

South Africa

Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993

## General Safety Regulations, 1986

Government Notice R1031 of 1986

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## General Safety Regulations, 1986

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## South Africa

### Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993

## General Safety Regulations, 1986

### Government Notice R1031 of 1986

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**Commenced on 30 May 1986**

*[This is the version of this document as it was from 30 May 1986 to 19 June 1986.]*

The Minister of Manpower has, under section 35 of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983 ([Act 6 of 1983](#)), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

#### 1. Definitions

In these regulations “the Act” means the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983 ([Act 6 of 1983](#)), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned and, unless the context indicates otherwise—

“**building work**” means building work as defined in the General Administrative Regulations published under Government Notice R. 2206 of 5 October 1984;

“**confined space**” means an enclosed, restricted or limited space in which, because of its construction, location or contents, or any work activity carried on therein, a hazardous substance may accumulate or an oxygen-deficient atmosphere may occur, and includes any chamber, tunnel, pipe, pit, sewer, container, valve, pump, sump, or similar construction, equipment, machinery or object in which a dangerous liquid or a dangerous concentration of gas, vapour, dust or fumes may be present;

“**fire-resistance**” means the minimum period for which a building element or component will comply with the requirements for stability, integrity and insulation when tested in accordance with SABS 0177: Part II;

“**flammable liquid**” means any liquid which produces a vapour that forms an explosive mixture with air, and includes any liquid with a closed-cup flash-point of less than 55 °C;

“**high-risk substance**” means a substance listed in the Schedule to the General Administrative Regulations published under Government Notice R. 2206 of 5 October 1984, as amended from time to time;

“**SABS 0177: Part II**” means the South African Bureau of Standards’ code of practice entitled Fire Resistance Test For Building Elements, SABS 0177: Part II—1981.

#### 2. Personal safety equipment and facilities

- (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (f), (g), (h) and (i) of regulation 5 of the General Administrative Regulations published under Government Notice R. 2206 of 5 October 1984, every employer and every user of machinery shall make an evaluation of the risk attached to any condition or situation which may arise from the activities of such employer or user, as the case may be, and to which persons at a workplace or in the course of their employment or in connection with the use of machinery are exposed, and he shall take such steps as may under the circumstances be necessary to make such condition or situation safe.
- (2) Where it is not practicable to safeguard the condition or situation contemplated in subregulation (1), the employer or user of machinery, as the case may be, shall take steps to reduce the risk as much as is practicable, and shall provide free of charge and maintain in a good and clean condition such safety equipment and facilities as may be necessary to ensure that any person exposed to any

such condition or situation at a workplace or in the course of his employment or on premises where machinery is used is rendered safe.

- (3) Taking into account the nature of the hazard that is to be countered, and without derogating from the general duties imposed on employers and users of machinery by subregulations (1) and (2), the safety equipment and facilities contemplated in subregulation (2) shall include, as may be necessary—
- (a) suitable goggles, spectacles, face shields, welding shields, visors, hard hats, protective helmets, caps, gloves, gauntlets, aprons, jackets, capes, sleeves, leggings, spats, gaiters, protective footwear, protective overalls, or any similar safety equipment or facility of a type that will effectively prevent bodily injury;
  - (b) waterproof clothing, high-visibility clothing, chemical-resistant clothing, low temperature clothing, chain mail garments, waders, fire retardant or flame-proof clothing, ice-jackets, or any similar safety equipment of a type that will effectively protect the wearer thereof against harm;
  - (c) belts, harnesses, nets, fall arresters, life lines, safety hooks, or any similar equipment of a type that will effectively protect persons against falls;
  - (d) mats, barriers, locking-out devices, safety signs, or any similar facility that will effectively prevent slipping, unsafe entry or unsafe conditions;
  - (e) protective ointments, ear-muffs, ear-plugs, respirators, breathing apparatus, masks, air lines, hoods, helmets, or any similar safety equipment or facility of a type that will effectively protect against harm;
  - (f) suitable insulating material underfoot where persons work on a floor made of metal, stone, concrete or other similar material; and
  - (g) generally, such safety equipment or facilities as may be necessary to render the persons concerned safe.
- (4) An employer or a user of machinery, as the case may be, shall take steps to ensure that no safety equipment or facility provided as required by this or any other regulation is removed from a workplace or from premises where machinery is used, except for purposes of cleaning, repair, maintenance, modification, mending or replacement, and no person shall remove any such safety equipment or facility from a workplace or premises where machinery is used, except for the aforesaid purposes.
- (5) An employer shall instruct his employees in the proper use, maintenance and limitations of the safety equipment and facilities provided.
- (6) An employer shall not require or permit any employee to work unless such an employee uses the required safety equipment or facility provided in terms of this or any other regulation.
- (7) The provisions of this regulation shall not be construed as derogating from the provisions of any specific regulation prescribing specific safety equipment or facilities.

### **3. Emergency equipment, medicine and first aid**

- (1) An employer shall provide a first-aid box or boxes at or near a workplace which shall be available and accessible for the treatment of injured persons at that workplace.
- (2) Taking into account the type of injuries that are likely to occur, the nature of the activities carried out at that workplace and the number of persons employed, the employer shall stock the first-aid box or boxes with suitable up-to-date first aid equipment or as may be recommended by a registered nurse or medical practitioner. Provided that at least the equipment listed in the Annexure to these regulations shall be kept in every first-aid box provided in terms of subregulation (1).

- (3) In a workplace situated in or consisting of a multi-storey building, or a workplace consisting of more than one building, the employer shall take all steps necessary in the circumstances to ensure that persons are in a position to receive prompt first aid treatment in case of injury.
- (4) Where more than 10 employees are employed at any workplace, the employer of such persons shall take steps to ensure that for every group of up to 100 employees at that workplace at least one person, who is in possession of a valid certificate of competency in first aid issued or endorsed by—
  - (a) the S.A. Red Cross Society;
  - (b) the St John Ambulance;
  - (c) the S.A. Noodhulpliga; or
  - (d) any person or organisation approved by an inspector for this purpose,is readily available during all working times; Provided that the qualification required by this subregulation shall not apply to any registered nurse or medical practitioner, if such nurse or practitioner, as the case may be, is readily available at all working times.
- (5) An employer shall take steps to ensure that the first aid worker referred to in subregulation (4) is trained in and acquainted with the first aid measures to be taken in case of acute poisoning by or spillage or leakage of any dangerous or high-risk substance which is handled, used, processed or produced or which may be present at that workplace.
- (6) An employer shall cause the name of the first aid worker referred to in subregulation (4) to be indicated on the first-aid box and the location of every first-aid box to be clearly indicated by means of a sign.
- (7) Any person suffering from an open wound, a cut, an abrasion, a sore, or any similar injury, who works where a high-risk substance or any other article which is toxic, corrosive or likely to cause infection is used, handled, processed or produced or which may be present, shall report such injury at the earliest opportunity to his employer, and no employer shall permit any such person to continue working unless he is treated first for such injury by having it washed or otherwise properly treated, disinfected and dressed.
- (8) An employer shall take steps to ensure that nothing other than equipment contemplated in subregulation (2) or other similar emergency equipment or medicine is kept in a first-aid box.
- (9) Where any employee is exposed to a potential hazard of injury to the eye owing to contact with a biological or chemical substance or a physical agent, the employer concerned shall cause an eyewash-fountain supplied with clean water, or any similar effective facility, to be provided at or in the immediate vicinity of the workplace of such employee.
- (10) Where an employee is exposed to a potential hazard of injury to the skin, or absorption through the skin, owing to sudden contact with a large amount of a toxic, corrosive or high-risk substance, the employer concerned shall cause a quick-acting deluge-shower supplied with clean water, or equivalent, to be provided at or in the immediate vicinity of the workplace of such employee.

#### 4. Use and storage of flammable liquids

- (1) No employer shall require or permit any person to work in a place where the vapour of any flammable liquid is generated to such an extent that it constitutes an actual or potential fire or explosion hazard or endangers the safety of any person, unless the provisions of subregulations (2) to (12) of this regulation are complied with.
- (2) No employer shall require or permit a flammable liquid to be used or applied other than in a room, cabinet or other enclosure specially constructed for this purpose of fire-resisting material with a fire-resistance of two hours, or in a place which, owing to its situation or construction or any other feature or circumstance, is of such a nature that—
  - (a) no fire or explosion hazard is, can or may be created thereat;

- (b) any vapour resulting from such use or application is efficiently dispersed and diluted into the atmosphere subject to the provisions of the Air Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 ([Act 45 of 1965](#)); and
  - (c) no other workplace can or may be contaminated by such vapour.
- (3) An employer shall cause every room, cabinet or enclosure contemplated in subregulation (2) to be fitted with an efficient intake and exhaust ventilation system to remove any vapour therefrom and to prevent its re-circulation in a manner which may lead to the contamination of any other workplace or the creation of a fire or explosion hazard: Provided that, notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, an employer shall provide every employee doing spraying with a respirator, mask or breathing apparatus of a type approved by the chief inspector, and that any such employee shall while spraying use such apparatus provided to him.
- (4) Where spraying is done in any room the employer concerned shall cause the ventilation system contemplated in subregulation (3) to conform to the following requirements:
  - (a) If the air supply and extraction is horizontal, the average air speed measured at a level of 1,5 metres above the floor, or at the level of the platform on which persons stand to work, shall not be less than 0,5 metres per second;
  - (b) if the air supply is vertical and the extraction thereof is done through slits or a grill along the side walls at floor level, the average air speed measured at a level of 1,5 metres above the floor, or at the level of the platform on which persons stand to work, shall not be less than 0,4 metres per second; or
  - (c) if the air supply is vertical and the extraction thereof is done through a grill over the whole of the floor area, the average air speed measured at a level of 1,5 metres above the floor, or at the level of the platform on which persons stand to work, shall not be less than 0,3 metres per second.
- (5) Where spraying is done into any cabinet or enclosure as contemplated in subregulation (2), the employer concerned shall cause the ventilation system contemplated in subregulation (3) to comply with the following requirements:
  - (a) Where the area of the open face of the cabinet is not more than one square metre, the average speed of air movement through the said face shall not be less than one metre per second;
  - (b) where the area of the open face is more than one square metre but less than two square metres, the average speed of air movement through the said face shall not be less than 0,75 metres per second; or
  - (c) where the area of the open face is equal to or exceeds two square metres, the average speed of air movement through the said face shall not be less than 0,5 metres per second.
- (6) With regard to the ventilation system contemplated in subregulation (3) the employer shall cause—
  - (a) all ducts, trunks and enclosures of the system to be of fire-resistant material with a smooth interior finish and to be constructed in such a manner as to facilitate the cleaning thereof;
  - (b) the system to be kept in operation during working hours, as well as for at least the period of time thereafter that may be necessary to clear the vapour from the atmosphere of the room, cabinet or enclosure to below 25 per cent of the lower explosive limit of that vapour; and
  - (c) the work to be so organised that the flow of air towards the intake of such ventilation system is not obstructed and draws the spray or vapour of the flammable liquid away from any employee operating the equipment.

- (7) With regard to any room contemplated in subregulation (2) the employer shall cause every such room—
- (a) with a floor area exceeding 20 square metres to have at least two separate entrances at opposite ends of the room, which shall be fitted with doors openings outwards that cannot be locked; and
  - (b) to be fitted with an inspection window of strengthened and shatterproof glass that cannot be opened.
- (8) (a) An employer shall not permit—
- (i) any fire, flame or naked light or anything which may generate static electricity or any other thing which may ignite a flammable liquid or its vapour, to be used in or taken into any room, cabinet or enclosure contemplated in subregulation (2) in which any such flammable liquid is used, sprayed or stored, and shall affix a suitable and conspicuous sign prohibiting any such act at all the entrances to any such room, cabinet or enclosure;
  - (ii) any person to, and no person shall, smoke in any place in which flammable liquid is used or stored, and such employer shall affix a suitable and conspicuous notice prohibiting such smoking at all the entrances to any such place; and
  - (iii) any process capable of causing sparks or fire, or the application of any heat for the drying of sprayed or treated articles, to take place in any room, cabinet or enclosure used for spraying, before the space or atmosphere has been cleared of all vapour.
- (b) No person shall contravene any prohibition made known as contemplated in subparagraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (a).
- (9) With respect to any room, cabinet or enclosure contemplated in subregulation (2), the employer concerned shall cause—
- (a) discarded cotton waste, cleaning rags or similar material to be removed daily and safely disposed of;
  - (b) only that quantity of flammable liquid needed for work on one day to be taken into or kept in such room, cabinet or enclosure: Provided that partially consumed stock may be stored in a properly marked, fireproof wall cabinet inside the workplace;
  - (c) all drums, cans, canisters or similar containers holding flammable liquids to be kept tightly closed when not in actual use and, after their contents have been used up, to be removed from the workplace and safely disposed of daily; and
  - (d) every such room, cabinet or enclosure to be kept clean and all fans, ducts, trunks and enclosures of the ventilation system contemplated in subregulation (3) to be kept clean and in good working order: Provided that any cleaning, scraping or scouring shall be done with implements that cannot cause sparking if the concentration of the vapour exceeds 25 per cent of the lower explosive limit of that vapour.
- (10) An employer shall cause every flammable liquid store to be—
- (a) separated by means of fire-resisting material with a fire-resistance of two hours from any room, cabinet or enclosure contemplated in subregulation (2);
  - (b) constructed of fire-resisting material with a fire-resistance of two hours;
  - (c) constructed in such a way that, in case of spillage, a volume of the flammable liquid in question equal to the quantity of flammable liquid ordinarily kept in store plus 10 per cent of that quantity, can be contained;
  - (d) ventilated to the open air in such a manner that vapour cannot accumulate inside the store; and

- (e) clearly marked with, a sign indicating that it is such a store and also indicating the amount of flammable liquid which may be stored therein.
- (11) Taking into account the construction and location of the premises in question and the quantity and types of flammable liquids involved, an employer shall install an adequate amount of efficient fire-fighting equipment in suitable locations in and around every building in which such substances are used, handled or stored, or as may be recommended by the fire chief of the local authority concerned.
- (12) The provisions of this regulation shall not be construed as applying to the use of flammable liquids in the course of or in connection with building work: Provided that every employer engaged in building work shall ensure that, where flammable liquids are used or applied at the workplace concerned, this is done in such a manner that no fire or explosion hazard is created, and that the workplace is effectively ventilated: Provided further that where the workplace cannot be ventilated effectively the employer shall provide every employee involved with a respirator, mask or breathing apparatus of a type approved by the chief inspector, and shall take steps to ensure that every such employee, while using or applying flammable liquid, uses the apparatus supplied to him.

## 5. Work in confined spaces

- (1) An employer or a user of machinery shall take steps to ensure that a confined space is entered by an employee or other person only after the air therein has been tested and evaluated by a person who is competent to pronounce on the safety thereof, and who has certified in writing that the confined space is safe and will remain safe while any person is in the confined space, taking into account the nature and duration of the work to be performed therein.
- (2) Where the provisions of subregulation (1) cannot be complied with the employer or user of machinery, as the case may be, shall take steps to ensure that any confined space in which there exists or is likely to exist a hazardous gas, vapour, dust or fumes, or which has or is likely to have, an oxygen content of less than 20 per cent by volume, is entered by an employee or other person only when—
  - (a) subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), the confined space is purged and ventilated to provide a safe atmosphere therein and measures necessary to maintain a safe atmosphere therein have been taken; and
  - (b) the confined space has been isolated from all pipes, ducts and other communicating openings by means of effective blanking other than the shutting or locking of a valve or a cock, or, if this is not practicable, only when all valves and cocks which are a potential source of danger have been locked and securely fastened by means of chains and padlocks.
- (3) Where the provisions of subregulation (2)(a) cannot be complied with, the employer or user of machinery shall take steps to ensure that the confined space in question is entered only when the employee or person entering is using breathing apparatus of a type approved by the chief inspector and, further, that—
  - (a) the provisions of subregulation (2)(b) are complied with;
  - (b) any employee or person entering the confined space is using a safety harness or other similar equipment, to which a rope is securely attached which reaches beyond the access to the confined space, and the free end of which is attended to by a person referred to in paragraph (c);
  - (c) at least one other person trained in resuscitation is and remains in attendance immediately outside the entrance of the confined space in order to assist or remove any person or persons from the confined space, if necessary; and
  - (d) effective apparatus for breathing and resuscitation of a type approved by the chief inspector is available immediately outside the confined space.



- (4) An employer or user of machinery shall take steps to ensure that all persons vacate a confined space on completion of any work therein.
- (5) Where the hazardous gas, vapour, dust or fumes contemplated in subregulation (2) are of an explosive or flammable nature, an employer or user of machinery shall further take steps to ensure that such a confined space is entered only if—
  - (a) the concentration of the gas, vapour, dust or fumes does not exceed 25 per cent of the lower explosive limit of the gas, vapour, dust or fumes concerned where the work to be performed is of such a nature that it does not create a source of ignition; or
  - (b) such concentration does not exceed 10 per cent of the lower explosive limit of the gas, vapour, dust or fumes where other work is performed.
- (6) The provisions of this regulation shall *mutatis mutandis* also apply, in so far as they can be so applied, to any work which is performed in any place or space on the outside of and bordering on or in the immediate vicinity of, any confined space, and in which place or space, owing to its proximity to the confined space, any hazardous article, oxygen-deficient atmosphere or dangerous concentration of gas, vapour, dust or fumes may occur or be present.

## 6. Work in elevated positions

No employer shall require or permit any person to work in an elevated position, and no person shall work in an elevated position, unless such work is performed safely from a ladder or scaffolding, or from a position where such person has been made as safe as if he were working from scaffolding.

## 7. Working in danger of engulfment

No employer shall require or permit any person to, and no person shall, enter any place from or into which solid or particulate material is being discharged where a danger exists of a person being engulfed by such solid or particulate material, unless—

- (a) such a person is provided with and properly uses a safety belt and rope;
- (b) at least one other person who has been properly instructed, is and remains in attendance outside such place to keep the persons therein under continuous observation in order to render assistance in case of emergency; and
- (c) the precautions prescribed by regulation 5 of these regulations are taken if dangerous gas, fumes, dust or vapour may be present in such a place.

## 8. Stacking of articles

- (1) No employer shall require or permit the building of stacks which consist of successive tiers, one on top of another, unless—
  - (a) the stacking operation is executed by or under the personal supervision of a person with specific knowledge and experience of this type of work;
  - (b) the base is level and capable of sustaining the weight exerted on it by the stack;
  - (c) the articles in the lower tiers are capable of sustaining the weight exerted on them by the articles stacked above them;
  - (d) all the articles which make up any single tier are consistently of the same size, shape and mass;
  - (e) pallets and containers are in good condition; and
  - (f) any support structure used for the stacking of articles is structurally sound and can support the articles to be stacked on it.

- (2) An employer shall not permit—
  - (a) articles to be removed from a stack except from the topmost tier or part of that tier; and
  - (b) anybody to climb onto or from a stack, except if the stack is stable and the climbing is done with the aid of a ladder or other safe facility or means.
- (3) An employer shall take steps to ensure that—
  - (a) persons engaged in stacking operations do not come within reach of machinery which may endanger their safety;
  - (b) stacks that are in danger of collapsing are dismantled immediately in a safe manner; and
  - (c) the stability of stacks is not endangered by vehicles or other machinery or persons moving past them.
- (4) Unless a stack is otherwise supported an employer shall take steps to ensure that tiers of stacked material consisting of sacks, cases, cartons, tins or similar containers—
  - (a) are secured by laying up articles in a header and stretcher fashion and that comers are securely bonded; and
  - (b) are stepped back half the depth of a single container at least every fifth tier or that, alternatively, successive tiers are stepped back by a lesser amount: Provided that at least the same average angle of inclination to the vertical is achieved: Provided further that where the containers are of a regular shape and their nature and size are such that the stack will be stable, they may be stacked with the sides of the stack vertical if the total height of the stack does not exceed three times the smaller dimension of the underlying base of the stack.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (4), free-standing stacks that are built with the aid of machinery may, with the approval of an inspector, be built to a height and in a manner permitted by the nature of the containers being stacked: Provided that—
  - (a) the stacks are stable and do not overhang; and
  - (b) the operator of the stacking machinery is rendered safe as regards falling articles.

## **9. Welding, flame cutting, soldering and similar operations**

- (1) No employer or user of machinery shall require or permit welding or flame cutting operations to be undertaken, unless—
  - (a) the person operating the equipment has been fully instructed in the safe operation and use of such equipment and in the hazards which may arise from its use;
  - (b) effective protection is provided and used for the eyes and respiratory system and, where necessary, for the face, hands, feet, legs, body and clothing of persons performing such operations, as well as against heat, incandescent or flying particles or dangerous radiation;
  - (c) leads and electrode holders are effectively insulated; and
  - (d) the workplace is effectively partitioned off where practicable and where not practicable all other persons exposed to the hazards contemplated in paragraph (b) are warned and provided with suitable protective equipment.
- (2) No employer or user of machinery shall require or permit welding or flame cutting operations to be undertaken in a confined space, unless—
  - (a) effective ventilation is provided and maintained; or
  - (b) masks or hoods maintaining a supply of safe air for breathing are provided and used by the persons performing such operations.

- (3) No employer or user of machinery shall require or permit electric welding to be undertaken in wet or damp places, inside metal vessels or in contact with large masses of metal, unless—
- (a) the insulation of the electrical leads is in a sound condition;
  - (b) the electrode holder is completely insulated to prevent accidental contact with current-carrying parts;
  - (c) the welder is completely insulated by means of boots, gloves or lubber mats; and
  - (d) at least one other person who has been properly instructed to assist the welder in case of an emergency is and remains in attendance during operations:

Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply to a welding process where the maximum voltage to earth does not exceed 50 volts.

- (4) No employer or user of machinery shall require or permit welding, flame cutting, grinding, soldering or similar work to be undertaken in respect of any tube, tank, drum, vessel or similar object or container where such object or container—
- (a) is completely closed, unless a rise in internal pressure cannot render it dangerous; or
  - (b) contains any substance which, under the action of heat, may—
    - (i) ignite or explode; or
    - (ii) react to form dangerous or poisonous substances,unless a person who is competent to pronounce on the safety thereof has, after examination, certified in writing that any such danger has been removed by opening, ventilating or purging with water or steam, or by any other effective means.
- (5) Where hot work involving welding, cutting, brazing or soldering operations is carried out at places, other than workplaces which have been specifically designated and equipped for such work, the employer shall take steps to ensure that proper and adequate fire precautions are taken.

## 10. Operating trains

- (1) An employer or a user of machinery who operates a train or a train of tramway-trucks, as the case may be, shall cause a signalman carrying a red flag or red light to be stationed at every level crossing where a railway line or tramway crosses or joins a railway or a road, or shall provide other adequate means at such crossing to warn—
- (a) the driver of the train or the train of tramway-trucks of the approach of a train; and
  - (b) traffic on the road of the approach of the train or train of tramway-trucks.
- (2) An employer or a user of machinery shall not permit a train or a train of tramway-trucks to be run over a level crossing contemplated in subregulation (1) at a speed in excess of 10 kilometres per hour, and the driver thereof shall not exceed such speed.
- (3) No person shall drive or permit any other person to drive a locomotive, unless authorised to do so by his employer or the user of machinery, as the case may be.
- (4) An employer or a user of machinery shall not, except as provided for in subregulation (5), authorise any person to drive a locomotive while it is being used for the conveyance of persons other than those required for the working of the locomotive or train, unless such person is the holder of a locomotive engine driver's certificate issued by the South African Transport Services or in terms of regulations made under the Mines and Works Act, 1956 ([Act 27 of 1956](#)).
- (5) In the case of a locomotive other than a steam locomotive, having a design speed not exceeding 20 kilometres per hour, an employer or user of machinery, as the case may be, may authorise a

person who has attained the age of 18 years to drive such a locomotive while it is being used for the conveyance of persons: Provided that—

- (a) the employer or user of machinery is satisfied that the sight and hearing of any such person are not defective and that he does not suffer from any other physical or mental infirmity which is likely to interfere with the efficient and safe performance of his duties; and
  - (b) the person so authorised is competent to carry out the duties assigned to him.
- (6) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to trains operated by the South African Transport Services.

## 11. Supervision of building work

- (1) Every employer who performs building work shall charge a full-time employee, designated in writing by the employer, with the duty of supervising the performance of such building work: Provided that if such employer himself has the experience contemplated in subregulation (2) and supervises the work himself, such charging and designation need not be done.
- (2) An employee contemplated in subregulation (1) shall be a person who has had at least two years' experience in the type of building work for which he is to be designated.
- (3)
  - (a) An employer may designate one or more subordinate employees to assist the designated employee referred to in subregulation (1), and every such subordinate employee shall, to an extent which shall be clearly defined by the employer in his letter of designation, have the same duties as the first designated employee: Provided that the designation of any such subordinate employee shall not relieve the designated employee referred to in subregulation (1) of any personal accountability for failing in his supervisory duties contemplated in terms of this regulation.
  - (b) Where an employer has not designated any subordinate employee as contemplated in paragraph (a), or, in the opinion of an inspector, not a sufficient number of such subordinate employees, an inspector may require the employer to designate the number of subordinate employees indicated by him and the provisions of paragraph (a) shall apply in respect of such subordinate employees as if they were in the first instance designated under that paragraph.

## 12. Roof work

Every employer shall provide, and cause to be used, suitable roof-ladders or duck-boards or crawling-boards for persons required to work on any roof that has an unsafe pitch or surface, or that is covered or is to be covered with material through which a person could fall: Provided that suitable safety belts attached to the structure or any similar effective equipment may be used in place of roof-ladders, duck-boards or crawling-boards on pitched roofs covered with non-fragile material.

## 13. Demolition and excavation

Every employer who performs building work shall, with respect to any such work in connection with the demolition of a structure or the making of an excavation—

- (a) with regard to a structure being demolished, take steps to ensure that—
  - (i) no floor, roof or other part of the structure is so overloaded with debris or material as to render it unsafe;
  - (ii) all practicable precautions are taken to avoid the danger of the structure collapsing when any part of the framing of a framed or partly framed building is removed, or when reinforced concrete is cut; and
  - (iii) precautions are taken in the form of adequate shoring or such other means as may be necessary to prevent the accidental collapse of any part of the structure or of any adjoining structure;

- (b) not require or permit any person to, and no person shall, work under unsupported overhanging material or in an excavation which is more than 1,5 m deep and which has not been adequately shored or braced if there is a danger of the overhanging material or the sides of the excavation collapsing;
- (c) take steps to ensure that any support, shoring or bracing contemplated in paragraph (b), is designed and constructed so that it is strong enough to support the overhanging material or the sides of the excavation in question;
- (d) where the stability of an adjoining building, structure or road is likely to be affected by demolition work on a building or the making of an excavation, take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the stability of such building, structure or road and the safety of persons;
- (e) ascertain as far as is practicable the location and nature of electricity, water, gas or other similar services which may in some way be affected by the work to be performed, and shall before the commencement of such work that may in this way affect any such service, take such steps as may be necessary under the circumstances to render all persons involved safe;
- (f) 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 m deep: Provided that, in the case of an excavation which is more than 50 m in length, a safe means of access shall be provided at intervals of not more than 50 m;
- (g) cause every excavation which is more than 1,5 m deep, including all bracing and shoring, to be inspected by a person who is competent to pronounce on the safety thereof, at least once before every shift and before the commencement of work after rain, to ensure the safety of persons; and
- (h) 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—
  - (i) adequately protected by a barrier or fence at least one metre high and as close to the excavation as is practicable; and
  - (ii) provided with red warning lights or any other clearly visible boundary indicators at night or when visibility conditions are poor.

#### 14. Offences and penalties

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of regulation 2(1), 2(2) [read with 2(3)], 2(4), 2(5), 2(6), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8(1), 8(2), 8(3), 8(4), 9, 10(1), 10(2), 10(3), 10(4), 11(1), 12 or 13 shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding R1 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and, in the case of a continuous offence, to an additional fine of R5 for each day on which the offence continues or to additional imprisonment of one day for each day on which the offence continues: Provided that the period of such additional imprisonment shall in no case exceed 90 days.

#### 15. Withdrawal of regulations

The following regulations are hereby repealed:

- (a) Regulations B.6, B.12 and B. 14, published under Government Notice R. 929 of 28 June 1963;
- (b) regulations C.14, C.16, C.17, C.19, C.20, C.47, C.48 and C.50, published under Government Notice R. 929 of 28 June 1963, as amended by Government Notices R. 3475 of 9 October 1969 and R. 109 of 26 January 1973;
- (c) regulation C.13A, published under Government Notice R. 109 of 26 January 1973; and
- (d) regulations D.3, D.5, D.13, D.14, D.15, and D.16, published under Government Notice R. 1934 of 13 December 1963, as amended by Government Notices R. 3475 of 9 October 1969, R. 1336 of 21 August 1970 and R. 109 of 26 January 1973.

**16. Short title**

These regulations shall be called the General Safety Regulations.

**Annexure (Regulation 3)****Minimum contents of a first-aid box**

Wound cleaner (500 ml);  
swabs for cleaning wounds;  
cotton wool for padding (250 g);  
sterile gauze swabs (1 packet);  
1 pair forceps (for splinters);  
1 pair scissors (100 mm);  
1 card safety pins;  
12 triangular bandages;  
6 roller bandages (80 mm x 5 m);  
6 roller bandages (100 mm x 5 m);  
1 roll elastic adhesive (25 mm x 3 m);  
anti-allergenic adhesive strip (25 mm);  
1 packet adhesive dressing strips;  
6 large dressings (75 mm x 100 mm);  
6 shell dressings (150 mm x 200 mm);  
2 straight splints.