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THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRACT ONLY

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PART I SECTION (I) - GENERAL

Government Notifications

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing, by virtue of powers vested in him by sections 62 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives under the said section 105.

M. H. MOHAMED,

Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing.

Colombo, 1st December, 1965.

Regulations

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Dangerous Occurrences Notification) Regulations, 1965.
2. The provisions of section 61 of the Factories Ordinance requiring notice of an accident occurring in a factory to be given to an Inspector shall extend and apply to the classes of occurrences specified in Schedule I hereto.
3. The notice of any dangerous occurrence, required to be given under sections 61 and 62 of the Ordinance, shall be substantially in Form 12 set out in Schedule II hereto and shall be sent within three days of the occurrence by the occupier of the factory or his agents to the District Inspector of Factories or the Chief Inspector of Factories.

SCHEDULE I

Classes of occurrences:

1. Bursting of a revolving vessel, wheel, grind stone or grinding wheel moved by mechanical power.
2. Collapse or failure of a crane, derrick, winch, hoist or other appliance used in the raising or lowering of persons or goods, or in part thereto; (except the breakage of a chain or rope sling) or the overturning of a crane.
3. Explosion or fire causing damage to the structure of any room or place in which persons are employed or to any machine or plant, equipment and material contained therein and resulting in the complete suspension of ordinary work in such room or place or stoppage of machinery or plant for not less than 5 hours where such explosion or fire is due to:
 - (i) the ignition of dust gas or vapour; or
 - (ii) the ignition of celluloid or substances composed wholly or in part of celluloid.
4. Electrical short circuit or failure of electrical machinery plant or apparatus attended by explosion or fire or causing structural damage thereto and involving its stoppage or disuse for not less than 5 hours.
5. Explosion or fire affecting any room in which persons are employed and causing complete suspension of ordinary work therein for not less than 24 hours.
6. Explosion of a receiver or container used for storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure of any gas or gases (including air) or vapour or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.
7. Explosion of a steam boiler as defined in section 34 (14) of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128) or any steam pipe or feed pipe.
8. Collapse or subsidence of any floor, gallery roof, bridge, tunnel, chimney, wall or building forming part of a factory or within the compound or curtilage of a factory.

SCHEDULE II

FORM 12

Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128)

Notice of Dangerous occurrence under Section 62 (1) read with Section 61

1. Occupier of Factory—
 - (a) Name: _____.
 - (b) Address: _____.
 - (c) Industry: _____.
2. Place where dangerous occurrence happened—
 - (i) Address (if different from 1 above): _____.
 - (ii) Exact location: _____.
 - (iii) Nature of work carried on there: _____.
3. Dangerous occurrence—
 - (a) Date and time: _____.
 - (b) Full details of how the dangerous occurrence happened (if necessary continue overleaf): _____.
4. Has the dangerous occurrence been entered in the General Register: _____.

Signature of Occupier or Agents.

Date: _____
12-484/1

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing, by virtue of powers vested in him by sections 15 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives under the said section 105.

M. H. MOHAMED,

Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing.

Colombo, 1st December, 1965.

Regulations

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Sanitary Conveniences) Regulations, 1965.
2. These regulations shall apply to every factory and to every electrical station to which the provisions of section 80 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), apply.
3. Where females are employed in any premises to which these regulations apply, there shall be at least one suitable sanitary convenience for every 25 females, and where males are employed, there shall be at least one suitable sanitary convenience (not being a convenience suitable merely as a urinal) for every 25 males:

Provided that in the case of any premises where the number of males employed exceeds 100 and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one such convenience for every 40 males in excess of 100 males:

Provided further that in the case of any premises where the number of males employed exceeds 500, it shall be sufficient to provide one such convenience for every 60 males, if sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided.

4. In calculating the number of sanitary conveniences required under the preceding regulations, any number of persons less than 25, 50 or 60, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 25, 50 or 60.

5. Every sanitary convenience shall be sufficiently ventilated and shall not communicate with any workroom where articles of food are prepared except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space.

6. Every sanitary convenience (other than a convenience suitable merely as a urinal) shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy and shall have a proper door and fastenings. Urinals shall be so placed or so screened as not to be visible from other parts of the factory where persons work or to which they have access.

7. The sanitary conveniences shall be so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to the persons employed at the factory.

8. Where persons of both sexes are employed in any premises to which these regulations apply, the sanitary conveniences for each sex shall be so placed and so screened that the interior shall not be visible even when the door of any convenience is open from any place where persons of the other sex have to work or to which they have access and if the convenience for one sex adjoins those for the other sex, the approaches shall be separate. The conveniences for each sex shall be indicated by a suitable notice, in the language understood by the majority of the workers, with the words "for men only" or "for women only" as the case may be inscribed thereon. The notice shall also bear the figure of a man or a woman as the case may be.

9. Every sanitary convenience shall be maintained and kept clean and effective provision shall be made for lighting the convenience.

10. In every sanitary convenience for women appropriately designed receptacles with lids or other suitable disposal units shall be provided.

11. A suitable number of conveniently accessible water taps or receptacles containing water shall be provided near each set of conveniences.

12. Conveniences other than those connected with an efficient water borne sewage system shall comply with the requirements of a water seal system either approved by the Public Health Inspector or in the absence of such an officer, by the Chief Inspector of Factories or the District Inspector of Factories.

13. Urinal accommodation shall be provided for the use of male workers and shall not be less than two feet in length for every 50 males:

Provided that where the number of males employed exceeds 500, it shall be sufficient if there is one urinal for every 50 males upto the first 500 employed, and one urinal for every hundred males in excess of 500 males.

In calculating the urinal accommodation required under this rule any number of workers less than 50 or 100 as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 50 or 100.

14. The walls, ceilings and partitions of every convenience and urinal shall be white-washed or colour-washed and the white-washing or colour-washing shall be repeated at least once in every period of six months:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to conveniences and urinals, the walls, ceilings or partition of which are laid in glazed tiles or otherwise finished to provide a smooth, polished, impervious surface and which are washed with suitable detergents and disinfectants at least once in every period of four months.

15. The record of dates on which white-washing or colour-washing is carried out shall be entered in the Form set out in the First Schedule to the Factories (No. 1) Regulations, 1960, published in the Supplement to *Gazette* No. 12,494 of June 25 1961.

12-434/3

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of powers vested in him by sections 41 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives under the said section 105.

M. H. MOHAMED,

Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing.
 Colombo, 1st December, 1965.

Regulations

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Washing facilities General) Regulations, 1965.

2. There shall be provided and maintained in every factory for the use of employees adequate and suitable facilities for washing in accordance with the provisions set out in the Schedule hereto. Such facilities shall include soap, nail brushes or other suitable means of cleaning and facilities for drying, and the facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in a clean condition.

3. The washing facilities shall also include—

- a trough with taps or jets at intervals of not more than two feet, or
- wash basins with taps attached thereto, or
- circular trough of the fountain type.

4. Every trough and basin shall have a smooth impervious surface and shall be fitted with a waste-pipe and plug.

5. The floor or ground, under and in the immediate vicinity of every trough, tap, wash-basin and shower shall be so laid or finished as to provide a smooth impervious surface and shall be adequately drained.

6. Where female workers are employed, separate washing facilities shall be provided and so enclosed or screened that the interior is not visible from any place where persons of the other sex work. At the entrance to such facilities there shall be a conspicuous notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers with the words "for women only" inscribed thereon and also be a female figure drawn thereon.

7. The water supply to the washing facilities shall be capable of yielding at the rate of not less than two gallons a day for each person employed in the factory.

8. There shall be provided and maintained in every factory for the use of employees a sufficient number of showers controlled by taps. Showers for the use of female workers shall be enclosed in cubicles:

Provided that where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that in respect of any particular factory or part thereof any requirement of this regulation is inappropriate or is not practicable or for other reasons deemed not necessary, he may by certificate in writing (which he may at his discretion revoke) exempt the factory or part thereof from such requirement to such extent and subject to such condition as he may specify in the certificate.

9. Where there is no pipe borne water supply in a factory suitable receptacles containing water from which water could be drawn by tap shall be provided for the use of the employees.

SCHEDULE

1. Where wash basins are provided every basin having a separate tap shall be not less than 20 inches in length. Such a basin shall be provided for every 20 persons employed at any one time.

2. Where troughs are provided there shall be at least 2 feet of straight trough length or 20 inches or trough length measured along the outer circumference in the case of circular troughs, for every 20 persons employed at any one time.

12-434/3

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of powers vested in him by sections 13 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives under the said section 105.

M. H. MOHAMED,

Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing.
 Colombo, 1st December, 1965.

Regulations

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (General Standards of Lighting) Regulations, 1965.

2. In every part of every factory where persons are regularly employed, the intensity of illumination shall not be less than five foot candles measured in a horizontal plane at a height of three feet from any floor or working level:

Provided that in any such part in which the mounting heights of the light sources or general illumination necessarily exceeds 20 feet measured from the floor or where the structure of the room, or the position or construction of the fixed machinery or plant prevents the uniform attainment of this standard, the intensity of illumination at the said level shall not be less than two foot candles, and where work is actually being done, the intensity of the illumination at the said level shall not be less than two foot candles, and where work is actually being done, the intensity of the illumination shall not be less than five foot candles.

3. The intensity of illumination measured at floor level over all other interior parts of the factory, over which persons employed pass shall be not less than one half (0.5) foot candle.

4. Every general lighting source shall be mounted at sufficient height to keep it well above the line of normal vision.

5. Any local lighting source, that is to say an artificial light designed to illuminate particularly the area or part of the area of work of a single operative or group of operatives, working near each other, shall be provided with a suitable shade of opaque material to prevent glare or with other effective means by which the light source is completely screened from the eyes of every person employed at a normal working place, or shall be so placed that no such person is exposed to glare therefrom.

6. So far as is reasonably practicable, arrangements shall be made, by suitable screening or by other effective methods to prevent discomfort or injury by the reflection of light from smooth or polished surfaces into the eyes of the workers.

7. Adequate measures shall be taken so far as is reasonably practicable to prevent the formation of shadows which cause eye strain or risk of accidents to any person employed. It shall be the duty of the occupier of the factory to keep clean, unobstructed, and in proper adjustment and good repair all windows, skylights and artificial lights and accessories.

8. It shall be the duty of the occupier of the factory to provide windows with suitable adjustable devices so that illumination may be accommodated to changing exterior conditions and to eliminate glare therefrom.

9. No person shall be required or permitted to work in any factory indoors where the means of obtaining natural light is less than 10% of the floor area thereof.

10. Every window, roof light and artificial light fitting shall be kept clean and unobstructed.

11. The standards specified in these regulations shall be without prejudice to the provision of any additional illumination required to render the lighting sufficient and suitable for the nature of the work or process.

12-434/4

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of powers vested in him by section 53 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives under the said section 105.

M. H. MOHAMED,
 Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing.
 Colombo, 1st December, 1965.

Regulations

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Protection of Eyes) Regulations, 1965.

2. Effective screens or suitable goggles shall be provided for the protection of persons employed in or in the immediate vicinity of the following processes or operations:—

(a) Dry grinding of metals or metal articles applied by hand to a revolving wheel or disc driven by mechanical power.

(b) Turning (external or internal) of non-ferrous metals, or of cast iron, or of articles of such metals or such iron, where the work is done dry other than precision turning where the use of goggles or a screen would seriously interfere with the work or turning by means of hand tools.

(c) Welding or cutting of metals by means of an electrical, oxy-acetylene or similar process.

(d) The following processes or operations when carried on by means of hand tools or other portable tools, that is to say fettling of metal castings involving the removal of metal; cutting out or cutting off (not including drilling or punching back) of cold rivets or bolts from boilers or other plant or from ships, or chipping or scaling of boilers or ships plates, or breaking or dressing of stone, concrete or slag.

(e) The handling of corrosive liquids.

(f) Processes where persons employed are exposed to fumes which would cause injury or discomfort to the eyes.

(g) Processes where persons are employed in arc-welding, oxy-acetylene welding, furnace work, or any other operations where eyes are exposed to glare and high intensity radiations.

(h) Any other process or operation likely to cause injury to the human eye.

12-434/5

THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of powers vested in him by section 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives under the said section 105.

M. H. MOHAMED,
 Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing.

Colombo, 1st December, 1965.

Regulations

1. These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Meal Rooms) Regulations, 1965.

2. Where in a factory not less than five persons are employed, the occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain in accordance with the requirements specified in the Schedule hereto, suitable adequate and separate meal rooms to be used by the workers for taking their meals.

3. The meal rooms shall be of substantial construction and readily accessible from the work-rooms and the floors thereof shall be constructed of material impervious to water and with readily washable surface.

4. The meal rooms shall be such as would afford adequate protection from the weather at all times.

5. The meal rooms shall be adequately ventilated and lighted.

6. The meal rooms shall be furnished with sufficient number of tables and chairs or benches.

7. There shall be provided in every meal room drinking water; where such water is not available on tap, suitable receptacles, clearly marked "drinking water" in Sinhala, Tamil and English shall be provided.

8. There shall be provided in every meal room adequate and suitable cups or drinking vessels with facilities for rinsing them except where water is delivered from an upward jet.

9. There shall be provided in every meal room suitable facilities for the drainage of excess water.

10. Every meal room shall be constantly maintained in a clean condition.

11. There shall be provided and maintained in every meal room, suitable covered bins or receptacles for depositing refuse.

12. Adequate service for the removal and cleansing of the bins or receptacles daily or at more frequent intervals as may be deemed necessary, shall be provided in every meal room.

13. The meal room shall be in the charge of a responsible person appointed by the occupier.

14. The walls, ceilings and partitions of every meal room shall be washed, white-washed, colour-washed or painted once in every period of 12 months. In the case of painted surfaces such period may be varied at the discretion of the Chief Inspector or the District Inspector of Factories.

15. The record of the dates on which washing, white-washing, colour-washing or painting is carried out shall be entered in the Form set out in the Schedule to the Factories (No. 1) Regulations, 1960, published in the Supplement to *Gazette* No. 12,494 of June 23, 1961.

SCHEDULE

1. The meal room shall be such as would accommodate at least 30 per centum of the workers at any time:

Provided that in any particular factory or in any particular class or description of factory the Chief Inspector or the District Inspector of Factories may, by certificate in writing alter such percentage.

2. The floor area of the meal room excluding the area occupied by the equipment, fittings, facilities and furniture other than tables and chairs or benches shall not be less than 10 square feet per person to be accommodated.

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