

the month of April in any year in respect of the financial year immediately preceding.

Audit of  
Account.

9. An annual account of the Suspense Account shall be submitted by the Ministry to the Comptroller and Auditor-General for Northern Ireland to be audited by him in conjunction with the accounts relating to the annual surplus.

The Official Seal of the Ministry of Finance was affixed hereto this 20th day of March, 1928, in the presence of—

(O.S.) H. M. Pollock,  
Minister of Finance.

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## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

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<p><i>Dangerous and Unhealthy Industries</i>, p. 64. <i>First-Aid</i>, p. 68.</p>	<p><i>Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning)</i>, p. 68. <i>Welfare</i>, p. 69.</p>
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### Dangerous and Unhealthy Industries.

THE VEHICLE PAINTING REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1928, DATED MARCH 15TH, 1928, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER SECTION 79 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901 (1 EDW. 7, C. 22), IN RESPECT OF THE PAINTING OF VEHICLES.

1928. No. 19.

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry") hereby makes the following Regulations in respect of the *painting of vehicles*, and directs that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which any such painting is carried on.

Provided that these Regulations shall not apply to (a) a factory or workshop in which not more than two persons are employed in *painting* or (b) the occasional *painting* of a *vehicle* used solely in the business of the factory or workshop.

These Regulations may be cited as the Vehicle Painting Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1928, and shall come into force on 1st May, 1928.

#### DUTIES.

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

It shall be the duty of every person employed in *painting* to observe Part II of these Regulations.

#### DEFINITIONS.\*

In these Regulations—

*Vehicle* means (a) every description of wheeled carriage (including bodies and wheels made separately) used for the conveyance of persons or goods ; or (b) any locomotive.

*Painting* means the application of *lead paint* to any *vehicle*.

*Lead Paint* means any paint, paste, spray, stopping, filling or other material used in *painting* which when treated in the manner prescribed in the Schedule hereto yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, a quantity of soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent. of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis.

#### PART I.—DUTIES OF OCCUPIERS.

1. White lead, sulphate of lead, or products containing these materials, shall not be used or procured for use in *painting* except in the form of paste or paint ready for use.

Provided that such materials may be procured in the raw state for use (subject to the requirement of Regulation 5) in the preparation of painter's stopping material.

2. *Lead Paint* shall not be stored or kept otherwise than in receptacles legibly marked "Lead."

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to receptacles—

- (i) containing *lead paint* in actual use in *painting*.
- (ii) for mixing *lead paint* for immediate use.

3. *Lead Paint* shall not be used in any spraying operation, except in a special compartment provided with an efficient exhaust draught and so fitted as to render it unnecessary for the workman operating the spray to stand between the fan and the article sprayed.

4.—(a) A surface painted with *lead paint* shall not be rubbed down or scraped by a dry process.

(b) All débris from rubbing down or scraping of such a surface shall be removed either while it is wet or by a moist process.

For the purpose of this Regulation every surface shall be deemed to be a surface painted with *lead paint*, unless the occupier has satisfied himself that it is not so painted.

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\* Terms to which defined meanings are given are printed throughout in italics.

5. Raw white lead or sulphate of lead shall not be manipulated or used in the preparation of painter's stopping material except under an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to remove the dust produced as nearly as may be at its point of origin.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply if the stopping material is prepared by a worker solely for his own use.

6. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in *painting*, and remaining on the premises for meals, suitable accommodation for taking meals at some place other than that in which the *painting* is carried on.

7. Suitable arrangements shall be made to prevent clothing put off during working hours being soiled by *lead paint*.

8. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in processes subject to these Regulations :—

(a) A lavatory under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, soap and nail brushes, and with either—

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

(ii) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by such persons.

9. Where the Ministry gives notice to an occupier that the incidence of lead poisoning among the persons employed in the factory or workshop in *painting* is excessive, the occupier shall arrange that such persons shall undergo periodic medical examination in accordance with such conditions as it may prescribe, by the Certifying Factory Surgeon for the district or by a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate by the Ministry.

10. The occupier shall allow an Inspector of Factories to take at any time sufficient samples for analysis of any material in use or mixed for use.

The occupier may at the time a test sample is taken, and on providing the necessary appliances, require the Inspector to divide the sample into two parts and to mark and seal and deliver to him one such part.

The result of an analysis made under these Regulations shall not be published or disclosed to any person except in so far as is necessary for the purpose of a prosecution for an offence under these Regulations.

#### PART II.—DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

11. Every person employed in *painting* shall present himself at the appointed time for medical examination when so required by Regulation 9.

12.—(a) Every person employed in *painting* shall deposit all clothing put off during working hours in accordance with the arrangements made under Regulation 7.

(b) Every person employed in *painting* shall wear an overall which he shall remove before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

13. Every person employed in processes subject to these Regulations shall before partaking of food or leaving the premises wash the face and hands.

14. No person shall introduce, keep, prepare or partake of any food or drink in that part of any workroom in which *painting* is carried on.

(L.S.)  
Ormeau Avenue, Belfast,  
15th March, 1928.

*R. R. Bowman,*  
Assistant Secretary,  
Ministry of Labour for Northern  
Ireland.

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#### Schedule.

##### METHOD OF TREATMENT OF LEAD PAINT FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING THE PERCENTAGE OF DRY COMPOUND OF LEAD PRESENT.

The material is to be treated with suitable solvents to remove the oil, varnish and other media, and the residue to be dried at 100° C. and thoroughly mixed. A weighed quantity of this extracted, dried and mixed material is to be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature, with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0.25 per cent. by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution is thereafter to be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filtrate is then to be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate.

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