

419 Electric Accumulator (Manufacture and Repair) Order, 1974
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GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 184

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE, CH. 30. No. 2

ORDER

MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 34 OF
THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

**THE ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR (MANUFACTURE AND
REPAIR) ORDER, 1974**

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| Citation | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This Order may be cited as the Electric Accumulator (Manufacture and repair) Order, 1974.2. In this Order –

“lead process” means the melting of lead or any material containing lead, casting, pasting, lead burning or any other work, including trimming, or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates, involving the use, movement or manipulation of, or contact with, any oxide of lead;

“manipulation of raw oxide of lead” means any lead process involving any manipulation or movement of raw oxide of lead other than its conveyance in a receptacle or by means of an implement from one operation to another;

“suspension” means suspension from employment in any lead process by written certificate of a medical practitioner approved under paragraph 24, and entered in the health register and signed by such medical practitioner, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any lead process. |
| Application | <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. This Order shall not apply to the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators on parts thereof not containing lead or any compound of lead, or to the repair at any factory, of any accumulator forming part of a stationary battery. |
| Employment of women or young person in lead process prohibited | <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any lead process or in any room in which the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on. |
| Separation of processes | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Each of the following processes shall be carried on in such a manner and under such conditions as to secure effectual separation from one another, and from any other process:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) manipulation of raw oxide of lead;(b) pasting;(c) diving at pasted plates;(d) formation with lead burning (“tacking”) necessarily carried on in connection therewith;(e) melting down of pasted plates;(f) the grid casting shop. |
| Air space | <ol style="list-style-type: none">6. In every room in which a lead process is carried on, there shall be at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each person employed therein, and in computing this air space no height over 12 feet shall be taken into account. |
| Ventilation | <ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Every workman shall be provided with inlets and outlets of adequate size so as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation in all parts of the room. |

- Workers in pasting room
8. In every pasting room the distance between the center of the working position of any paster and that of the paster working nearest to him shall not be less than five feet.
- Floor of rooms
9. (1) The floor of every room in which a lead process is carried on shall be:-
- (a) of cement or similar material so as to be smooth and impervious to water;
 - (b) maintained in sound condition;
 - (c) kept free from materials, plant, or other obstruction not required for, or produced in, the process carried on in the room.
- (2) In all such rooms other than grid casting shops, the floor shall be cleansed daily after having been thoroughly sprayed with water at a time when no other work is being carried on in the room.
- (3) In grid casting shops the floor shall be cleansed daily.
- (4) In addition to the requirements of subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3), where manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on, the floor shall also be –
- (a) kept constantly moist while work is being done;
 - (b) provided with suitable and adequate arrangements for drainage;
 - (c) thoroughly washed daily by means of a hose pipe.
- Work benches
10. (1) The work-benches at which any lead process is carried on shall-
- (a) have a smooth surface and be maintained in sound condition;
 - (b) be kept free from all materials or plant not required for, or produced in, the process carried on thereat; and
 - (c) except in the case of work-benches in grid casting shops, be cleansed daily either after being thoroughly damped or by means of a suction cleaning apparatus at a time when no other work is being carried on thereat; and
- (2) In grid casting shops, the work-benches shall be cleansed daily.
- (3) Every work-bench used for pasting shall
- (a) be covered throughout with sheet lead or other impervious material;
 - (b) be provided with raised edges; and
 - (c) be kept constantly moist while pasting is being carried on.
- (4) Every work-bench used for trimming, brushing, filing or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates shall be fitted with a top paving, openings, or grill to allow any chippings, fillings, or dust produced to fall into a collecting trough containing water
- Exhaust draught
11. (1) The following processes shall not be carried on without the use of an efficient exhaust draught:-
- (a) melting of lead or materials containing lead;
 - (b) manipulation of raw oxide of lead, unless done in an enclosed apparatus so as to prevent the escape of dust into the workroom;
 - (c) pasting;
 - (d) trimming, brushing, filing or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates giving rise to dust;
 - (e) lead burning, other than –
 - (i) tacking in the formation room;
 - (ii) chemical burning for the making of lead lining for cell cases necessarily carried on in such a manner that the application of efficient exhaust is impracticable.
- (2) The exhaust draught shall be effected by mechanical means and shall operate on the dust or fume given off as nearly as may be at its point of origin, so as to prevent it from entering the air of any room in which persons work.

Fumes and gases	12. The products of combustion produced in the heating of any melting pot shall not be allowed to escape into a room in which persons work.
Container for dross	13. Suitable receptacles with self-closing lids shall be provided in every workroom and old plates and waste material which may give rise to dust shall be deposited therein.
Racks and shelves	14. (1) The racks or shelves provided in any drying room shall not be more than 8 feet from the floor nor more than 2 feet in width; except that as regards racks or shelves set or drawn from both sides the total width shall not exceed 4 feet. (2) The racks or shelves shall be cleaned only after being thoroughly damped unless an efficient suction cleaning apparatus is used for this purpose;
Protective Clothing	15 (1) Protective clothing shall be provided and maintained in good repair for all persons employed in – (a) the manipulation of raw oxide of lead; (b) pasting and handling of pasted plates on drying racks; and (c) the formation room. and such clothing shall be worn by the persons employed in those processes. (2) The protective clothing shall consist of a waterproof apron and waterproof footwear; and, also, in the case of persons employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting, head coverings. (3) The head coverings shall be washed daily.
Mess room	16. (1) There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a lead process and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable mess room, which shall be furnished with – (a) sufficient tables and benches; and (b) adequate means for warming food. (2) The mess room shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.
Cloak room	17. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a lead process – (a) a cloak room for clothing not worn during working hours adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet. Such accommodation shall be separate from any mess room and from any workroom in which a lead process or the manipulation of raw oxide of lead is carried on; (c) separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of protective clothing provided under paragraph 15.
Washing Facilities	18. (1) There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in a lead process – (a) a place under cover, with either – (i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a water pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least 2 feet for every five persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than 2 feet; or (ii) at least one wash-basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of water laid on; and (iii) a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable materials renewed daily; which supply, in the case of pasters and persons employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead, shall include a separate marked towel for each such worker; and

(iv) a sufficient supply of soap or other suitable cleansing material and of brushes ;

(b) means of washing in close proximity to the rooms in which manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on if required by notice in writing from the Industrial Inspection Supervisor.

Time to be allowed for washing	19. Before each meal and before the end of the day's work at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal times shall be allowed for washing to each person employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting, so however that if there is one wash-basin or two feet of trough for each such person this paragraph shall not apply.
Facilities for bathing	20. Sufficient bathing accommodation shall be provided for all persons engaged in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead and in pasting, with a sufficient supply of soap, clean towels, and nail brushes.
Food and drinks prohibited in work rooms	21. No drinks, food or other eatables shall be consumed or brought by any person into any work-room in which any lead process is carried on.
Bags containing Aids	22. All bags containing oxides of lead or in which oxides of lead were contained shall be kept in a closed room which shall be used only for this purpose.
Re-use of paper or cloth	23. (1) Paper once used for backing or drying pasted plates shall not be used again the factory. (2) Cloth once used for backing or drying pasted plates shall not be stored or handled unless it is moist so as not to give rise to dust.
Medical examinations	24. (1) Every person who is to be employed or is employed in a lead process shall, within the seven days preceding or following the date of his first appointment, and thereafter, once in every month, be examined by a qualified medical practitioner who is a member of the Medical Board of Trinidad and Tobago and who has been approved in writing by the Chief Medical Officer of Health as being competent to carry out examinations required under this paragraph. (2) At least once in every three months a blood and urine examination of every person employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead, pasting and drying, shall be carried out to ascertain the content of lead in the blood and urine of such person, and the results of each examination shall be kept available at the factory. (3) The fees for all examinations carried out pursuant to the paragraph shall be paid by the occupier of the factory. (4) In subparagraph (1) "first employment" means first employment in a lead process in the factory and also re-employment therein in a lead process following any cessation of employment in such process for a period exceeding three months.
Health register	25. A health register in the form set out in the Schedule hereto, containing the names of all persons employed in a lead process shall be kept at the factory.
Employment in lead process after suspensions	26. No person, after suspension, shall be employed in a lead process without the written sanction of a medical practitioner referred to in paragraph 24(1).

BOILERS REGULATIONS

Regulations made under section 33 of the Factories Ordinance

1. These regulations may be cited as the Boilers Regulations, and shall apply subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, to every steam boiler to which section 23 of the Ordinance applies and to every factory premises or other place where any such steam boiler is situated.

Provided that if the Senior Inspector is satisfied as respects any steam boiler that any of the requirements of these Regulations can be suspended or relaxed without risk of danger to persons employed on the premises on which such steam boiler is situated, or that the application of these Regulations or any provision thereof is for any reason impracticable, he may by certificate in writing authorise such suspension or relaxation for such period and subject to such conditions as he may think fit: Provided further that any such certificate may at any time be varied or revoked by the Senior Inspector in his discretion.

2. In these regulations the expression "Ordinance" means the Factories Ordinance, and any other expression used which is defined in sections 3 or 23 of the Ordinance has the same meaning as that assigned to it in the Ordinance.

3. There shall be established a Board to be called the Boiler Examiners Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board" which shall consist of a Chairman and two other members all of whom shall be qualified engineers appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Caribbean Branch. The Governor may revoke any nomination to the Board at any time as he thinks fit or on the advice of the said Institution and in the event of such a revocation, or of a vacancy on the Board from any other cause, shall nominate a qualified engineer to fill the vacancy according to the foregoing requirements of this regulation.

4. (a) The Governor shall, on the recommendations of the Board, appoint persons on a panel of boiler examiners for a period of three years and shall issue to every person so appointed a licence authorizing him to examine and test steam boilers under the provisions of the Ordinance.

(b) For the purposes of section 23 of the Ordinance and of these regulations no person shall be deemed a competent person who does not hold an uncanceled or unsuspended licence as aforesaid.

(c) No member of the Board shall be appointed on the panel of boiler examiners.

5. Every boiler examiner shall, when making an examination of a boiler in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance or these regulations, take note of and observe any rules or notes for the guidance of boiler examiners made by the Board.

6. (a) The Governor shall, with the advice of the Board, determine the fees which shall be paid for examinations carried out under the Ordinance or these regulations and the amount and nature of the allowance to be paid in respect of the expenses necessarily incurred by boiler examiners in the performance of their duties.

(b) A list of all such fees and allowances together with a list of the competent persons

on the panel of boiler examiners shall be published in the **Royal Gazette** on the 1st January or as soon as possible thereafter in each year.

(c) No person shall be paid or receive any amount other than any such fee or allowance and any actual expenses incurred in excess of any such fee or allowance for any such examination.

7. (a) In the event of a dereliction of duty by a competent person for which no proceedings are taken under subsection (11) of section 23 of the Ordinance or under these regulations the Board may suspend the licence of such person for such period not exceeding three years and not less than six months as it thinks fit.

(b) In the event of a conviction of a competent person of an offence under subsection (11) of section 23 of the Ordinance or under these regulations, or of any offence which involves infamous conduct in a professional respect, in addition to any penalty which the Court may inflict such person shall be removed from the panel of boiler examiners and his licence shall be cancelled by the Board.

8. The Board may, if it thinks fit, for adequate reasons stated in writing, recommend to the Governor the removal of any person from the panel of boiler examiners and the cancellation of his licence.	Board may recommend cancellation of licence.
9. Every such nomination, appointment, issue of licence, suspension, removal and cancellation as aforesaid shall be published in the Royal Gazette.	Publication in Royal Gazette.
10. Any examination of a steam boiler in accordance with the requirements of section 23 of the Ordinance shall consist, in the first place, of an examination of the boiler when it is cold and the interior and exterior have been prepared to the satisfaction of the competent person, and secondly, except in the case of an economizer or super-heater, of an examination when it is under normal steam pressure; the examination under steam pressure shall be made on the first occasion when steam is raised after the examination of the boiler when it is cold or as soon as possible thereafter, and the person making the examination shall see that the safety valve is so adjusted as to prevent the boiler being worked at a pressure greater than the maximum permissible working pressure.	Examination of boiler
11. For the purpose of subsection (7) of section 23 of the Ordinance the period of twelve months from one examination to the next shall start from the date of completion of the examination of the boiler under normal steam pressure.	Period between examinations
12. A competent person may extend the period between any two examinations of a steam boiler by not more than one month in the event of an emergency when serious loss or damage would be caused if the boiler was shut down for examination at the prescribed time. After any such extension the boiler shall be next examined within the succeeding eleven months.	Power of competent person to extend period.
13. The person making the report of any examination under section 23 of the Ordinance or these regulations shall, within twenty-eight days of the completion of the examination, send to the Inspector for the district a copy of the report in every case where the maximum permissible working pressure is reduced or the examination shows that the boiler cannot continue to be used with safety unless certain repairs are carried out immediately or within a specified time.	Boiler examiner to report to Inspector on essential repairs or reduction in working pressure.
14. For the purpose of subsection (9) of section 23 of the Ordinance the examination of a boiler which has previously been used, on being taken into use again, shall include a hydraulic test on the site where it is going to be used to at least one and a half times the maximum permissible working pressure.	Examination of Boiler previously used.
15. Every boiler safety valve shall be provided with means by which it can be safely operated by hand while it is under steam pressure and every such valve shall be so operated at least once in every week in which the boiler is used. A record of every such hand operation of a safety valve shall be entered in a book to be provided and kept for the purpose and every such entry shall be signed by the person who operated the valve.	Safety valve to be operated every week.
16. (a) On every safety valve means shall be provided where practicable for securing the adjustment with a seal in such a manner that the adjustment cannot be altered unless the seal is broken.	Safety valve adjustment to be sealed.

(b) Every boiler examiner shall, on each occasion that he adjusts a safety valve provided with such means, secure the adjustment with a seal and if any person other than a boiler examiner, or a person working under his direct control and supervision breaks the seal or causes it to be broken he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of forty-eight dollars. Penalty for breaking seal.

17. The outlet of the blow down cock, valve or pipe on every boiler shall be in such a position or so arranged as to prevent as far as possible danger to any person. Boiler blow down attachments.