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THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

THE BUILDING AND WORKS OF
ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION (SAFETY, HEALTH
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THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

(Cap. 134—Laws of Cyprus and Ordinances
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PART I

INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Building and Works of Engineering Construction (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1974.

Short title.

2.—(1) These Regulations shall apply to the following operations :

Application of Regulations.

(a) Building,

(b) Works of Engineering Construction,

where these are undertaken by way of trade or business or for the purposes of gain by any person or persons, or by or on behalf of the Crown in any capacity, the Republic, any other public authority of, or connected with, the Crown in any capacity or the Republic or any authorised service organisation, namely, the construction, structural alteration, repair or maintenance of a building (including re-pointing, re-decoration and external cleaning of the structure), the demolition of a building, and the preparation for, and laying the foundation of, an intended building. They shall also apply to any machinery or engineering installation used in such operations.

3. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them—

Interpretation.

“approved” means approved for the time being by certificate of the Chief Inspector ;

“competent person” means a person who possesses adequate experience and knowledge for the safe carrying out and inspection of the works under construction ;

“contractor” means a contractor or an employer of workmen who is undertaking any of the operations or works to which these Regulations apply ;

“hoist” means a lifting machine, whether worked by mechanical power or not, with a carriage, platform or cage, the movement of which is restricted by a guide or guides ;

“ladder” does not include a folding step-ladder ;

“ladder scaffold” means a scaffold with a working platform which is supported directly on a ladder or by means of a crutch or bracket on a rung or rungs of a ladder ;

“lifting appliance” means a crab, winch, pulley block or gin wheel used for raising or lowering and a hoist, crane, sheer legs, excavator, dragline, piling frame, aerial cableway, aerial ropeway or overhead runway ;

“lifting gear” means a chain sling, rope sling, or similar gear, and a ring, link, hook, plate clamp, shackle, swivel or eye-bolt ;

“platform” in connection with a hoist, includes beams used to support and carry buckets or similar containers for the raising or lowering of liquid concrete or other building materials ;

“prescribed” means prescribed by the Chief Officer ;

“raising or lowering or as a means of suspension” where that expression occurs in Regulations 58, 59, 60, 64 and 65 means raising or lowering or as a means of suspension either of a load on a lifting appliance or lifting gear or of a scaffold but does not include the use of a rope or chain solely as a means of lashing or securing together two or more rigid members of a scaffold to form a frame or as a means of making a lapped joint ;

“safe working load” means either the relevant safe working load required to be specified in the latest certificate of test obtained for the purposes of Regulations 57, 63, 64, 71 and 75 or where no such certificate is required the relevant safe working load required to be marked or exhibited on the lifting appliance, lifting gear, chain rope or other article of plant or equipment ;

“safety supervisor” means a person authorised to act as a safety supervisor and whose name appears under regulation 119 of these Regulations on the copy of an abstract of the Ordinance or these Regulations ;

“scaffold” means any temporarily provided structure on or from which persons perform work in connection with operations or works to which these Regulations apply, and any temporarily provided structure which enables persons to obtain access to or which enables materials to be taken to any place at which such work is performed, and includes any working platform, working stage, gangway, run, ladder or step-ladder (other than an independent ladder or step-ladder which does not form part of such a structure) together with any guard-rail, toe-board or other safeguards and all fixings, but does not include a lifting appliance or a structure used merely to support such an appliance or to support other plant or equipment ;

“site” means any place where building operations or works of engineering construction or both such operations and such works are being carried out ;

“suspended scaffold” means a scaffold suspended by means of ropes or chains and capable of being raised or lowered as well as a scaffold suspended from metal supports but does not include a boatswain’s chair or similar appliance ;

“working platform” includes a working stage.

4.—(1) It shall be the duty of every contractor, who is undertaking any of the operations or works to which these Regulations apply —

- (a) to comply with such of the requirements of the following Regulations as affect him or any workman employed by him, that is to say, Regulations 6-36, 38, 82-84, 86, 88-90, 93-96, 99, 109, 110 (1), 111-113, 116, 117 ;
- (b) to comply with such of the requirements of Regulations 37, 85, 87, 91, 92, 100-103, 108, 110 (2), 114, 115, as relate to any work, act or operation performed by any such contractor ;
- (c) to comply with such of the requirements of the Regulations as affect him or any workman employed by him that is to say, Regulation 71 (1) in so far as it relates to the hoistway, and Regulation 78 ;
- (d) to comply with such of the requirements of Regulations 80 (1) to (6) and 81 as relate to any work, act or operation performed or about to be performed by any such contractor,

and it shall be the duty of every contractor who erects or alters any scaffold to comply with such of the requirements of Regulations 6-23, 25, 30, 31, 32, 36 and 38, as relate to the erection or alteration of scaffolds having regard to the purpose or purposes for which the scaffold is designed at the time of erection or alteration; and it shall be the duty of every contractor who erects, installs, works or uses any crane machine or other appliance or plant or any part thereof, being a crane machine, appliance, plant or part thereof to which any of the provisions of Regulations 40-75, 79, 80 (7), 96, 106, 107, applies, to erect, install, work or use any such crane machine, appliance, plant or part thereof in a manner which complies with those provisions.

(2) It shall be the duty of every person employed to comply with the requirements of such Regulations as relate to the doing of or refraining from an act by him and to co-operate in carrying out these Regulations and if he discovers any defect on a scaffold or equipment to report such defect without unreasonable delay to his employer or foreman, or to a person appointed by the employer under regulation 119.

PART II

EXEMPTIONS.

5. The Chief Inspector may (subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified therein) by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke at any time) exempt from all or any of the requirements of these Regulations—

Certificates of
exemption.

- (a) any particular plant or equipment or any class or description of plant or equipment ; or
- (b) any particular work or any class or description of work, if he is satisfied that the requirements in respect of which the exemption is granted are not necessary for the protection of persons employed or are not reasonably practicable.

PART III

SAFETY OF WORKING PLACES AND ACCESS AND EGRESS

General.

6.—(1) Without prejudice to the other provisions of these Regulations, there shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be suitable and sufficient safe access to and egress from every place at which any person at any time works, which access and egress shall be properly maintained.

(2) Without prejudice to the other provisions of these Regulations, every place at which any person at any time works shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be made and kept safe for any person working there.

Provision of scaffolds and means of access.

7.—(1) Sufficient safe means of access and egress shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be provided and maintained to and from every place at which any person has at any time to work and every such place shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be made and kept safe for any persons working there.

(2) Where work cannot safely be done on or from the ground or from part of a building or other permanent structure, there shall be provided and maintained either scaffolds or, where appropriate, ladders or other means of support, each of which shall be suitable and sufficient for the purpose.

Supervision of work and inspection of material.

8.—(1) No scaffold shall be erected or be substantially added to or altered or be dismantled except under the immediate supervision of a competent person and so far as possible by competent workmen possessing adequate experience of such work. Such workmen in assembling any scaffold and generally in the course of any timber or other work connected with the construction of any scaffold shall make use of working platforms on which to stand, comprising at least 2 planks 6 x 25 cms. (2¼ x 10 inches) each and no double timber boards to give the required thickness shall be used instead. All material for any scaffold shall be inspected by a competent person on each occasion before taken into use.

(2) All workmen engaged on any work described above and generally on any hazardous positions shall wear a safety belt fastened by a rope to a stable point on the structure.

Construction and material.

9.—(1) Every scaffold and every part thereof shall be of good construction, of suitable and sound material and of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used.

(2) Sufficient material shall be provided for and shall be used in the construction of scaffolds.

(3) Timber used for scaffolds shall be of suitable quality, be in good condition, and have the bark completely stripped off.

(4) Timber used for scaffolds, trestles, ladders, and folding step-ladders shall not be so painted or treated that defects cannot easily be seen.

(5) Metal parts used for scaffolds shall be of suitable quality and be in good condition and free from corrosion or other patent defect likely to affect their strength materially.

10.—(1) No defective material or part which cannot be satisfactorily repaired shall be used for a scaffold. Defective parts or materials which can be satisfactorily repaired shall not be used until they are so repaired.

Defective material.

(2) No rope which is defective, whether through contact with an acid or other corrosive substance or otherwise, shall be used.

(3) All material and parts for scaffolds shall, when not in use, be kept under good conditions and apart from any materials or parts unsuitable for scaffolds.

11. All scaffolds shall be properly maintained, and every part shall be kept so fixed, secured or placed in position as to prevent, so far as is practicable, accidental displacement.

Maintenance.

12. No scaffold or part of a scaffold shall be partly erected or dismantled and remain in such a condition that it is capable of being used unless—

Partly erected or dismantled scaffolds.

- (a) the scaffold as so erected or dismantled complies with these Regulations; or
- (b) a prominent warning notice indicating that the scaffold or part thereof, as the case may be, is not to be used, is affixed near any point at which the scaffold or part thereof, as the case may be, is liable to be approached for the purpose of use; or
- (c) access to the scaffold or part thereof, as the case may be, is as far as reasonably practicable, effectively blocked.

13.—(1) Standards or uprights of scaffolds shall—

- (a) where practicable, be either vertical or slightly inclined towards the building or other structure; and
- (b) be fixed sufficiently close together to secure the stability of the scaffold having regard to all the circumstances.

Standards or uprights, ledgers and putlogs.

(2) The foot or base of any standard or upright shall be placed on an adequate base plate in a manner to prevent slipping or sinking, or its displacement shall be prevented in some other sufficient way.

(3) Ledgers shall be as nearly as possible horizontal and shall be securely fastened to the standards or uprights by efficient means.

(4) Putlogs or other supports on which a platform rests shall be securely fastened to the ledgers or to the standards or uprights, or their movement shall be prevented by other efficient means. Where one end of a putlog is supported by a wall, that end shall extend into or on to the wall sufficiently to provide a supporting surface of sufficient area and shall be prevented from coming away from the supporting wall by suitable cross-fastenings of adequate strength.

(5) The distance between two consecutive putlogs and other supports on which a platform rests shall be fixed with due regard to the anticipated load and the nature of the platform flooring.

The distance with single planking shall not as a general rule exceed 1 metre (3 feet 3 inches) with planks of 3.2 cms. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches) in thickness, 1.52 metres (5 feet) with planks 3.8 cms. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches) in thickness, or 2.60 metres (8 feet 6 inches) with planks 5 cms. (2 inches) in thickness.

Ladders used
in scaffolds.

14.—(1) Ladders serving as uprights of scaffolds shall—

- (a) be of adequate strength ;
- (b) be placed so that the two stiles or sides of each ladder are evenly supported or suspended ; and
- (c) be secured to prevent slipping.

(2) Ladder scaffolds shall not be used unless the work is of such a light nature and the material required for the work is such that this type of scaffold can be used with safety.

Stability of
scaffolds.

15.—(1) Every scaffold shall be securely supported or suspended and shall where necessary be sufficiently and properly struted or braced to prevent collapse, and shall be rigidly connected with the building or other structure unless the scaffold is so designed and constructed as to ensure stability without such connection.

(2) Every structure and appliance used as a support for a scaffold shall be of sound construction, have a firm footing or be firmly supported, and shall where necessary be sufficiently and properly struted or braced to prevent collapse and to ensure stability.

(3) Every scaffold which can be moved on wheels or skids (not being a suspended scaffold) shall—

- (a) be constructed with due regard to stability and, if necessary for stability, be adequately weighted at the base;
- (b) be used only on a firm and even surface not so sloping as to involve risk of instability of the scaffold or any load thereon ;
- (c) be adequately secured to prevent movement when any person is working upon it or upon any ladder or other plant or equipment, being a ladder, plant or equipment which is supported by the scaffold ; and
- (d) be moved only by the application of force at or near the base.

(4) Loose bricks, drain pipes, metal barrels, wooden crates or cases or other unsuitable material shall not be used for the construction or support of scaffolds save that bricks, sound wooden cases or cement blocks may, if they provide a firm support, be used to support a platform not more than 61 cms. (2 feet) above the ground or floor.

Suspended
scaffolds raised
or lowered by
means of
winches.

16.—(1) No chain, wire rope, lifting gear, metal tube or other means of suspension for suspended scaffolds shall be used unless the following requirements (in so far as they are applicable) are observed :—

- (a) it is suitable and of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used ;
- (b) it is properly and securely fastened to safe anchorage points and to the scaffolds ledgers or other main supporting members ;
- (c) it is so placed as to ensure stability of the scaffold ;
- (d) it is as nearly vertical as is reasonably practicable ; and
- (e) it is kept in tension.

(2) The outriggers for a suspended scaffold shall be of adequate length and strength and properly installed and supported and shall be installed horizontally and provided with adequate stops at their outer ends. The outriggers shall be properly spaced having regard to the construction of the scaffold and of the runway, joist or rail track on which the scaffold is carried.

(3) Where counterweights are used with outriggers the counterweights shall be securely attached to the outriggers and shall be not less in weight than three times the weight which would counterbalance the weight suspended from the outrigger including the weight of the runway, joist or rail track, the suspended scaffold and persons and other load thereon.

(4) The points of suspension of every suspended scaffold shall be an adequate horizontal distance from the face of the building or other structure.

(5) Every runway, joist and rail track supporting a suspended scaffold shall be of suitable and sound material. adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used and free from patent defect, shall be provided with adequate stops at each end and shall be properly secured to the building or other structure or, where outriggers are used, to the outriggers.

(6) The suspension ropes or chains of a suspended scaffold—

- (a) shall be securely attached to the outriggers or other supports and to the platform framework or to any lifting appliance or other device attached thereto, as the case may be ; and
- (b) shall be kept in tension.

(7) Every part of a suspended scaffold and all plant and equipment used for the purposes thereof shall be of good construction, suitable and sound material, of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used and shall be properly maintained and, where constructed of metal, shall be free from corrosion and other patent defects being corrosion and defects likely materially to affect its strength. Adequate arrangements shall be made to prevent undue tipping, tilting or swinging of a suspended scaffold and to secure it to prevent undue horizontal movement while it is being used as a working platform.

(8) The platform of every suspended scaffold shall—

- (a) except to the extent necessary for drainage, be closely boarded, planked or plated; and
- (b) be of adequate width to afford adequate working space at every working point and shall, in any event—
 - (i) be at least 63.5 cms. (25 inches) wide if used as a footing only and not for the deposit of any material;
 - (ii) be at least 86.5 cms. (34 inches) wide if used for the deposit of material; and
 - (iii) not be used for the support of any higher scaffold;

and shall be so arranged or secured that at each working position the space between the face of the building or other structure and the platform is as small as reasonably practicable; so, however, that where workmen sit at the edge of the platform to work there may be a space not exceeding 30.5 cms. (12 inches). Where necessary, devices shall be provided and used to keep the platform a sufficient distance from the wall when persons have to work in a sitting position.

(9) No rope other than a wire rope shall be used for the suspension of a suspended scaffold.

Cantilever, jib,
figure and
bracket
scaffolds.

17.—(1) No cantilever scaffold or jib scaffold shall be used unless it is adequately supported, fixed and anchored, has outriggers of adequate length and strength and is where necessary sufficiently and properly strutted or braced to ensure rigidity and stability.

(2) No working platform resting on bearers let into a wall at one end and without other support shall be used unless the bearers are of adequate strength, pass through the wall and are securely fastened on the other side.

(3) No figure scaffold or bracket scaffold supported or held by dogs, spikes, or similar fixings liable to pull out of the stonework, brickwork or other surface in which they are gripped or fixed shall be used.

Support for
scaffolds, etc.

18. No part of a building or other structure shall be used as support for a scaffold, ladder, folding step-ladder or for part of a scaffold, ladder, folding step-ladder or crawling ladder, unless the part of the building or other structure is of sound material and sufficiently stable and of sufficient strength to afford safe support. Gutters shall not be used as such supports unless they and their fixings are suitable and are of adequate strength and in the case of overhanging eaves gutters shall not be so used unless in addition they have been specially designed as walkways and are of adequate strength.

Other
suspended
scaffolds.

19.—(1) The requirements of this regulation (in addition, as respects lifting appliances, chains, ropes and lifting gear used in connection therewith to the requirements of Part IV of these Regulations) shall be observed as respects—

- (a) every suspended scaffold; and

- (b) plant or equipment which is permanent plant or equipment of a building and which, but for the fact that it is permanently provided, would be a suspended scaffold,

being in any case a suspended scaffold, plant or equipment which is raised or lowered by a power-driven lifting appliance or power-driven lifting appliances and no such suspended scaffold, plant or equipment shall be used unless it complies with the requirements of this regulation.

(2) In the application of the succeeding paragraphs of this regulation, references therein to suspended scaffolds shall be construed as references to suspended scaffolds to which this regulation applies and as including references to plant or equipment of the kind referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of the foregoing paragraph of this regulation.

(3) Every suspended scaffold shall be provided with adequate and suitable chains or ropes or other lifting appliances or similar devices and shall be suspended from suitable outriggers, joists, runways, rail tracks or other equally safe anchorage.

(4) The winches or other lifting appliances or similar devices of a suspended scaffold shall be—

- (a) provided with a brake or similar device which comes into operation when the operating handle or lever is released ; and
- (b) adequately protected against the effects of weather, dust or material likely to cause damage.

(5) The outriggers for a suspended scaffold shall be of adequate length and strength and properly installed and supported and shall be installed horizontally and provided with adequate stops at their outer ends. The outriggers shall be properly spaced having regard to the construction of the scaffold.

(6) Where counterweights are used with outriggers the counterweights shall be securely attached to the outriggers and shall be not less in weight than three times the weight which would counterbalance the weight suspended from the outrigger including the weight of the runway, joist or rail track, the suspended scaffold and persons and other load thereon.

(7) The points of suspension of every suspended scaffold shall be an adequate horizontal distance from the face of the building or other structure.

(8) Every runway, joist and rail track supporting a suspended scaffold shall be of suitable and sound material, adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used and free from patent defect, shall be provided with adequate stops at each end and shall be properly secured to the building or other structure or, where outriggers are used, to the outriggers.

- (9) The suspension ropes or chains of a suspended scaffold—
- (a) shall be securely attached to the outriggers or other supports and to the platform framework or to any lifting appliance or other device attached thereto, as the case may be ; and
 - (b) shall be kept in tension.

(10) Where winches are used with suspended scaffold the suspension ropes shall be of such a length that at the lowest position at which the scaffold is intended to be used there are not less than two turns of rope remaining on each winch drum and the length of each rope shall be clearly marked on its winch.

(11) Every part of a suspended scaffold and all plant and equipment used for the purposes thereof shall be of good construction, suitable and sound material, of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used and shall be properly maintained, and, where constructed of metal, shall be free from corrosion and other patent defects, being corrosion and defects likely materially to affect its strength. Adequate arrangements shall be made to prevent undue tipping, tilting or swinging of a suspended scaffold and to secure it to prevent undue horizontal movement while it is being used as a working platform.

(12) No rope other than a wire rope shall be used for the raising, lowering and suspension of a suspended scaffold.

(13) The platform of every suspended scaffold shall—

(a) except to the extent necessary for drainage, be closely boarded, planked or plated ; and

(b) be of adequate width to afford adequate working space at every working point and shall, in any event—

(i) be at least 63.5 cms. (25 inches) wide if used as a footing only and for the deposit of small quantities of material for immediate use not occupying space in excess of 30.5 cms. (12 inches) of the width of the platform ;

(ii) be at least 85.6 cms. (34 inches) wide if used for the deposit of material not occupying space in excess of 46 cms. (18 inches) of the width of the platform ; and

(iii) not be used for the support of any higher scaffold ;

and shall be so arranged or secured that at each working position the space between the face of the building or other structure and the platform is as small as reasonably practicable ; so, however, that where workmen sit at the edge of the platform to work there may be a space not exceeding 30.5 cms. (12 inches). Where necessary, devices shall be provided and used to keep the platform a sufficient distance from the wall when persons have to work in a sitting position.

(14) If a suspended scaffold is carried on ropes and pulley blocks the ropes shall be spaced not more than 3.20 metres (10 feet 6 inches) apart.

20.—(1) No boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment (not being a boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment which is raised or lowered by a power-driven lifting appliance) shall be used unless—

(a) it is of good construction, suitable and sound material, adequate strength, free from patent defect, and properly maintained ;

- (b) the outriggers or other supports are of adequate strength and properly installed and supported ;
- (c) the chains, ropes, lifting gear or other means of suspension used therewith are securely attached to the outriggers or other supports and to the chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment or to any lifting appliance or other device attached thereto, as the case may be ;
- (d) suitable means are provided to prevent any occupant falling out ;
- (e) it is free of materials or articles liable to interfere with the occupant's handhold or foothold or otherwise endanger him ;
- (f) suitable measures are taken to prevent spinning or tipping in a manner dangerous to any occupant ;
- (g) in the case of any skip or other receptacle it is at least 91.5 cms. (3 feet) deep; and
- (h) its installation has been, and its use is, supervised by a competent person.

(2) No boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment (not being a boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment which is raised or lowered by a power-driven lifting appliance) shall be used as a working place in circumstances in which a suspended scaffold could be used unless the work is of such short duration as to make the use of a suspended scaffold unreasonable or the use of a suspended scaffold is not reasonably practicable.

21.—(1) All trestles and supports used for the construction of any trestle scaffold shall be of good construction, suitable and sound material, adequate strength for the purposes for which they are used and free from patent defect and shall be properly maintained.

Trestle
scaffolds.

(2) A trestle scaffold shall not be used—

- (a) if the scaffold is so situated that a person would be liable to fall from its working platform a distance of more than 4.74 metres (15 feet); and
- (b) if constructed with more than one tier where folding supports are used.

(3) No trestle scaffold shall be erected on a scaffold platform unless—

- (a) the width of the said platform is such as to leave sufficient clear space for the transport of materials along the platform ; and
- (b) the trestles or supports are firmly attached to the said platform and adequately braced to prevent displacement.

22.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, no scaffold (including any boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment) and no plant or equipment used for the purposes of any of the foregoing shall be used unless—

Inspection of
scaffolds,
boatswain's
chairs, etc.

- (a) it has been inspected by a competent person within the immediately preceding seven days ;
- (b) it has been inspected by a competent person since exposure to weather conditions likely to have affected its strength or stability or to have displaced any part ; and
- (c) a report of the results of every such inspection in the prescribed form and including the prescribed particulars and signed by the person making the inspection has been entered into or attached to the prescribed register.

(2) In the case of a site where the employer for whom the inspection was carried out has reasonable grounds for believing that the operations or works will be completed in a period of less than six weeks, the provision in this regulation requiring that a report shall have been made and signed shall be deemed to have been satisfied if the person in charge of the operations or works carried on by that employer at that site has himself carried out the inspection and is a competent person, and if the date of such inspection and the results thereof signed by the person making the inspection are entered in the prescribed register.

23. Where a scaffold or part of a scaffold is to be used by or on behalf of an employer, other than the employer for whose workmen it was first erected, the first mentioned employer shall, before such use, and without prejudice to any other obligations imposed upon him by these Regulations, take express steps either personally or by a competent agent, to satisfy himself that the scaffold or part thereof is stable, that the materials used in its construction are sound and that the safeguards required by these Regulations are in position or else prohibit the use of the said scaffold or part thereof to his workmen. In such a case the employer whose workers will be using the scaffold originally erected for use by the workers of another employer shall be responsible for compliance with these Regulations for the period during which the said employer or his workmen are making use of the scaffold in question.

24.—(1) Every working platform, gangway and run from any part of which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) shall be closely boarded, planked or plated :

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to—

- (a) a platform, gangway or run consisting of open metalwork having interstices none of which exceeds 39 sq. cms. (6 square inches) in area, if there is no risk of persons below any such platform, gangway or run being struck by materials or articles falling through the platform, gangway or run ; or
- (b) a platform, gangway or run, the boards, planks or plates of which are so secured as to prevent their moving and so placed that the space between adjacent boards, planks or plates does not exceed 2.5 cms. (1 inch), if there is no risk of persons below any such platform, gangway or run being struck by materials or articles falling through the platform.

Scaffolds used by workmen of more than one employer.

Construction of working platforms, gangways and runs.

(2) No gangway or run shall be used the slope of which exceeds 1 vertical to 1½ horizontal.

(3) Where the slope of a gangway or run renders additional footholes necessary, and in every case where the slope is more than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal there shall be provided proper stepping laths which shall—

- (a) be placed at suitable intervals ; and
- (b) be the full width of the gangway or run, except that where necessary they may be interrupted over widths of not more than 10 cms. (4 inches) to facilitate the movement of barrows.

25.—(1) Every board or plank forming part of a working platform, gangway or run shall be—

- (a) of a thickness which is such as to afford adequate security having regard to the distance between the putlogs or other supports ; and
- (b) not less than 20.5 cms. (8 inches) wide, or, in the case of boards or planks exceeding 5 cms. (2 inches) in thickness, not less than 15.2 cms. (6 inches) wide.

(2) No board or plank which forms part of a working platform, gangway or run shall project beyond its end support to a distance exceeding four times the thickness of the board or plank unless it is effectively secured to prevent tipping, or to a distance which, having regard to the thickness and strength of the plank, renders the projecting part of the plank an unsafe support for any weight liable to be upon it.

(3) Suitable measures such as the provision of adequate bevelled pieces shall be taken to reduce to a minimum the risk of tripping and to facilitate the movement of barrows where boards or planks which form part of a working platform, gangway or run overlap each other or are not of reasonably uniform thickness where they meet each other or owing to warping or for some other reason do not provide an even surface :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a working platform, gangway or run one side of which is contiguous to a curved surface of any cylindrical or spherical structure forming part of a work of engineering construction.

(4) Every board or plank which forms part of a working platform, gangway or run shall—

- (a) rest securely and evenly on its supports ; and
- (b) rest on at least three supports unless, taking into account the distance between the supports and the thickness of the board or plank, the conditions are such as to prevent undue or unequal sagging.

(5) Where work has to be done at the end of a wall or working face, the working platform at such wall or face shall, wherever practicable, extend at least 61 cms. (24 inches) beyond the end of the wall or face.

Boards and
planks in
working
platforms,
gangways
and runs.

Working
platforms
(including
working stages).

26.—(1) Every working platform from which a person is liable to fall more than 2 metres (6 feet and 6 inches) shall be—

- (a) closely boarded, planked, or plated ;
- (b) at least 63.5 cms. (25 inches) wide if the platform is used as a footing only and for the deposit of small quantities of material for immediate use not occupying space in excess of 30.5 cms. (12 inches) of the width of the platform ;
- (c) at least 86.6 cms. (34 inches) wide if the platform is used for the deposit of material not occupying space in excess of 46 cms. (18 inches) of the width of the platform ;
- (d) at least 107 cms. (42 inches) wide if the platform is used for the support of any higher platform ;
- (e) at least 130 cms. (51 inches) wide if the platform is one upon which stone or concrete blocks are dressed or roughly shaped ;
- (f) at least 150 cms. (59 inches) wide if the platform is used for the support of any higher platform and is one upon which stone or concrete blocks are dressed or roughly shaped ;

and in every case be of sufficient width to afford adequate space at every part.

(2) Where work at the face of a building or other structure is done from a working platform to which this regulation applies the space between such face and the working platform shall be as small as practicable; so, however, that where workmen sit at the edge of the platform to work, there may be a space not exceeding 30.5 cms. (12 inches).

(3) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation shall not apply to a working platform to which this regulation applies where it is impracticable by reason of limitations of space to provide a platform of the width required by the said paragraphs ; so however, that in any such case the platform shall be as wide as is reasonably practicable.

Widths of
gangways
and runs.

27.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this regulation, every gangway and run from any part of which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) shall be adequate in width for the passage of persons and materials and in any case be at least 63.5 cms. (25 inches) wide.

(2) The foregoing provisions of this regulation shall not apply to a gangway or run where it is impracticable by reason of limitations of space to provide a gangway or run of the width required by the said provisions ; so, however, that in any such case the gangway or run shall be as wide as is reasonably practicable.

Guard-rails
and toe-boards
at working
platforms and
places.

28.—(1) Every side of a working platform or working place, being a side thereof from which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches), shall be provided with a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails of adequate strength to a height of between 91.5 cms. (3 feet) and 115 cms. (3 feet 9 inches)

above the platform or place and above any raised standing place on the platform, and with toe-boards or other barriers up to a sufficient height which shall in no case be less than 20.5 cms. (8 inches). Such guard-rails and toe-boards or other barriers shall be so placed as to prevent so far as possible the fall of persons, materials and articles from such platform or place.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 11, the outward movement of guard-rails and toe-boards or barriers shall (unless they are so designed and used as to prevent such movement) be prevented by placing them on the inside of the uprights or by other equally effective means.

(3) Where guard-rails are required to be provided, the distance between any toe-board or other barrier and the lowest guard-rail above it shall not exceed 68.5 cms. (27 inches).

(4) Guard-rails, toe-boards and barriers required by paragraph (1) of this regulation may be removed or remain unerected for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of materials or other purposes of the work ; but guard-rails, toe-boards and barriers removed or remaining unerected for any of those purposes shall be replaced or erected as soon as practicable.

(5) On the side of a suspended scaffold next to the wall or working face—

- (a) guard-rails where required by this regulation need not extend to a height of more than 68.5 cms. (27 inches) above the platform if the work is impracticable with a guard-rail at a greater height ; and
- (b) guard-rails and toe-boards or other barriers shall not be required if the workers sit at the edge of the platform to work and ropes or chains affording all the workers a safe and secure handhold are provided.
- (6) None of the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Regulation shall apply to—
 - (a) the platform of a ladder scaffold if a secure handhold is provided along the full length of such platform ;
 - (b) the platform of a trestle scaffold when the platform is supported on folding trestles, split heads or similar devices or folding step-ladders ;
 - (c) a platform which is used only in the course of erecting any framework or prefabricated unit forming part of a building or other permanent structure for the purposes of jointing, bolting-up, riveting or welding work and which is used for such a short period as to make the provision of guard-rails and toe-boards or barriers unreasonable if—
 - (i) the platform is at least 85.6 cms. (34 inches) wide ;
 - (ii) there is adequate handhold ; and
 - (iii) the platform is not used for the deposit of materials or articles otherwise than in boxes or receptacles suitable to prevent the fall of the materials or articles from the platform ;

- (d) a temporary platform passing two adjacent glazing bars of a roof with a sloping surface if those bars or the roof framework afford secure handhold along the full length of the platform :

Provided that toe-boards or barriers shall be provided in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this regulation except where the provision of toe-boards or barriers is impracticable on account of the nature or circumstances of the work ;

- (e) a platform under a roof being a platform which is supported by or suspended from roof members or the roof and which is used only for work on or in the vicinity of the roof and of a light nature and of such short duration as to make the provision of guard-rails and toe-boards or barriers unreasonable if—
- (i) there is adequate handhold at every working position; and
- (ii) the material required for the work is such that the platform can be used with safety ;
- (f) a working platform or working place one side of which is contiguous to the concave surface of a cylindrical or spherical structure so long as reasonably practicable steps are being taken to prevent persons working thereon from falling a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches).

(7) Except as provided in regulation 35, the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to working platforms and working places being working platforms and working places to which that regulation applies.

Guard-rails,
etc., for
gangways, runs
and stairs.

29.—(1) Except for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of materials, stairs shall be provided throughout their length with hand-rails or other efficient means to prevent the fall of persons. If necessary to prevent danger to any person the hand-rails or other means shall be continued beyond the end of the stairs.

(2) Every side of any gangway, run or stairs from which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) shall be provided—

- (a) with a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails of adequate strength to a height of between 91.5 cms. (3 feet) and 115 cms. (3 feet 9 inches) above the gangway, run or stairs ; and
- (b) except in the case of stairs, with toe-boards or other barriers up to a sufficient height which shall in no case be less than 20.5 cms. (8 inches) and so placed as to prevent as far as possible the fall of persons, materials and articles. The space between any such toe-board or barrier and the lowest guard-rail above it shall not exceed 68.5 cms. (27 inches) :

Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a temporary gangway which is used only in the course of

erecting any framework forming part of a building or other permanent structure for work of such short duration as to make the provision of a gangway with guard-rails and toe-boards or other barriers unreasonable.

(3) Guard-rails, toe-boards and barriers required by paragraph (2) of this regulation may be removed or remain unerected for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of materials or other purposes of the work; but guard-rails, toe-boards and barriers removed or remaining unerected for any of those purposes shall be replaced or erected as soon as practicable.

30.—(1) If a platform, gangway, run or stair becomes slippery, appropriate steps shall as soon as reasonably practicable be taken by way of sanding, cleaning or otherwise to remedy the condition.

Platforms, gangways, runs and stairs, etc., to afford safe foothold.

(2) Every platform, gangway, run or stair shall be kept free from any unnecessary obstruction and material and free from rubbish and any projecting nails.

31.—(1) Every ladder and folding step-ladder shall be of good construction, of suitable and sound material and of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used and shall be properly maintained.

Construction and maintenance of ladders and folding step-ladders.

(2) No ladder shall be used in which a rung is missing or is defective.

(3) Every rung of a ladder shall be properly fixed to the stiles or sides. No ladder shall be used in which any rung depends for its support solely on nails, spikes or other similar fixing.

(4) No wooden ladder shall be used unless it is constructed with—

- (a) uprights of adequate strength made of straight-grained wood free from defects and having the grain of the wood running lengthwise; and
- (b) rungs made of straight-grained wood free from defects and mortised or securely notched into the uprights :

Provided that the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to ladders to which regulation 35 applies.

32.—(1) This regulation shall—

- (a) apply to ladders and folding step-ladders being ladders and folding step-ladders which afford a means of access, egress, communication or support to a person or persons employed; and
- (b) not apply to any ladder lying upon a roof or to any crawling board or crawling ladder.

Use of ladders and folding step-ladders.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this regulation, no ladder standing on a base shall be used unless—

- (a) except as provided in the next following paragraph of this regulation, it is securely fixed near to its upper resting place, or, in the case of a vertical ladder near to its upper end :

Provided that where such fixing is impracticable the ladder shall be securely fixed at or near to its lower end ;

- (b) it has a level and firm footing and is not standing on loose bricks or other loose packing ;
- (c) it is secured where necessary to prevent undue swaying or sagging ; and
- (d) it is equally and properly supported on each stile or side.

(3) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this regulation, where it is impracticable in the case of a ladder standing on a base to comply with either of the requirements of sub-paragraph (a) of the last foregoing paragraph, a person shall be stationed at the foot of the ladder when in use to prevent it slipping.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this regulation shall not apply to a ladder which is not more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) in length and which is not used as a means of communication, if the ladder is securely placed so as to prevent it from slipping or falling.

(5) No ladder shall be used unless—

- (a) (i) it extends to a height of at least 106 cms. (3 feet 6 inches) above the place of landing or the highest rung to be reached by the feet of any person using the ladder, as the case may be, or, if this is impracticable, to the greatest practicable height ; or

(ii) there is other adequate handhold ; and

- (b) there is sufficient space at each rung to provide adequate foothold.

(6) Every ladder, other than ladders to which paragraphs (2) and (3) of this regulation apply, shall before being used—

- (a) be securely suspended ;
- (b) be secured where necessary to prevent undue swinging or swaying ; and
- (c) be equally and properly suspended by each stile or side.

(7) No folding step-ladder shall be used unless it has a level and firm footing or while it is standing on loose bricks or other loose packing.

(8) No ladder or run of ladders rising a vertical distance of over 9 metres (30 feet) shall be used unless it is, if practicable, provided with an intermediate landing place or intermediate landing places so that the vertical distance between any two successive landing places shall not exceed 9 metres (30 feet).

Every landing place shall be of adequate dimensions and if a person is liable to fall therefrom a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) shall, except in so far as it is not reasonably practicable, be provided with sufficient and suitable guard-rails to a height of between 91.5 cms. (3 feet) and 115 cms. (3 feet 9 inches) above the landing place and with toe-boards or other barriers up to a sufficient height which shall in no case be less than 20.5 cms. (8 inches) so placed as to prevent as far as possible the fall of persons, materials and articles and so that the space between any toe-board or other barrier and the lowest guard-rail above it shall not exceed 68.5 cms. (27 inches). Where a ladder passes through an opening in the floor of a landing place, the opening shall be as small as is reasonably practicable.

33.—(1) Paragraphs (1) to (3) of this regulation apply to every opening, corner, break or edge being an opening, corner, break or edge which any person employed is liable to approach or near or across which any person is liable to pass—

Openings,
corners, breaks,
edges and open
joisting.

(a) in or of a roof (other than a roof to which regulation 35 applies), floor, wall or other similar part either of a building or of any other structure whether the roof, floor, wall or other similar part of the building or of the other structure is complete or only partly complete or is in course of construction, maintenance, repair or demolition; or

(b) in or of a working platform, gangway or run.

(2) Subject to regulation 34, in the case of any such opening, corner, break or edge through or from which any person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) or to fall into any liquid or material so as to involve risk of drowning or serious injury there shall be provided either—

(a) a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails of adequate strength to a height of between 91.5 cms. (3 feet) and 115 cms. (3 feet 9 inches) above the surface across which persons are liable to pass together with toe-boards or other barriers up to a sufficient height which shall in no case be less than 20.5 cms. (8 inches), so placed as to prevent as far as possible the fall of persons, materials, and articles and so that the space between any toe-board or other barrier and the lowest guard-rail above it shall not exceed 68.5 cms. (27 inches); or

(b) a covering so constructed as to prevent the fall of persons, materials and articles; any such covering shall be clearly and boldly marked to show its purpose or be securely fixed in position.

(3) Subject to regulation 34, in the case of any such opening, corner, break or edge (not being an opening, corner, break or edge to which the last foregoing paragraph of this regulation applies) through or from which materials or articles are liable to fall so as to endanger persons employed, suitable precautions by way of the erection of toe-boards, secure covering or otherwise shall be taken to prevent materials and articles so falling.

(4) Subject to regulation 34, when work is done on or immediately above any open joisting through which a person is

liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches), such joisting shall be securely covered by boards or other temporary covering to the extent necessary to afford safe access to or foothold for the work, or other effective measures shall be taken to prevent persons from falling.

Exemptions from regulation 33.

34.—(1) Guard-rails, toe-boards, barriers and coverings required by regulation 33 may be removed or remain unerected—

- (a) where and when this is necessary in order to proceed with any permanent filling in, covering or enclosure ; or
- (b) for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of materials or other purposes of the work ;

but guard-rails, toe-boards, barriers and coverings removed or remaining unerected for any of those purposes shall be replaced or erected as soon as practicable.

(2) Without prejudice to regulation 28, regulation 33 shall not apply to any opening, corner, break or edge created in the course of demolition operations to which Part XIV of these Regulations applies, or to any opening, corner, break or edge created in the course of any other demolition operation, if in the course of such last mentioned demolition operation the opening, corner, break or edge is not left unattended.

Sloping roofs.

35.—(1) In this regulation “sloping roof” means a roof or part of a roof being a roof or part having a pitch of more than 10 degrees which is covered either wholly or partly and—

- (a) which is in the course of construction, maintenance, repair or demolition ; or
- (b) which is used as a means of access to or egress from operations or works on a roof or part of a roof being operations or works to which these Regulations apply.

(2) Except as provided in paragraphs (6) and (7) of this regulation, where any sloping roof has—

- (a) a pitch of more than 30 degrees ; or
- (b) a pitch of 30 degrees or less and a surface on or from which a person is by reason of the nature or condition of the surface or of the weather liable to slip or fall to such an extent that he is liable to fall from the edge of the roof,

work thereon or therefrom shall only be carried out by workmen who are suitable for such work and the requirements of paragraphs (3) and (4) of this regulation shall be complied with.

(3) Where any sloping roof is used as a means of access to or egress from operations or works on a roof or a part of a roof being operations or works to which these Regulations apply, sufficient and suitable crawling ladders or crawling boards shall be provided on that sloping roof.

(4) Where any work is done on or from any sloping roof sufficient and suitable crawling ladders or crawling boards shall

be provided on that sloping roof and (except where the work is not extensive) either—

(a) a barrier shall be provided at the lower edge of the sloping roof, other than the upper surface of a tank or similar structure of metal construction, of such a design and so constructed as to prevent any person falling from that edge; or

(b) the work shall be done from a securely supported working platform not less than 43 cms. (17 inches) wide which complies with the requirements of regulation 28 (1) to (4).

(5) Crawling ladders and crawling boards provided in pursuance of paragraph (3) or (4) of this regulation shall be—

(a) of good construction, suitable and sound material, adequate strength for the purposes for which they are used, free from patent defect and properly maintained;

(b) properly supported; and

(c) securely fixed or anchored to the sloping surface or over the roof ridge or securely fixed in some other effective way, so as, in every case, to prevent slipping.

(6) The provision of crawling ladders or crawling boards shall not be required in the case of any sloping roof where the handhold and foothold afforded by the battens or other similar members of the structure are such that the said sloping roof is as safe for every person thereon as it would be if the said provision had been made.

(7) The requirements of paragraph (4) (a) and (b) of this regulation shall apply only in the case of any sloping roof from the eaves of which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches).

(8) Suitable and sufficient means shall be provided to prevent the fall of materials or articles from a sloping roof.

36.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of regulations 33 and 35, no person shall pass across, or work on or from, material which would be liable to fracture if his weight were to be applied to it and so situated that if it were to be so fractured he would be liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) unless such one or more of all or any of the following, that is to say, suitable and sufficient ladders, crawling ladders, crawling boards and duck-boards (which shall in any case be securely supported and, if necessary, secured so as to prevent their slipping) as are necessary are provided and so used that the weight of any person so passing or working is wholly or mainly supported by such ladders or boards unless his weight is supported by other equally safe and sufficient means.

Work on or near fragile materials.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of regulations 33 and 35, no person shall pass or work near material of the kind situated as specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation unless provision is made by means of such one or more of all or any of the following, that is to say, suitable guard-rails, suitable coverings and other suitable means as are necessary for

preventing, so far as reasonably practicable, any person so passing or working from falling through the said material.

(3) Where any person passes across or near or works on or near material of the kind and situated as specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation prominent warning notices shall, except where the material consists wholly of glass, be affixed at the approaches to the place where the material is situated.

(4) References in this regulation to a person's weight shall be construed as references to the aggregate of his weight and that of anything he may for the time being be supporting by his person.

(5) All plant and equipment provided in pursuance of this regulation shall be of good construction, suitable and sound material, adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used, free from patent defect and properly maintained.

Loads on
scaffolds.

37.—(1) A scaffold shall not be overloaded and so far as practicable the load thereon shall be evenly distributed.

(2) When any material is transferred on or to a scaffold it shall be moved or deposited without imposing any violent shock. Materials shall not be kept upon a scaffold unless needed for work within a reasonable time.

Safety nets,
sheets and belts.

38. If the special nature or circumstances of any part of the work render impossible the application of those requirements of these Regulations, which aim at preventing the fall of any persons employed on that part of the work, then those requirements shall apply as far as it is practicable and with the exemption of persons for which there exist sufficient handholds and footholds either there shall be fitted suitable safety nets or safety sheets or there shall be provided by the employer and used by the worker special safety belts with a safety cord or rope for attachment, of adequate strength for the purpose for which they are used and so made or fitted with suitable accessories, as to prevent serious injury in case of fall of persons using them.

PART IV

LIFTING APPLIANCES.

Construction,
maintenance
and inspection.

39.—(1) Every lifting appliance and every part thereof including all working gear and all other plant or equipment used for anchoring or fixing such appliances shall—

- (a) be of good mechanical construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect;
- (b) be properly maintained;
- (c) as far as the construction permits be inspected at least once in every week by the driver, if competent for the purpose, or other competent person. A report of the results of every such inspection, signed by the person carrying out the inspection, shall be entered in or attached to the prescribed register forthwith.

(2) In the case of a site where the employer for whom the inspection was carried out has reasonable grounds for believing that the operations or works will be completed in a period of less than six weeks, the provision in this regulation requiring that a report shall be made and signed, in so far as it relates to lifting appliances not worked by mechanical power and all plant or equipment used for anchoring or fixing such appliances, shall be deemed to have been satisfied if the person in charge of the operations or works carried on by that employer at that site has himself carried out the inspection and is a competent person, and if the date of such inspection and the results thereof duly signed by the person making the inspection are entered in the prescribed register.

40.—(1) Every lifting appliance shall be adequately and securely supported.

Support,
anchoring,
fixing and
erecting.

(2) (a) Every part of a stage, scaffold, framework or other structure; and

(b) every mast, beam, pole or other article of plant or equipment supporting a lifting appliance or any part thereof,

shall (having regard to the nature of the lifting and reaching capacity and the circumstances of its use) be of good construction and adequate strength and shall be of sound material and free from patent defect.

(3) Every part of the framework of every crab or winch including its bearers shall be of metal.

(4) Any anchoring or fixing arrangements provided in connection with a lifting appliance shall be adequate and secure.

(5) Every temporary attachment or connection of a rope, chain or other plant or equipment, used in the erection or dismantling of any lifting appliance shall be adequate and secure.

(6) In the case of a crane which is on occasion dismantled or partially dismantled, any jib or boom which is separated from the crane in dismantling shall be clearly marked so as to indicate the crane of which it was a part.

41. On every stage, gantry or other place where a lifting appliance having a travelling or slewing motion is used, an unobstructed passage-way not less than 61 cms. (2 feet) wide shall be maintained between any part of the appliance liable so to move and any guard-rails, fencing or other nearby fixture :

Precautions
where lifting
appliance has
travelling or
slewing motion.

Provided that if at any time it is impracticable to maintain such a passageway at any place or point all reasonable steps shall be taken to prevent the access of any person to such place or point at such time.

42.—(1) Where a platform is provided for the person or persons driving or operating a crane, or for any signaller, it shall be—

Platforms for
crane drivers
and signallers.

(a) of sufficient area for the persons employed thereon ;

- (b) close planked or plated ; and
- (c) provided with safe means of access ;

and every side of every such platform being a side thereof from which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) shall be provided with a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails of adequate strength, to a height of at least 91.5 cms. (3 feet) above the platform and above any raised standing place on the platform, and with toe-boards up to a sufficient height being in no case less than 20.5 cms. (8 inches) and so placed as to prevent as far as possible the fall of persons, materials and tools from such platform.

(2) The space between any toe-board and the lowest guard-rail above it on any platform for the person or persons driving or operating a crane, or for any signaller, shall not exceed 68.5 cms. (27 inches).

(3) Guard-rails and toe-boards required by this regulation may be removed, or remain unerected only for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of materials.

Cabins for
drivers.

43.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (4) of this regulation, the driver of every power-driven lifting appliance shall be provided with a suitable cabin which shall—

- (a) afford him adequate protection from the weather ; and
- (b) be so constructed as to afford ready access to such parts of the lifting appliance as are within the cabin and need periodic inspection or maintenance; so, however, that no cabin shall be provided which prevents the driver from having such clear and unrestricted view as is necessary for the safe use of the appliance.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4) of this regulation, where reasonably practicable, the cabin shall, before such lifting appliance is put into general use, be completely erected, or other adequate provision be made for the protection of the driver from the weather.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4) of this regulation, where reasonably practicable, the cabin shall have suitable means to maintain a reasonable temperature within it, irrespective of the weather.

(4) Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this regulation shall not apply—

- (a) in cases where the driver is otherwise adequately protected from the weather ; or
- (b) to a hoist other than a hoist operated only from one position alongside the winch ; or
- (c) to lifting appliances mounted on wheels and having a maximum safe working load of one ton or less ; or
- (d) to any machine incorporating a lifting appliance where the primary purpose of that machine is not that of a lifting appliance.

44. Every drum or pulley round which the chain or wire rope of any lifting appliance is carried shall be of suitable diameter and construction for the chain or rope used. Every chain or rope which terminates at the winding drum of a lifting appliance shall be properly secured thereto and at least two turns of such chain or rope shall remain on the drum in every operating position of the appliance.

Drums and pulleys.

45.—(1) Every crane, crab and winch shall be provided with an efficient brake or brakes or other safety device which will prevent the fall of the load when suspended, and the load can be effectively controlled whilst being lowered.

Brakes, controls, safety devices, etc.

(2) On every lifting appliance every lever, handle, switch or other device provided for controlling the operation of any part of the appliance being a lever, handle, switch or other device whose accidental movement or displacement is liable to cause danger, shall, where practicable (unless it is so placed or the appliance is so constructed as to prevent accidental movement or displacement) be provided with a suitable spring or other locking arrangement to prevent the accidental movement or displacement.

(3) Every lever, handle, switch or other device provided for controlling the operation of any part of a lifting appliance shall have upon or adjacent to it clear markings to indicate its purpose and mode of operation :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to rotating handles for raising or lowering the load in the case of a winch or non-derricking jib crane not operated by mechanical power.

46. Where any person engaged on the examination, repair or lubrication of any lifting appliance is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet and 6 inches) there shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be provided and maintained safe means of access to the place at which the person has to work with, where necessary, adequate handholds and footholds.

Safe means of access.

47. No pulley block or gin wheel suspended from or supported by a pole or beam shall be used for raising or lowering materials unless it is effectively secured to the pole or beam, and the pole or beam—

Poles or beams supporting pulley blocks or gin wheels.

- (a) is of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is being used ; and
- (b) is adequately and properly secured so as to support the pulley block or gin wheel and the load with safety and so as to prevent undue movement of the pole or beam.

48.—(1) Appropriate precautions shall be taken to ensure the stability of lifting appliances used on a soft or uneven surface or on a slope.

Stability of fixed cranes and guards for travelling jib cranes on rails.

(2) No crane shall be used for raising or lowering unless, so as to ensure stability, it is either—

- (a) securely anchored ; or
- (b) adequately weighted by suitable ballast which shall be properly placed on the crane structure and sufficiently secured to prevent its being accidentally displaced.

No part of any rails on which a crane is mounted or the sleepers supporting such rails shall be used as anchorage for this purpose.

(3) The whole of the appliances for the anchorage or ballasting of a crane shall be examined by a competent person on each occasion before the crane is erected.

(4) After each erection of a crane on a site of operations or works to which these Regulations apply and after each removal of a crane about or to such a site, or any adjustment to any member of a crane, being a removal or adjustment which involves changes in the arrangements for the adequacy of the ballasting, as the case may be, shall, before the crane is taken into use, be tested by a competent person, by the imposition either—

- (a) of a load of twenty-five per cent above the maximum load to be lifted by the crane as erected at the positions where there is the maximum pull on each anchorage; or
- (b) of a less load arranged to provide an equivalent test of the anchorage or ballasting arrangements.

A report of every such test and the results thereof, signed by the person carrying out the test, shall be made forthwith in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars.

(5) If the person making tests under paragraph (4) of this regulation considers that the maximum load which may safely be lifted by that crane as erected is less than the safe working load of the crane as defined in regulation 3 he shall specify that maximum among the said particulars and a loading diagram appropriate to the stability of the crane as at the time of the test, taking into account, in the case of a crane mounted on wheels, the conditions of the track, and indicating a modified safe working load or loads shall be affixed in a position where it can readily be seen by the crane driver. Such modified safe working load or loads shall be deemed for the purpose of these Regulations to be the safe working load or loads of the crane as erected.

(6) Where the stability of a crane is secured by means of removable weights, a diagram or notice indicating the position and amount of such weights shall be affixed on the crane where it can be readily seen.

(7) No crane shall be used or erected under weather conditions likely to endanger its stability. After exposure to weather conditions likely to have affected the stability of a crane, the anchorage arrangements and ballast shall be examined by a competent person as soon as practicable and before the crane is used, and any necessary steps taken to ensure the stability of the crane.

49.—(1) All rails on which a crane moves shall—

- (a) be supported on a surface sufficiently firm to prevent undue movement of the rails;
- (b) have an even running surface, be sufficiently and adequately supported, and be of adequate section;

- (c) be jointed by fish plates or double chairs ;
- (d) be securely fastened to sleepers or bearers ;
- (e) be laid in straight lines or in curves of such radii that the crane can be moved freely and without danger of derailment ; and
- (f) be provided with adequate stops or buffers on each rail at each end of the track.

All rails and equipment referred to in this paragraph shall be properly maintained :

Provided that requirements (c) and (d) of this paragraph shall not apply in the case of cranes on bridge rails or in the case of any crane if other adequate steps are taken to ensure the proper junction of the rails and to prevent any material variation in their gauge.

- (2) In the case of every crane mounted on rails either—
 - (a) the crane shall be provided with effective brakes for the travelling motion ; or
 - (b) sprags, scotches or chocks shall be available, and used when necessary.

(3) Where a Scotch derrick crane is mounted on more than one bogie, trolley or wheeled carriage, the crane sleepers or land ties, and if necessary the bogies, trolleys or wheeled carriages shall be rigidly braced and properly connected together, and the rails on which each bogie, trolley or wheeled carriage moves shall be level. The crane shall be moved on the track only in a manner not liable to cause instability, racking or distortion either of the crane structure or of the supporting framework or track.

(4) Every travelling crane on rails shall be provided with guards to remove from the rails any loose material likely to cause danger.

50. Every bogie, trolley or wheeled carriage on which a crane is mounted shall, having regard to the purposes for which the crane is being used, be of good construction, adequate strength and suitable to support the crane and shall be of sound material, free from patent defect and properly maintained.

Mounting of cranes.

51. On every crane having a derricking jib operated through a clutch there shall be provided and properly maintained an effective interlocking arrangement between the derricking clutch and the pawl sustaining the derricking drum which shall ensure that the clutch cannot be disengaged unless the pawl is in effective engagement with the derricking drum and the pawl cannot be disengaged unless the clutch is in effective engagement with the derricking drum :

Cranes with derricking jibs.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any crane in which—

- (a) the hoisting drum and the derricking drum are independently driven ; or

(b) the mechanism driving the derricking drum is self-locking.

Restriction on
use of cranes.

52.—(1) Without prejudice to paragraph (2) of this regulation, the hoisting mechanism of a crane shall not be used for any purpose other than raising or lowering a load vertically unless no undue stress is imposed on any part of the crane structure or mechanism, and the stability of the crane is not thereby endangered and unless such use is supervised by a competent person.

(2) A crane with a derricking jib shall not be used with the jib at a radius exceeding the maximum radius required to be specified for the jib in the certificate of test and examination required by regulation 57.

Use of cranes
with timber
structural
member
prohibited.

53. No crane which has any timber structural member shall be used.

Erection of
cranes under
supervision.

54. A crane shall not be erected except under the supervision of a competent person.

Competent
persons to
operate lifting
appliances and
give signals.

55.—(1) A lifting appliance shall not be operated otherwise than by a person trained and competent to operate that appliance except that it shall be permissible for the appliance to be operated by a person who is under the direct supervision of a qualified person for the purpose of training.

(2) No person under eighteen years of age shall be employed (except under the direct supervision of a competent person for the purpose of training) either to give signals to the operator of any lifting appliance driven by mechanical power or to operate any such appliance.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4) of this regulation, if the person operating a lifting appliance has not a clear and unrestricted view of the load, or, where there is no load, of the point of attachment for a load, and of its vicinity, throughout the operation, except at any place where such view is not necessary for safe working there shall be appointed and suitably stationed one person to give necessary signals to the operator and if one signaller is insufficient for this purpose, such additional competent signallers as may be necessary shall be appointed and suitably stationed :

Provided that where and in so far as it is impracticable to comply with the foregoing requirements of this paragraph effective measures shall be taken to enable the driver or operator of the lifting appliance—

(a) to ascertain the position of the load, or point of attachment for a load, when it is in the vicinity of a loading or unloading point or of any other place at which danger is reasonably to be anticipated ; or

(b) to ensure the safe movement of the load by other means.

(4) The provisions of paragraph (3) of this regulation shall not apply—

(a) in the case of a hoist of an aerial cableway or of an aerial ropeway ; or

(b) (in a case other than that of a hoist) as respects places where the appliance can raise or lower the load (or point of attachment for a load) vertically only, without any horizontal or slewing motion, if for safe working the driver or operator of the appliance needs information related to the movement, stopping or position of the load, or point of attachment for a load, when it is at or in the immediate vicinity of certain points only, and effective arrangements are made by means of a signalling system, position indicators or otherwise, for providing the driver or operator with any such information necessary for safe working.

(5) There shall be efficient signalling arrangements between the driver or operator and persons employed at a loading or unloading point of an aerial cableway or aerial ropeway.

56.—(1) Every signal given for the movement or stopping of a lifting appliance shall be distinctive in character and such that the person to whom it is given is able to hear or see it easily.

Signals.

(2) Devices or apparatus used for giving sound, colour or light signals for the purpose aforesaid shall be efficiently and properly maintained, and signal wires shall be adequately protected from accidental interference.

57.—(1) Subject to paragraph (4) of this regulation, no crane, crab or winch, pulley block or gin wheel shall be used in the raising or lowering of any load unless it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person within the previous twelve months.

Testing and examination of lifting appliances.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4) of this regulation, no crane, crab or winch shall be used after any substantial alteration or repair affecting its strength or stability until it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4) of this regulation, no lifting appliance shall be used unless it has been thoroughly examined by a competent person within the previous twelve months and since it has undergone any substantial alteration or repair.

(4) No crane, crab, winch, pulley block, gin wheel or hoist shall be used unless there has been obtained in such form as may be prescribed, as respects the kind of lifting appliance tested and examined, a certificate of any test and examination required by paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this regulation signed by the person making or responsible for the carrying out of the test and examination and specifying—

- (a) the safe working load or loads ;
- (b) in the case of a crane with a variable operating radius (including a crane with a derricking jib), the radii of the jib, trolley or crab appropriate to the specified safe working loads ; and
- (c) in the case of a crane with a derricking jib, the maximum radius at which the jib may be worked.

(5) A certificate containing the prescribed particulars of the results of every test or examination required by paragraphs (1) to (4) of this regulation, signed by the person carrying out the test or examination, shall be made within twenty-eight days.

Marking of safe working loads.

58.—(1) The safe working load or safe working loads and a means of identification shall be plainly marked—

- (a) upon every crane, crab or winch ;
- (b) upon every pulley block, gin wheel, sheer legs, derrick pole, derrick mast or aerial cableway used in the raising or lowering of any load.

(2) Every crane of variable operating radius (including a crane with a derricking jib) shall—

- (a) have plainly marked upon it the safe working load at various radii of the jib, trolley or crab, and, in the case of a crane with a derricking jib, the maximum radius at which the jib may be worked ; and
- (b) be fitted with an accurate indicator, clearly visible to the driver, showing the radius of the jib, trolley or crab, at any time and the safe working load corresponding to that radius.

Indication of safe working load of jib cranes.

59.—(1) No jib crane having either a fixed or a derricking jib (other than a mobile crane) shall be used unless it is fitted with an approved type of automatic safe load indicator which shall be properly maintained. Every such indicator shall be tested by a competent person other than the crane driver after erection or installation of the crane for the purpose of any operations or works to which these Regulations apply and before the crane is taken into use. The indicator shall be inspected in any case at intervals not exceeding one week when the crane is in use.

(2) No mobile crane having either a fixed or a derricking jib shall be used unless it is fitted with an approved type of automatic safe load indicator which shall be properly maintained. Every such indicator shall be tested by a competent person before the crane is taken into use—

- (a) on each occasion after it has been wholly or partially dismantled ; and
- (b) after each erection, alteration or removal of the crane for the purpose of any operations or works to which these Regulations apply, being an erection, alteration or removal likely to have affected the proper operation of the indicator. The indicator shall be inspected in any case at intervals not exceeding one week when the crane is in use.

(3) Provided that if a table showing the safe working loads at various radii of the jib is kept attached to the crane and is clearly visible by the operator, this regulation shall not apply—

- (a) to any guy derrick crane, being a crane of which the mast is held upright solely by means of ropes with the necessary fittings and tightening screws ; or
- (b) to any hand crane which is being used solely for erecting or dismantling another crane.

60. None of the following appliances, nor any part of any such appliance, shall be loaded beyond the safe working load, that is to say, cranes, crabs, winches, pulley blocks, gin wheels, sheer legs, derrick poles and derrick masts; so, however, that for the purpose of making tests of any such appliance the safe working load may be exceeded by such an amount as a competent person appointed to carry out the tests may authorise.

Load not to exceed safe working load.

61.—(1) Where there is lifted on a crane, crab, winch, sheer legs or aerial cableway a load which is equal to or slightly less than the relevant safe working load and which is not already sustained wholly by the appliance, the lifting shall be halted after the load has been raised a short distance and before the operation is proceeded with.

Precautions on raising or lowering loads.

(2) Where more than one lifting appliance is required to raise or lower one load—

(a) the plant or equipment used shall be so arranged and fixed that no such lifting appliance shall at any time be loaded beyond its safe working load or be rendered unstable in the raising or lowering of the load; and

(b) a competent person shall be specially appointed to supervise the operation.

62.—(1) The jib of a Scotch derrick crane shall not be erected between the back stays of the crane.

Scotch and guy derrick cranes.

(2) No load which lies in the angle between the back stays of a Scotch derrick crane shall be moved by that crane.

(3) Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the foot of the king post of any Scotch derrick crane from being lifted out of its socket or support whilst in use.

(4) Where the guys of a guy derrick crane cannot be fixed at approximately equal inclinations to the mast and so that the angles between adjacent pairs of guys are approximately equal such other measures shall be taken as will ensure the stability of the crane.

PART V

CHAINS, ROPES AND LIFTING GEAR.

63.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this regulation, no chain, rope or lifting gear shall be used in raising or lowering or as a means of suspension unless—

Construction, testing, examination and safe working loads of chains, ropes and lifting gear.

(a) it is of good construction, sound material, adequate strength, suitable quality, and free from patent defect; and

(b) at least once within the previous six months it has been tested and examined by a competent person and there has been obtained in such form as may be prescribed a certificate of such test and examination specifying the safe working load and signed by the person making or responsible for the carrying out of the test and examination; so, however, that chains, ropes and lifting gear not in regular use need only be so examined when necessary; and

- (c) it is marked in plain legible figures and letters with the safe working load and means of identification.

(2) A rope or rope sling need not be marked with the safe working load if its safe working load is contained in the certificate required by sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this regulation and the rope or sling is so marked as to enable its safe working load to be ascertained from the said certificate, or if, in the case of a rope sling to which sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this regulation does not apply, its safe working load can be ascertained from a table of safe working loads posted in a prominent position on the site of the operations or works; and in the case of a rope or rope sling which is not required to have been tested and which is not marked with the safe working load, the safe working load required to be entered in the said report or required to be shown by the table, as the case may be, shall be deemed for the purpose of these Regulations to be the safe working load of the rope or rope sling.

(3) No wire rope shall be used in raising or lowering or as a means of suspension if in any length of ten diameters the total number of visible broken wires exceeds five per cent of the total number of wires in the rope.

(4) No chain, rope or lifting gear shall be loaded beyond its safe working load except for the purpose of making tests and then only to such extent as a competent person appointed to carry out the tests may authorise.

Testing of chains, rings, etc., altered or repaired by welding.

64. No chain, ring, link, hook, plate clamp, shackle, swivel or eye-bolt which has been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding shall be used in raising or lowering or as a means of suspension unless since such lengthening, alteration or repair it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person and there has been obtained in the prescribed form a certificate of such test and thorough examination signed by him or by the person responsible for the carrying out of the test and thorough examination and specifying the safe working load :

Provided that the requirements of this regulation as to testing and certification shall not apply to a chain attached to the bucket of either a dragline or an excavator.

Hooks.

65. Every hook used for raising or lowering or as a means of suspension shall either—

- (a) be provided with an efficient device to prevent the displacement of the sling or load from the hook ; or
- (b) be of such shape as to reduce as far as possible the risk of such displacement.

Slings.

66.—(1) Every chain sling or rope sling used for raising or lowering on a lifting appliance shall be securely attached to the appliance, and the method of attachment shall not be a method likely to result in damage to any part of the sling or to any lifting gear supporting it.

(2) No double or multiple sling shall be used for raising or lowering if—

- (a) the upper ends of the sling legs are not connected by means of a shackle, ring or link of adequate strength ; or
- (b) the safe working load of any sling leg is exceeded as a result of the angle between the sling legs.

67. Adequate steps shall be taken by the use of suitable packing or otherwise to prevent the edges of the load from coming into contact with any sling, rope or chain, where this would cause danger.

Edges of load not to come into contact with sling, etc.

68.—(1) A load shall not be raised, lowered or suspended on a chain or wire rope which has a knot tied in any part of the chain or rope under direct tension.

Knotted chains, etc.

(2) No chain which is shortened or joined to another chain by means of bolts and nuts shall be used for raising, lowering or suspending any load.

69. No chain, rope or lifting gear shall be used for raising or lowering or as a means of suspension unless it has been thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once within the previous six months; so, however, that chains, ropes and lifting gear not in regular use need only be so examined when necessary. A report in writing containing the prescribed particulars of the results of every such examination, signed by the person carrying out the examination, shall be made forthwith.

Examination of chains, ropes and lifting gear.

70. A chain or lifting gear (other than a rope sling or lifting gear of a class or description specified in the First Schedule to these Regulations or exempted by certificate of the Chief Inspector upon the ground that it is made of such material or so constructed that it cannot be subjected to heat treatment without risk of damage) shall not be used in raising or lowering or as a means of suspension unless—

Annealing of chains and lifting gear.

- (a) it has been effectively annealed or subjected to some approved form of heat treatment under the supervision of a competent person within the previous fourteen months or, in the case of chains or slings of half-inch bar or smaller material, within the previous six months; so, however, that chains or lifting gear not in regular use or used solely on lifting appliances worked by hand need be annealed or subjected to appropriate heat treatment only when necessary ; and
- (b) the prescribed particulars of annealing or approved heat treatment have been entered in or attached to the prescribed register.

PART VI

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO HOISTS.

71.—(1) Every hoist used in building operations or works of engineering construction shall be securely attached to the building or to a substantial scaffold specially made for the purpose, to prevent displacement or bending of the metal tower or other support of the hoist.

Safety of hoistways, platform and cages.

(2) The hoistway of every hoist shall be securely fenced by a substantial enclosure throughout the length of the hoistway. At

all points where access to the hoist is permitted, doors shall be fitted the height of which shall not be less than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches), except where a lesser height is sufficient to prevent any person falling down the hoistway and there is no risk of any person coming into contact with any moving part of the hoist, but in no case shall be less than 91.5 cms. (3 feet). Gates so fitted shall be kept closed except at a landing place where the platform or cage is at rest and it is for the time being necessary for the gate to be open for the purpose of loading or unloading goods, plant or material, and without prejudice to the obligation of employers and contractors under these Regulations it shall be the duty of every person, immediately after using any gateway, to see that the gate is closed unless it is for the time being necessary for the gate to be open for any of the purposes aforesaid :

Provided that hoists used for the raising of materials, for a period of less than six days shall be exempted from the requirement of the construction of a substantial enclosure throughout the length of the hoistway, if all points at which access to the hoistway is permitted or at which any person may be struck by any moving part of the hoist are efficiently protected by a substantial enclosure. The Chief Inspector may, however, require the construction of a continuous enclosure throughout the length of the hoistway of a hoist, used for a period less than six days, where he considers this to be essential for the safety of persons employed or passing near the hoist.

(3) In connection with every hoist there shall be provided and maintained efficient devices which will support the platform or cage together with its safe working load in the event of failure of the hoist ropes or any part of the hoisting gear.

(4) In connection with every hoist, there shall be provided and maintained efficient automatic devices which will ensure that the platform or cage does not overrun the highest point to which it is for the time being constructed to travel.

**Operation
of hoists.**

72. If a person operating a hoist has not a clear and unrestricted view of the platform or cage throughout its travel, except at points where such a view is not necessary for safe working, then effective arrangements shall be made for signals for operating the hoist to be given to him from each landing place at which the hoist is used and to enable him to stop the platform or cage at the appropriate level.

Winches.

73. Where a hoist is operated by means of a winch, the winch shall be so constructed that the brake is applied when the control lever, handle or switch is not held in the operating position, and the winch shall not be a winch fitted with a pawl and ratchet gear on which the pawl has to be disengaged before the platform or cage can be lowered.

**Safe working
load of hoists.**

74. The safe working load shall be plainly marked on every hoist platform or cage and no load greater than that load shall be carried, except that for the purpose of carrying out a test the safe working load may be exceeded by such amount as a competent person appointed to carry out the test may authorise. In the case of a hoist used for carrying persons the maximum number of persons to be carried at any one time shall also be marked, and a greater number of persons shall not be so carried.

In the case of any other hoist there shall be a readily legible notice on the platform or cage stating that the carriage of persons is prohibited.

75.—(1) No hoist shall be used unless—

Test and
examination
of hoists.

- (a) in the case of a hoist manufactured, imported into the island of Cyprus for the first time or substantially altered or substantially repaired after the date of commencement of these Regulations, it has, before being taken into use, since such manufacture, importation, alteration or repair, as the case may be, been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person, and there has been obtained, in such form as may be prescribed, a certificate of such test and examination, signed by the person making or responsible for the carrying out of the test and examination and specifying the safe working load of the hoist and in the case of a hoist used for carrying persons the maximum number of persons to be carried at one time;
- (b) in the case of use for carrying persons, it has, since it was last erected or the height of travel of the cage was last altered, whichever is the later, been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person and a certificate of such test and examination, signed by the person making or responsible for the carrying out of the test and examination, has been made in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars; and
- (c) it has been thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once within the previous six months.

PART VII

(CARRIAGE OF PERSONS AND SECURENESS OF LOADS)

76. Regulations 39, 44, 71-75 and 79 shall not apply to a passenger or goods hoist forming part of the permanent equipment of a building, but no such hoist shall be used for the purposes of any operations or works to which these Regulations apply unless the following conditions are complied with—

Hoists forming
part of the
permanent
equipment.

- (a) the hoist shall not be so used for carrying persons unless a maximum number of persons to be carried at any one time has been specified by the maker or by a competent person carrying out periodic examinations of the hoist, and a greater number is not being carried;
- (b) the hoist shall not be so used for carrying materials, tools or other articles, other than light articles readily carried by a person who is riding in the hoist, unless a safe working load for the hoist has been specified by the maker or competent person as aforesaid and that safe working load is not being exceeded; and
- (c) on any occasion when the hoist has been used for raising or lowering for the purposes of such operations or works the hoistway gate at a landing place shall not be left open except where it is immediately necessary for it to be open to afford access to the hoist for some other purpose.

Carrying of
persons by
crane.

77. No person shall be raised, lowered or carried by a crane except on the driver's platform or as permitted by regulation 20.

Carrying
persons by
means of lifting
appliances.

78.—(1) No person shall be raised, lowered or carried by a power driven lifting appliance except—

- (a) on the driver's platform in the case of a crane ; or
- (b) on a hoist conforming to regulation 79 of these Regulations ;
- (c) on an approved suspended scaffold ; or
- (d) as permitted by paragraph (2) of this regulation.

(2) A person may be raised, lowered or carried by a power driven lifting appliance otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation only—

- (a) in circumstances where the use of a hoist or of an approved suspended scaffold is not reasonably practicable and the requirements of paragraph (3) of this regulation are complied with ; or
- (b) on an aerial cableway or aerial ropeway provided that the requirements of sub-paragraphs (b) to (d) of paragraph (3) of this regulation are complied with.

(3) The requirements referred to in paragraph (2) of this regulation are—

- (a) that the appliance can be operated from one position only;
- (b) that any winch used in connection with the appliance shall comply with the requirements of regulation 73 of these Regulations ;
- (c) that no person shall be carried except—
 - (i) in a suitable chair or cage, or
 - (ii) in a suitable skip or other receptacle at least 91.5 cms. (3 feet) deep ; and
 - (iii) any such chair, cage, skip or other receptacle shall be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and properly maintained, and shall be provided with suitable means to prevent any occupant falling out and shall not contain material or tools liable to interfere with his handhold or foothold or otherwise endanger him ; and
- (d) that suitable measures shall be taken to prevent the chair, cage, skip or other receptacle from spinning or tipping in a manner dangerous to any occupant.

Hoists carrying
persons.

79.—(1) No person shall be carried by a hoist unless it is provided with a cage which—

- (a) is so constructed as to prevent, when the cage gate or gates are shut, any person carried from falling out or from

being trapped between any part of the cage and any fixed structure or other moving part of the hoist or from being struck by articles or materials falling down the hoistway ; and

- (b) is fitted on each side from which access is provided to a landing place with a gate which, so far as is reasonably practicable, shall have efficient interlocking or other devices to secure that the gate cannot be opened except when the cage is at a landing place and that the cage cannot be moved away from any such place until the gate is closed.

(2) In connection with every hoist used for carrying persons there shall be provided suitable efficient automatic devices which will ensure that the cage comes to rest at a point to which the cage can travel.

80.—(1) Every part of a load shall be securely suspended or supported whilst being raised or lowered and shall be adequately secured to prevent danger from slipping or displacement.

Secureness
of loads.

(2) Where by reason of the nature or position of the operation a load is liable, whilst being moved on a lifting appliance or lifting gear, to come into contact with any object so that the object may become displaced, special measures shall be adopted to prevent the danger so far as reasonably practicable.

(3) Every container or receptacle used for raising or lowering stone, bricks, tiles, slates or other objects shall be so enclosed, constructed or designed as to prevent the accidental fall of such objects; and every such container or receptacle shall be effectively secured or fixed to the moving platform or moving supports of the hoist so as to prevent its accidental fall or displacement. In the case of builders' hoists using containers or receptacles for the raising or lowering of liquid concrete, such containers or receptacles shall be securely attached to the moving parts of the hoist by chains or other suitable means of adequate strength; and the said chains or other means shall be at least two in number at different anchorage points on the receptacle and moving hoist platform, each one being capable of carrying the full load of the receptacle and its contents in the event of its accidental fall or displacement :

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to a grab shovel or another similar excavating receptacle if effective steps are taken to prevent any person being endangered by a fall of objects therefrom.

(4) Articles or loose material shall not be placed directly on the platform of a hoist unless such platform is enclosed or other effective precautions are taken where necessary to prevent the fall of any such articles or material.

(5) No truck or wheelbarrow shall be carried on a hoist platform unless it is efficiently scotched or secured on the platform.

(6) No loaded truck or wheelbarrow shall be carried on the open platform of a hoist unless the truck or wheelbarrow is so loaded that no part of the load is liable to fall off.

(7) No load shall be left suspended from a lifting appliance unless a competent person is actually in charge of the appliance.

PART VIII

KEEPING OF RECORDS.

Reports,
certificates, etc.

81.—(1) The certificates required by regulations 39, 48 (4) and (5), 59 and 75 (1) (b) shall be kept on the site of the operations or works and when there are no relevant operations or works shall be kept at an office of the contractor or employer for whom the inspection, test or examination as the case may be, was carried out :

Provided that in the case of a site where the contractor or employer has reasonable grounds for believing that the operations or works will be completed in a period of less than six weeks, the contractor or employer may keep the certificates required by these Regulations at his office.

(2) All other reports and every certificate or other document required for the purposes of these Regulations shall be kept either on the site of the relevant operations or works or at an office of the contractor or employer for whom the report was made or the certificate or document was obtained or of the owner of the plant or equipment to which the certificate relates.

(3) All reports, certificates and other documents required for the purposes of these Regulations shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any Factory Inspector or Safety Inspector and the person keeping any such report, certificate or other document shall send to any such inspector such extracts therefrom or copies thereof as the Inspector may from time to time require for the purpose of the execution of his duties under the Factories Ordinance.

PART IX

EXCAVATION OF SHAFTS AND TUNNELS.

Supply and use
of timber.

82.—(1) An adequate supply of timber of suitable quality or other suitable support shall where necessary be provided and used to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable and as early as is practicable in the course of the work, danger to any person employed from a fall or dislodgement of earth, rock or other material forming a side or the roof of or adjacent to any excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel :

Provided that this regulation shall not apply—

- (a) to any excavation, shaft or earthwork where, having regard to the nature and slope of the sides of the excavation, shaft or earthwork and other circumstances, no fall or dislodgement of earth or other material so as to bury or trap a person employed or so as to strike a person employed from a height of more than 1.22 metres (4 feet) is liable to occur ; or
- (b) in relation to a person actually engaged in timbering or other work which is being carried out for the purpose of compliance with this regulation, if appropriate precautions are taken to ensure his safety as far as circumstances permit.

(2) In the case of tunnelling operations on works of engineering construction, no person shall be held not to have complied with a requirement of the foregoing paragraph of this regulation by reason of any matter proved to have been due to physical conditions over which he had no control and against which it was not reasonably practicable for him to make provision.

83.—(1) No timbering or other support for any part of an excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel shall be erected or be substantially added to, altered, or dismantled except under the direction of a competent person and so far as possible by competent workmen possessing adequate experience of such work. All material for any such work shall be inspected by a competent person on each occasion before being taken into use and material found defective in any respect shall not be used.

Supervision
and execution
of timbering
and other work.

(2) Timbering or other support for any part of an excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel shall be of good construction, sound material, free from patent defect and of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used and shall be properly maintained.

(3) All struts and braces in any excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel shall be properly and adequately secured so as to prevent their accidental displacement or fall.

84.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this regulation, every part of any excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel where persons are employed shall be inspected by a competent person at least once on every day during which persons are employed therein; and the face of every tunnel and the working end of every trench more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) deep and the base or crown of every shaft shall be inspected by a competent person at the commencement of every shift.

Inspections and
examinations of
excavations, etc.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this regulation no person shall be employed in any excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel unless a thorough examination has been carried out by a competent person—

- (a) of those parts thereof, and in particular any timbering or other support, in the region of the blast since explosives have been used in or near the excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel in a manner likely to have affected the strength or stability of that timbering or other support or any part thereof; and
- (b) of those parts thereof in the region of any timbering or other support or any part thereof that has been substantially damaged and in the region of any unexpected fall of rock or earth or other material; and
- (c) of every part thereof within the immediately preceding seven days:

Provided that sub-paragraph (c) shall not apply to timbering or other support which has not been erected or installed for more than seven days.

(3) A report of the results of every thorough examination required by paragraph (2) of this regulation, signed by the

person carrying out the examination, shall be made on the day of the examination in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars :

Provided that in the case of a site where the employer for whom a thorough examination as aforesaid was carried out has reasonable grounds for believing that the operations or works will be completed in a period of less than six weeks, the provisions of paragraph (3) of this regulation shall be deemed to have been satisfied if the person in charge of the operations or works carried on by that employer at such a site has himself carried out the examination and is a competent person and if within one week of the date of the examination he reports to his employer in writing the results of such examination, and the date of such examination and the results thereof together with the name of the person making the examination are entered by the employer in the prescribed form together with the prescribed particulars.

(4) This regulation shall not apply—

- (a) to any excavation, shaft or earthwork where, having regard to the nature and slope of the sides of the excavation, shaft or earthwork and other circumstances, no fall or dislodgement of earth or other material so as to bury or trap a person employed or so as to strike a person employed from a height of more than 1.22 metres (four feet) is liable to occur ; or
- (b) in relation to persons carrying out inspections or examinations required by this regulation or actually engaged in timbering or other work for the purpose of making a place safe, if appropriate precautions are taken to ensure their safety as far as circumstances permit.

Excavations,
etc. likely to
reduce security
of a structure
or building.

85.—(1) No excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel which is likely to reduce, so as to endanger any person employed, the security or stability of any part of any structure, or building, whether temporary or permanent, shall be commenced or continued unless adequate steps are taken before and during the progress of the work to prevent danger to any person employed from collapse of the structure or building or the fall of any part thereof.

(2) In the case of tunnelling operations on works of engineering construction, no person shall be held not to have complied with a requirement of the foregoing paragraph of this regulation by reason of any matter proved to have been due to physical conditions over which he had no control and against which it was not reasonably practicable for him to make provision.

Fencing of
excavations, etc.

86. Every accessible part of an excavation, shaft, pit or opening in the ground into or down the side of which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) shall be provided with a suitable barrier to a height of at least 91 cms. (3 feet) placed as close as is reasonably practicable to the edge :

Provided that the foregoing requirement shall not apply to any part of an excavation, shaft, pit or opening while (and to the extent to which) the absence of such barrier and covering is

necessary for the access of persons or for the movement of plant or equipment or materials or while (and to the extent to which) it has not yet been practicable to erect such barrier or covering since the formation of that part of the excavation, shaft, pit or opening.

87.—(1) Material shall not be placed or stacked near the edge of any excavation, shaft, pit or opening in the ground so as to endanger persons employed below.

Safeguarding
edges of
excavations, etc.

(2) No load shall be placed or moved near the edge of any excavation where it is likely to cause a collapse of the side of the excavation and thereby endanger any person.

PART X

COFFERDAMS AND CAISSONS.

88. Every cofferdam or caisson and every part thereof shall be of good construction, of suitable and sound material, free from patent defect and of adequate strength and shall be properly maintained.

Construction and
maintenance.

89.—(1) In any cofferdam or caisson there shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be adequate means for persons to reach places of safety in the event of an inrush of water.

Means of
egress in case
of flooding.

(2) In the case of tunnelling operations on works of engineering construction, no person shall be held not to have complied with a requirement of the foregoing paragraph of this regulation by reason of any matter proved to have been due to physical conditions over which he had no control and against which it was not reasonably practicable for him to make provision.

90.—(1) No cofferdam or caisson or part thereof shall be constructed or be placed in position or be substantially added to or altered or be dismantled except under the immediate supervision of a competent person and so far as possible by competent workmen possessing adequate experience of such work.

Supervision of
work and
inspection of
material.

(2) All material for the construction or fixing of a cofferdam or caisson shall be inspected by a competent person on each occasion before being taken into use for such a purpose and material which is unsuitable or defective in any respect shall not be so used.

91.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this regulation, no person shall be employed in a cofferdam or caisson unless it has been inspected by a competent person at least once on the same or preceding day and unless it has been thoroughly examined by a competent person—

Inspection and
examination.

- (a) since explosives have been used in or near to the cofferdam or caisson in a manner likely to have affected the strength or stability of the cofferdam or caisson or of any part thereof; and
- (b) since the cofferdam or caisson has been substantially damaged; and

(c) in any case within the immediately preceding seven days :

Provided that sub-paragraph (c) shall not apply until seven days have elapsed since the cofferdam or caisson was erected or placed in its position on the site. A report of the results of every such examination, signed by the person carrying out the examination, shall be made on the day of the examination in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars.

(2) This regulation shall not apply in relation to persons actually engaged in the construction, placing, repairing or alteration of the cofferdam or caisson or carrying out inspections or examinations required by this regulation if appropriate precautions are taken to ensure their safety as far as circumstances permit.

PART XI

EXPLOSIVES.

Explosives.

92. Explosives shall not be handled or used except by or under the immediate control of competent persons with adequate knowledge of the dangers connected with their use and steps shall be taken to see that, when a charge is fired, persons employed are in positions in which, so far as can reasonably be anticipated, they are not exposed to risk of injury from the explosion or from flying material.

PART XII

DANGEROUS OR UNHEALTHY ATMOSPHERE.

Inhalation of dust and fumes to be prevented.

93. Where in connection with any grinding, cutting, cleaning, spraying, or manipulation of any material, there is given off any dust or fume of such a character and to such extent as to be likely to be injurious to the health of persons employed, all reasonably practicable measures shall be taken either by suppressing the dust or fume by water sprays or otherwise or by securing adequate ventilation or by the provision and use of suitable respirators or otherwise to prevent inhalation of such dust or fume.

Ventilation of excavations, etc.

94.—(1) Effective steps shall be taken to secure and maintain the adequate ventilation of every working place in any excavation pit, hole, adit, tunnel, shaft, caisson or other enclosed or confined space and of every approach to any such working place so as—

- (a) to maintain an atmosphere which is fit for respiration; and
- (b) to render harmless, so far as is reasonably practicable, all fumes, dust or other impurities which may be dangerous or injurious to health and which are generated, produced or released by explosives or by any other means in such working place or approach thereto.

(2) Where there is reason to apprehend that the atmosphere in any of the working places or approaches thereto mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation is poisonous or asphyxiating, then, without prejudice to the requirements of the said paragraph, no person shall be employed in or allowed to enter such working place or approach until the atmosphere has been suitably tested

by or under the immediate supervision of a competent person and he is satisfied that the working place or approach is, for the time being, free from the danger of a person being overcome by poisoning or asphyxiation.

(3) No person shall be held not to have complied with a requirement of the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation by reason of any matter proved to have been due to physical conditions over which he had no control and against which it was not reasonably practicable for him to make provision.

95. Where, on or adjacent to the site of any operations or works to which these Regulations apply, there is water into which a person employed is, in the course of his employment, liable to fall with risk of drowning, suitable rescue equipment shall be provided and kept in an efficient state and ready for use and measures shall be taken to arrange for the prompt rescue of any such person in danger of drowning. Where necessary and reasonably practicable secure fencing at a height at least 91.5 cms. (3 feet) shall be provided near the edge of the water to prevent such fall, so, however, that such fencing may be removed or remain unerected for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of materials.

Prevention of drowning.

PART XIII

TRANSPORTATION.

96. A mechanically propelled vehicle or a mechanically drawn trailer-vehicle if owned or used by, or hired by and operated under the control of, a contractor or employer undertaking operations or works to which these Regulations apply and used for conveying workmen, goods or materials for the purpose of such operations or works shall, when being moved at a site where such operations or works are carried on (whether or not workmen, goods or materials are actually being conveyed on the vehicle at the time)—

Mechanically propelled vehicles and trailers.

- (a) be in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair ;
- (b) not be used in an improper manner ;
- (c) not be loaded in such a manner or to such extent as to interfere with the safe driving or operation of the vehicle :

Provided that, where all practicable precautions are taken to avoid danger to the persons affected, sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall not apply to a vehicle which has broken down or has been damaged on the site and—

- (i) on which no workmen, goods or materials are being conveyed and which is being moved only for the purpose of its repair or disposal or so as not to cause an obstruction ; or
- (ii) on which no workmen are being conveyed and which is being moved only so far as is necessary to render unloading of goods or materials practicable.

Riding on
insecure
positions of
vehicles.

97. No person shall ride or be required or permitted to ride on the buffer, running board or other insecure position—

- (a) on any vehicle to which regulation 96 applies; or
- (b) on any locomotive, truck or wagon, and shall only ride at the place thereon provided for that purpose.

Remaining on
vehicles during
loading.

98. No person shall remain or be required or permitted to remain on any vehicle to which regulation 34 applies or on any truck or wagon during the loading of loose materials by means of a grab, excavator or similar appliance, if he is endangered by so remaining.

Vehicles near
edge of
excavation, etc.

99. Where any vehicle is used for tipping material into any excavation or pit or over the edge of any embankment or earthwork, adequate measures shall be taken where necessary so as to prevent such vehicle from over-running the edge of such excavation, pit, embankment or earthwork.

PART XIV

DEMOLITION.

Application
of Part XIV.

100. The requirements of this Part of these Regulations shall apply as respects the demolition of the whole or any substantial part of a building or other structure.

Supervision.

101.—(1) Every contractor (other than an individual contractor) undertaking demolition operations to which this Part of these Regulations applies shall appoint a competent person experienced in such operations to supervise the work; so, however, that where more than one contractor (other than an individual contractor) takes part in such demolition operations, each such contractor shall appoint a competent person as aforesaid and either the same person shall be jointly appointed by every contractor or each contractor shall make arrangements to ensure that no operation is undertaken by his workmen except after consultation between all the persons so appointed as to the method by which and the time at which the operation is to be carried out.

(2) Where part of any demolition operations to which this Part of these Regulations applies is to be undertaken by an individual contractor—

- (a) no operation shall be undertaken by that individual contractor except after consultation with every other individual contractor undertaking the operations and with the person or persons appointed under the foregoing paragraph of this regulation; and
- (b) no operation shall be undertaken by any contractor except after consultation between the person or persons appointed under the said paragraph and every individual contractor undertaking the operations as to the method by which and the time at which the operation is to be carried out.

(3) In this regulation the expression "individual contractor" means a contractor who personally performs the demolition operations without employing any workmen thereon.

102. Before demolition is commenced and also during the progress of the work all practicable steps shall be taken to prevent danger to persons employed—

Fire and
flooding.

- (a) from risk of fire or explosion through leakage or accumulation of gas or vapour; and
- (b) from risk of flooding.

103.—(1) No part of a building or other structure shall be so overloaded with debris or materials as to render it unsafe to persons employed.

Precautions
in connection
with demolition.

(2) The following operations shall be carried out only—

(i) under the immediate supervision of a competent foreman or chargehand with adequate experience of the particular kind of work; or

(ii) by workmen experienced in the kind of work and under the direction of a competent foreman or chargehand as aforesaid, that is to say—

(a) the actual demolition of a building or part thereof or any other structure or part thereof except where there is no risk of a collapse of any part of the building or the structure in the course or as a result of the said demolition, so as to endanger any person employed, other than a risk which could not reasonably have been foreseen;

(b) the actual demolition of any part of a building or other structure where there is a special risk of collapse, whether of that or of any other part of the building or structure, in the course or as a result of the said demolition, so as to endanger any person employed;

(c) the cutting of reinforced concrete, steelwork or ironwork forming part of the building or other structure which is being demolished;

and before any steelwork or ironwork is cut or released, precautions shall be taken to avoid danger from any sudden twist, spring or collapse.

(3) All practicable precautions shall be taken to avoid danger from collapse of the building or other structure when any part of the framing is removed from a framed or partly framed building or other structure.

(4) Before demolition is commenced and also during the progress of the work, precautions shall, where necessary, be taken by adequate shoring or otherwise to prevent, as far as practicable, the accidental collapse of any part of the building or structure or of any adjoining building or structure the collapse of which may endanger any person:

Provided that this requirement shall not apply in relation to any person actually engaged in erecting or placing shoring or other safeguards for the purpose of compliance with the requirement, if appropriate precautions are taken to ensure his safety as far as circumstances permit.

PART XV

HEALTH AND WELFARE.

First aid.

104.—(1) With a view to making adequate provision for the prompt first-aid treatment of all injuries likely to be sustained by persons employed during the course of operations to which these Regulations apply, the following requirements shall be observed.

- (2) (a) In the case of a site where more than 10 persons are employed in operations to which these Regulations apply, a sufficient number of suitable first-aid boxes or cases shall be available at or in the immediate vicinity of the site in a readily accessible position or positions while work is going on ;
- (b) in the case of a site where more than 100 persons are employed in operations to which these Regulations apply, there shall be provided and available at or in the immediate vicinity of the site a properly constructed ambulance with a suitable stretcher or stretchers :

Provided that sub-paragraph (b) shall not apply if specific arrangements have been made for obtaining an ambulance and stretcher promptly, when required, from a hospital or other place to which telephonic communication from the site, or from a place in the immediate vicinity of the site, is readily available.

(3) Every first-aid box or case provided for the purpose of this regulation shall—

- (a) contain at least such equipment and materials as may be prescribed ;
- (b) be distinctly marked 'FIRST AID' in English, Greek and Turkish ;
- (c) be placed under the charge of a responsible person who in the case of a site where more than 25 persons are employed shall be capable of giving first-aid treatment, who while in charge of the box or case shall be readily available when the box or case is liable to be needed, and whose name shall be plainly indicated in a prominent place near the box or case.

(4) Nothing except appliances or requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box or case.

(5) In the following cases, namely—

- (a) in the case of a site where more than 500 persons are intended to be or have been employed at any one time in operations to which these Regulations apply and the number so employed is for the time being more than 250 ; and
- (b) in the case of a site at which more than 250 persons are intended to be or have been so employed and which is more than 10 miles from a hospital and at which the number so employed is for the time being more than 100,

there shall be provided and maintained in good order and in a clean condition a properly constructed ambulance room with equipment at least up to such standard as may be prescribed. The room shall be used only for purposes 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.

(6) For the purposes of this regulation numbers employed shall be reckoned according to the largest number at work at any one time.

105.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this regulation there shall be provided at or in the immediate vicinity of every site where persons are employed in operations to which these Regulations apply, for the use of persons so employed and conveniently accessible to them—

Shelters,
accommodation
for clothing
and facilities
for meals.

- (a) adequate and suitable accommodation for taking shelter during interruptions of work owing to bad weather;
- (b) adequate and suitable accommodation for deposition in a dry place of clothing not worn during working hours, other than special protective clothing used on occasion for work, with such arrangements as are reasonably practicable for drying such clothing if wet;
- (c) adequate and suitable accommodation for the deposit of special protective clothing used for work and kept, when not in use, at or in the immediate vicinity of the site, with such arrangements as are reasonably practicable for drying such clothing if it becomes wet;
- (d) adequate and suitable accommodation, affording protection from the weather and including sufficient tables and seats or benches for taking meals, with facilities for boiling water as follows:

floor area of at least 18 square meters for every 25 persons or part thereof ceasing work simultaneously, containing the following:

- (i) tables of a size to provide at least 0.25 square meters for each person; and
 - (ii) chairs to provide at least one, or benches affording a width of at least 0.50 meters of seating room, for each person;
- (e) adequate and suitable washing facilities as follows:
- (i) in the case of operations where the work is expected to be completed in a period not exceeding nine months, there shall be provided and maintained adequate washing facilities to the satisfaction of an Inspector;
 - (ii) in the case of operations the duration of which will exceed nine months there shall be provided and maintained water taps in the quantity specified in the Fourth Schedule of these Regulations with adequate and suitable draining facilities of a good hygienic standard and soap or other cleansing agent;

- (f) adequate and suitable sanitary conveniences as follows :
- (i) in the case of operations where the work is reasonably expected to be completed in a period not exceeding nine months irrespective of the number of workers, there shall be provided at least one water closet even though of a temporary nature, of a good hygienic standard, with a totally enclosed cabin and facilities for flushing with water ;
 - (ii) in the case of operations the duration of which will exceed nine months there shall be provided and maintained readily accessible water closets, separate for each sex, in the quantity specified in the Third Schedule of these Regulations, even though of a temporary nature, of a good hygienic standard with a totally enclosed cabin and facilities for flushing with water ;
- (g) an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water at a convenient point or points and clearly marked 'Drinking Water' in English, Greek and Turkish or patently intended to be used as such.
- (2) For the purpose of paragraph (1) of this regulation—
- (a) accommodation shall be deemed to have been provided for the use of persons employed if specific and effective arrangements have been made for those persons to have access to and use of that accommodation ;
 - (b) in considering whether adequate accommodation of any kind is being provided at any time and place regard shall be had to the number of persons who appear to be desirous of using such accommodation at that time and place ;
 - (c) in considering whether accommodation is conveniently accessible account may be taken of any transport provided at appropriate times for persons employed.
- (3) Accommodation required under sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph (1) of this regulation shall, where the Area Factory Inspector by written certificate so directs, include facilities for warming food, and, where the Chief Inspector certifies in writing that he is satisfied that the facilities, if any, for obtaining meals at or in the vicinity of the site are in the circumstances of the case inadequate, that amongst the persons employed on the site there exists or is to be anticipated a substantial demand for a canteen where appropriate meals can be purchased and that a canteen should be provided, shall include a suitable canteen as required in writing by the Chief Inspector where such meal can be purchased by such persons. Any certificate issued by the Area Factory Inspector or by the Chief Inspector hereunder may at any time at his discretion be revoked or varied.
- (4) If any separate building or structure is provided for the purpose of sub-paragraph (b) or (d) of paragraph (1) of this regulation it shall not be used for the deposit or storage of building materials or plant if such deposit or storage unreasonably interferes with its use for the purpose for which it is provided.

PART XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

106. Every flywheel and every moving part of any prime mover, every part of transmission machinery and every dangerous part of other machinery (whether or not driven by mechanical power) 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 site of the operations or works as it would be if it were securely fenced.

Fencing of machinery.

107.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 106, every prime mover and other machine intended to be driven by mechanical power (being a prime mover or machine used or intended to be used in operations or works to which these Regulations apply) shall, unless constructed before the date of commencement of these Regulations, be so constructed that the following parts of such prime mover or machine are securely fenced or are in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe as they would be if they were securely fenced, that is to say—

Fencing of new machinery.

all revolving shafts, flywheels, couplings, toothed gearing, friction gearing, belt and pulley drives, chain and sprocket drives and all projecting screws, bolts or keys on any revolving shaft, wheel or pinion.

(2) Any person who sells or lets on hire, or as agent of the seller or hirer causes or procures to be sold or let on hire, for use in a factory or site in the Areas, any machine intended to be driven by mechanical power which does not comply with the requirements of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties provided in the Factories Ordinance.

108.—(1) Before any operations or works to which these Regulations apply are commenced, and also during the progress thereof, all practicable steps shall be taken to prevent danger to persons employed from any live electric cable or apparatus which is liable to be a source of such danger, either by rendering such cable or apparatus electrically dead or otherwise.

Electricity.

(2) Where any electrically charged overhead cable or apparatus is liable to be a source of danger to persons employed during the course of any operations or works to which these Regulations apply, whether from the operation of a lifting appliance or otherwise, all practicable precautions shall be taken to prevent such danger either by the provision of adequate and suitably placed barriers or otherwise.

(3) Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing provisions, if at a distance of at least 2 meters (6 feet and 6 inches) and in all directions from the floor or 2.60 meters (8½ feet) above the work being carried out there pass any live cables or wires of the electricity network there shall be constructed a wooden barrier in front of the cables or wires in the direction of the working place, to prevent accidental contact of them with the employed persons.

109. Measures shall be taken to prevent, so far as practicable, steam, smoke or other vapour from being generated on the site and obscuring any part of the work, scaffolding, machinery or other plant or equipment where any person is employed.

Generation of steam, smoke and vapour.

Protection from falling material.

110.—(1) During the execution of any work in any working place or near it, all such measures shall be taken as are necessary to protect any person employed at or passing by the working place from falling materials or articles.

(2) Scaffold materials, tools and other objects and material (including waste material) shall not be thrown, tipped or shot down from a height where they are liable to cause injury, but shall be properly lowered. In any place where proper lowering is not practicable and also where any part of a structure is being demolished or broken off adequate steps shall be taken to protect persons employed or passing by from falling or flying debris.

Lighting of working places, etc.

111. Every working place and approach thereto, every place where raising or lowering operations with the use of a lifting appliance are in progress, and all openings dangerous to persons employed, shall be adequately and suitably lighted.

Projecting nails and loose material.

112.—(1) No timber or material with projecting nails shall be used in any work in which they are a source of danger to persons employed or be allowed to remain in any place where they are a source of danger to such persons.

(2) Loose materials where not required for use shall not be placed or left so as to restrict unduly the passage of persons upon platforms, gangways, floors or other places on the site used for such passage, but shall be removed, stacked or stored so as to leave an unobstructed passage. Materials shall not be insecurely stacked in a place where they may be dangerous to persons employed, or so stacked as to overload and render unsafe any floor, roof or other part of a building or other structure.

Construction of temporary structures.

113. Any temporary structure erected for the purpose of operations or works to which these Regulations apply, not being a scaffold or other structure to which regulation 40 applies, shall, having regard to the purpose for which it is used, be of good construction and adequate strength and stability and shall be of sound material.

Avoidance of danger from collapse of structure.

114.—(1) All practicable precautions shall be taken by the use of temporary guys, stays, supports and fixings or otherwise where necessary to prevent danger to any person employed through the collapse of any part of a building or other structure during any temporary state of weakness or instability of the building or structure or part thereof before the building or structure is completed.

(2) Where any work is carried on which is likely to reduce, so as to endanger any person employed, the security or stability of any part of an existing building or structure or of a building or structure in course of construction all practicable precautions shall be taken by shoring or otherwise to prevent danger to any person employed from the collapse of the building or structure or the fall of any part thereof.

Wet paint or cement wash on ironwork or steelwork.

115. No ironwork or steelwork which has been painted or cement washed shall be moved or manipulated on the site of the operations or works unless all the paint or wash on it (other than paint for the purpose of jointing) is dry and no person shall walk or work or be required or permitted to walk or work on erected ironwork or steelwork on which the paint (other than paint for the purpose of jointing) or cement wash is wet :

Provided that the requirement of this regulation as to moving or manipulating shall not apply to moving or manipulating in connection with the painting or cement washing of ironwork or steelwork on the site.

116. Where there is carried on any process specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations suitable goggles or effective screens shall be provided to protect the eyes of persons employed in the process, and no person so employed shall carry on, or be required or permitted to carry on, any such process, without utilising such goggles or screens.

Protection of the eyes.

117. A person shall not be employed to lift, carry or move any load so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to him.

Lifting excessive weights.

118. Notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations with respect to measures to be taken to prevent injury to workers, where there is danger of injury, burns or poisoning, personal protective equipment, including safety helmets, gloves and goggles, shall be provided and maintained for the use of workers, where by reason of the nature of the work carried on, it is not reasonably practicable to take other measures for which provision is made by other regulations and the obligation to use them is indicated by signs. These measures shall be taken by the respective workers, in conformity with the above directions, and the workers shall undergo special training in their use regularly.

Personal protective equipment.

119.—(1) Every contractor and every employer of workmen, who undertakes operations or works to which these Regulations apply and who normally employs more than twenty persons thereon at any one time (whether or not all those persons are employed on the same site or are all at work at any one time) shall specifically appoint in writing one or more persons experienced in such operations or works and suitably qualified for the purpose and approved by the Chief Inspector following an application by the contractor or employer, to be specially charged with the duties—

Supervision of safe conduct of work and appointment of Safety Supervisors.

(a) of advising the contractor or employer as to the observance of the requirements for the safety or protection of persons employed imposed by or under the Factories Ordinance or any Regulations made thereunder ;

(b) of exercising a general supervision of the observance of the aforesaid requirements and of promoting the safe conduct of the work generally.

(2) The name of every person so appointed shall be entered by the contractor or employer appointing him on the copy of an abstract of the Ordinance or these Regulations as provided in the Factories Ordinance.

120.—(1) The duties assigned to any person appointed under the preceding regulation by the contractor or employer appointing him, including any duties other than those mentioned in that regulation, shall not be such as prevent that person from discharging with reasonable efficiency the duties assigned to him under that regulation.

Other duties and joint appointments of Safety Supervisors.

(2) Nothing in these Regulations shall be construed as preventing the same person or persons being appointed for a

group of sites or as preventing two or more contractors or employers from jointly appointing the same person or persons.

Revocation
P. I. No. 19/66.

121. The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1966, are hereby revoked without prejudice to anything done or left undone thereunder.

FIRST SCHEDULE

CHAINS AND LIFTING GEAR EXCEPTED UNDER REGULATION 70.

(as to heat treatment).

- (1) Chains made of malleable cast-iron.
- (2) Plate link chains.
- (3) Chains, rings, links, hooks, shackles, swivels and eyebolts made of steel or of any non-ferrous metal.
- (4) Pitched chains working on sprocket or pocketed wheels.
- (5) Rings, links, hooks, shackles and swivels permanently attached to pitched chains, pulley blocks or weighing machines.
- (6) Hooks, eyebolts and swivels having screw-threaded parts or ball-bearings or other case-hardened parts.
- (7) Socket shackles secured to wire ropes by white metal capping.
- (8) Bordeaux connections.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PROCESSES TO WHICH REGULATION 116 APPLIES.

- (1) Dry grinding of surfaces of metal, stone, concrete or similar materials by means of a wheel or disc driven by mechanical power.
 - (2) Breaking, cutting, dressing or carving of stone, concrete, slag or similar materials by means of a hand tool or a portable tool driven by mechanical power.
 - (3) Chipping or scaling of painted or corroded metal surfaces or wire-brushing of such surfaces by mechanical power.
 - (4) Cutting out or cutting off of cold rivets or bolts from any structure or part thereof.
 - (5) Welding or cutting of metals by means of an electrical, oxyacetylene or similar process.
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THIRD SCHEDULE**SANITARY CONVENIENCES.**(Regulation 105)**MALE WORKERS :**

Number of male workers employed at the same time	Minimum number of sanitary conveniences	
	Water closets	Urinals
Up to 15	1	1
Up to 25	1	2
Up to 50	2	3
Up to 75	3	4
For every additional 35	1	1

FEMALE WORKERS :

Number of female workers employed at the same time	Minimum number of water closets
Up to 15	1
Up to 30	2
Up to 50	3
Up to 70	4
For every additional 30	1

FOURTH SCHEDULE**WASHING FACILITIES.****(Regulation 105)**

Number of workmen interrupting work at the same time	Minimum number of wash-basins
Up to 7	1
Up to 14	2
For every additional 10	1

Dated this 12th day of September, 1974.

By the Administrator's Command,

A.W. STEPHENS

Chief Officer,

Sovereign Base Areas.

(107/8)

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

(Cap. 134—Laws of Cyprus and Ordinances
22 of 1964 and 12 of 1972).

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR UNDER SECTION 86 (2).

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 86 (2) of the Factories Ordinance, the Administrator has appointed Mr. Y. C. Antoniou to be Chief Inspector for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

2. Public Instrument No. 3 of 1962 is hereby revoked.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1974.

By the Administrator's Command.

A.W. STEPHENS

Chief Officer,

Sovereign Base Areas.

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

(Cap. 134—Laws of Cyprus and Ordinances
22 of 1964 and 12 of 1972).

ORDER UNDER SECTION 3 (1).

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Factories Ordinance, the Administrator hereby orders that the meaning of the expression "work of engineering construction" in sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Ordinance shall be extended to include the works set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Works which are included in the meaning of the expression
"Work of Engineering Construction".

The construction, structural alteration, assembling or repair (including repointing and repainting) or demolition of any of the following, unless carried out in a factory, as defined by section 2 of the Ordinance, or in any premises to which the provisions of the Ordinance apply by virtue of sub-section (1) to (8) of Section 2 of the Ordinance, namely—

- (a) any metal or reinforced concrete structures, other than buildings, any roads, airfields, coastal defence works, waterworks and any other civil engineering or structural engineering works of a nature similar to the works referred to above ;
 - (b) any piped duct for the conveyance of any material other than water or any pipeline for any other purpose or other installations of a similar nature.
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Dated this 12th day of September, 1974.

By the Administrator's Command,

A.W. STEPHENS

Chief Officer,

Sovereign Base Areas.

(107/8)



