

SCHEDULE

NOTE :—Forms N.I. 2, 3, 29, 31, and 40 constitute the Schedule to the above Order. These forms are not printed in this Volume; they may be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office—EDITOR.

Health, Safety and Welfare

SPECIAL REGULATIONS, DATED 22ND OCTOBER, 1948, MADE BY THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE UNDER SECTIONS
47 AND 65 OF THE FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1938.

1948. No. 295

The Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry") in pursuance of the powers conferred on it by Sections 47 and 65 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Special Regulations :—

PART I

Preliminary

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Shipbuilding Special Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948, and shall come into force on the 1st day of December, 1948.

(2) From the 1st day of December, 1948, the Regulations made by the Secretary of State, and dated the 4th April, 1914, (a) shall be revoked so far as they relate to Northern Ireland.

2. The Regulations shall apply to all yards and dry docks (including the precincts thereof) in which *ships* or *vessels* are constructed, reconstructed, repaired, refitted or finished.

Provided that with the exception of Regulations 31, 32, 33 and 51 (*d*) (ii) relating to *oil-tanks*, the Regulations shall not apply to the construction, reconstruction, repair, refitting or finishing of *ships* or *vessels* not exceeding 150 feet in length (measured from the forepart of the stem to the after-part of the stern post on the range of the upper deck beams, except in awning or sheltered deck *vessels*, in which cases the length is to be measured on the range of the deck beams next below the awning or shelter), except in such individual yards and to such extent as the Ministry may, on account of the nature and number of the accidents arising in such yards, by Order direct.

Provided also that Regulations 31, 32, 33, and 51 (*d*) (ii) shall not apply

(a) S. R. & O. 1914. No. 461.

- (a) to *ships* or *vessels* which are classified at Lloyd's Register of Shipping, or with some other classification society or association approved by the *Chief Inspector*, as suitable for carrying as cargo only *oil* with a flash point over 150°F. (close test) and which have not been used for carrying any *oil* with a lower flash point ; or
- (b) to any barge which is solely used for carrying *oil* with a flash point over 150°F. (close test), if a certificate to this effect, signed by the owner, has been obtained by the occupier before any repair work is commenced upon the barge.

3. In these Regulations the following expressions * have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say :—

Public dry dock means any dry dock which is available for hire.

Stage means any platform constructed of planks.

Staging includes any *stage*, upright, thwart, thwart pin, wedge or other appliance or material, not being part of the structure of the *ship* or *vessel*, which is used in connection with the support of any *stage*.

Prescribed means prescribed by the Ministry.

Certificate of test means the certificate given by a competent analyst, in respect of an *oil-tank* or other part of a *ship* or other *vessel* which has been carrying *oil* as cargo, that he has carried out a test in an adequate and suitable manner for the presence of inflammable vapour and found the space or spaces to be free therefrom.

Oil means petroleum oil or petroleum spirit.

Oil tank means any tank, compartment or space which contains or has contained any *oil* or any sludge, deposit or residue therefrom.

Ship and *vessel* have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Chief Inspector has the same meaning as in the Act.

Inspector means an inspector appointed under the provisions of Section 128 of the Act.

PART II

Duties

4. It shall be the duty of every employer of workmen who carries out any of the operations to which these Regulations apply to comply with such of the requirements in Parts III to IX of the Regulations as affect any workman employed by him ; and it shall be the duty of every such employer who erects, installs, works or uses any *staging*, appliance, plant, or any part thereof to erect, install, work or use such *staging*,

* Printed throughout in italics.

appliance, plant or part thereof in a manner which complies with the requirements of the Regulations.

Provided that, when a *ship* or *vessel* is being repaired in *public dry dock* :—

- (a) It shall be the duty of the person having the general management or control of the *public dry dock* to comply with Regulations 6 (b), 6 (c), and 15 (c) so far as they concern those gangways, uprights, thwarts, and planks provided at the dock by such person ; and with Regulation 41 (b) so far as it concerns the lighting of the quay round the dock ;
- (b) Where the control of the *ship* or *vessel* for purposes other than any of the operations to which these Regulations apply remains with the owner of the *ship* or *vessel*, it shall be the duty of the owner, master or officer in charge of the *ship* or *vessel* to provide the protection specified in Regulation 14 in so far as concerns those hatches or openings which are not required to be used for the purposes of the operations ;
- (c) Where the owner of a *ship* or *vessel* provides the lighting on board the *ship* or *vessel* it shall be the duty of the owner, master, or officer in charge, to comply with Regulation 41 (b) as regards such lighting.

It shall be the duty of the occupier of any place to which these Regulations apply to comply with the requirements of Part X of the Regulations ; except that in the case of a *public dry dock* the duty of complying with Regulation 48 shall rest on the person having the general management or control of the dock.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to comply with Part XI of the Regulations, and to co-operate in carrying out Parts III to X of the Regulations.

PART III

Means of Access

5. Safe means of access shall be provided to all parts of a *ship* or *vessel* to which persons employed may be required to proceed in the course of their employment.

6. All main gangways giving general access to a *ship* or *vessel* from the ground or from the dock side, and all cross gangways leading from the main gangway on to the bulwarks, shall

- (a) be sufficiently wide, having regard to the number of persons employed on or at the *ship* or *vessel* ;
- (b) be securely protected on each side to a height of at least 3 feet in shipbuilding, and 2 feet 9 inches in other operations to which these Regulations apply, by strongly constructed upper and lower handrails and by a secure lee board or toe board projecting at least six inches above the floor ;

- (c) be stable, and, wherever practicable, of permanent construction ;
- (d) be maintained in position as long as required.

7. Where, at a *ship* or *vessel* under construction, the cross gangway leading from the main gangway on to the bulwarks is so steep as to render the passage to or from the *ship* or *vessel* dangerous, a platform shall be erected inboard at the end of the cross gangway, and safe means of access provided therefrom to the deck.

8. Where, at a *ship* or *vessel* being reconstructed, repaired, refitted or finished, there is a gangway leading from the dock side on to the bulwarks, there shall be provided (a) wherever practicable, a platform inboard at the end of the shore gangway with safe means of access therefrom to the deck, or (b) where such a platform is not practicable, a second gangway or stairway leading from the bulwarks on to the deck which shall either be attached to the end of the shore gangway or be placed contiguous to it, in which case means of access, securely protected by fencing, shall be provided from the one to the other.

9. At a *ship* or *vessel* under construction, sufficient ladders, having regard to the size of the *ship* or *vessel*, shall be provided giving direct access to the outside *stages*.

10. All ladders shall be of sound material and shall be maintained in good condition and shall

- (a) unless they are so placed that there is no danger of their slipping, be adequately secured as near the upper resting place as possible : provided that this part of this Regulation shall not apply in the case of a small portable ladder carried from place to place by a workman in the course of his work ;
- (b) unless there is other adequate handhold, extend to a reasonable distance above the place to which they give access ;
- (c) be sufficiently rigid ;
- (d) be maintained free from obstruction : provided that the rungs of a ladder may be used to support planks if the ladder is of such a width that the planks do not materially obstruct passage.

Fibre ropes shall not be used to secure ladders.

11. No ladder shall be used which has

- (a) a missing or defective rung ; or
- (b) any rung which depends for its support solely on nails, spikes or other similar fixing.

Main hold ladders shall not be unlashd except by the order of the manager or a responsible foreman.

12. No footway or passageway constructed of planks shall be less than eighteen inches wide.

13. Until a strake of plates is in position on each side of the deck, sufficient planks, having regard to the size of the *ship* or *vessel*, shall be provided on the deck beams for the purpose of access fore and aft and thwartship.

14. All openings in decks and tank tops shall be securely protected. Such protection shall be maintained in position and when necessarily removed in the course of work shall be replaced as soon as practicable. In particular—

- (a) when the protection consists of coamings, the coamings shall be at least two feet six inches high ;
- (b) when the protection consists of fencing other than coamings, the fencing shall be at least three feet high ;
- (c) when the protection consists of a cover, the cover shall be so constructed as securely to cover the opening.

PART IV

Staging

15.—(a) A sufficient supply of sound and substantial material shall be available in a convenient place or places for the construction of *staging*.

(b) All *staging* shall (i) be securely constructed of sound and substantial material and shall be maintained in such condition as to ensure the safety of all persons employed ; (ii) be inspected at regular and frequent intervals by a competent person. A working platform shall not be used for supporting heavy materials unless it has been suitably strengthened.

- (c) All planks intended to be used for *staging* shall
 - (i) be carefully examined before being taken into use ;
 - (ii) be re-examined before they are used again after the *stages* have been dismantled ;
 by a person qualified to detect faults in timber.

16. If any upright forming part of the *staging* is used as a lead for a block for hoisting material, it shall

- (a) be fitted with a cross piece at the base and be properly housed in the ground to prevent its rising ;
- (b) be suitably protected against damage by the action of the chain or wire to which the block is attached.

17. All planks forming a rising *stage* at the bow end of the *ship* or *vessel* shall be securely fastened to prevent slipping and all planks forming other *stages* shall be so fastened unless they extend eighteen inches or more beyond the inside edge of the thwart or support on which they rest.

18. All *stages* shall be of sufficient width, as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case, to secure the safety of the persons working thereon. In particular, no *stage* at a height of six feet or more above the ground, dock bottom, deck or tank top, shall be less than eighteen inches wide; and after the 1st July, 1949, no *stage* on the outside of a *ship* or *vessel*, and at a height of twenty-five feet or more above the ground or dock bottom, shall be less than twenty-seven inches wide.

19. Planks supported on the rungs of ladders shall not be used to support *stages*.

20.—(a) *Stages* suspended by ropes or chains shall be secured as far as possible so as to prevent their swinging.

(b) Fibre ropes shall not be used for suspending *stages* except where such *stages* are suspended from ropes reeved through blocks.

(c) Workmen on a *stage* suspended on the outside of a *ship* or *vessel* shall be under observation by a person on the deck of the *ship* or *vessel*.

21. All *staging* suspended on the inside of the *ship* or *vessel*, *staging* supported by brackets, the *staging* on the outside of the *ship* or *vessel* at the fore and after ends and, where there is a gap in the *stage* caused by the inside uprights, the plank in the way of such gap, shall be erected and adjusted by *staging* gangs, specially, though not necessarily exclusively, employed for the purpose.

PART V

Precautions against Injurious Fumes and Explosion

22.—(a) Adequate ventilation to secure the removal of injurious fumes or gas shall be provided where, in any enclosed or confined space,

(i) painting is being carried on;

(ii) an oxy-acetylene burner or electric welding apparatus is being used;

(iii) riveting is being carried on which is likely to give rise to injurious fumes;

(iv) an acetylene generating plant is installed.

(b) Rivet fires shall not be taken into or used in a confined or enclosed space unless there is adequate natural ventilation to prevent the accumulation of fumes or gas.

23. An acetylene generating plant or a cylinder containing dissolved or compressed acetylene or compressed oxygen shall not be installed or placed within 15 feet of any boiler, furnace or other source of heat.

24. Before any person attends or operates an acetylene generating plant, he shall be fully instructed in the working of the same and a copy of the maker's instructions for such plants shall be available for his use at all times.

25. No person shall smoke or take a naked light or a lamp, other than a properly enclosed electric lamp, in or into any acetylene generator house, or in or into dangerous proximity to any acetylene generating plant in the open air or on board a *ship* or *vessel*, unless such plant has been thoroughly cleaned and freed from any calcium carbide and acetylene gas.

26. Whenever practicable the charging and cleaning of acetylene generators shall be done during daylight. Partially spent carbide shall not be re-charged into a generator of the dipping type.

27. A prominent notice prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights or lamps other than properly enclosed electric lamps shall be exhibited on or near every acetylene generating plant whilst the same is charged or being cleaned.

28. A properly constructed and efficient back-pressure valve shall be provided and maintained in the acetylene supply pipe between each burner or blowpipe and the acetylene generator from which it is supplied. Such back-pressure valve shall be placed as near as practicable to the burner or blowpipe and shall be examined daily by the person using the burner or blowpipe.

29. Pipes for the supply of acetylene and oxygen to oxy-acetylene burners or blowpipes shall be of sound and suitable material, and such pipes shall be attached to the burner or blowpipe and other connections by means of suitable clips or other equally effective appliances.

30. Efficient reducing and regulating valves for reducing the pressure of the gases shall be provided and maintained in connection with all cylinders containing compressed or dissolved acetylene or oxygen whilst the gases from such cylinders are being used in any process of oxy-acetylene welding or cutting.

31. Save as provided below—

(a) Until a *certificate of test* has been obtained, no person shall bring near, or take into, any *oil-tank*, any naked light, fire or lamp other than a properly enclosed electric lamp, or apparatus of any kind for producing a light or spark, nor enter it except for the purpose of testing the atmosphere or for the cleaning required by Regulation 32.

(b) No person shall enter an *oil-tank* for the purpose of cleaning it, until a competent analyst has certified that he has tested the atmosphere in the *oil-tank* and that the cleaning in question can be carried out in safety.

(c) If the flash-point of the *oil* last contained in the *oil-tank* was below 73°F. (close test), a fresh *certificate of test* shall be obtained daily before work is commenced therein unless and until a competent

analyst certifies that daily certificates are not necessary for safety. If during the course of the work any pipe or joint in the *oil-tank* is broken, or any other risk of *oil* or *oil* vapour entering it arises, work therein shall be suspended until a further *certificate of test* has been obtained.

(d) No naked lights, fires or lamps other than properly enclosed electric lamps, and no apparatus of any kind for producing a light or spark shall be permitted in any part of a *ship* or other *vessel* which has been carrying *oil* as cargo until a *certificate of test* has been obtained in respect of that part.

Provided that, if the *oil-tanks* have been cleaned and ventilated as required by Regulation 32, or are closed, this clause shall not apply to any part of a *ship* or other *vessel* where naked lights were allowed when the *ship* or *vessel* was at sea.

(e) Every *certificate of test*, and every certificate required for the purposes of Regulation 31 (b), shall be posted as soon as may be in a conspicuous place where it can be easily read by all persons concerned.

Provided that clauses (a) and (d) of this Regulation shall not apply to any *ship* or other *vessel* the *oil-tanks* of which have been cleaned and tested in accordance with these Regulations and have not subsequently been used for carrying *oil*.

32. Before any *oil-tank* is tested for the purpose of a *certificate of test* required by Regulation 31 (a), the *oil-tank* shall have been cleaned and ventilated as follows :—

- (a) All residual *oil* and any sludge or deposit therein shall be removed ;
- (b) Where any person is employed in the cleaning of a tank which has contained *oil* with a flash point below 73°F. (close test), there shall be kept in close proximity, and so as to be readily available, for every ten persons employed in such cleaning at least one set of suitable breathing apparatus, consisting of a helmet or facepiece with necessary connections by means of which the wearer can breathe outside air. In calculating the number of sets of breathing apparatus required by this Regulation any odd number of persons less than ten shall be reckoned as ten ;
- (c) The *oil-tank* shall be thoroughly steamed or otherwise treated in such manner and for such period as will ensure the vapourisation of all volatile *oil* ;
- (d) After it has been so steamed or otherwise treated, (i) all covers of manholes and other openings therein shall be removed, and it shall be thoroughly ventilated by mechanical or other efficient means so as to ensure the removal of all *oil* vapour, and (ii) the interior surfaces shall, if any deposit remains thereon, be washed or scraped down.

Provided that the above requirements shall not apply in the case

of an *oil-tank* which last contained *oil* with a flash point over 150°F. (close test), and in which only minor repairs are required, if adequate areas of the interior surfaces in the immediate neighbourhood of the parts to be repaired are freed from *oil* or sludge, and adequate local precautions are taken for preventing and extinguishing fire. •

33. Where work is being carried out on any *oil-tank* in respect of which a *certificate of test* is required under Regulation 31—

- (a) no lamps other than suitably enclosed safety lamps or electric lamps shall be used ;
- (b) no rivet or other fires and no naked lights shall be taken into the tank, and, wherever practicable, heated rivets shall be passed through tubes.

Provided that any or all of the requirements of this Regulation may be dispensed with on the written authority of the person giving the *certificate of test* under Regulation 31.

PART VI

Precautions against Injury from Falling Materials

34. Boxes or other suitable receptacles for rivets, nuts and bolts shall be provided for the use of persons engaged on plating and riveting.

35. Every employer shall, as far as practicable, take steps to minimise the risk arising from loose articles or materials being left lying about by any workman employed by him in any place from which they may fall on persons working or passing underneath.

When the work to be done necessarily involves the throwing down from a height of articles or materials, conspicuous notices shall be posted to warn persons from working or passing underneath the place from which such articles or materials may fall, or the operation shall be done under the supervision of a responsible person.

36. In the case of double banking, where persons employed are required to work on a *stage* and other persons employed are at work directly beneath such *stage*, adequate measures shall be taken to prevent the fall of articles or materials. In particular—

- (a) the planks forming a *stage* on the outside of the shell of the *ship* or *vessel* shall be maintained in such a position that no article or material can fall between them ;
- (b) the inside plank of the upper *stage* shall be placed as near as possible to the side of the *ship* or *vessel* and the outer plank shall extend beyond the edge of the *stage* below.

37. When any *staging* has to be dismantled, and also in all cases where materials or articles have to be raised to or lowered from a height,

adequate precautions shall be taken to ensure the safety of all persons employed.

- 38.—(a) Every wire rope in general use for hoisting or lowering shall be inspected by a competent person once at least in every three months, provided that if an inspection discloses that any wire has broken in such rope it shall be inspected once at least in every month ;
- (b) No wire rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering if in any length of eight diameters the total number of visible broken wires exceeds ten per cent. of the total number of wires, or the rope shows signs of excessive wear, corrosion or other defects which, in the opinion of the person who inspects it, renders it unfit for use ;
- (c) A thimble or loop splice made in any wire rope shall have at least three tucks with a whole strand of the rope and two tucks with one half of the wires cut out of each strand. The strands in all cases shall be tucked against the lay of the rope. Provided that this Regulation shall not operate to prevent the use of another form of splice which can be shown to be as efficient as that laid down in the Regulation.

39. Chains, rings, hooks, shackles or swivels used in hoisting or lowering which have been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding shall not be taken into use until they have been adequately tested and examined by a competent person.

Chains used for hoisting or lowering shall not be shortened by tying knots in them ; and suitable packing shall be provided to prevent the links coming into contact with sharp edges of loads of hard material.

40. No load shall be left suspended from a crane, winch, or other machine used for hoisting or lowering, unless there is a competent person actually in charge of the machine while the load is so left.

PART VII

Lighting

- 41.—(a) All parts of a *ship* or *vessel* where work is being carried on shall be efficiently lighted ;
- (b) All approaches to such parts and to places to which a person employed may be required to proceed in the course of his employment shall be adequately lighted and, in particular, lights shall be provided at all deck and other dangerous openings and at all ladders and gangways.

If portable lamps, including hand lamps carried by the workmen, are used for any part of such lighting, they shall be maintained in good condition.

If *oil* lamps are used, they shall be equipped with properly fitting screw lids or stoppers and be so constructed as to prevent, so far as practicable, the development of leaks.

42. *Oil* or spirit with a flash point below 73°F. (close test) shall not be used for purposes of lighting.

PART VIII

Training and Supervision

43. No young person under 16 years of age shall, during the first six months of employment in the industry, be set to work on a *ship* or *vessel* until the decks are plated, or on a *stage* above the level of the ground. During the succeeding six months any such young person when required to work on a *ship* or *vessel*, or on a *stage* above the level of the ground, shall as far as practicable be placed in charge of an experienced workman.

44.—(a) In every premises or place to which these Regulations apply a person or persons experienced in the work carried on in such premises or place shall be appointed to exercise supervision with regard to the requirements of these Regulations, to enforce the observance of them and to secure the safe conduct of the work generally. When the numbers normally employed in any such premises or place are 500 or more, the person or persons so appointed shall be employed exclusively on such duties. Provided that where a person having the status of a manager or assistant manager is appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this clause, he need not be exclusively employed on such duties if he is assisted by an adequate staff which shall include at least one person employed exclusively on these duties.

(b) In every such premises or place, other than a *public dry dock*, the name or names of the person or persons so appointed shall be entered on the copy of these Regulations required to be posted up in pursuance of Section 121 (1) of the Act.

(c) The person or persons appointed in pursuance of this Regulation shall investigate all accidents and shall keep a record of the investigations made and of the measures taken to prevent their recurrence. Such record shall on the application of any *Inspector* be produced by the person in charge thereof.

PART IX

Miscellaneous

45. Adequate protection for the hands shall be available for all persons engaged in transporting or stacking plates or in handling plates at the machines or using acetylene burners or blowpipes.

46. Bolts which have been jumped-up and re-screwed shall not be used for securing plates on the sides of a *ship* or *vessel*.

47. Suitable goggles fitted with tinted glass eye-pieces shall be provided for all persons using acetylene burners or blowpipes.

PART X

Ambulance

48.—(a) In every premises or place to which these Regulations apply there shall be provided (i) a suitably constructed sling stretcher or other similar appliance for raising injured persons, maintained in good condition and readily accessible; (ii) a sufficient number of carrying or wheeled stretchers.

(b) In every such premises or place at which the total number of persons normally employed exceeds fifty, there shall be provided a suitably constructed ambulance carriage, maintained in good condition, for the purpose of the removal of serious cases of accident or sickness, unless, in a place where less than five thousand persons are employed, arrangements have been made for obtaining such a carriage when required from a hospital or other place distant not more than five miles and in telephonic communication therewith.

49. In every premises or place to which these Regulations apply, other than a *public dry dock*, in which the total number of persons normally employed is 500 or more, or in any such premises or place situated more than two miles from a hospital and in which more than 100 persons are normally employed there shall be provided an ambulance room. The ambulance room shall be a separate room used only for the purpose of treatment and rest and shall be at least nine feet wide at its narrowest part and have a floor space of not less than one hundred square feet. It shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting and shall be suitably ventilated. The walls and floor shall be hard, impervious and smooth. It shall contain at least—

- (a) a glazed sink with hot and cold water always available while any persons are at work;
- (b) a table with a smooth top;
- (c) means for sterilizing instruments;
- (d) a supply of suitable dressings, bandages and splints;
- (e) a couch;
- (f) a stretcher.

50. The ambulance room shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse or other person trained in First Aid, who shall always be

readily available during working hours and shall keep a record of the cases of accident and sickness treated at the room.

PART XI.

Duties of Persons Employed

51. No person employed shall
- (a) unlash main hold ladders except by an order of the manager or a responsible foreman ;
 - (b) leave any loose articles or materials lying about in any place from which they may fall on persons working or passing, or throw down loose articles or materials from a height, except under the conditions laid down in Regulation 35 ;
 - (c) use bolts which have been jumped-up and re-screwed for securing plates on the sides of the *ship* ;
 - (d) smoke, or take a naked light or lamp other than a properly enclosed electric lamp
 - (i) in or into any acetylene generator house or in or into dangerous proximity to any acetylene generating plant in the open air or on board *ship* unless such plant has been cleaned as required by Regulation 25 ; or
 - (ii) in or into any *oil-tank* or other place contrary to the provisions of Regulation 31.
52. Every person employed shall
- (a) when aware of any defect in the plant or gear which he is using, or may be required to use, forthwith report the same to the occupier or his manager or foreman or the person appointed in pursuance of Regulation 44 ;
 - (b) replace or re-erect covers or fencing for openings in decks or tank tops, which he has removed, when such openings are no longer in use ;
 - (c) when engaged in plating or riveting, use the boxes or other suitable receptacles provided in pursuance of Regulation 34 ;
 - (d) make use of the means of access provided in pursuance of Part III of these Regulations ;
 - (e) adequately secure in the manner provided by Regulation 10 any ladder which he has removed and set up in a new position ;
 - (f) deliver up for inspection or annealing, when called upon to do so by notices posted in the works, or otherwise, all chains, rings, hooks, shackles, swivels or wire ropes under his control.

53. Every person using an acetylene burner or blowpipe shall examine the back-pressure valve on each day such burner is used.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland this 22nd day of October, 1948, in the presence of

(L.S.)

R. Eagleson,
Assistant Secretary.

Welfare (Extension of Section 47 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938).

REGULATIONS, DATED 14TH JUNE, 1948, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE UNDER SECTION 47 (6) OF THE FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1938.

1948. No. 151

The Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry") in pursuance of the powers conferred on it by Section 47 (6) of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938; (a) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938 (Extension of Section 47) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948, and shall come into force on the 7th day of July, 1948.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889 (b), shall apply to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

2. The matters to which Section 47 of the Act (which empowers the Ministry to make welfare regulations) applies shall include arrangements for canteens.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland this 14th day of June, 1948, in the presence of

(L.S.)

F. C. S. Moore,
Assistant Secretary.