6th May, 1938, and amended from time to time thereafter by notices published in the *Government Gazette*, are referred to as the principal regulations.

Principal
regulations.

2. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for regulation 2 the following regulation:—

Reg. 2
substituted.

2. (1) The owner or person in charge of any boat used or intended to be used for or in connection with the taking by any method whatever of fish for sale, or for other disposal for gain or reward, shall hold a current fishing boat license which shall be issued in Form "A" in the Appendix to these regulations, or a renewal of such license pursuant to subregulation (2) of this regulation.

Penalty.—One hundred pounds and, in addition, Two pounds for each day the boat continues unlicensed.

(2) A fishing boat license issued under this regulation may be renewed annually and the renewal shall be issued in Form "A1" in the Appendix to these regulations and remain in force until the 31st day of December of the year in respect of which the renewal is issued.

(3) The fee for a fishing boat license or a renewal of such license shall be in accordance with the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) For boats of any length propelled solely by oars	1	0	0
(b) For boats propelled by motor or sail—			
(i) Not exceeding 25 feet in length	2	0	0
(ii) Exceeding 25 feet in length, but not exceeding 35 feet in length	5	0	0
(iii) Exceeding 35 feet in length, but not exceeding 55 feet in length	7	10	0
(iv) Exceeding 55 feet in length	15	0	0

(4) Every license or renewal of a license issued under this regulation is issued subject to the condition that there shall be legibly painted and kept so painted on the bows of the boat in respect of which that license or renewal is issued, the letters "L.F.B." followed by the initial letter of the port at which that license or renewal is issued and the distinguishing number allotted in respect of that boat by the licensing officer.

(5) The letters and figures required to be painted on the bows of a boat pursuant to subregulation (4) of this regulation shall be not less than six inches in height, except where the boat is one propelled solely by oars in which case the letters and figures required to be so painted may be less than six inches but not less than four inches in height.

Reg. 3 substituted.

3. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for regulation 3 the following regulation:—

3. (1) A person who catches or attempts to catch, or assists in catching, by any method whatever, fish for sale shall hold a current professional fisherman's license.

Penalty.—Fifty pounds.

(2) A person who catches or assists in catching fish by any method whatever and disposes or attempts to dispose of, or causes to be disposed of, for gain or reward, any fish so caught, shall hold a professional fisherman's license.

Penalty.—Fifty pounds.

(3) A professional fisherman's license referred to in this regulation shall be issued in Form "B" in the Appendix to these regulations, and the fee payable for and on the issue of every such license shall be Two pounds.

Reg. 3A and heading substituted.

4. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for regulation 3A and the heading thereto the following heading and regulation:—

Amateur Fisherman's License.

3A. (1) A person who catches or attempts to catch any fish for his personal use by means of any fishing net, crayfish pot or marron trap shall hold an amateur fisherman's license which shall be issued in Form "B1" in the Appendix to these regulations.

(2) The fee payable for and on the issue of an amateur fisherman's license shall be Ten shillings.

(3) Every amateur fisherman's license issued under this regulation is issued subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That no net having a length greater than 100 yards and with any mesh smaller than two and one-quarter inches shall be used in any estuary, river or inlet, or in the entrance waters thereof.
- (b) That no net having a length greater than 132 yards and with any mesh smaller than two inches shall be used in any other waters.
- (c) That not more than two crayfish pots, or six drop nets or traps for taking crabs or marron, or one scoop net or dredge net for taking prawns, shall be used or carried in any boat at any one time.
- (d) That not more than two gallons of prawns shall be taken in any one day.
- (e) That no fish caught while any fishing net or other article mentioned in subregulation (1) of this regulation is being used shall be sold, consigned, or offered or exposed for sale.

(4) In this regulation the term "fishing net" includes any scoop net, drop net, dredge net, dip net or landing net, that exceeds two feet in its greatest diameter.

5. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for regulation 3B and the heading thereto the following heading and regulation:—

Reg. 3B
and heading
substituted.

Crayfish Pot License.

3B. (1) A person who uses one or more crayfish pots for taking or attempting to take crayfish for sale or for other disposal for gain or reward shall hold a crayfish pot license which shall be issued in Form "B2" in the Appendix to these regulations.

Penalty.—Fifty pounds.

(2) A person being the holder of a crayfish pot license under this regulation shall not use any crayfish pot in excess of the number specified in that license as being the number he is entitled to use.

Penalty.—Fifty pounds.

(3) The fee payable for and on the issue of a crayfish pot license shall be Two shillings for every crayfish pot that by the terms of the license the holder is entitled to use, but no such fee shall in any case be less than Two pounds.

6. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for regulation 3C and the heading thereto the following heading and regulation:—

Reg. 3C
substituted.

Duration of Licenses.

3C. Every license issued under these regulations, except an exclusive license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall expire on the 31st day of December next following the date on which it is issued, but notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, the fee for any license issued on or after the 1st day of July in any year, except crayfish pot licenses issued under these regulations and exclusive licenses, shall be one-half of the fee prescribed for that license.

Reg. 3D
and heading
added.

7. The principal regulations are amended by adding after regulation 3C the following heading and regulation:—

Breach of Condition of License.

3D. The holder of a license issued under these regulations who either by act or omission commits a breach of any of the conditions of that license or any renewal thereof, commits an offence against these regulations.

Reg. 6
substituted.

8. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for regulation 6 the following regulation:—

6. (1) A person licensed under the provisions of regulations 3, 3A or 3B of these regulations shall, upon demand at any time by an inspector, produce his license or satisfy the inspector that he is the holder of such license and that such license is current, and any person who fails to produce his license or to satisfy the inspector as required by this regulation commits an offence against these regulations.

(2) The owner or person in charge of any boat required to be licensed under regulation 2 of these regulations, who upon demand by an inspector fails to produce a license for such boat or to satisfy the inspector that the boat is currently licensed under a fishing boat license or a renewal thereof commits an offence against these regulations.

Reg. 11A and
heading
added.

9. The principal regulations are amended by adding after regulation 11 the following heading and regulation:—

Restriction on Use of Certain Nets.

11A. A person when catching or attempting to catch in Western Australian waters any crabs, marron or prawns shall not use in the taking of crabs or marron more than six drop nets or traps or more than one landing net, and in the taking of prawns more than one scoop net, dredge net or dip net.

Reg. 14E and
heading
added.

10. The principal regulations are amended by adding after regulation 14D the following heading and regulation:—

Identification of Crayfish Pots.

14E. (1) Every person who uses any crayfish pot for the taking or attempted taking of crayfish shall legibly mark and keep marked, either by branding or otherwise stamping on every float attached to such crayfish pot, whether on or below the surface of the water—

- (a) if the person holds a professional fisherman's license, the letter of the port at which the license was issued followed by the distinguishing number of the boat used in the setting of such crayfish pot; or
- (b) if the person holds an amateur fisherman's license, the number of that license.

Penalty.—Fifty pounds.

(2) Any inspector may seize any crayfish pot to which a float attached is not marked as required by subregulation (1) of this regulation, and all floats and ropes attached to that crayfish pot.

Reg. 26G
substituted.

11. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for regulation 26G the following regulation:—

26G. Any person required to furnish returns pursuant to section 18 of the Act shall as the circumstances require furnish returns monthly, not later than the fifteenth day of each succeeding month, on such of Forms "L", "M", "N", "O", "P", "Q", "R" and "S" in the Appendix to these

regulations as are applicable in respect of that person, by lodging the same at the Fisheries Department in Perth or at the office of the inspector nearest the area wherein the person required to furnish returns has conducted or is conducting operations in respect to which returns are required.

- 12. The Appendix to the principal regulations is amended— Appendix amended.
- (a) by substituting for Form "B1" the following Form:—

Form B1. No.....

Fisheries Act, 1905-1962.

AMATEUR FISHERMAN'S LICENSE.

Place of Issue.....Date.....19.....

.....

of

is hereby licensed in pursuance of the Fisheries Act Regulations, to catch fish for domestic purposes by means of a net, crayfish pot or marron trap, from the date hereof to 31st December, 19..... and no longer.

Fee Paid £ : :

.....

Licensing Officer.

This license is issued subject to the conditions endorsed on the back hereof:

(to be endorsed on reverse side of Form)

CONDITIONS.

- (1) No net having a greater length than 100 yards with any mesh smaller than two and one-quarter inches shall be used in any estuary, river or inlet or the entrance waters thereof.
- (2) No net having a greater length than 132 yards and with any mesh smaller than two inches shall be used in any other waters.
- (3) Not more than two crayfish pots, or six drop nets or traps for taking crabs or marron, or one scoop net or dredge net for taking prawns, shall be used or carried in any boat at any one time.
- (4) Not more than two gallons of prawns shall be taken on any day.
- (5) No fish caught while using any net or other article mentioned in subregulation (1) of regulation 3A shall be sold or consigned or offered or exposed for sale.
- (6) No set net having meshes less than two and one-half inches (2½ in.) may lawfully be used in the open waters of the Swan or Canning Rivers, or Peel or Leschenault Inlets.
- (7) Every float attached to a crayfish pot shall be legibly marked or branded with the number of this license.

(b) by adding after Form "B1" the following Form:—

Form B2.

Fisheries Act, 1905-1962.
CRAYFISH POT LICENSE.

Place of Issue.....Date.....19.....

Issued to.....
 Of.....
 in respect of Licensed Fishing Boat No.....

This license entitles the holder thereof to take crayfish for sale or for disposal for gain or reward by means of crayfish pots to the number of () .

Every float attached to a crayfish pot shall be legibly marked or branded with the Identification No.....

This license remains in force until the 31st day of December, subject to the provisions of the Fisheries Act, 1905-1962 and the regulations made thereunder.

Fee Paid £ : :

.....
 Licensing Officer.

(c) by adding after Form "K" the following form:—

Form L

Western Australia

COMMERCIAL TRAWLING PRODUCTION DURING MONTH OF.....19.....

Name of Boat.....Registered Boat No.....

Fishing Locality.....

Number of Crew Members (including self if engaged in fishing) during Month.....

L.	No.	M.

BRAWNS AND SCALLOPS

Block No.	Average No. of Trawls per Day or Night	Average No. of Hours Trawled per Day or Night	Number of Days or Nights Fished per Month	Office Use		Species	Quantity Landed (lb.)
				Total Shuts	Total No. of Hours Trawled		
04						King Prawns	
						810 Tiger Prawns	
						811 Banana Prawns	
						825 Other Prawns	
						838 Scallops	

OTHER FISH

Block No.	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)
07		□		□
		□		□
		□		□

Buyer's Name.....

Names of Crew Members Working During Month (include self, if engaged in fishing).....

Remarks.....

Signature of Fishermen-in-Charge.

Address..... /19.....

(d) by substituting for Forms "M," "N," "O," "P" and "Q" the following forms:—

FORM M WESTERN AUSTRALIA
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION OF INSHORE AND ESTUARINE FISH DURING MONTH OF _____ 19____

Name of Boat _____ Registered Boat No. _____
 Fishing Locality _____
 Number of Crew Members (including self, if engaged in fishing during month) L. _____ No. _____

HAUL NET AND BEACH SEINE FISHING

Block Number	Total Number of Days Fishing or Searching During Month	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)
(01)					

OTHER FISHING METHODS

Block Number	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)
(97)				

Buyer's Name _____
 Names of Crew Members Working During Month (including self, if engaged in fishing):
 (Please use block letters) _____

REMARKS _____

FORM N WESTERN AUSTRALIA
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION OF DEEP-SEA FISH DURING MONTH OF _____ 19____

Name of Boat _____ Registered Boat No. _____
 Fishing Locality _____
 Number of Crew Members (including self, if engaged in fishing during month) L. _____ No. _____

SNAPPER

Fishing Method	Block Number	Fishing Operations		Quantity Landed (lb.)
HAND LINDING (09)		Number of Hooks Used	Number of Days Fishing	495
TRAP FISHING (10)		Number of Traps Used	Number of Days Traps Set	495

OTHER FISH

Block Number	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)
(97)				

Buyer's Name _____
 Names of Crew Members Working During Month (including self, if engaged in fishing):
 (Please use block letters) _____

REMARKS _____

FORM O

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION OF CRAYFISH DURING MONTH OF _____ 19__

Name of Boat _____ Registered Boat No. _____

Fishing Locality _____

Number of Crew Members (including self, if engaged in fishing during month) _____ L _____ No. _____

CRAYFISH:

Block Number	Average Number of Pots Set for Month	Average Number of Pots Lifted per Day	Number of Days Worked	Quantity Landed (lb.)
(02)				785

OTHER FISH:

Block Number	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)	Species (Please specify)	Quantity Landed (lb.)
(07)				

Buyer's Name _____

Names of Crew Members Working During Month (including self, if engaged in fishing):
(Please use block letters) _____

REMARKS: _____

(Address) _____ (Signature of Fisherman-in-Charge) _____/19__

FORM P

Fish Agent's and Dealer's Return

N° _____

Fold up and Post
No stamp necessary

Fish bought or received for Sale. From _____ To _____

From whom received	Where caught	Kind of Fish	Weight in lb. or	Number in Dozens

Business _____ Name _____
State whether Dealer, Agent, Hawker, Shopkeeper, etc. Address _____

Form Q

Western Australia
Fisheries Act, 1905-1962
Regulation 26G

RETURN OF FISH CANNING DURING THE MONTH OF19.....

Name of Firm

Address

Name of Fisherman from whom Purchased	Locality where Caught	Species—Live Weight											
		Salmon			Ruff or Sea Herring			Tuna			Perth Herring		
		Tons	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons	Cwt.	Lb.
Total Weight													

No. of Tins in dozens
One pound
Half pound
Other

Value of Canned Product.....
Number of Employees.....

Signature.....

(e) by adding after Form "Q" the following Forms:—

Form R

Western Australia
Fisheries Act, 1905-1962
Regulation 26G

RETURN OF CRAYFISH PROCESSED DURING THE MONTH
OF19.....

Name of Firm.....

Address.....

Name of Fisherman	Locality Where Caught	Live Weight of Crayfish

No. of Boxes Processed Cray Tails 25 lb.
..... 20 lb.
..... 10 lb.
Weight of Whole Cooked Crayfish lb.

Date.....

Signature.....

Form S

Western Australia

Fisheries Act, 1905-1962

Regulation 29G

RETURN OF PRAWNS PROCESSED DURING THE MONTH

OF.....19.....

Name of Firm.....

Address.....

Name of Fisherman	Locality where Caught	Live Weight of Prawns (lb.)			
		King	Tiger	Banana	Others
Total Weight of Processed Prawns					

Date.....

Signature.....

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT, 1920-1959.

Department of Labour,
Perth, 21st August, 1963.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, 1920-1959, and the requirements of section 55 thereof having been complied with, has been pleased to make the regulations set forth in the schedule hereunder.

F. W. WARMAN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Schedule.
Regulations.

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Spray Painting Regulations, 1963.
- (2) The Spray Painting Regulations, 1928, are revoked.
2. In these regulations "spray painting" shall mean the application to any vehicle or article by spraying of lead paint, silica paint, or any enamel, vitreous enamel, lacquer or other material having a nitrocellulose or inflammable liquid content, or both.
3. In every factory in which vehicles or other articles are painted by the spraying process, there shall be provided to the satisfaction of the inspector, a suitable booth or cubicle within which such vehicles or other articles shall be sprayed.

4. Such booth or cubicle shall be of sufficient size to accommodate the vehicle or other articles to be sprayed, and to permit of the spray operator using the spraying apparatus with a reasonable degree of comfort and so that he shall not be exposed to dust and fumes.

5. The internal walls and ceilings of every booth or cubicle shall be constructed of smooth impervious non-combustible and non-inflammable materials and shall be free of any obstruction so as to permit of its being easily and effectively washed down and cleansed when required.

6. Every booth and paint shop shall be provided with a floor of hard and smooth material so constructed as to facilitate easy cleansing. Such floor shall be cleansed by washing or hosing upon the completion of each day's work.

7. Every booth or cubicle shall be fitted with an exhaust fan or other mechanical appliance placed in a position approved by the inspector, and be capable of producing and maintaining within the booth a minimum air movement of not less than 100 linear feet per minute during which spraying operations are carried on.

8. There shall be fitted to every booth or cubicle in which an exhaust fan is operated, a metal tube or duct into which all vapours, fumes or dust extracted by such fans shall be discharged.

9. Such tube or duct shall be carried to the external air to a height exceeding the height of the eaves of the factory and of any adjacent building, or as the inspector directs, and shall be of a diameter and construction to be approved by the inspector.

10. The occupier shall provide for the use of every spray operator a suitable respirator of a type to be approved by the inspector. Such respirator shall be cleansed daily and be maintained in a clean and efficient condition, and when not in use shall be kept under cover in a place not within the booth or cubicle.

11. The occupier shall also provide a supply of clean water, soap and clean towels for the use of operators.

12. Overalls shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed at intervals of not less than one week and shall be kept in a closed locker or receptacle without the booth or paint shop when not in use.

13. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation no person shall use or cause to be used heating or pre-heating equipment for spray painting unless the equipment has been first approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(2) Where the heating or pre-heating equipment for spray painting is electrically heated, before the Chief Inspector of Factories so approves, the owner or person using the equipment shall produce to the Chief Inspector a written certificate from an inspector appointed under the Electricity Act, 1945, certifying that the owner or person using the equipment has complied with the regulations made under the Electricity Act, 1945, which are applicable to the equipment.

14. No occupier of a factory shall instal therein a paint spraying apparatus without first having submitted to the Chief Inspector of Factories for approval plans and specifications of the booth or cubicle within which it is intended to operate such apparatus, and no such booth or cubicle shall be erected or altered in any factory unless and until the plan and specifications referred to have been approved by the Chief Inspector, and every booth or cubicle shall be constructed in accordance with the plan and specification so approved.

15. It shall be an offence for any paint spraying to be carried on elsewhere than within the booth or cubicle except with the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

16. Every operator of paint-spraying apparatus shall wear suitable overalls and head coverings during the whole working period, and shall use the respirator provided by the employer.

17. Every painter shall carefully clean and wash his hands, arms and face on ceasing work and shall abstain from smoking, eating or drinking in or near the booth or in any room wherein painting is being done. "Painting" for the purpose of this regulation means painting either by brush or by spraying.

18. Operators shall not paint by spraying at right angles to a flat surface, and shall not test the sprayer by spraying promiscuously about the room or booth.

19. A copy of these regulations shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in every factory in which vehicles or other articles are painted by the spraying process. Such copy of the regulations shall be maintained in a legible condition.

20. Every person guilty of an offence against these regulations is liable to the penalties provided by section 59 of the Factories and Shops Act, 1920 (as amended).

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT, 1920-1959.

Department of Labour,
Perth, 21st August, 1963.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, 1920-1959, and the requirements of section 55 thereof having been complied with, has been pleased to make the regulations set forth in the schedule hereunder.

F. W. WARMAN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Schedule Regulations.

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Benzene Regulations, 1963.
- (2) The Benzene Regulations, 1955 are revoked.
2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - “benzene” means the chemical compound benzene, sometimes known as benzol or benzole, and having the chemical formula C_6H_6 , or any liquid containing more than 97 per cent. of this chemical constituent;
 - “distant breathing air mask” means an arrangement of face mask equipped with the necessary valves and fitted with a hose connected in such a way and of such a length that the distal end of the hose is placed in fresh air uncontaminated by benzene;
 - “medical practitioner” means a legally qualified medical practitioner registered under the Medical Act, 1894 (as amended);
 - “oxygen mask” means an arrangement of a face mask or hood and a hose connected thereto through which oxygen is supplied to the wearer by a cylinder of compressed oxygen;
 - “positive pressure air mask” means an arrangement of face mask or hood and a hose connected thereto through which fresh air is supplied to the wearer by a compressed air cylinder or compressor.
3. (1) Where a liquid or other substance consisting of benzene or containing in excess of five parts per centum by weight of benzene is used in any process or occupation in any factory, the person by whose authority the process or occupation is carried on shall display or cause to be displayed in a conspicuous position and in the vicinity of the process a poster containing the information set out in the First Schedule to these regulations.
- (2) Where the Inspector is satisfied that the position of a poster displayed pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation is not sufficiently conspicuous or not sufficiently near to the process he may order that the poster be displayed in such other position as the Inspector may order.
4. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation the occupier of a factory shall not permit the use of any liquid or other substance consisting of benzene or containing benzene in excess of five parts per

centum by weight in any container holding more than six fluid ounces of the liquid or other substance unless the container has displayed on it in a legible manner the following:—

- (a) The appropriate symbol adopted by the Medical Industries Committee of the International Labour Organisation, at the time of the coming into operation of these regulations.
- (b) The name and address of the seller.
- (c) The amount of benzene present in the liquid or other substance, expressed as parts per centum by weight.
- (d) The word, "Danger" in bold-faced sans serif capital letters which shall be of not less than 18 points for a container of less than 1 gallon capacity and of not less than 72 points for a container of 1 gallon or more capacity.
- (e) The information set out in the Second Schedule to these regulations.

(2) Where such liquid or other substance is to be used as a motor fuel only and contains less than 20 parts per centum by weight of benzene such container may have displayed on it instead in a legible manner the following:—

- (a) The appropriate symbol adopted by the Medical Industries Committee of the International Labour Organisation at the time of the coming into operation of these regulations.
- (b) The name and address of the seller.
- (c) The words "Dangers of Benzene (Benzol)" in bold-faced sans serif capital letters of not less than 18 points face measurement.
- (d) The warning matter as set out in the Third Schedule to these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of these regulations the amount of benzene present in any liquid or substance shall be the amount determined by the method of analysis set out in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

5. A person shall not use any liquid containing more than one part per centum by weight of benzene for the purpose of spray painting except in accordance with the provisions of the Spray Painting Regulations, 1963.

6. (1) Every person employed in, on or about a factory shall, whenever required so to do by the occupier of the factory or the Commissioner of Public Health, or by the Chief Inspector of Factories, submit to an examination by the Commissioner of Public Health or some duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by the Commissioner.

(2) The examination shall take place at intervals as directed by the Commissioner of Public Health or a duly qualified medical practitioner.

7. The Commissioner or the medical practitioner who conducts an examination in accordance with regulation 6 of these regulations may order the suspension from employment in any process involving the use of benzene of any person examined by him; and no person whose suspension from employment has been so ordered shall work or be employed in a factory without the approval in writing of the Commissioner of Public Health, or of the medical practitioner who examined the employee.

8. Unless the air in any vat or other container which has contained benzene has been proved by appropriate test to contain less than 30 parts per million of benzene by volume, a person shall not be permitted to enter such vat, tank or container unless he is wearing a distant breathing air mask or a positive pressure air mask or an oxygen mask and has attached a safety belt and rope, and is attended by another person who remains outside the vat, tank or container, throughout the period in which he remains in the vat, tank or container.

9. The occupier of any factory or part thereof wherein there is used benzene shall not cause or allow concentrations of benzene in excess of 30 volumes of gas or vapour per million volumes of air to be present in the air in any factory or part of a factory.

10. Subject to regulation 11 of these regulations, the occupier of a factory shall provide to the satisfaction of the Inspector fans or other efficient appliances to carry off and render harmless any concentration of benzene greater than that mentioned in regulation 9.

11. Where the occupier is authorised to do so in writing by the Chief Inspector, the occupier of a factory in lieu of installing fans or other appliances as required by regulation 10 shall provide respirators, distant breathing apparatus or positive pressure air masks for use by all persons likely to inhale a concentration of benzene greater than that mentioned in regulation 9 of these regulations.

12. Every person so provided with personal equipment as described in regulation 11 of these regulations shall use the apparatus at all times whilst exposed to a concentration of benzene greater than that mentioned in regulation 9.

13. (1) A copy of these regulations shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in every factory in which benzene is used in any manner.

(2) The copy of the regulations shall be maintained in a legible condition.

14. Every person guilty of an offence against these regulations is liable to the penalties provided by section 59 of the Factories and Shops Act, 1920 (as amended).

First Schedule.

Dangers of Benzene (Benzol).

Benzene liquid is highly inflammable.

Benzene readily vaporises and the vapour is explosive over a wide range of concentrations with air.

Smoking or the presence of any naked flame, spark or heating element in the vicinity of benzene or benzene vapour is dangerous.

Benzene is poisonous.

The liquid may be absorbed through the skin and cause poisoning.

The vapour if breathed in large quantities may be immediately fatal. Chronic poisoning may arise from exposure to repeated small doses of vapour or contact of the skin with the liquid. Chronic poisoning may prove fatal years after contact.

Prevention and Treatment.

Do not breathe the vapour. If skin is contaminated with the liquid, wash it off. Do not wear garments soaked with benzene.

If a person collapses while in contact with vapour remove to fresh air and call a doctor. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration.

If proper precautions are taken in handling benzene it is unlikely to cause illness.

If at any time you feel persistently unwell, consult a doctor and inform him that you have been in contact with benzene.

Second Schedule.

This.....(name of substance) contains.....
(number of parts) per centum of benzene (benzol).

Dangers of Benzene (Benzol).

Inhalation of low concentrations for prolonged periods may cause serious illness and may even be fatal.

N.B.—If you can smell the benzene it is harmful to health for prolonged exposure.

Third Schedule.

Danger of Benzene (Benzol).

This fuel contains benzene and is to be used as a motor spirit only. Its use for other purposes such as dry cleaning, degreasing, etc., may endanger health.

Fourth Schedule.

Method of Analysis.

Determination of Benzene in Liquid or other Substance.

Reagents required:—

- Nitro-sulphuric acid—equal parts of concentrated sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.84) and fuming nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.49-1.50).
 Chromic acid solution—saturated.
 Sodium hydroxide solution—40 per cent.
 Alcohol—95 per cent.
 Butanone (methyl ethyl ketone).
 Ether (diethyl ether).
 Petroleum ether (benzene-free).

Preliminary procedure:—

- (a) Remove the solvent from a known weight (W) of commercial product (e.g., rubber, cement, millinery stiffener, etc.) by steam distillation into an erlenmeyer flask immersed in ice. Transfer distillate to separating funnel and run off the aqueous layer.
- (b) Fractionally distil the solvent so obtained and collect the fraction between 70 deg. and 95 deg. Centigrade. Measure the volume of this fraction (v).
- (c) Where the sample is a solvent, take a known weight (W) and fractionally distil, collecting the fraction between 75 deg. and 95 deg. Centigrade. Measure the volume of this fraction (v).

Determination:—

- (a) Accurately measure 0.10 ml. of the fraction and transfer to a thoroughly dry test tube immersed in a beaker of water at 20 deg. Centigrade.
- (b) Add slowly 2.0 ml. of nitro-sulphuric acid at the rate of about one drop every two seconds. Immediately add one drop of chromic acid solution.
- (c) Stand in water bath for 10 minutes, remove and add 25 ml. distilled water.
- (d) When cold, transfer contents to separating funnel, extract nitrated product with 25 ml. ether, wash ether extract, with two 25 ml. lots of water and discard aqueous layers.
- (e) Transfer ether extract to 100 ml. volumetric flask and make to mark with alcohol.
- (f) Place a 10 ml. aliquot in a test tube, add 1 ml. butanone and two drops sodium hydroxide solution, shake and allow to stand.
- (g) After standing 20 minutes in the dark at room temperature, measure the intensity of crimson colour produced from the m-dinitrobenzene by use of a suitable photoelectric colorimeter and colour filter with maximum transmission at 550 millimicrons (e.g. Spekker Photo-electric Absorptiometer and Ilford Yellowish-Green Filter 605). If the colour intensity is too strong for accurate measurement, repeat from paragraph (f) with a smaller aliquot, diluted to 10 ml. with alcohol.
- (h) Using colorimeter reading, determine benzene content (B) of the fraction as per cent. vol./Vol. from graph in "standardisation" below.

Standardisation:—

Prepare benzene solutions in benzene-free petroleum ether containing 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 and 3.0 per cent. benzene (vol./vol.) respectively. Treat 0.10 ml of each of these solutions exactly as under "Determination" above. Graph colorimeter readings against percentage of benzene.

Calculation:—

- (1) Percentage of benzene (wt./wt.) in sample is calculated thus—

$$B \times \frac{v}{100} \times 0.87 \times \frac{100}{W}$$

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT, 1920-1959.

Department of Labour,
Perth, 21st August, 1963.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, 1920-1959, and the requirements of section 55 thereof having been complied with, has been pleased to make the regulations set forth in the schedule hereunder.

F. W. WARMAN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Schedule.

Regulations.

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Electric Accumulator Regulations, 1963, and shall have application to those factories or parts thereof in which electric accumulators, other than electric accumulators or parts thereof not containing lead or any compound accumulator forming part of a stationary battery, are manufactured or repaired.

(2) The Electric Accumulator Regulations, 1931 are revoked.

2. In these regulations, subject to the context—

“lead process” means the melting of lead or any other material containing lead, casting, pasting, lead burning, or any other work, including trimming, or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates, involving the use, movement, or manipulation of, or contact with, any oxide of lead;

“manipulation of raw oxide of lead” means any lead process involving any manipulation or movement of raw oxide of lead other than its conveyance in a receptacle or by means of an implement from one operation to another;

and where any term which is defined in the Factories and Shops Act, 1920 (as amended), is used in these regulations, it shall have the meaning as defined in that Act.

Duties.

3. It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these regulations.

Part I.—Duties of Occupiers.

4. Each of the following processes shall be carried on in such a manner and under such conditions as to secure effectual separation from one another and from any other process:—

- (a) Manipulation of raw oxide of lead.
- (b) Pasting.
- (c) Drying of pasted plates.
- (d) Formation with lead burning (“Tacking”).
- (e) Melting down of pasted plates.

5. In every room in which a lead process is carried on there shall be at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each person employed therein, and in computing this air space no height over 12 feet shall be taken into account.

6. Every workroom shall be provided with inlets and outlets of adequate size, so placed and used as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation in all parts of the room.

7. In every pasting room the distance between the centre of the working position of any paster and that of the paster working nearest to him shall not be less than five feet.

8. The floor of every room in which a lead process is carried on shall be—

- (a) of cement or similar material, so as to be smooth and impervious to water;
- (b) maintained in sound condition;
- (c) kept free from materials, plant, or other obstruction not required for or produced in the process carried on in the room;
and in all such rooms other than grid-casting shops shall be—
- (d) cleansed throughout daily after being thoroughly sprayed with water at a time when no other work is being carried on in the room;
and in grid-casting shops shall be—
- (e) cleansed throughout daily;
and, in addition, where manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on, shall be—
- (f) kept constantly moist while work is being done;
- (g) provided with suitable and adequate arrangements for drainage;
and
- (h) thoroughly washed daily by means of a hosepipe.

9. The work benches at which any lead process is carried on shall—

- (a) have a smooth surface and be maintained in sound condition;
- (b) be kept free from all material or plant not required for or produced in the process carried on thereat;
and all such work benches other than those in grid-casting shops shall—
- (c) be cleansed daily, either after being thoroughly damped or by means of a suction-cleaning apparatus at a time when no other work is being carried on thereat;
and all such work benches in grid-casting shops shall—
- (d) be cleansed daily;
and every work bench used for pasting shall—
- (e) be covered throughout with sheet metal or other impervious material;
- (f) be provided with raised edges; and
- (g) be kept constantly moist while pasting is being carried on.

10. (1) The following processes shall not be carried on without the use of an efficient exhaust draught:—

- (a) Melting of lead or materials containing lead.
- (b) Manipulation of raw oxide of lead, unless done in an enclosed apparatus so as to prevent the escape of dust into the workroom.
- (c) Pasting.
- (d) Trimming, brushing, filing, or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates giving rise to dust.
- (e) Lead burning, other than—
 - (i) "tacking" in the formation room;
 - (ii) chemical burning for the making of lead linings for cell cases necessarily carried on in such a manner that the application of efficient exhaust is impracticable.

(2) Every exhaust draught shall be effected by appliances approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, and shall operate on the dust or fume given off, as nearly as may be, at its point of origin, so as to prevent it entering the air of any room in which persons work; in the case of pots containing molten lead, the exhaust draught may be effected by natural means, but, if so effected,

shall not be deemed to be efficient unless it produces through the working opening over the pot an average air velocity measured across the plane of the opening of at least 120 linear feet per minute.

11. The products of combustion produced in the heating of any melting pot shall not be allowed to escape into a room in which persons work.

12. A suitable receptacle with tightly-fitting cover shall be provided and used for dross as it is removed from every melting pot and the receptacle shall be kept covered while in the workroom, except when dross is being deposited therein.

13. In every workroom there shall be provided a suitable covered receptacle, in which shall be deposited old plates and waste material.

14. (1) The racks or shelves provided in any drying room shall not be more than eight feet from the floor nor more than two feet in width except that, in the case of racks or shelves set or drawn from both sides, the total width shall not exceed four feet.

(2) Racks or shelves shall be cleansed only after being thoroughly damped, unless an efficient suction-cleaning apparatus is used for this purpose.

15. A Health Register, containing the names of all persons employed in a lead process, shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, and, where any employee is absent from work for three days owing to supposed lead poisoning, the name, address, age, date of cessation from work, and duration of absence shall be entered by the employer in the Health Register.

The Health Register kept in pursuance of this regulation shall, upon demand being made by an Inspector of Factories at reasonable times, be produced for examination.

16. The occupier shall, within 24 hours of any entry being made in the Health Register, notify in writing to the Chief Inspector of Factories that such entry has been made.

17. Protective clothing shall be provided and maintained in good repair for all persons employed in—

- (a) manipulating of raw oxide of lead;
- (b) pasting;
- (c) the formation room.

Such protective clothing shall consist of an overall, an apron made of material impervious to water, and clogs or other suitable footwear; and, also, as regards persons employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting, head covering.

The overalls and head coverings provided for the persons employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting shall be washed or renewed weekly.

18. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a lead process—

- (a) a cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours and that accommodation shall be separate from any mess room; and
- (b) separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of protective clothing provided under regulation 17 of these regulations.

19. (1) There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in a lead process a lavatory, under cover, with either—

- (a) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow of at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of warm water, from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or
- (b) at least one lavatory basin for every five persons so employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on,

or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of hot water always at hand when required by those persons for use; and

a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable material renewed daily; which supply in the case of pasters and persons employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead, shall include a separate marked towel for each such worker; and

a sufficient supply of soap or other cleansing material and of nail brushes.

(2) There shall, in addition, be provided means of washing in close proximity to the rooms in which manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on, if required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

20. Sufficient bath or shower-bath accommodation shall be provided for all persons engaged in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead, or in pasting, with hot and cold water laid on, and a sufficient supply of soap and clean towels.

Part II.—Duties of Persons Employed.

21. (a) Every person employed in a lead process shall deposit in the cloakroom provided in pursuance of regulation 18 (a) all clothing put off during working hours.

(b) Every person employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead, in pasting, or in the formation room, shall wear the protective clothing provided under regulation 17. The protective clothing, when not being worn, shall be deposited in the place provided under regulation 18 (b).

22. No person shall introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink, nor make use of tobacco in any place in which a lead process is carried on.

23. Every person employed in a lead process shall, before partaking of food or drink, or making use of tobacco, or leaving the premises, wash the hands, and every such person employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting shall, in addition, wash the face.

24. Every person, when dressing, shall immediately deposit the dross in the receptacle provided under regulation 12.

25. Every person employed in a lead process shall make full and proper use of the appliances provided for any of the purposes of these regulations.

26. Every person employed in a factory in which a lead process is carried on shall, whenever required so to do, submit to an examination by the Commissioner of Public Health or some duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by him.

27. Every person employed in a factory in which a lead process is carried on, and who suffers from any symptoms which lead him to believe that he has contracted poisoning of any kind, shall forthwith notify the occupier as to such symptoms, and the occupier shall record such notification in the Health Register.

28. No person shall misuse, or, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, in any way interfere with any appliance provided in pursuance of these regulations.

Posting of Regulations.

29. A copy of these regulations shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in every factory in which electric accumulators are manufactured or repaired. Such copy of regulations shall be maintained in a legible condition.

Penalty.

30. Every person guilty of an offence against these regulations is liable to the penalties provided by section 59 of the Factories and Shops Act, 1920 (as amended).

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT, 1920-1959.

Department of Labour,
Perth, 21st August, 1963.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, 1920-1959, and the requirements of section 55 thereof having been complied with, has been pleased to make the regulations set forth in the schedule hereunder.

F. W. WARMAN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Schedule.

Regulations.

Part I.—Preliminary.

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Foundry Regulations, 1963, and shall not be construed as affecting the provisions of any other regulations made under the Factories and Shops Act, 1920, as amended.

(2) The Foundry Regulations, 1957, are revoked.

2. These regulations are divided into Parts and Divisions as follows:—

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—Special Measures to be Taken for Securing the Safety and Health of Persons Employed in Connection with Foundry or Blasting Operations.

Division 1.—Safety Measures.

Division 2.—Health Measures (General).

Division 3.—Health Measures (Dust Control).

Part III.—Facilities for Washing.

Part IV.—General.

Interpretation.

3. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“blasting” means the cleaning or smoothing of castings by a jet of abrasive propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or by a hydraulic blast; and the verb “to blast” and its inflexions and derivatives have correlative meanings;

“blasting chamber” means room or place in which blasting operations are carried out by persons who are inside the room or place;

“blasting enclosure” means chamber, barrel, cabinet or other receptacle or enclosure in which blasting is carried out, and includes a blasting chamber;

“foundry” means part or parts of a factory in which foundry operations are carried on;

“occupier” means occupier (within the meaning of the Act) of a factory in which foundry operations are carried on;

“the Act” means the Factories and Shops Act, 1920, as amended.

Part II.—Special Measures to be Taken for Securing the Safety and Health of Persons Employed in Connection with Foundry or Blasting Operations.

Division 1.—Safety Measures.

Storage of Equipment and Materials.

4. The occupier shall store and keep stored in a safe and orderly manner, and in such a position in the factory as to cause no interference with the safety or free movement of persons employed therein or of materials or equipment, all the equipment pertaining to its foundry, if any, when the materials and equipment are not in use.

Gangways and Passageways.

5. (1) The occupier shall provide for the use of employees engaged in foundry operations clearly defined main gangways in each room of the foundry.

(2) Where persons are required to transport, whether by hand or otherwise, molten metal to or from one point within a foundry to another, the occupier shall provide in addition to main gangways, such passageways or pouring aisles as the Chief Inspector of Factories thinks sufficient to enable those persons to proceed to and from those points in safety.

(3) The occupier shall maintain or cause to be maintained all main gangways, passageways and pouring aisles at a uniform level and shall keep them or cause them to be kept clear of materials, stock or any articles or matter which obstructs or prevents the safe use of those main gangways, passageways or pouring aisles.

Floors.

6. (1) An occupier shall not permit or cause any part of the factory to be used as a foundry unless the floors of that part (except any portion of that part where molten metal is poured or carried), are firm, durable and have a level surface.

(2) An occupier shall not permit or cause any part of the factory to be used as a place where molten metal is poured or carried, unless he constantly maintains the floors of that place at a uniform level.

Furnace Areas.

7. (1) A person shall not in any foundry carry on moulding or casting operations within 10 feet of any part of a furnace or of any part of a receiver used in connection with a furnace while the furnace is in use.

(2) The person in charge of a foundry shall constantly maintain or cause to be constantly maintained at a uniform level a safe operating area which he shall also cause to be kept clear of materials, stock and articles or matter which obstruct or prevent the safe use of that area.

Cupola Charging Platforms.

8. (1) The occupier shall not permit or cause a cupola charging platform to be used in a foundry pertaining to the factory unless—

(a) the platform is of sufficient dimensions to permit safe and unimpeded handling of raw materials by furnace men;

(b) the floors of the platform are constructed of heavy timber or steel plate, and where steel plate is used, the plate is firmly fixed to the decking and those floors are—

(i) of sufficient strength to support any load they are required to bear;

(ii) surrounded by a wall of sound construction, of a height not less than 2 feet 6 inches above the floor, so as to prevent objects falling from the platform; and

(iii) maintained in a level and safe condition; and

(c) a properly constructed access stair or ramp is provided to give access to the platform and which stair or ramp is fitted with hand-rails.

(2) The occupier shall cause the working area of a cupola charging platform to be covered by a roof, and the platform to be adequately ventilated.

Pits and Deep Moulds.

9. (1) Where a pot furnace in a foundry is provided below ground level, the occupier of the factory in which the foundry is carried on shall ensure that the pit is covered by a strong and substantial grating at the point at which metal is removed from the furnace.

(2) (a) Where in a foundry a pouring pit is used the occupier shall ensure that the pouring pit is constructed, and of such dimensions as are ordinarily sufficient, to leave a distance of at least one foot between all the sides of the pit and any part of a ladle or anything attached to a ladle placed therein.

(b) In this subregulation "pouring pit" means a pouring pit in which a ladle is placed while receiving molten metal from a furnace.

Ladles.

10. (1) A person shall not use or cause to be used in a foundry—

(a) a ladle of a holding capacity of 10 hundred-weight or more unless it is fitted with a safety worm gear or other equivalent safety device to regulate its position; or

(b) any other type of ladle which is not carried by hand unless it is fitted with safety clips.

(2) A person shall not lift or move by hand or be required or permitted to lift or move by hand—

(a) when using a single-handled ladle, a weight greater than 60 pounds; or

(b) when using a double-handled ladle, a weight greater than a weight calculated on the basis of 84 pounds per person operating the ladle.

(3) The occupier shall regularly inspect or cause to be inspected all parts of every ladle used in a foundry pertaining to the factory and shall maintain them or cause them to be maintained in good order and condition.

(4) A person shall not use for heating or drying ladles inside a foundry any open coal, coke or wood fires unless adequate measures have been taken to prevent fumes or other impurities from entering or remaining in the atmosphere of the foundry during working hours.

Work Under Suspended Castings, Etc.

11. A person shall not work or be permitted or required to work in a foundry under any moulding boxes, cores, or castings unless the boxes, cores or castings are securely supported on a trestle or on a support of a similar kind.

Moulds or Chills for Spare Metal.

12. The occupier shall provide for use in operations carried on in the factory sufficient moulds or chills into which spare metal may be poured.

Division 2.—Health Measures (General).

Ventilation and Temperature Control.

13. An occupier shall, where practicable, provide adequate ventilation for all cooling racks and all fixed sources of heat such as furnaces and core ovens, by means of suitably designed hoods with flues extending to the open air at a point above the eaves of the foundry pertaining to the factory.

Mould Drying.

14. Where moulds are dried inside a foundry during working hours, the occupier shall—

(a) cause adequate measures to be taken to prevent fumes or other impurities from entering, or remaining in, the atmosphere of the foundry; and

(b) cause all kettles to be prepared outside the foundry and ensure that they are not used in position until a clear fire is burning.

Division 3.—Health Measures (Dust Control).

Blasting, Enclosures.

15. (1) A person shall not carry out blasting except in a blasting enclosure.

(2) A person shall not use a blasting enclosure for any purpose other than blasting, carrying out work which is immediately incidental to blasting, and the cleaning, maintenance and repair of the enclosure and of plant and appliances situated in the enclosure.

(3) The person using or operating a blasting enclosure shall keep closed or cause to be kept closed every door or opening of the blasting enclosure while blasting is being carried out therein.

(4) The occupier of a factory provided with a blasting enclosure shall constantly maintain the enclosure in good order and condition, and shall take all practical measures to prevent dust escaping from the enclosure and from any apparatus used in connection with the enclosure into the atmosphere in any room.

(5) (a) The occupier shall provide and maintain in efficient working order and for use in connection with any blasting enclosure, an efficient apparatus for separating any abrasive which has been used in blasting apparatus from dust or particles of other materials arising from blasting.

(b) A person shall not introduce into blasting apparatus any abrasive which has been so used until it has been effectively separated by means of the separating apparatus.

(6) The occupier shall provide and maintain in efficient working order and for use in connection with any blasting enclosure, an efficient ventilating plant to extract by mechanical means dust within the enclosure and to remove and dispose of the dust so that it will not escape into the atmosphere in any room.

(7) Where a bag or other dust filtering or settling device is used for filtering dust extracted from a blasting enclosure, the person in charge of the enclosure shall, if the bag or other device is situated in a room, cause it to be completely separated from that room in an enclosure ventilated to the open air, unless the bag or device is so constructed as effectively to prevent the escape of air from it into the room.

(8) (a) The occupier shall provide for any ventilating plant referred to in subregulation (6) of this regulation suitable and efficient dust arresters for the purpose of collecting dust from the exhaust air, and from the cleaning process in the recovery of the abrasive, and the dust so collected shall be removed and disposed of by the occupier at regular intervals so as to ensure the proper functioning of the blasting equipment.

(b) The dust arresters referred to in this subregulation shall be of such a capacity as not to require emptying more than once daily.

(9) The occupier and the persons using or operating a blasting enclosure shall keep or cause to be kept in continuous operation the ventilating plant referred to in subregulation (6) of this regulation whenever the blasting enclosure is in use, whether the blasting is actually being carried out therein or not, and in the case of a blasting chamber, they shall also keep the plant or cause the plant to be kept in operation when any person is inside the chamber for the purpose of cleaning or carrying out repairs inside the chamber.

(10) A person shall not open a door of a blasting enclosure until a reasonable time has elapsed after the blast has been turned off.

Blasting—Helmets and Protective Clothing.

16. (1) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good order sufficient positive pressure helmets for the use of all persons who are employed in a blasting chamber on blasting or cleaning work.

(2) A person for whose use a positive pressure helmet is so provided shall wear it while he is in the chamber and shall not remove it until he is outside the chamber.

(3) The occupier shall provide that the air supplied to a positive pressure helmet, before reaching the helmet, passes in the following order through—

- (a) a filter to remove dust, oil and other contaminants;
- (b) a conditioner which will deliver the air at room temperature; and
- (c) a condensate trap fitted with a drain cock, to remove any condensed liquid;

and shall also make provision that the condensate trap and filter are cleaned daily.

(4) (a) The occupier shall cause each helmet to bear a distinguishing mark indicating the person by whom it is intended to be used.

(b) A person shall not wear or be required or allowed to wear a helmet which does not bear his distinguishing mark, or a helmet which has been worn by another person and which has not since been thoroughly cleaned.

(c) The occupier shall cause each protective helmet when in use, to be supplied with air at the rate of not less than 6 cubic feet per minute.

(5) The occupier shall provide for the use of all persons while engaged in blasting in a blasting chamber, suitable gauntlets and overall suits.

Blasting—Advisory Leaflets.

17. (1) The occupier shall exhibit or cause to be exhibited conspicuously near every blasting enclosure appurtenant to the factory an advisory leaflet issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories relating to the safety and other precautions to be taken by persons employed in or in connection with blasting.

(2) The advisory leaflet referred to in this regulation shall be deemed not to be conspicuously exhibited as required by subregulation (1) of this regulation unless it is clearly legible at all times by persons employed in or in connection with blasting.

Part III.—Facilities for Washing.

18. The occupier shall provide for every foundry appurtenant to the factory an adequate number of basins and showers with hot and cold water for use by persons employed in the foundry.

Part IV.—General.

19. (1) A person engaged in foundry or blasting operations in a factory shall wear the protective clothing and use the protective devices and equipment prescribed and provided for his use by or under these regulations.

(2) Where a person engaged in a foundry or blasting operations in a factory discovers any defect in any protective clothing, or any protective device or equipment so prescribed and provided for his use, he shall without delay report the defect to the occupier of the factory or to the person apparently in charge of the foundry or blasting operations, as the case may be.

20. (1) An employee shall not so leave any materials or equipment in any main gangways, passageways or pouring aisles or in any place in a foundry as to obstruct the safe use of any part of the foundry or cause interference with the safety or obstruct the free movement of persons in the foundry.

(2) An employee shall, after using any foundry materials or equipment, store or place the same in a safe, orderly and tidy manner in such place or places as are provided for the storing or placing of those materials or that equipment.

Penalties.

21. Every person guilty of an offence against these regulations is liable to the penalties provided by section 59 of the Factories and Shops Act, 1920 (as amended).