

FIRST SCHEDULE

THE COAL AND OTHER MINES (VENTILATION) REGULATIONS, 1956, HAVING EFFECT AS IF MADE UNDER SECTION ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE OF THE MINES AND QUARRIES ACT, 1954

PART VII

General

Ventilating Sheets

29. In any mine in which naked lights are in use, every ventilating sheet shall be of fire-resisting material and shall be properly maintained.

30. Any person who moves any ventilating sheet shall secure that it is replaced as soon as possible.

31. Wherever sheets or ducts are used to secure the ventilation of any working place not being a working place in a shaft in the course of being sunk, it shall be the duty of the deputy or other official in charge of that part of the mine to ensure that they are so placed and maintained that an adequate amount of air reaches that place.

Exemptions

32. The Chief Inspector of Mines if he is satisfied that the application of any provision in Part II, V or VI of these regulations (other than a provision in relation to which an express power of exemption is contained in these regulations) is in appropriate in relation to any mine or part thereof, may by notice served on the manager of that mine exempt it or a part thereof from the application of that provision.

Interpretation

33.—(1) In these regulations the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“the Act” means the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954;

“auxiliary fan” means a fan used or intended to be used below ground wholly or mainly for ventilating a heading, drift or blind end;

“deputy” has the meaning assigned thereto in the Coal and Other Mines (Managers and Officials) Regulations, 1956(1);

“detector” has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation ten;

“electric power” does not include electricity used in a portable safety-lamp or detector, shot-firing apparatus, a scientific instrument, signalling apparatus or a telephone;

“firedamp content” has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation three;

“main intake airway” means a length of intake airway which begins at a shaft or outlet or a length of airway the current of air in which is subsequently split and which as regards two or more working faces is a return airway;

(1) (p. 1212 above).

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“main return airway” means a length of return airway which ends at a shaft or outlet or a length of airway the current of air in which has been split and which as regards two or more working faces is a return airway;

“mine” has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation one;

“working face” does not include a place in a road or roadhead at which ripping of work of repair is in progress.

(2) Where a determination of the firedamp content made for the purposes of any of these regulations is made by means of a sample of air it shall be deemed to be made at the time and place at which the sample is taken.

(3) Expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Act or by these regulations shall (unless the contrary intention appears) have the same meanings in any document issued under the provisions of these regulations.

(4) The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.