

New South Wales

LEAD REGULATIONS
deemed to be made under the
FACTORIES, SHOPS AND INDUSTRIES ACT 1962

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Gazette No. 124 of 22.12.1989, p. 11312

Gazette No. 82 of 29.6.1990, p. 5575

Gazette No. 174 of 13.12.1991, p. 10323

NOTE: The Regulations are to be repealed on 1.9.2001 by the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000 No. 40, cl. 3 of Sch. 3.

NOTE: The Regulations are to be repealed on the commencement of Sch. 2.4 to the Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Act 1997 No. 51 but that Act is to be repealed on 1.9.2001 by the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000 No. 40, Sch. 1.

REGULATIONS TO SECURE THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES IN
FACTORIES IN WHICH LEAD PROCESSES ARE USED

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Repeal and definitions

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Lead Regulations.

(2) These Regulations shall apply to all factories (whether existing at the time when these Regulations are made or afterwards established) in which any lead process is used; provided that nothing in these Regulations shall affect the operation of the following Regulations made under the Act:

- (a) the Regulations to control the spray painting of vehicles, parts thereof, and other articles, published in Government Gazette No. 84 of 18th June 1937;
- (b) the Regulations to control the spray painting of furniture and other articles manufactured, altered, repaired or assembled in furniture factories, published in Government Gazette No. 37 of 21st March 1941;
- (c) the Regulations to secure the safety and health of employees in factories in which welding and riveting processes are used, published in Government Gazette No. 90 of 18th April 1952.

(3) The Regulations mentioned in the Schedule hereto are hereby rescinded. The rescission of such Regulations shall not affect:

- (a) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any Regulation so rescinded; or
- (b) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Regulation so rescinded; or
- (c) any action, proceeding or thing pending or uncompleted at the commencement of these Regulations. Any such action, proceeding or thing may be carried on and completed as if the Regulations hereby rescinded had not been rescinded.

(4) These Regulations are divided into Parts as follows:

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

PART 2—SPECIAL MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR SECURING THE SAFETY AND
HEALTH OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CONNECTION WITH LEAD
PROCESSES

PART 3—FACILITIES FOR MEALS, CHANGING AND PROTECTION OF CLOTHING,
AND WASHING

PART 4—GENERAL

(5) In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:

(a) “**Approved**” means approved in writing by the Chief Inspector, either generally or in the particular case.

“**Authorised medical officer**” means a legally qualified medical practitioner authorised by the Health Commission of New South Wales to exercise the powers of an authorised medical officer under these Regulations.

“**Buffing**” means the grinding, sanding or smoothing, with the aid of mechanical power, of lead or a lead compound, or of any substance containing lead or a lead compound, by means of abrasive material or a wheel.

“**Damp**” means sufficiently moist to allay dust.

“**Employee**” means an employee within the meaning of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 1983.

“**Factory**” means factory to which these Regulations apply.

“Lead burning” means the melting of sheet lead by an oxy gas flame or otherwise for the purpose of inducing the metal to flow, but does not include the process known as “tacking” in the electric accumulator industry.

“Lead compound” means any oxide of lead, any salt of lead, or any other material which contains lead, any oxide of lead or any salt of lead in excess of 5 per cent. by mass calculated as lead on the anhydrous material.

“Lead process” means any manufacturing process involving the use or handling of lead or a lead compound, excluding the blending of motor fuel with tetra-ethyl-lead, and without affecting the generality of the foregoing definition includes:

- (a) the smelting of ores containing lead or a lead compound;
- (b) lead burning;
- (c) the melting or casting of lead or a lead compound;
- (d) buffing;
- (e) the manipulation, movement or other treatment of metallic lead in particulate form or molten lead or of a lead compound;
- (f) the breaking up, repair or alteration of any ship or other structure which has previously been coated with a lead compound;
- (g) the cleaning, repairing or renovation of casks or other containers which have previously been used for the storage or transport of metallic lead in particulate form or of a lead compound; and
- (h) the cleaning, repairing or demolition of any building, structure or plant which contains or has contained metallic lead in particulate form or a lead compound, the reconstruction in whole or in part of any such building, structure or plant with material which has formed part thereof, or the installation, repairing, alteration or dismantling of equipment in any such building or structure. In this paragraph **“building”**, **“structure”** and **“plant”** respectively include part of a building, of a structure, and of plant.

“Lead processing area” means any such part of a factory in which a lead process is used.

“Overtime” means, in relation to any person employed:

- (a) any work in excess of forty hours in a week, or
- (b) any work outside or in excess of the ordinary hours of work fixed by an award, agreement or contract of employment applicable to that person.

“The Act” means the Factories and Shops Act 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts.

- (b) Other terms and expressions have the meanings ascribed to them in Part 2 of the Act.

PART 2—SPECIAL MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR SECURING THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CONNECTION WITH LEAD PROCESSES

Restriction of employment

2. (1) (a) No male under eighteen years of age and no female shall be employed in a lead processing area in a factory unless the occupier has obtained:

- (i) the approval in writing of the Chief Inspector, and
- (ii) a certificate issued by an authorised medical officer of the fitness of such person for employment in that area.

(b) The occupier of a factory in which a male under eighteen years of age or a female is employed in a lead processing area shall, whenever so required by an inspector at a reasonable time, forthwith produce to such inspector for his examination, in the factory, the certificate of fitness which such occupier is required by this Regulation to have obtained in respect of that male or female.

(2) No male under eighteen years of age and no female shall be employed in a factory in any lead processing area wherein electric accumulators or parts of electric accumulators are manufactured.

(3) No male under eighteen years of age and no female employed in a lead processing area in a factory shall work overtime.

Structure of premises

3. (1) Every lead processing area shall be so situated, or the factory so constructed, as to prevent dust or fumes from escaping from such area to an extent dangerous to the health of any person in any other part of the factory.

(2) The floor (other than sand beds) of every lead processing area shall:

- (a) be so constructed of cement or other approved material as to be smooth and impervious to fluids. The material of which the floor is constructed shall be applied to the walls to a height of not less than 75 mm in such a fashion that the angle between the walls and the floor is concavely rounded;
- (b) be graded and properly drained so as to permit flushing with water;
- (c) be maintained in good repair and condition.

(3) The inner surfaces of the walls of every lead processing area shall be of a smooth material impervious to fluids and shall not contain any projections on which dust may lodge.

(4) Every part of the ceiling of a lead processing area, or, if there is no ceiling, every interior part of the roof of such area, shall be at least 2.7 m above the floor of the area. The interior construction of such ceiling or roof shall, so far as is practicable, be such that dust will not settle thereon.

Air space, grouping and lighting

4. (1) In every lead processing area there shall be not less than 14 cubic metres of air space for each person employed therein, and in the calculation of such space the maximum height taken shall be 4.25 m. The total floor space for the persons employed in such area, exclusive of space used for storage, shall be not less than 3.3 square metres for each person so employed.

(2) When any employees are, when at work, grouped together in a lead processing area and, in the opinion of an inspector, such grouping is so close as to constitute a danger to the health of any employee, he may order the occupier to make such a rearrangement of such grouping as will, in his opinion, remove such danger, and the occupier shall forthwith comply with such order.

(3) The general illumination of any lead processing area shall be not less than 100 lx over all parts of the area measured in the horizontal plane at 1 m above the floor.

Cleaning

5. (1) The fittings and furniture of every lead processing area shall be kept clean and the floor, walls, ceiling and (where there is no ceiling) the interior parts of the roof thereof shall be kept clean and free from dust, due care being taken to prevent the dispersal of dust during the process of cleaning.

(2) The floor of a lead processing area shall be thoroughly cleaned with water at least once daily or at such more frequent intervals as an inspector may order, and shall constantly be kept damp except in close proximity to lead melting pots, lead melting furnaces and grid casting machines or pots.

(3) The walls and ceiling or, where there is no ceiling, all interior roof construction, of a lead processing area shall be thoroughly cleaned by washing with water or by vacuum cleaning within six months after the commencement of these Regulations and thereafter at intervals of not more than six months, or at such more frequent intervals or at such times as an inspector may order.

(4) Work benches at which any lead process is carried on shall be maintained in a cleanly condition and shall be thoroughly cleaned by washing or suction immediately after each shift or period of work ceases, or at such more frequent intervals or at such times as an inspector may order.

(5) Where the floor, walls or ceiling or the interior parts of the roof of a lead processing area or any work bench has not been cleaned, or has not been cleaned in the manner prescribed by this Regulation, at a time or within an interval prescribed by or specified pursuant to this Regulation, and until such cleaning is done, the occupier of the factory shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

Equipment

6. (1) The floor of every lead processing area shall be kept free from all materials, stock and other articles and matter not for the time being required to be on the floor for the purposes of the manufacturing process being carried on.

(2) If any machine, equipment or thing required for the carrying on of any lead process is fixed in position (whether it has been so fixed before or is so fixed after the commencement of these Regulations) it shall be so installed as to leave enough space under and about it for it to be readily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

Work benches

7. (1) Work benches at which any lead process is carried on shall:

- (a) have a smooth surface, impervious to fluids;
- (b) be used solely for the carrying on of such process;
- (c) be kept free from all materials, stock, articles and matter not required for, or produced in, the process carried on thereat;
- (d) be maintained in good order and condition;
- (e) where practicable, either be provided with raised edges and be kept constantly damp and suitably drained or have a grid surface with adequate draught ventilation. Means of ventilation so provided shall be such that the dust and particles thereby removed shall not be liberated into the atmosphere of the factory.

The space beneath the benches shall be kept free from lead compounds and waste materials.

(2) Every work bench used for the pasting of electric accumulator plates shall be kept constantly damp while pasting is being carried on at such bench.

Removal of dust and fumes

8. (1) Where fumes or dust of or containing lead or a lead compound are or is liberated into the atmosphere of a factory in the course of the carrying on a lead process, adequate measures shall be taken, by the provision of natural or mechanical ventilation or otherwise, to prevent any harmful concentration of such fumes or dust.

(2) The following processes shall not be carried on unless an efficient exhaust draught is provided for the removal from the atmosphere of the factory of dust and fumes produced in the course of the carrying on of the process:

- (i) the melting or smelting of lead or a lead compound at a temperature exceeding 450 degrees Celsius;
- (ii) the manipulation of any dry lead compound unless carried on in an enclosed apparatus capable of preventing the escape of dust into the atmosphere of the factory;
- (iii) the buffing of lead or of a lead compound;
- (iv) the group assembling of electric accumulator plates;
- (v) trimming, brushing, filing or any other abrading or cutting of pasted accumulator plates.

- (3) Every exhaust draught provided in pursuance of paragraph (2) of this Regulation:
- (a) shall be produced by mechanical means, provided that in the case of pots containing lead or a lead compound in a molten form the exhaust draught may be produced by natural means;
 - (b) shall intercept the dust or fumes at a point as near as possible to the point of the origin thereof;
 - (c) shall provide a minimum linear air velocity of 40 m per minute in every part of the space between the point of origin or the dust or fumes and the opening through which the air is drawn.

Storage and movement of materials and disposal of waste

9. (1) Suitable receptacles of an approved type shall be provided in every lead processing area for the reception of dross and lead waste. Such receptacles shall be kept covered except while dross or lead waste is placed therein or emptied therefrom. Where receptacles have been so provided, no person shall place dross or lead waste anywhere in the factory except in such receptacles.

(2) In every factory in which dry lead compounds are used or produced there shall be provided suitable receptacles or a suitable enclosure for the reception and storage of such compounds. Such receptacles or enclosure shall be provided with a tightly fitting cover or with other efficient means of preventing the escape of dust therefrom into the atmosphere of the factory. Where such receptacles or enclosure have been provided, no person shall place any dry lead compound anywhere in the factory except in such receptacles or enclosure, unless it is for the time being required to be in some other place for the purpose of a manufacturing process.

(3) No person shall deposit or allow to remain on any part of the floor of a factory, other than a part of such floor permanently set apart and exclusively used for that purpose, any lead compound not in metallic form.

(4) No lead compound not in metallic form shall be moved to or from a furnace or melting pot unless such lead compound is:

- (a) damp;
- (b) subjected to an efficient exhaust draught; or
- (c) so enclosed as to prevent escape of dust or fumes into the atmosphere of the factory.

Isolation of certain processes

10. Where any process of pasting of electric accumulator plates or of formation with tacking in the electric accumulator industry, or of manipulating dry oxide of lead, is carried on in the same room as any other process (whether or not that other process is a lead process), the process of pasting or formation or manipulating shall be isolated from that other process:

- (a) by an approved partition extending from the floor to the ceiling in the case of a room having a ceiling not more than 3.6 m in height, or to a height of 2.7 m in any other case; or
- (b) by some other approved method.

White lead

11. Where white lead is made by the "stack" process:

- (a) every stack shall be provided with a stand-pipe and movable hose and an adequate supply of water distributed by a hose, or with some other approved means of allaying dust;
- (b) every white bed where water is used to allay dust shall, upon the removal of the covering boards, be rendered damp by means of water distributed by a hose or by some other approved means of allaying dust. In the case of a white bed where water is not used to allay dust, the means of allaying dust shall be approved means which

will ensure that the dust is so effectively removed that persons employed in the factory will not come into contact therewith;

- (c) corrosions shall not be conveyed to the treating machine unless by means of dust-proof receptacles, or in a damp state.

No occupier of a factory or person employed therein shall strip a white bed unless the means used to allay dust are in conformity with paragraph (b) of this Regulation.

Protective clothing and equipment

12. (1) There shall be provided for the use of each person employed in a lead process in a factory the following protective clothing and protective equipment:

- (a) a sufficient supply of overalls;
- (b) a washable apron of waterproof material;
- (c) where such person is employed in a wet process, suitable footwear;
- (d) where such person is employed in work of such a nature that there is any appreciable danger to his health from contact between the skin of his hands and any lead or lead compound, suitable gloves;
- (e) where there is present in the atmosphere breathed by such person any dust or fumes of lead or of a lead compound and such dust or fumes is or are of such a nature or is or are present to such an extent that there is any appreciable danger to his health from the inhalation thereof, a head covering and respirator of an approved type, and there shall be provided for use with such respirator in sufficient quantity all such respirator pads and container refills as are required for its efficient operation.

(2) All clothing and equipment provided pursuant to this Regulation shall be kept maintained in good order and condition. All uniforms so provided shall be properly laundered at least once a week or at such more frequent intervals as an inspector may by order direct.

Drinking fountains

13. A sufficient supply of wholesome cool drinking water shall be provided from bubbler taps or other suitable drinking fountains in the proportion of one bubbler or fountain tap to every twenty or fraction of twenty persons employed in lead processes in a factory. Such taps or fountains:

- (a) shall not be situated over water tubs used in a manufacturing process or over wash basins or wash troughs;
- (b) shall be provided at such places as an inspector may by order direct or, in the absence of such order, at places conveniently accessible to the persons so employed.

Health register and notifications

14. (1) The occupier of the factory shall keep a health register in which there shall forthwith be entered:

- (a) the names, addresses and duties of all persons for the time being employed in the factory in a lead process.

(b)–(d) * * * * *

(2) * * * * *

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units in the case of a corporation or 25 penalty units in any other case.

Medical examination

15. (1) (a) A person employed in a lead process shall from time to time, whenever required so to do by an inspector, submit himself for medical or pathological examination by an authorised medical officer at such reasonable time and place as the inspector may direct.

(b) Such examination may include:

- (i) a general clinical examination for signs and symptoms of lead poisoning or evidence of lead absorption to a degree likely to injure his health;
- (ii) the obtaining of sufficient blood and urine for subsequent pathological examination.

(c) The occupier of the factory shall, within seven days after being notified by the authorised medical officer of the results of such an examination, submit such results to the Health Commission of New South Wales.

(2) The occupier shall take all such reasonable steps to facilitate the examination as the Chief Inspector or authorised medical officer may pursuant to this Regulation direct.

(3) Following such examination an entry shall forthwith be made by the occupier in the health register indicating whether or not the person examined has been found to be suffering from any degree of lead poisoning and, if so, the particulars of such poisoning.

(4) When a person has been required pursuant to this regulation to submit himself for examination and has, without reasonable excuse, failed to do so:

- (a) such person shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations;
- (b) the occupier of the factory shall not, while such failure continues, knowingly employ such person in a lead process.

(5) If, after making an examination pursuant to this Regulation, the authorised medical officer considers that the person examined has absorbed lead or is absorbing lead to an extent likely to be injurious to his health, the Chief Inspector may by notice in writing given to him or to the occupier of the factory in which he is employed, require:

- (a) that such person, during a period specified in the notice, shall not work overtime at a lead process; or
- (b) that such person during such period shall not be employed at any lead process or in such lead process or processes as may be specified in the notice; or
- (c) that such person during such period shall not be employed in any factory to which these Regulations apply, or in such factory (being a factory to which these Regulations apply) or part thereof or such class of such factories as may be specified in the notice.

A person to whom such a notice has been given shall comply with the terms thereof: Provided that such person may within seven days from the giving of the notice appeal therefrom to the Minister, whose decision shall be final.

The Chief Inspector may at any time, by notice in writing given as aforesaid, revoke or vary the terms of any notice given pursuant to this paragraph.

PART 3—FACILITIES FOR MEALS, CHANGING AND PROTECTION OF CLOTHING, AND WASHING

Dining room, change room and washing facilities

16. (1) There shall be provided in each factory to which these Regulations apply, for the use of the persons employed in a lead process in such factory:

- (a) a meal room;
- (b) a change room for changing and depositing street clothing and, in addition thereto and separate therefrom, a change room for changing and depositing work clothing; and
- (c) washing facilities conforming to the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) (a) The meal room so provided:

- (i) shall be separated by a wall or substantial partition from any workroom and be well constructed and adequately ventilated and lighted;

- (ii) shall contain at least 0.9 square metre of floor space for each person using the meal room at any one time.

There shall not be any door or other opening between the meal room and any workroom unless such door, window or opening is approved.

(b) The meal room shall be fitted with:

- (i) a sink and drainer connected with an adequate supply of hot and cold water;
- (ii) adequate facilities for warming food and for boiling water;
- (iii) an adequate cupboard for storing eating utensils;
- (iv) sufficient tables, not more than 1.8 m in length; and
- (v) sufficient chairs or benches with back rests.

(3) (a) Each change room so provided:

- (i) shall be separated by a wall or substantial partition from any workroom and be well constructed and adequately ventilated and lighted;
- (ii) shall be separated from, but may adjoin, a meal room;
- (iii) shall contain at least 3.7 square metres of floor space for each person employed at any one time.

(b) The two change rooms so provided shall communicate with the washing facilities.

(c) There shall be provided in each change room:

- (i) a sufficient number of seats or forms not less than 225 mm wide, and
- (ii) a locker for each employee. Each such locker shall be constructed of steel and shall not be less than 300 mm wide, 450 mm deep and 1.8 m high, and shall be ventilated and be fitted with a door capable of being locked.

(4) (a) The washing facilities so provided shall consist of wash basins or wash troughs, and showers.

(b) (i) Wash basins, where provided, shall be in the proportion of one to every five or fraction of five employees;

(ii) Where wash troughs are provided:

- (a) wash points shall be in the proportion of one to every five or fraction of five employees;
- (b) wash points shall be at least 600 mm apart and there shall be at least 900 mm of standing room in front of each point;
- (c) such troughs shall have a smooth impervious surface, which shall not be of galvanised iron, cement or concrete, and shall be fitted with a waste pipe, without plug.

(c) (i) Showers shall be in the proportion of one to every eight or fraction of eight employees.

(ii) Showers shall be installed in recesses each of which shall have an area of at least 1.7 square metres divided into a shower cubicle and a drying cubicle each measuring at least 900 mm by 900 mm.

(d) An adequate piped supply of warm water, or of hot and cold water, to each wash point and shower shall be constantly maintained during working hours and for at least half an hour immediately thereafter. Where hot and cold water are supplied to trough wash points, individual mixing faucets shall be provided at each wash point.

(e) Sufficient soap and nail brushes and either an adequate supply of paper towels or a clean towel or suitable material weekly for each employee shall be supplied.

(5) Wash, change and meal rooms shall be finished with an approved material having a hard, smooth surface impervious to moisture.

(6) All rooms, fixtures, furniture, fittings and appliances provided in accordance with this Regulation shall at all times:

- (a) be maintained in good order and repair and in a cleanly state;
- (b) be placed under the charge of a competent person.

(7) The occupier of a factory shall not permit any person to partake of a meal in or about the factory except in the meal room provided in accordance with this Regulation.

(8) The occupier of a factory must provide rooms, fixtures, furniture, fittings and appliances in accordance with this Regulation.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units in the case of a corporation or 25 penalty units in any other case.

PART 4—GENERAL

Exemptions

17. Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied in respect of any factory or in respect of any class or description of factories that by reason of special conditions or special methods of work therein any requirement of these Regulations can be relaxed without danger to the safety or health of the persons employed in such factory or class of factories, or that the application of any requirement of these Regulations is for any reason impracticable or inappropriate, he may by certificate in writing exempt that factory or factories of that class or description, as the case may be, from such requirement.

Any exemption granted pursuant to this Regulation:

- (a) may be specified absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be specified in the certificate;
- (b) may at any time be revoked by the Chief Inspector.

Maintenance and cleaning

18. All rooms, enclosures, fixtures, furniture, fittings, equipment and clothing provided in pursuance of these Regulations shall at all times be maintained in good order and condition and in a cleanly state.

Duties of occupier

19. Where the duty to observe any of the provisions of these Regulations is not by these Regulations specifically imposed on any person it shall be the duty of the occupier of the factory to observe or cause to be observed such provisions.

Duties of persons employed

20. (1) Every person employed in a lead process in a factory shall:

- (a) make full and proper use of all appliances, clothing, equipment and facilities provided for his use in pursuance of these Regulations;
- (b) before starting work, deposit in the appropriate change room the street clothing he has taken off;
- (c) whilst actually working at the lead process, wear the protective clothing and the respirator, if any, provided for his use in pursuance of these Regulations;
- (d) before eating a meal wash his hands and forearms;
- (e) after ceasing work for the day or shift and before leaving the factory deposit in the locker or receptacle provided for that purpose all work clothing and protective clothing he is leaving on the factory premises.

(2) No person employed in a factory shall:

- (a) misuse, or without the permission of the occupier in any way interfere with, any appliance, clothing, equipment or facilities provided in pursuance of these Regulations;

- (b) in any lead processing area have, prepare or partake of food or drink, or smoke or chew tobacco or chew gum;
- (c) without reasonable cause, be in a lead processing area unless he is actually working in a lead process;
- (d) where a meal room has been provided pursuant to these Regulations, partake of a meal in or about the factory except in such meal room.

Penalty

21. Any person who contravenes a provision of these Regulations is liable to a penalty (if a penalty is not otherwise provided) not exceeding:

- (a) 100 penalty units in the case of a corporation; or
 - (b) 50 penalty units in the case of an individual who contravenes the provision otherwise than in his or her capacity as an employee; or
 - (c) 25 penalty units in the case of an individual who contravenes the provision in his or her capacity as an employee.
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THE SCHEDULE

(i) The Regulations to Regulate Working Conditions of Factories in which Electric Accumulators are Manufactured or Repaired, published in Government Gazette No. 66 of 18th May 1928.

(ii) The Regulations to Regulate Working Conditions of Factories in which is Carried on the Manufacture of Certain Compounds of Lead, namely, any Carbonate, Sulphate, Nitrate or Acetate of Lead, published in Government Gazette No. 70 of 31st May 1929.

(iii) The Regulations to Regulate Factories in which Lead Processes are used, published in Government Gazette No. 43 of 15th March 1940.

NOTES

Lead Regulations published in Gazette of 21.12.1956 and amended in Gazettes of 15.8.1958, 23.9.1977, 22.12.1978, 22.12.1989, 29.6.1990 and 13.12.1991.

Table of Amendments

Reg. 1—Am. 23.9.1977; 22.12.1978; 13.12.1991.
Regs. 3, 4, 8, 10—Am. 23.9.1977.
Reg. 14—Am. 22.12.1989; 29.6.1990; 13.12.1991.
Reg. 15—Am. 15.8.1958; 22.12.1978.
Reg. 16—Am. 23.9.1977; 13.12.1991.
Reg. 21—Am. 23.9.1977. Subst. 13.12.1991.
Headings to regulations—Rep. 13.12.1991.

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