

## Health, Safety and Welfare Regulations 1980

GN 358/1980

### THE LABOUR ACT 1975

#### Regulations made by the Minister under section 57 of the Labour Act 1975

1. These regulations may be cited as the Health, Safety and Welfare Regulations 1980.
2. Repealed by [Act No. 34 Of 1988]

#### PARTS I - XII

Repealed by [Act No. 34 Of 1988]

PART XIII - Repealed by [\[GN No. 47 of 2009\]](#)

#### PARTS XIV - XVII

Repealed by [Act No. 34 Of 1988]

#### PART XVIII

#### FOUNDRIES

74. In this Part—

“foundry” means any premise or undertaking in which the production of castings from metal or any process incidental to such production is carried on;

“dressing and fettling operations” -

(a) includes fettling, stripping and other removal of inherent sand, coves, runners, risers, flash, and other surplus metal from a casting and the production of a reasonably clean and smooth surface;

(b) does not include—

(i) the removal of metal from a casting when performed incidentally in connection with the machining or assembling of castings after they have been dressed; or

(ii) any operation which is a knock-out operation;

“knock-out operation” means all methods of removing castings from moulds and any stripping, coring out or the removal of runners and risers done in the course of such operations

75. (1) The floor of an indoor workplace in which a foundry process is carried on, other than those parts of the floor which are of sand, shall have an even surface of hard material.

(2) No part of the floor of any indoor workplace where a foundry process is carried on shall be of sand except where this is necessary by reason of the work done.

76. (1) Every employer shall provide and properly maintain for the protection of all persons employed on manual operations involving molten metal with which they are liable to be splashed a working space for that operation which is adequate for the safe performance of the work and is free from any obstruction.

(2) No employer shall, without the written authorisation of the Permanent Secretary, require a worker to carry by hand any container holding molten metal on a floor unless the floor is even and on the same level.

77. In non-ferrous foundries, dress and skimmings removed from molten metal or taken from a furnace shall be placed forthwith in suitable receptacles.

78. (1) All raw materials and all kies, pattens, patten plates, core boxes, core plates, grids, moulding boxes, loan plates and ladles, and all other heavy equipment, shall be so arranged and placed as to enable work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

(2) Suitable and conveniently accessible racks, bins or other receptacles shall be provided and used for the storage of all gear and tools.

79. (1) Whenever a person is required to carry molten metal for pouring into moulds, his safety shall be ensured by providing sufficient and clearly defined pouring aisles.

(2) All aisles provided under paragraph (1) including every workroom where molten metal is being handled or carried, shall be properly maintained and be kept free from obstruction.

80. (1) All knock-out or dressing operations shall be carried on in a separate room in a separate part of the foundry suitably partitioned off or in a separate area of the foundry unless the dust or fumes emitted by the operations can be effectively eliminated, suppressed or controlled.

(2) The knocking out or dressing of dry sand castings shall not be carried out in the same room at the same time as any moulding process.

81. All ventilating plants used for the purpose of extracting, suppressing or controlling dust or fumes shall be properly maintained.

## PART IXX

### REGULATION FOR BUILDING AND EXCAVATION WORK

82. In this Part—

“builder” means a person who employs anyone on building work;

“building work” means any work in connection with—

- (a) the erection, maintenance, alteration, renovation, repair, demolition or dismantling of a building or any other structure;
- (b) the installation, erection or dismantling of machinery;

“competent person” means a person who has had at least 10 years’ practical experience in a supervisory position in the building industry;

“excavation work” includes loosening, taking out and removing stone, soil and other material in connection with the making, repairing, re-opening or closing of any trench, tunnel or similar excavations;

“excavator” means a person who employs anyone on excavation work;

“scaffold” means any structure or framework used for the support of persons, equipment and material in elevated positions in connection with building or excavation work;

83. All building and excavation work shall be subject to the supervision of inspectors designated by the Permanent Secretary to exercise such supervision.

84. The Permanent Secretary may by order in writing addressed to a builder or an excavator prohibit him from proceeding with any building or excavation work specified in the order until he is satisfied that the regulations relating to the carrying out of such building or excavation work have been or are being complied with.

85. (1) Every builder shall cause every building or excavation work undertaken by him to be performed under the general supervision of a competent person.

(2) Every person appointed under paragraph (1) shall—

- (a) exercise supervision over the building or excavation work for which he is responsible;
- (b) ensure that—
  - (i) the provisions of these regulations are complied with;
  - (ii) every plant or machinery is maintained in good condition and properly used;
  - (iii) the work is carried out in a safe manner and in accordance with approved designs and specifications.

86. The Minister may, having regard to the nature and amount of the machinery used in connection with any building or excavation work, require the builder to appoint a registered professional engineer to be in general charge of such machinery.

87. (1) The builder shall cause—

- (a) all stairways, passageways, gangways, basements and other places to be adequately lighted and kept free from any obstruction;
- (b) all openings in floors, hatchways and stairways and any open sides of floors or building through or from which persons are liable to fall, to be adequately boarded over or to be fenced or enclosed;
- (c) a suitable catch platform or net to be erected above any entrance or passageway or above any place where persons regularly work or pass;
- (d) any danger area to be adequately fenced off if work is being performed above such places.

(2) No builder shall require or permit any person to, and no person shall dispose of any debris or material from an elevated position except by hoist or chute unless effective arrangements have been made to secure the safety of such person.

88. No builder shall require or permit any person employed on building work to perform any work in an elevated position unless such work can be performed safely from a ladder or a scaffold or from a position which is as safe as on a scaffold.

89. **Repealed by [\[GN No. 64 of 2011\]](#)**

90. **Repealed by [\[GN No. 64 of 2011\]](#)**

91. (1) No builder shall require or permit a ramp to be installed or used unless the slope does not exceed thirty degrees.

(2) The builder shall cause every ramp—

- (a) the slope of which renders additional foothold necessary to be provided with proper stopping laths which shall be placed at suitable intervals and extend the full width of the ramp, except that they may be interrupted over a width of not more than 25 centimetres to facilitate the movement of barrows;
- (b) which is more than 3 metres high to be provided with handrails on both sides.

92. **Repealed by [\[GN No. 64 of 2011\]](#)**

93. (1) No builder shall require or permit demolition work, excavation work or work incidental thereto to be carried out unless such work is done by or under the constant supervision of a competent person.

(2) The competent person shall ensure that—

- (a) all electric and water supply lines have been effectively disconnected from the source of supply before demolition work is commenced;
- (b) No floor, roof or other part of the structure is so overloaded with debris or materials as to render it unsafe;
- (c) all practicable precautions are taken to avoid danger from collapse of the structure when any part of a framed or partly framed building is demolished or when reinforced concrete is cut.
- (d) precautions are taken by adequate shoring or by such other means as may be necessary to prevent the accidental collapse of any part of the structure or adjoining structure.

94. (1) The builder or excavator shall cause every excavation which is accessible to the public or which is adjacent to public roads or thoroughfares or whereby the safety of persons may be endangered to be—

- (a) adequately protected by a barrier or fence at least one metre high and as close to the excavation as practicable or to be adequately covered at night if it is shallow;
- (b) provided with red warning lights at night.

(2) The builder or excavator shall cause convenient and safe means of access to be provided to every excavation in which persons are required to work and which is more than 1.5 metres deep.

95. The builder or excavator shall provide to his workers free of charge and (i maintain in good condition adequate protective clothing, appliances and material including, where necessary, safety belts, safety helmets, goggles, face masks, gloves and footwear.

96. (1) No person, other than a person authorised by the builder or a person entitled thereto shall enter any premises where building work is performed.

(2) A notice to this effect shall be posted up by the builder in a prominent place on or at the designated entrances to such premises.

97. (1) No person shall consume or offer to any other person or have in his possession intoxicating liquor whilst performing building work.

(2) No person under the influence of liquor shall enter or remain or shall be permitted by the builder to enter or remain on premises where building work is performed.

98. (1) For the purpose of providing practical guidance with respect to the requirements of any provision of this Part, the Minister may prescribe such standards or codes of practices as he considers appropriate.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with any standard or code of practice prescribed under paragraph (1) shall commit an offence unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has used an equivalent standard or code of practice.

**PART XX- Repealed by [Act No. 34 Of 1988]**