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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1960 No. 1932

FACTORIES

The Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1960

Made - - - - 20th *October*, 1960
Laid before Parliament 27th *October*, 1960
Coming into Operation 31st *March*, 1961

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

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SCHEDULES

First Schedule—Manner in which, for the purpose of the definition of "lead paint", material is to be treated with a view to ascertaining the percentage of compound of lead present (Regulation 3 (2)).

Second Schedule—Manner of test and examination before taking any chain, wire rope, lifting appliance or lifting gear into use (Regulations 34 (1), 36 (1) and 40).

Third Schedule—Equipment of ambulance rooms (Regulation 79 (3)).

REGULATIONS

The Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by sections 46 and 60 of the Factories Act, 1937(a), section 8 of the Factories Act, 1948(b), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following special Regulations:—

Part I

Interpretation and General

Citation, commencement and revocation

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1960, and, save as provided in Regulations 8, 9 (2), 24 and 25 of these Regulations, shall come into operation on the 31st day of March, 1961.

(2) The Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931(c), are hereby revoked.

(a) 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c. 67. (b) 11 & 12 Geo. 6, c. 33.
(c) S.R. & O. 1931/133 (Rev. VII, p. 448: 1931, p. 401).

Protection in connection with cutting or welding

74.—(1) Suitable goggles fitted with tinted eye-pieces shall be provided and maintained for all persons employed when using cutting or welding apparatus to which oxygen or any inflammable gas or vapour is supplied under pressure.

(2) There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed when engaged in the process of electric welding—

(*a*) suitable helmets or suitable head-shields or suitable hand-shields to protect the eyes and face from hot metal and from rays likely to be injurious, and

(*b*) suitable gauntlets to protect the hands and forearms from hot metal and from rays likely to be injurious.

(3) When electric welding is in progress at any place and persons other than those engaged in that process are employed in a position where the rays are likely to be injurious to their eyes, screens shall, where practicable, be provided at that place for the protection of those persons. Where it is not practicable to provide effective protection of those persons by screening, suitable goggles shall be provided for their use.

Eye protection for other processes

75. Suitable goggles or effective screens shall be provided to protect the eyes of all persons employed in any of the following processes:—

(*a*) the cutting out or cutting off of cold rivets or bolts from boilers or other plant or from ships;

(*b*) the chipping, scaling or scurfing of boilers or ships' plates;

(*c*) drilling by means of portable machine tools;

(*d*) dry grinding of metals.

Protection against dust

76.—(1) Breathing apparatus of a type approved for the purpose of this Regulation shall be provided and maintained for the use of every person employed in any of the following kinds of work:—

(*a*) the application of asbestos by means of a spray;

(*b*) the breaking down for removal of asbestos lagging;

(*c*) the cleaning of sacks or other containers which have contained asbestos;

(*d*) the cutting of material containing asbestos by means of portable power driven saws;

(*e*) the scaling, scurfing or cleaning of boilers, combustion chambers or smoke boxes, where his work exposes him to dust of such a character and to such an extent as to be likely to be injurious or offensive to persons employed in such work.

(2) It shall be the duty of the persons employed in any of the kinds of work specified in this Regulation to use the breathing apparatus provided for their use in pursuance of this Regulation.

Part VIII

Miscellaneous Health and Welfare Provisions

Prohibition of employment of young persons in certain processes

77. No young person shall be employed in—

(*a*) the application of asbestos by means of a spray; or

(*b*) the breaking down for removal of asbestos lagging; or

(*c*) the cleaning of sacks or other containers which have contained asbestos; or

(*d*) the cutting of material containing asbestos by means of portable power driven saws; or

(*e*) the scaling, scurfing or cleaning of boilers, combustion chambers or smoke boxes, where his work exposes him to dust of such a character and to such an extent as to be likely to be injurious or offensive to persons employed in such work.

Lead paint

78. Lead paint shall not be applied in the form of a spray in the internal painting of any part of a ship or vessel.

Stretchers, ambulances and ambulance rooms, etc.

79.—(1) In every shipyard there shall be provided and kept readily available—

(*a*) a sufficient number of suitably constructed sling stretchers or other similar appliances for raising injured persons; and

(*b*) a sufficient number of carrying or wheel stretchers; and

(*c*) a sufficient supply of suitable reviving apparatus and oxygen,

and the stretchers, appliances and apparatus so provided shall be properly maintained.

(2) In every shipyard there shall always be readily available during working hours a responsible person or responsible persons whose duty it is to summon an ambulance or other means of transport if needed in cases of accident or illness. Legible copies of a notice indicating that person or, as the case may be, those persons shall be affixed in prominent positions in every shipyard.

(3) In every shipyard other than a public dry dock—

(*a*) in which the number of persons employed normally exceeds five hundred; or

(*b*) in which the number of persons employed normally exceeds one hundred and which is more than ten miles from a hospital,

there shall be provided and maintained in good order and in clean condition a properly constructed ambulance room containing at least the equipment specified in the Third Schedule to these Regulations. The room shall be used only for the purpose of treatment and rest and shall be in the charge of a suitably qualified person who shall always be readily available during working hours, and a record shall be kept of all cases of accident or sickness treated at the room.

Part IX

Training and Supervision

Young persons

80.—(1) No young person shall, until he has been employed in a shipyard or shipyards for at least six months, be employed in connection with the operations in a shipyard on a stage from which, or in any part of a ship where, he is liable to fall a distance of more than six feet six inches, or into water in which there is a risk of drowning.

(2) Any young person under the age of sixteen shall, when employed in the operations in a shipyard, be placed under the charge of an experienced workman.