

BUITENGEWONE



EXTRAORDINARY

Staatskoerant

VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Government Gazette

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Alle Proklamasies, Goewerments- en Algemene Kennisgewings, wat vir die eerste maal gepubliseer word, is in die linker-bohoek met 'n * gemerk.

All Proclamations, Government and General Notices published for the first time, are indicated by a * in the left-hand upper corner.

PROKLAMASIE

VAN SY EKSELLENSIE DIE HOOGHEDELAGBARE SIR PATRICK DUNCAN, LID VAN DIE MEES EERVOLLE GEHEIME RAAD VAN SY MAJESTEIT, GROOTKRUISRIDDER VAN DIE MEES ONDER-SKEIE ORDE VAN SAINT MICHEL EN SAINT JORIS, EEN VAN SY MAJESTEIT SE ADVOKATE BELESE IN DIE REG, DOKTOR IN DIE REGTE, GOEWERNEUR-GENERAAL VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

* No. 166, 1941.]

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel een bis van die Wet op Oorlogsmaatreëls, 1940 (Wet No. 13 van 1940), soos ingevoeg deur artikel een van die Oorlogsmaatreëls wysigingswet, 1940 (Wet No. 32 van 1940), vaardig ek hierby die regulasies uit wat in die aanhangsel hiervan uiteengesit is.

Hierdie proklamasie staan bekend as Oorlogsmaatreël No. 31 van 1941.

GOD BEHOEDE DIE KONING.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Grootseël van die Unie van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoenderd Een-en-veertig.

PATRICK DUNCAN,

Goewerneur-generaal.

Op las van Sy Eksellensie die Goewerneur-generaal-in-rade.

W. B. MADELEY.

AANHANGSEL.

REGULASIES.

DIE AANGAAN VAN VAKLEERLINGSKAPKONTRAK AS VOOG VAN MINDERJARIGE VOLTUDSE MILITÊRE DIENS DOEN.

1. 'n Minderjarige wie se voog militêre diens doen [soos daardie uitdrukking omskryf is by artikel een van die Verdediging Spesiale Pensioen- en Moratoriumwet, 1940 (Wet No. 29 van 1940), soos gewysig by artikel agtien van die Oorlogspensioenwet, 1941 (Wet No. 45 van 1941)], kan niteenstaande die bepalings van die Vakleerlingen Wet, 1922 (Wet No. 26 van 1922), soos gewysig, by die aangaan van 'n vakleerlingskapkontrak bygestaan word—

- deur enige persoon wat skriftelik deur sy voog behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is; of
- deur die moeder van die minderjarige, as daar niemand geregtig en gewillig is om ingevolge paragraaf (a) op te tree nie; of
- deur die magistraat van die distrik waarin die kontrak nagekom moet word as daar niemand geregtig en gewillig is om ingevolge paragraaf (a) of (b) op te tree nie, of as dit volgens die mening van die magistraat van daardie distrik onmoontlik, moeilik of ongerieflik sou wees vir die voog of 'n persoon wat ingevolge paragraaf (a) of (b) geregtig is om op te tree, om dit te doen.

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR PATRICK DUNCAN, A MEMBER OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE, ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL LEARNED IN THE LAW, DOCTOR OF LAWS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

* No. 166, 1941.]

Under the powers vested in me by section one bis of the War Measures Act, 1940 (Act No. 13 of 1940), as inserted by section one of the War Measures (Amendment) Act, 1940 (Act No. 32 of 1940), I hereby make the regulations set forth in the Annexure to this Proclamation.

This Proclamation shall be called War Measure No. 31 of 1941.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Union of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fifth day of August One thousand Nine hundred and Forty-one.

PATRICK DUNCAN,

Governor-General.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council.

W. B. MADELEY.

ANNEXURE.

REGULATIONS.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACT OF APPRENTICESHIP IF GUARDIAN OF MINOR IS ENGAGED ON WHOLE-TIME MILITARY SERVICE.

1. A minor whose guardian is on military service [as that expression is defined by section one of the Defence Special Pensions and Moratorium Act, 1940 (Act No. 29 of 1940), as amended by section eighteen of the War Pensions Act, 1941 (Act No. 45 of 1941)], may, notwithstanding the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act, 1922 (Act No. 26 of 1922), as amended, be assisted in the execution of a contract of apprenticeship—

- by any person duly authorized thereto in writing by his guardian; or
- if there is no person entitled and willing to act under paragraph (a), by the mother of the minor; or
- if there is no person entitled and willing to act under paragraph (a) or (b), or if in the opinion of the magistrate of the district in which the contract is to be executed it would be impossible, difficult or inconvenient for the guardian or any person entitled to act under paragraph (a) or (b) to do so, by the magistrate of that district.

2. By die registrasie van 'n vakleerlingskapkontrak by die aangaan waarvan 'n minderjarige ingevolge regulasie 1 bygestaan is, moet die inspekteur van vakleerlinge, die voog van die minderjarige per brief gerig aan sy laaste bekende adres, in kennis stel van die voorwaardes van die kontrak en van die registrasie daarvan en van die bepalings van regulasies 3 en 4.

3. As die inspekteur van vakleerlinge binne ses maande na die datum van registrasie van die kontrak skriftelik deur die voog van die minderjarige in kennis gestel word dat hy die kontrak wil laat intrek, moet die inspekteur die registrasie van die kontrak intrek, en daarna word die kontrak as ingetrek beskou. Die inspekteur moet die werkgever en die minderjarige onmiddellik van die intrekking in kennis stel.

4. As geen sodanige kennisgewing soos genoem in regulasie 3 binne die tydperk genoem in daardie regulasie deur die inspekteur ontvang word nie, mag die kontrak nie ingetrek word nie behalwe ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die Vakleerlingen Wet, 1922, soos gewysig.

5. Tot sodanige tyd as wat die magistraat van die distrik waarin die kontrak aangegaan is, op skriftelike aanvraag van die voog van die minderjarige besluit het dat die voog in staat is om sy pligte as voog ingevolge en in verband met die kontrak en laasgenoemde wet, soos gewysig, sonder onnodige oponthoud na te kom, tree die persoon wat die minderjarige by die aangaan van die kontrak ingevolge regulasie 1 bygestaan het, vir die toepassing van daardie wet, soos gewysig, as die voog van die minderjarige op; en geen geldige optrede van sodanige persoon terwyl hy aldus optree, is daaraan onderhewig om te enige tyd deur die voog van die minderjarige verwerp te word nie.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID.

Onderstaande Goewermentskennisgewing word vir algemene informasie gepubliseer:—

* No. 1227.] [4 September 1941.
WET OP FABRIEKE, MASJINERIE EN BOUWERK,
1941.

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit Sy Eksellensie die Goewerneur-generaal behaag het om—

- (a) kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel een-en-veertig van die Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941, onderstaande regulasies te maak;
- (b) ingevolge subartikel (4) van genoemde artikel regulasies 13 tot en met 27 te bepaal as regulasies ten opsigte waarvan die bepalings van artikel veertien van genoemde Wet van toepassing is.

Verder word bekendgemaak dat Sy Edele die Minister van Arbeid ingevolge subartikel (5) van artikel een-en-veertig van genoemde Wet bepaal het dat genoemde regulasies met ingang van 15 September 1941 in die Unie van Suid-Afrika van toepassing is.

REGULASIES.

HOOFSTUK II.—GESONDHEID EN WELSYN.

13. VLOEROPPERVLAKTE EN VENTILASIE.

(1) Geen werkgever of houer mag van 'n persoon verlang of hom toelaat om in enige kamer van 'n fabriek te werk nie, tensy—

- (a) minstens vyf-en-twintig vierkante voet vloeroppervlakte toegelaat word vir elke persoon wat daarin werk;
- (b) sodanige kamer minstens tien voet hoog is, gemeet vanaf die vloer tot by die laagste punt van die plafon, of as daar geen plafon is nie, die dwarsbalke van die dak;
- (c) die ventilasiemiddels voldoende is; en
- (d) dit vry gehou word van alle materiaal, goedere of gereedschap, behalwe die wat gebruik word.

(2) Die werkgever of houer moet as 'n inspekteur dit vereis toereikende lugverkoelingsmiddels installeer en in goeie orde hou of moet lugbeweging skep.

(3) As werkers in prosesse in diens is waarby stof, donsies, dampe, rook of onaangename gasse ontstaan of moontlik sal ontstaan, moet die werkgever, houer of gebruiker—

- (a) kappe, lugkanale, waaiers of ander toereikende middels installeer en in goeie toestand hou om sodanige stof, donsies, dampe, rook of onaangename gasse te verwyder; en
- (b) as 'n inspekteur dit aldus vereis,—
 - (i) sodanige werkers kosteloos voorsien van doeltreffende asemhalingsstoestelle, en
 - (ii) geskikte kamertjies verskaf om sodanige prosesse voldoende af te skei.

2. Upon the registration of any contract of apprenticeship in the execution of which a minor has been assisted in terms of Regulation 1, the inspector of apprenticeship shall, by letter addressed to the guardian of the minor at his last known address, notify him of the terms of the contract and of the registration thereof and of the provisions of Regulations 3 and 4.

3. If within six months of the date of the registration of the contract the inspector of apprenticeship receives a notification in writing from the guardian of the minor that he wishes the contract to be cancelled, the inspector shall cancel the registration of the contract, and thereupon the contract shall be deemed to be cancelled. The inspector shall forthwith notify the employer and the minor of the cancellation.

4. If no such notification as is referred to in Regulation 3 is received by the inspector within the period mentioned in that regulation, the contract shall not be cancelled except in accordance with the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act, 1922, as amended.

5. Until such time as the magistrate of the district in which the contract was executed has, upon the written application of the guardian of the minor, decided that the guardian is able without undue delay to exercise his functions as guardian under and in connection with the contract and the last-mentioned Act, as amended, the person who has assisted the minor in the execution of the contract in terms of Regulation 1 shall for the purposes of that Act, as amended, act as the guardian of the minor; and no act validly done by any such person while so acting shall be liable to be set aside at any time by the guardian of the minor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

The following Government Notice is published for general information:—

* No. 1227.] [4 September 1941.
FACTORIES, MACHINERY AND BUILDING WORK ACT,
1941.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased—

- (a) under the powers vested in him by section fifty-one of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, to make the following regulations;
- (b) in terms of sub-section (4) of the said section to specify Regulations 13 to 27, inclusive, as regulations in respect of which the provisions of section fourteen of the said Act shall apply.

It is further notified that the Hon. the Minister of Labour has, in terms of sub-section (5) of section fifty-one of the said Act, determined that the said regulations shall apply in the Union of South Africa as from the 15th September, 1941.

REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER II.—HEALTH AND WELFARE

13. FLOOR SPACE AND VENTILATION.

(1) No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work in any room in a factory unless:—

- (a) at least twenty-five square feet of floor space is allowed for each person working therein;
- (b) such room is not less than ten feet in height measured from the floor to the lowest point of the ceiling or, if there is no ceiling, the roof cross-beams;
- (c) the means of ventilation is adequate; and
- (d) it is kept clear of all materials, goods or tools, other than those in use.

(2) The employer or occupier shall, if an inspector so requires, install and maintain in good condition, adequate means of air-cooling or of creating air-movement.

(3) Where workers are employed in processes in which dust, fluff, fumes, smoke or offensive gases arise or are likely to arise, the employer, occupier or user shall—

- (a) install and maintain in good condition, hoods, air-channels and fans or other adequate means of removing such dust, fluff, fumes, smoke or offensive gases; and
- (b) if an inspector so requires, provide—
 - (i) such workers, free of charge, with adequate respirators, and
 - (ii) suitable cubicles to isolate adequately such processes.

(4) As werkers in prosesse in diens is waarby hitte of stoom ontstaan om moontlik sal ontstaan, moet die werkgewer, houer of gebruiker as 'n inspekteur dit vereis kappe, lugkanale, waaiers of ander doeltreffende middels installeer en in goeie toestand hou om die uitwerking van sodanige hitte of stoom teen te werk.

(5) Die werkgewer of houer moet sorg dat alle kamers in die fabriek opeenvolgend genommer is. Sodanige nommers, tesame met die vloeroppervlakte van vierkante voet, moet minstens een duim hoog op 'n opvallende plek in elke kamer in syfers geskilder of gesjabloneer wees.

14. VERLICHTING.

(1) Geen werkgewer of houer mag van enige persoon vereis of hom toelaat om of enige kamer in 'n fabriek te werk waarin die middel om natuurlike verligting te verkry minder as 15 persent van die vloeroppervlakte van sodanige kamer is en nie voldoende verspreid is nie. Deure, behalwe sodanige gedeeltes wat van glas gemaak is, mag nie beskou word as 'n middel om natuurlike verligting te verkry nie.

(2) Die bepalings van subregulasie (1) is nie van toepassing ten opsigte van fabriek wat bestaan op die datum waarop hierdie regulasies in werking tree nie, met dien verstande dat die middel om natuurlike verligting te verkry in elke kamer in sodanige fabriek minstens 10 persent van die vloeroppervlakte van sodanige kamer is, en sodanige verligting aangeval word deur kunsmatige verligting wat deur 'n inspekteur goedgekeur is.

(3) Geen werkgewer of houer mag van enige persoon vereis of hom toelaat om gedurende die nag te werk tensy daar voldoende kunsmatige verligting is nie.

(4) 'n Werkgewer moet sorg dat alle vensters, kunsmatige verligtingstoebehore, dakligte en boligte skoon en vry gehou word.

15. SANITEITSGERIEWE.

(1) Geen werkgewer of houer mag van iemand vereis of hom toelaat om in 'n fabriek te werk wat nie voorsien is van behoorlike watergemakhuises in die verhouding van minstens een sodanige gemakhuisie vir elke vyftien of gedeelte van vyftien blanke persone van elke geslag wat in sodanige fabriek werk, met dien verstande dat as daar geen waterriolering beskikbaar is nie, ander gemakhuises verskaf moet word wat deur 'n inspekteur goedgekeur is. In die geval van putgemakhuises moet minstens een sodanige gemakhuisie vir elke tien of gedeelte van tien blanke persone van elke geslag verskaf word wat in sodanige fabriek werk, met dien verstande dat as 'n nagtelike verwyderingsdiens in werking is, 'n inspekteur minder gemakhuises kan goedkeur.

(2) Nieteenstaande die bepalings van subregulasie (1) kan 'n inspekteur in die geval van fabriek waarin die meeste persone wat daarin werk van een geslag is, en minstens twee van die ander geslag daarin werk, reëlings goedkeur waardeer persone van die geslag wat die minste is, sanitêre-akkommodasie in aangrensende persele mag gebruik.

(3) Die gemakhuises vir elke geslag en die toegange daaraan moet behoorlik geskei wees.

(4) Die vloere van gemakhuises moet van ondeurdringbare materiaal gemaak word en moet vir doelmatige dreinerings behoorlik skuins lê.

(5) Die werkgewer of houer moet sorg dat alle gemakhuises skoon gehou word, en moet behoorlik onderhou en in 'n werkstoestand gehou word.

(6) Gemakhuiseakkommodasie moet verskaf word ter bevrediging van 'n inspekteur vir sodanige kategorieë nie-blankes van elke geslag as wat die inspekteur mag aandui, en die bepalings van subregulasies (1) tot (5) is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

(7) Geen watergemakhuisie, grondgemakhuisie, of klein-huisie mag in enige kamer waarin persone werk, wees of regstreeks ineenloop nie.

(8) Geen deur of venster van enige kamer waarin voedings-stowwe drank vervaardig, berei of hanteer word, mag minder as tien voet vanaf enige deur van enige watergemakhuisie, grondgemakhuisie of klein-huisie wees nie.

16. WASGERIEWE.

(1) Geen werkgewer of houer mag van enige persoon verlang of hom toelaat om in 'n fabriek te werk wat nie van behoorlike wasgeriewe voorsien is nie in die verhouding van minstens een wasbank vir elke vyftien of gedeelte van vyftien blanke persone vir elke geslag wat in sodanige fabriek werk.

(2) Die werkgewer of houer moet 'n toereikende en bevredigende watervoorraad, seep en handdoeke kosteloos verskaf en in 'n doeltreffende toestand hou.

(3) As die aard van die prosesse voortgesit in 'n fabriek volgens die mening van 'n inspekteur sodanig is om die verskaffing van bykomende wasgeriewe wenslik te maak, kan hy van 'n werkgewer of houer vereis om stortbaddens en bykomende wasbakke met 'n toereikende voorraad warm en koue vloeiende water kosteloos te verskaf en in 'n doeltreffende wyse te hou.

(4) Wasgeriewe moet verskaf word ter bevrediging van 'n inspekteur vir sodanige kategorieë nie-blankes van elke geslag as wat die inspekteur mag aandui, en die bepalings van subregulasies een tot drie is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

(4) Where workers are employed in processes in which heat or steam arise or are likely to arise, the employer, occupier or user shall, if an inspector so requires, install and maintain in good condition, hoods, air-channels and fans or other adequate means of counteracting the effects of such heat or steam.

(5) The employer or occupier shall cause all rooms in the factory to be numbered consecutively. Such numbers, together with the floor space in square feet, shall be painted or stencilled in figures at least one inch high in a conspicuous place in each room.

14. LIGHTING.

(1) No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work in any room in a factory in which the means of obtaining natural light is less than 15 per cent. of the floor space of such room, and is not suitably diffused. Doors, except such portions as are made of glass, shall not be regarded as a means of obtaining natural light.

(2) The provisions of sub-regulation (1) shall not apply in respect of factories in existence at the date of coming into operation of these regulations, provided that the means of obtaining natural light in each room in such factory is not less than 10 per cent. of the floor space of such room, and such light is supplemented by artificial light which has been approved by an inspector.

(3) No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work at night unless there is adequate artificial lighting.

(4) An employer shall cause all windows, artificial lighting fittings, rooflights, and fanlights to be kept clean and unobstructed.

15. SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

(1) No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work in a factory which is not provided with proper water closet accommodation in the proportion of at least one such closet to each fifteen or part of fifteen European persons of each sex working in such factory, provided that where no water borne sewerage is available, other closets approved by an inspector shall be provided. In the case of pail closets at least one such closet shall be provided for each ten or part of ten European persons of each sex working in such factory, provided that where a nightly removal service is in operation, an inspector may approve of fewer closets.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1) an inspector may, in the case of factories in which the majority of the persons working therein are of one sex, and not more than two of the other sex work therein, approve of arrangements by which persons of the sex in the minority may use sanitary accommodation in adjacent premises.

(3) The closets for each sex, and the approaches thereto shall be properly separated.

(4) The floors of closets shall be made of impervious material and shall be properly graded for effective drainage.

(5) The employer or occupier shall cause all closets to be kept clean, and in proper repair and efficient working order.

(6) Closet accommodation shall be provided, to the satisfaction of an inspector, for such classes of non-Europeans of each sex as the inspector may indicate, and the provisions of sub-regulations one to five shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(7) No water-closet, earth-closet, or privy shall be within or communicate directly with any room in which persons work.

(8) No door or window of any room in which articles of food or drink are manufactured, prepared or handled, shall be situated less than ten feet from any door of any water-closet, earth-closet, or privy.

16. WASHING FACILITIES.

(1) No employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work in a factory which is not provided with proper facilities for washing in the proportion of at least one wash basin to each fifteen or part of fifteen European persons of each sex working in such factory.

(2) The employer or occupier shall provide free of charge and maintain in an efficient condition an adequate and satisfactory water supply and soap and towels.

(3) Where, in the opinion of an inspector, the nature of the processes carried on in a factory is such as to render desirable the provision of additional washing facilities, he may require an employer or occupier to provide free of charge and maintain in an efficient condition shower-baths and additional wash-basins with an adequate supply of hot and cold running water.

(4) Washing facilities shall be provided, to the satisfaction of an inspector, for such classes of non-Europeans of each sex as the inspector may indicate, the provisions of sub-regulations 1 to 3 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

17. SINDELIKHEID.

(1) Die werkgewer of houer moet toesien dat die fabriek in 'n sindelike toestand gehou word en vry van enige reuk of lek uit enige riool of gemakhuisie en van enige ander misstand.

(2) Vullis en afval van enige metale, en afval of neweprodukte van sodanige aard dat dit giftig is of in staat is om te gis, of verrotting of 'n misstand kan veroorsaak, moet behandel of weggeruim word deur metodes wat 'n inspekteur goedkeur.

Bergplekke of houters vir afval en neweprodukte van die aard wat aangedui is, moet ter bevrediging van 'n inspekteur verskaf word, en moet op 'n toereikende wyse bedek en ondeurdringbaar aan die bodem en kante gemaak word. Hulle moet so geplaas word dat geen oorloop of lek daaruit of breek daarvan enige watervoorraad kan besoedel of 'n misstand kan veroorsaak nie.

(3) Afwit van die binnemure van die fabriek en kleinhuistes met witkalk moet gedurende sodanige tydperke gedoen word as wat 'n inspekteur kan gelas, waarby die aard van die besigheid en die van die fabriekspersoneel in aanmerking geneem word.

(4) In die geval van 'n fabriek waarin voedingsmiddels en/of drankte vervaardig, berei of hanteer word—

(a) moet die werkgewer of houer toesien dat—

(i) alle vate, tafels en gereedskap in 'n skoon en higiëniese toestand gehou word;

(ii) as 'n inspekteur dit aldus vereis, moet alle deure en vensters in die fabriek doeltreffend van gaasdraadskerms voorsien en vlieëvry wees;

(b) (i) die plafon van die fabriek moet stofdig wees, die vloere hard en ondeurdringbaar genoeg, en die mure ondeurdringbaar en moet 'n gladde afwerking aan die binnekant van die gebou vertoon;

(ii) geen asput of slaapkamer mag in enige kamer in die fabriek wees of regstreeks ineenloop nie;

(iii) geen deur of venster mag minder as tien voet vanaf enige deur of venster van enige stal wees nie.

(5) In die geval van 'n bakhuis:

(a) moet die opening van die vuuroond buite die bakhuis wees, en ten minste ses voet vanaf die naaste gedeelte van enige deur of venster van die bakhuis;

(b) alle deeg wat swaarder as twintig lb. weeg wat gebruik word by die bereiding of maak van enige bakhuisprodukte moet in behoorlike en geskikte mengmasjiene aangemaak word.

18. BESKERMENDE KLERE EN TOESTELLE.

(1) Die werkgewer, houer of gebruiker moet ondervermelde kosteloos verskaf en in goeie orde hou: toereikende beskermende klere en toestelle, met inbegrip van, indien nodig, pette, stofbrille, handskoene, skoeisel en beskermende salf, een enige persoon wat in die fabriek werk of waar masjinerie gebruik word, wat blootgestel is aan nat of stowwerige prosesse, aan hitte of aan enige giftige, invretende of ander skadelike stof wat vir 'n persoon skade of siekte of skade aan klere kan beteken.

(2) Die werkgewer, houer of gebruiker moet elke vrou wat in 'n kamer of plek werk waar masjinerie in beweging is of as haar pligte haar daarheen voer, van 'n pet of net voorsien wat op haar kop pas en die hare insluit. Sodanige pet of net moet kosteloos verskaf word en in 'n goeie toestand deur die werkgewer, houer of gebruiker gehou word.

Elke vroulike werknemer aan wie 'n pet of net verskaf is, moet dit dra om die kop te bedek en die hare in te sluit.

(3) In die geval van 'n fabriek waarin voedingsmiddels of drankte vervaardig, berei of hanteer word, moet die werkgewer of houer aan elke persoon wat daarin werk geskikte oorpakke en pette kosteloos verskaf en dit in 'n skoon en goeie toestand hou.

(4) Geen beskermende klere wat ingevolge hierdie regulasie verskaf is, mag van die fabriek verwyder word nie, behalwe op magtiging van die werkgewer, houer of gebruiker vir die doel om skoon te maak of te herstel.

(5) 'n Werkgewer, houer of gebruiker moet aan persone wat werk verrig waar vloere uit metaal, klip, beton of ander soortgelyke stof gemaak is geskikte isolerende materiaal onder die voete kosteloos verskaf en sodanige isolerende materiaal in goeie toestand hou.

19. KLEEDKAMERS.

(1) Die houer moet ondervermelde kosteloos verskaf en in goeie orde hou: afsonderlike kleedkamers vir blankes van elke geslag tot die mate van ses vierkante voet vloeroppervlakte ten opsigte van elke persoon wat gedurende enige afsonderlike tydperk werk met 'n minimum van twee-ensewentig vierkante voet; met dien verstande dat as ander geskikte akkomodasie verskaf word wat 'n inspekteur as bevredigend vir die doel beskou, hy sodanige akkomodasie vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie as bevredigend kan aanneem.

(2) Die houer moet elke kleedkamer voorsien van genoeg sitplekke en van geskikte toesluitkassies wat toegesluit kan word.

(3) Kleedkamers moet goed verlig en geventileer wees, en die werkgewer of houer moet toesien dat hulle skoon gehou word.

17. CLEANLINESS.

(1) The employer or occupier shall cause the factory to be kept in a clean state and free from any smell or leakage arising from any drain or privy and from any other nuisance.

(2) Dross and refuse from metals, and waste matters or by-products whose nature is such that they are poisonous or capable of fermentation, putrefaction or constituting a nuisance shall be treated or disposed of by methods approved of by an inspector.

Storage places or receptacles for wastes and by-products of the nature indicated shall be provided to the satisfaction of an inspector, and shall be adequately covered and rendered impervious at the bottom and sides. They shall be so situated that no overflow or leakage therefrom or breakage thereof can pollute any water supply or cause nuisance.

(3) Lime washing of the interior walls of the factory and privies shall be carried out at such periods as may be directed by an inspector, regard being had to the nature of the business and the character of the factory premises.

(4) In the case of a factory in which articles of food and/or drink are manufactured, prepared or handled—

(a) the employer or occupier shall cause—

(i) all vessels, tables and utensils to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition;

(ii) if an inspector so requires, all doors and windows in the factory to be effectively screened and flyproof;

(b) (i) the ceiling of the factory shall be dustproof, the floors suitably hard and impervious, and the walls impervious and brought to a smooth finish on the inside of the building;

(ii) no ashpit or sleeping room shall be within or communicate directly with any room in the factory;

(iii) no door or window shall be situated less than ten feet from any door or window of any stable.

(5) In the case of a bakehouse:

(a) the opening of the oven furnace shall be situated outside the bakehouse, and at not less than six feet from the nearest part of any door or window of the bakery;

(b) all dough exceeding twenty lbs. in weight used in the preparation or making of any bakehouse products shall be mixed in proper and suitable mixing machines.

18. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND APPLIANCES.

(1) The employer, occupier or user shall provide free of charge and maintain in good condition adequate protective clothing and appliances, including where necessary caps, goggles, gloves, footwear and protective ointment, to any person working in the factory or where machinery is used, who is exposed to wet or dusty processes, to heat or to any poisonous, corrosive, or other injurious substance liable to cause injury or disease to the person or damage to clothing.

(2) The employer, occupier or user shall provide each female working in, or whose duties take her to a room or place where machinery is in motion, with a cap or net which will fit the head and confine the hair. Such cap or net shall be supplied free of charge and shall be maintained in good condition by the employer, occupier or user.

Each female employee to whom a cap or net has been supplied shall wear it so as to cover the head and confine the hair.

(3) In the case of a factory in which articles of food or drink are manufactured, prepared, or handled, the employer or occupier shall provide free of charge to each person working therein, and maintain in a clean state and good condition suitable overalls and caps.

(4) No protective clothing provided in terms of this regulation shall be removed from the factory, except on the authority of the employer, occupier or user for the purpose of cleaning or repair.

(5) An employer, occupier, or user shall provide persons who work where floors are made of metal, stone, concrete or other similar substance with suitable insulating material underfoot, free of charge and maintain such insulating material in good condition.

19. CHANGE ROOMS.

(1) The occupier shall provide free of charge and maintain in good condition, separate change rooms for Europeans of each sex to the extent of six square feet of floor space in respect of each person working at any one time with a minimum of seventy-two square feet, provided that if other suitable accommodation is provided which an inspector considers satisfactory for the purpose, he may accept such accommodation as satisfying the requirements of this regulation.

(2) The occupier shall provide each change room with adequate seating, and with suitable lockers capable of being locked.

(3) Change rooms shall be well lighted and ventilated, and the employer or occupier shall cause them to be kept clean.

(4) As 'n kleedkamer ingevolge subregulasie (1) verskaf word, mag geen persoon sy kleres op 'n ander plek op die perseel uittrek of berg as in 'n kleedkamer nie.

(5) Geen werkgewer of houer mag enige goedere of materiaal verbonde aan die fabrieksproses of afval van enige aard in 'n kleedkamer berg of toelaat om geberg te word nie.

(6) In die geval van fabrieke waarin ondervermelde vervaardig, berei of hanteer word, na gelang van die geval—

- (a) huide of velle,
- (b) wol of angorahaar,
- (c) giftige stowwe, of
- (d) voedingstowwe of drankes,

mag die kleedkamer nie regstreeks met enige kamer in die fabriek ineenloop waarin fabrieksprosesse voortgesit word nie.

(7) Akkomodasie moet ter bevrediging van die inspekteur vir sodanige kategorieë nie-blankes van elke geslag verskaf word as wat die inspekteur mag aandui, en die bepalings van subregulasies (1) tot (6) is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

20. RUS EN EETKAMERS.

(1) In enige fabriek waarin blanke vrouens werk, moet die houer as daar meer as drie en minder as tien sodanige vrouens in diens is 'n rusbank kosteloos verskaf en dit in 'n goeie en skoon toestand op 'n geskikte plek hou.

(2) Die houer moet in enige fabriek waarin tien of meer blanke vrouens in diens is 'n ruskamer goedgekeur deur 'n inspekteur kosteloos verskaf en in 'n goeie toestand hou. Ruskamers moet van rusbanke en ander geskikte meubels voorsien wees.

(3) Enige blanke vrou wat in 'n fabriek werk, is ingevolge subregulasie (1) of (2) geregtig om gebruik te maak van die rusbank of ruskamer wat verskaf is—

- (a) gedurende enige pouse in haar werk; en
- (b) as sy siek of flou word terwyl sy werk.

(4) In enige fabriek waarin—

- (a) 'n bedrywigheid verrig word ten opsigte waarvan daar ingevolge artikel *sewe-en-twintig* van die Wet 'n kennisgewing bekendgemaak is;
- (b) die saniteitsgeriewe en die kleedkamer regstreeks ineenloop; of
- (c) die kleedkamer volgens mening van 'n inspekteur nie geskik is vir persone om 'n maaltyd daarin te nuttig nie,

moet die houer geskikte akkomodasie kosteloos verskaf en in goeie en skoon toestand hou, waar die blanke werknemers wat nie gewoonlik gedurende etenstye na hul huise terugkeer nie hul maaltye kan nuttig as hulle wil; met dien verstande dat waar die ruskamer verskaf ingevolge subregulasie (2) vir hierdie doel geskik is die bepalings van hierdie subregulasie nie van toepassing is ten opsigte van die werknemers wat geregtig is om sodanige ruskamer te gebruik nie. Eetkamers moet van geskikte meubels voorsien word.

(5) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasies (1), (2), (3) en (4) kan 'n inspekteur in plaas van die vereistes daarvan akkomodasie goedkeur wat nie minder gunstig vir die betrokke werknemers is nie.

(6) Rus- en eetkamers moet goed verlig en geventileer wees en die werkgewer of houer moet hulle laat skoon hou.

(7) Geen werkgewer of houer mag enige goedere of materiaal in verband met die fabrieksprosesse of afval van enige aard in 'n ruskamer of eetkamer berg of toelaat dat dit daar geberg word nie.

(8) In geval van fabrieke waar onderstaande vervaardig, berei of hanteer word, na gelang van die geval—

- (a) huide of velle,
- (b) wol of angorahaar,
- (c) gifstowwe, of
- (d) voedingstowwe of drankes,

mag die rus- en eetkamers en enige kamer in die fabriek waar fabrieksprosesse voortgesit word nie regstreeks ineenloop nie.

(9) Akkomodasie moet ter bevrediging van 'n inspekteur aan sodanige kategorieë nie-blankes verskaf word as wat die inspekteur mag aandui en die bepalings van subregulasies (1) tot (8) is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

21. DRINKWATER.

Die werkgewer, houer, gebruiker, boumeester of uitgraver moet 'n voorraad water geskik vir drinkwater en genoeg vir die gebruik van en redelik toeganklik vir alle persone wat in 'n fabriek werk, op persele waar masjinerie gebruik word, aan bouwerk of waar uitgrawingswerk verrig word, na gelang van die geval, kosteloos verskaf.

22. VERSKAFFING VAN SITPLEKKE.

(1) Enige persoon wie se werk in 'n fabriek op bevoegde wyse verrig kan word terwyl hy sit, moet kosteloos deur die werkgewer van sitplek van 'n geskikte soort voorsien word.

(2) Enige vrou wie se werk in 'n fabriek gewoonlik verrig word terwyl sy staan, moet deur die werkgewer toegelaat word om gebruik te maak van enige geleentheid om te rus wat mag voorkom en vir hierdie doel moet die werkgewer op sodanige plekke as wat die inspekteur van tyd tot tyd mag gelas kosteloos 'n toereikende getal sitplekke van 'n geskikte soort verskaf.

(4) Where, in terms of sub-regulation (1), a change room is provided, no person shall change or store his clothing anywhere on the premises except in a change room.

(5) No employer or occupier shall store or permit to be stored, any goods or materials connected with the factory processes, or waste of any description, in a change room.

(6) In the case of factories in which are manufactured, prepared, or handled, as the case may be—

- (a) hides or skins,
- (b) wool or mohair,
- (c) poisonous substances, or
- (d) articles of food or drink,

the change room shall not communicate directly with any room in the factory in which factory processes are carried on.

(7) Accommodation shall be provided, to the satisfaction of an inspector, for such classes of non-Europeans of each sex as the inspector may indicate, and the provisions of sub-regulations one to six shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

20. REST AND DINING ROOMS.

(1) In any factory in which European females work, the occupier shall, if more than three and less than ten such females are employed, provide a couch free of charge and maintain it in good and clean condition in a suitable position.

(2) In any factory in which ten or more European females are employed, the occupier shall provide free of charge and maintain in good condition, a rest room approved by an inspector. Rest rooms shall be furnished with couches and other suitable furniture.

(3) Any European female working in a factory shall be entitled to make use of the couch or rest room provided in terms of sub-regulation (1) or (2)—

- (a) during any interval in her work; and
- (b) if she becomes ill or faint while working.

(4) In any factory in which—

- (a) there is carried on an activity in respect of which there had been published a notice in terms of section *twenty-seven of the Act*,
- (b) the sanitary conveniences communicate directly with the change room, or
- (c) in the opinion of an inspector the change room is not suitable for persons to take a meal therein,

the occupier shall provide free of charge and maintain in good and clean condition, suitable accommodation where those European employees who do not habitually return to their homes during meal intervals may take their meals if they so desire: Provided that where the rest room provided in terms of sub-regulation (2) is suitable for this purpose, the provisions of this sub-regulation shall not apply in respect of the employees entitled to use such rest room. Dining rooms shall be provided with suitable furniture.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulations (1), (2), (3) and (4), an inspector may, in lieu of the requirements thereof, approve accommodation which is not less favourable to the employees concerned.

(6) Rest and dining rooms shall be well lighted and ventilated, and the employer or occupier shall cause them to be kept clean.

(7) No employer or occupier shall store or permit to be stored, any goods or materials connected with the factory processes, or waste of any description in a rest room or a dining room.

(8) In the case of factories in which are manufactured, prepared, or handled, as the case may be—

- (a) hides or skins,
- (b) wool or mohair,
- (c) poisonous substances, or
- (d) articles of food or drink,

the rest and dining rooms shall not communicate directly with any room in the factory in which factory processes are carried on.

(9) Accommodation shall be provided, to the satisfaction of an inspector, for such classes of non-Europeans as the inspector may indicate, and the provisions of sub-regulations 1 to 8 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

21. DRINKING WATER.

The employer, occupier, user, builder, or excavator shall furnish free of charge a supply of water suitable for drinking and sufficient for the use of, and reasonably accessible to all persons working in a factory, on premises where machinery is used, on building work or where excavation work is being performed as the case may be.

22. PROVISION OF SEATS.

(1) Any person whose work in a factory can be efficiently performed sitting, shall be furnished by the employer free of charge, with seating accommodation of a suitable type.

(2) Any female whose work in a factory is ordinarily performed standing shall be permitted by the employer to take advantage of any opportunity for resting which may occur, and for this purpose the employer shall provide, free of charge at such places as the inspector may from time to time direct, an adequate number of seats of a suitable type.

(3) 'n Inspekteur kan van 'n werkgewer vereis om sitplekke met geskikte ruglenings te verskaf waar die aard van die werk wat verrig word deur die persone wat werk, sodanig is dat ruglenings gebruik kan word.

23. VERWARMING.

In enige fabriek moet die werkgewer of houer as 'n inspekteur aldus gelas geskikte verwarmingstoestelle verskaf.

24. EERSTE-HULP.

(1) (a) Gebruikers, en

(b) werkgewers, houters, boumeesters of uitgrawers, wat nie gebruikers is nie, wat werksaamhede voortsit in 'n fabriek of aan 'n gebou of 'n uitgrawingswerk, waar vyf of meer persone werk,

moet 'n eerste-hulpkissie met bevredigende toerusting verskaf en in goeie toestand hou.

(2) In alle fabriekke, op persele waar masjinerie gebruik word, aan bou- of uitgrawingswerk waar meer as eenhonderd persone in diens is, moet 'n bykomende kissie vir elke bykomende eenhonderd persone verskaf word. Die getal eerste-hulpkissies moet bereken word volgens die grootste getal persone wat op enige afsonderlike tydstop in diens is en enige gedeelte van eenhonderd moet as eenhonderd gereken word. Waar die persone in skofte werksaam is, moet die berekening van die getal in diens volgens die grootste getal wees wat op enige afsonderlike tydstop werk; met dien verstande dat waar 'n eerste-hulpkamer met geskikte toerusting verskaf word 'n inspekteur kan aanneem dat sodanige kamer aan die vereistes van hierdie subregulasie voldoen.

(3) Elke eerste-hulpkissie moet geskikte toestelle en benodigdhede bevat in ooreenstemming met die aard van die bedrywighede wat verrig word.

(4) Niks behalwe toestelle en benodigdhede vir eerste-hulp mag in 'n eerste-hulpkissie gehou word nie.

(5) Elke eerste-hulpkissie moet in 'n plek gehou word wat maklik toeganklik is in geval van ongeval en daar moet minstens een sodanige kissie op elke verdieping van die gebou wees as 'n inspekteur aldus vereis.

(6) Behalwe waar minder as tien persone werk, moet elke eerste-hulpkissie onder toesig van 'n verantwoordelike persoon geplaas word wat gereedlik beskikbaar gedurende werkure is en wat in besit moet wees van 'n bevoegdheidstifikaat in eerste-hulp uitgereik deur enige van onderstaande organisasies:—

- (a) Rooikruisvereniging van Suid-Afrika;
- (b) St. Johns Ambulance Association;
- (c) Noodhulppliga van Suid-Afrika.

'n Kennisgewing moet in elke werkkamer op 'n opvallende en toeganklike plek opgeplak word waarin aangedui word waar 'n eerste-hulpkissie gesit is asook die naam van die persoon met toesig oor sodanige kissie.

(7) In enige fabriek waarin huide of velle hanteer of wol of angorahaar sorteer word, moet enige persoon in diens daarin wat aan enige oop wond, skrapp of rou oppervlakte ly aan enige blootgestelde deel van sy liggaam die werkgewer onmiddellik van die feit in kennis stel en laasgenoemde moet die besering meteens laat was, ontsmet en verbind.

Geen werkgewer mag van enige werknemer wat ly soos hiervoor vermeld en wie se besering nie behandel is nie vereis of hom toelaat om in die fabriek te bly nie.

25. VOORSORG TEEN BRAND.

(1) In 'n fabriek waar meer as ses persone werksaam is op 'n verdieping bo die benede-verdieping:—

(a) Moet 'n reddingsmiddel in geval van brand verskaf word, wat toereikend is vir al die persone aldus in diens en die plan en stelsel van die reddingsstelsel moet wees soos goedgekeur deur die inspekteur.

(b) As die inspekteur aldus vereis, moet enige deur so aangeleg word dat dit na buite oopgaan van die kamer, gang of trap waarvan dit 'n uitgang is.

(c) Elke deur van 'n kamer waarin daar persone is en elke deur van 'n gang of trap wat dien as uitgang uit sodanige kamer, moet terwyl sodanige persone daar is vry van belemmering en nie op knip gehou word sodat persone daar gou en maklik kan uitgaan.

(d) Die bepalinge van paragrawe (b) en (c) is ook van toepassing op die buite deur of ingang waarby persone in diens in die fabriek gewoonlik in- of uitgaan, of sodanige deur uitsluitlik deur die persone wat in die fabriek werk, gebruik word of nie.

(e) Trappe en treetjies wat van een verdieping na 'n ander of na die grond voer, moet van sterk relings voorsien wees.

(f) As 'n inspekteur aldus vereis, kan enige trap of gang bevredigend verander word of ander geskikte reëlings getref word in gevalle waar:

- (i) die trap so steil, nou, los of defektief is dat dit volgens sy mening onveilig is;
- (ii) die gang nou is, kronkel of dit om enige ander rede deur die inspekteur onveilig geag word.

Trappe en gange wat bedoel is om as reddingsmiddels in geval van brand te dien, moet behoorlik verlig wees.

(g) Alle trappe gebruik of bedoel vir gebruik as brandtrappe moet van geskikte onvlambare materiaal gebou wees.

(3) An inspector may require an employer to furnish seats with suitable back rests where the nature of the work performed by the persons working is such that back-rests can be utilized.

23. HEATING.

In any factory the employer or occupier shall, if an inspector so directs, provide suitable heating appliances.

24. FIRST-AID.

(1) (a) Users, and

(b) Employers, occupiers, builders or excavators, not being users, conducting operations in a factory, or on a building, or an excavation work, where five or more persons are working,

shall provide and maintain in good condition a satisfactorily equipped first-aid box.

(2) In all factories, on premises where machinery is used, on building or excavation work, where more than one hundred persons are employed, an additional box for every additional one hundred persons shall be provided. The number of first-aid boxes shall be calculated on the largest number of persons employed at any one time and any fraction of one hundred shall be reckoned as one hundred. Where the persons are employed in shifts, the calculation of the number employed shall be according to the largest number at work at any one time; provided that where a suitably equipped first-aid room is installed, an inspector may accept such room as complying with the requirements of this sub-regulation.

(3) Each first-aid box shall contain suitable appliances and requisites in accordance with the nature of the activities carried on.

(4) Nothing except appliances and requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box.

(5) Each first-aid box shall be kept in a place readily accessible in case of accident, and there shall be at least one such box on each floor of the building, if an inspector so requires.

(6) Except where less than ten persons are working, each first-aid box shall be placed in the charge of a responsible person who shall be readily available during working hours and who shall hold a certificate of competency in first-aid issued by any of the following organizations:—

- (a) Red Cross Society of South Africa,
- (b) St. John's Ambulance Association,
- (c) Noodhulppliga van Suid-Afrika.

A notice shall be affixed in a prominent and accessible place in each workroom indicating where a first-aid box is placed and the name of the person in charge of such box.

(7) In any factory in which hides or skins are handled or wool or mohair is sorted any person employed therein who is suffering from any open wound, cut, scratch or raw surface upon any exposed part of his body shall immediately report the fact to the employer who shall forthwith cause the injury to be washed, disinfected and dressed.

No employer shall require or permit any employee suffering as aforesaid whose injury has not been treated, to remain within the factory.

25. FIRE PRECAUTIONS.

(1) In a factory where more than six persons are employed upon a floor situated above the ground floor:

(a) Means of escape shall be provided in the event of fire, sufficient for all the persons so employed, and the plan and system of escape shall be as approved by the inspector;

(b) If the inspector so requires, any door shall be so fitted as to open outwards from the room, passage, or staircase from which it is a means of exit;

(c) Every door of a room in which there are persons, and every door of a passage or staircase serving as a means of exit from such room, shall, while such persons are there, be kept clear and unfastened so as to admit of quick and easy egress;

(d) The provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) shall apply also to the outer door or entrance by which persons employed in the factory usually enter or leave, whether such door is used exclusively by the persons working in the factory or not;

(e) Staircase and steps leading from one floor to another or to the ground shall be provided with substantial handrails;

(f) In an inspector so requires, any staircase or passage shall be altered to his satisfaction, or other suitable arrangements made, in cases where:—

- (i) the staircase is so steep, narrow, insecure or defective as, in his opinion, to be unsafe;
- (ii) the passage is narrow, winding, or for any other reason considered by the inspector to be unsafe.

Staircases and passages which are intended to be used as fire-escapes shall be properly lighted;

(g) All staircases used or intended to be used as fire escapes shall be constructed of suitable non-inflammable material.

(2) Die bepalings van paragrawe (a), (b), (c) en (d) van sub-regulasie (1) is ook van toepassing op die benede verdieping van 'n fabriek.

26. GEBRUIK OF BERGING VAN ONTVLAMBARE DAMPSTOWWE.

- (1) (a) Waar ontvlambare dampstowwe gesproei word, en
(b) waar, volgens mening van 'n inspekteur die dampe van ontvlambare dampstowwe in genoegsame hoeveelhede ontwikkel word om 'n ernstige gevaar van brand uit te maak,

is die bepalings van hierdie regulasie van toepassing en geen werkgewer of houer mag van enige persoon vereis of hom toelaat om in enige perseel te werk waar die bepalings daarvan nie nagekom word nie.

(2) Geen ontvlambare dampstof mag aangewend word nie behalwe in 'n kamer of dampkamer spesiaal vir die doel gebou van geskikte brandvry materiaal of in die buitelig in 'n geskikte plek sodat die dampe maklik kan ontsnap.

(3) In elke kamer of dampkamer genoem in subregulasie (2) moet vir voldoende uitsui- en inlaatventilasie voorsiening gemaak word om die dampe uit die gebou te verwyder en te voorkom dat hulle terugkeer.

Vir die toepassing van hierdie subregulasie word die ventilasie nie as toereikend geag nie tensy—

- (a) in die geval van elke kamer of dampkamer die ventilasie sodanig is dat verseker word dat die lug van die kamer minstens dertig maal gedurende elke uur vernuwe word; en
(b) alle elektriese apparaat gebruik vir ventilasiedoeleindes wat in aanraking met dampe kom of mag kom vlamvry is of ander geskikte reëlins deur 'n inspekteur goedgekeur is.

(4) Alle pype, kokers of omhulsels in verband met die ventilasie waardeur dampe gaan, moet van brandvry materiaal gebou word met 'n gladde oppervlakte aan die binnekant en moet so gebou wees dat dit moontlik is om doeltreffend skoon-gemaak te word.

(5) Die ventilasie-apparaat moet gedurende die werktijdperk en vir minstens vyf minute daarna in volle werking bly.

(6) In alle kamers moet die uit- en inlaattipe vir ventilasie so geplaas word dat dampe op bevredigende wyse uitgesui word en moet so na as moontlik aan die vloer- en aan die plafonhoogte, na gelang van die geval, wees.

(7) Geen vuur, vlam of oop lig of ander werking wat ontvlambare dampstowwe of hul dampe kan laat ontbrand, mag toegelaat word binne enige kamer of dampkamer waarin sodanige stowwe gebruik of geberg word nie.

(8) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasies 3 (b) mag geen elektriese apparaat of toerusting behalwe:

- (a) elektriese lighouers geheel en al omsluit deur dampvry glasomhulsels, en
(b) elektriese drade dwarsdeur beskerm deur naatlose metaalbuise waarvan die lasplekke aanmekeer geskroef is,

in enige kamer of dampkamer wees waarin ontvlambare stowwe gebruik of geberg word nie.

(9) Alle vasstaande metaaltenks gebruik vir die berging van ontvlambare dampstowwe, alle metaalpylyne gebruik vir die verskaffing daarvan en alle vasstaande metaalhousers waarin sodanige stowwe gemeng word, moet doeltreffend aan die aarde vasgeheg word.

(10) Weggegooid katoenafval, poetslappe of soortgelyke materiaal moet daels van die perseel verwyder word.

(11) Kamers en dampkamers moet skoon gehou word en alle waaers, pype, kokers of omhulsels gebruik i.v.m. die ventilasie-apparaat moet skoon en in goeie werkttoestand gehou word. Alle skraapwerk wat nodig is om hierdie subregulasie na te kom, moet met nie-ferro-implemente gedoen word.

(12) 'n Toereikende voorraad doeltreffende brandblustoele moet met inagneming van die bou en ligging van die perseel en die hoeveelheid en aard van die stowwe wat gebruik word in geskikte posisies aangebring word in elke gebou waarin ontvlambare dampstowwe gebruik of geberg word.

(13) In die plekke waar ontvlambare dampstowwe aan 'n artikel aangebring word deur middel van 'n sproeitoestel gedryf deur saamgeperste lug moet sodanige reëlins getref word wat dit onnodig maak vir die operateur om tussen die artikel en die ventilasiewaier of -waaers of die openings daarvan te werk.

(14) Slegs sodanige hoeveelheid ontvlambare dampstowwe nodig vir werk op een dag word toegelaat om in enige kamer of dampkamer waarin sodanige stowwe gebruik word, geneem te word of daar te bly.

(15) Alle kanne, blikke of soortgelyke houters wat ontvlambare dampstowwe bevat, moet dig toegehou word wanneer nie werklik in gebruik nie en moet nadat die inhoud uitgebruik is sonder versuim van die perseel verwyder word.

(16) Die werkgewer of houer moet op 'n opvallende plek 'n kennisgewing in leesbare lettertekens in albei amptelike tale opklap om rook binne die perseel te verbied.

(17) Niemand mag in enige kamer waarin ontvlambare dampstowwe gebruik of geberg word, rook nie.

(18) Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasie beteken ontvlambare dampstowwe sellulose-oplossings (met inbegrip van oplossings wat sellulose-asetaat, ellulose-nitraat of selluloid bevat), petrol, bensien of absolute alkohol.

(2) The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-regulation (1) shall apply also to the ground floor of a factory.

26. USE OR STORAGE OF VOLATILE INFLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES.

- (1) (a) Wherever volatile inflammable substances are sprayed, and

- (b) whenever, in the opinion of an inspector the fumes of volatile inflammable substances are generated in sufficient quantities to constitute a serious risk of fire,

the provisions of this regulation shall apply and no employer or occupier shall require or permit any person to work in any premises in which the provisions thereof are not observed.

(2) No volatile inflammable substance shall be applied except in a room or cabinet specially constructed for the purpose of suitable fire-resisting material, or in the open air in a suitable place so that the fumes may easily escape.

(3) In every room or cabinet referred to in sub-regulation (2) there shall be provided and maintained adequate exhaust and inlet ventilation so as to remove the fumes from the building and prevent their return.

For the purpose of this sub-regulation the ventilation shall not be deemed to be adequate unless—

- (a) in the case of each room or cabinet the ventilation is such as to secure that the air of the room is renewed not less than thirty times in each hour; and
(b) all electrical apparatus used for ventilation purposes which come or may come into contact with fumes are flame-proof, or other suitable arrangements are approved by an inspector.

(4) All ducts, trunks or enclosures in connection with the ventilation through which the fumes pass shall be constructed of fire-resisting material with the interior having a smooth surface, and shall be so constructed as to be able adequately to be cleaned.

(5) The ventilation apparatus shall be kept in full operation during the working period and for not less than five minutes thereafter.

(6) In all rooms the ventilation outlets and inlets shall be so placed as to effect satisfactory exhaustion of fumes, and shall be situated as close as practicable to the floor level and to the ceiling level as the case may be.

(7) No fire, flame or open light or other agency likely to ignite volatile inflammable substances or their fumes shall be allowed inside any room or cabinet in which such substances are used or stored.

(8) Subject to the provisions of sub-regulation 3 (b), no electrical apparatus or equipment, other than—

- (a) electric light holders completely encased in fume-proof glass enclosures, and
(b) electric wires protected throughout by seamless metal conduits, the junctions of which are screwed together,

shall be in any room or cabinet in which volatile inflammable substances are used or stored.

(9) All stationary metal tanks used for storing volatile inflammable substances, all metal pipe lines used for the supply thereof, and all stationary metal vessels in which such substances are mixed shall be effectively bonded to earth.

(10) Discarded cotton waste, cleaning rags or similar material shall be removed from the premises daily.

(11) Rooms and cabinets shall be kept clean and all fans, ducts, trunks or casings used in connection with the ventilating apparatus shall be kept clean and in good working order. All scraping necessary to comply with this sub-regulation shall be carried out with non-ferrous implements.

(12) An adequate supply of efficient fire extinguishing appliances, having regard to the structure and situation of the premises and the quantity and nature of the substances used, shall be provided in suitable positions in every building in which volatile inflammable substances are used or stored.

(13) In those places where volatile inflammable substances are applied to an article by means of a spraying device operated by compressed air, such arrangements shall be made as will render it unnecessary for the operator to work between the article and the ventilating fan or fans or the openings thereto.

(14) Only such quantity of volatile inflammable substances required for work in one day shall be allowed to be taken into or allowed to remain in any room or cabinet in which such substances are used.

(15) All drums, cans or similar vessels containing volatile inflammable substances shall be kept securely closed when not in actual use, and shall, after the contents have been emptied, be removed from the premises without delay.

(16) The employer or occupier shall post up in a conspicuous place a notice in legible characters in both official languages prohibiting smoking on the premises.

(17) No person shall smoke in any room in which volatile inflammable substances are used or stored.

(18) For the purpose of this regulation, volatile inflammable substances means cellulose solutions (including solutions which contain cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, or celluloid), petrol, benzine, benzoline or absolute alcohol.

27. VOORSORG TEEN OORSTROMING.

(1) Elke werkgever, houer, gebruiker, boumeester en uitgraver moet op toereikende wyse 'n oog laat hou oor alle redelike bereikbare punte waaruit die gevaar van die oorstroming van die perseel kan ontstaan en moet reël om onmiddellik van enige moontlikheid van sodanige gevaar in kennis gestel word.

(2) Elke werkgever, houer, gebruiker, boumeester en uitgraver moet op toereikende wyse 'n oog laat hou oor alle kunsmatige konstruksies op sy perseel vir die bewaring van water of wat water kan laat saamloop of opgaan en moet all persone wat onderkant sodanige konstruksie geleë is sonder versuim in kennis stel van enige moontlike oorstroming weens sodanige konstruksies.

28. WELSYN IN FABRIEKE:

As spesiale voorsiening in enige fabriek volgens mening van die Minister nodig is vir die beveiliging van die liggaamlike, morele of maatskaplike welsyn van die persone wat in sodanige fabriek werk moet die werkgever of die houer van sodanige fabriek skriftelike kennis, onderteken deur 'n inspekteur, gegee word, en met ingang van 'n datum bepaal in sodanige kennisgewing moet genoemde houer en elke werkgever wie se werknemers in sodanige fabriek werk sorg dra dat sodanige van onderstaande diensvoorwaardes as wat in die kennisgewing bepaal mag word, nagekom word—

- (a) As werknemers van verskillende rasse en geslagte by banke of masjiene in dieselfde kamer werk, moet die banke of masjiene gerangskik word om te verseker dat werknemers van enige afsonderlike ras of geslag sover as moontlik afsonderlik van werknemers van enige ander ras of geslag werk.
- (b) As manlike en vroulike werknemers in die fabriek werk—

- (i) moet alle saniteitsgeriewe voorsien vir vroulike werknemers so geleë wees en die werk van die fabriek so gereël word dat enige deur wat dien as ingang na sodanige geriewe onder gewone omstandighede nie vir enige manlike werknemer sigbaar is terwyl hy werk nie; en
- (ii) moet reëlins getref word om te verseker dat vroulike werknemers die fabriek by verskillende uit- of ingange binnegaan en verlaat as die wat deur manlike werknemers gebruik word, of op verskillende tye as manlike werknemers.

29. MISDRYWE EN STRAFBEPALINGS.

Enige persoon wat versuim om die bepalings van hierdie hoofstuk na te kom of te voldoen aan die vereistes wat ingevolge daarvan deur 'n inspekteur gestel is, is skuldig aan 'n oortreding en is by skuldigbevinding onderhewig aan 'n boete van hoogstens eenhonderd pond of aan gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar, of aan sodanige boete sowel as gevangenisstraf.

27. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FLOODING.

(1) Every employer, occupier, user, builder, and excavator shall cause adequate watch to be kept on all reasonably accessible sources of danger of flooding of premises, and arrange to be informed immediately of any possibility of such danger.

(2) Every employer, occupier, user, builder, and excavator shall cause adequate watch to be kept on all artificial constructions on his premises for conserving water or which may cause water to converge or accumulate, and shall give notice without delay to all persons situated below such construction, of any possibility, of flooding by reason of such constructions.

28. WELFARE IN FACTORIES.

Whenever in the opinion of the Minister special provision is necessary in any factory to safeguard the physical, moral or social welfare of the persons working in such factory, written notice, signed by an inspector, shall be given to the employer or to the occupier of such factory; and with effect from a date specified in such notice, the said occupier, and every employer whose employees work in such factory, shall cause such of the following conditions of work, as may be specified in the notice, to be observed:—

- (a) If employees of different races and sexes work at benches or machines in the same room, the benches or machines shall be arranged so as to ensure that as far as practicable employees of any one race or sex work apart from employees of any other race or sex.

- (b) If male and female employees work in the factory—

- (i) all sanitary conveniences provided for female employees shall be so situated, and the work of the factory so arranged, that any door giving access to such conveniences is not ordinarily visible to any male employee while at work; and
- (ii) arrangements shall be made to ensure that female employees enter and leave the factory by different entrances or exits from those used by male employees, or at different times from male employees.

29. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Chapter, or with the requirements of an inspector made thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

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