

The Laws of Zambia

Provided that switches, fuses or circuit-breakers may be used to break the connection with the generators or transformers supplying the power if the connection of any bare conductor with earth is not thereby broken.

14. Every motor, converter and transformer shall be protected by efficient means, suitably placed and so connected that all pressure may thereby be cut off from the motor, converter or transformer, as the case may be, and from all apparatus connected therewith:

Means of cutting off pressure from motors, etc.

Provided that where one point of the system is connected to earth, it shall not be necessary to disconnect on that side of such system which is connected to earth.

15. (1) Every electric motor shall be controlled by an efficient switch or switches for starting and stopping, so placed as to be easily worked by the person in charge of such motor.

Switches for control of electric motors

(2) In every place in which machines are being driven by an electric motor, there shall be means at hand for either switching off the motor or stopping the machines if necessary to prevent danger.

16. (1) Every flexible wire for any portable apparatus shall be connected to the system concerned either by efficient permanent joints or connections or by a properly constructed connector.

Portable apparatus

(2) In all cases where a person handling any portable apparatus or pendant lamps with switches would be liable to get a shock, through a conducting floor or conducting work or otherwise, if the metal-work of such apparatus became live, such metal-work shall be efficiently earthed and any flexible metallic covering of the conductors shall be itself efficiently earthed and shall not be the only earth connection for the metal of the apparatus.

(3) No lampholder shall be in metallic connection with the guard or other exposed metal-work of a portable lamp.

(4) All portable apparatus and all flexible wire connected thereto shall be controlled by efficient means suitably located, and capable of cutting off the pressure thereto, and the metal-work of such apparatus shall be efficiently earthed independently of any flexible metallic cover of the conductors, and any such flexible covering shall itself be independently earthed.

(5) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply in any case where the apparatus, lamp or wire concerned is connected to a system in which the pressure is direct current not exceeding 150 volts.

17. The general arrangement of switchboards shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be such that-

General arrangement of switchboards

- (a) all parts which may have to be adjusted or handled are readily accessible;
- (b) the course of every conductor may, where necessary, be readily traced;
- (c) conductors not arranged for connection to the same system are kept well apart and can, where necessary, be readily distinguished;
- (d) all bare conductors are so placed or protected as to prevent danger from accidental short circuit.

18. (1) Every switchboard having bare conductors normally so exposed that they may be touched by any person shall, if not located in an area or areas set apart for the purposes thereof, be suitably fenced or enclosed.

Enclosure of switchboards

(2) No person, other than an authorised person or a person acting under his immediate supervision, shall have access to any switchboard mentioned in sub-regulation (1).

19. All apparatus appertaining to a switchboard and requiring handling shall, so far as is practicable, be so placed or arranged as to be operated from the working platform of the switchboard, and all measuring instruments and indicators connected therewith shall, so far as is practicable, be so placed as to be observed from such platform, and if any such apparatus is worked or observed from any place other than such platform, adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent danger.

Placing of switchboard apparatus, etc.

20. (1) Adequate means of access, free from danger, shall be provided for every switchboard passage-way.

Switchboard working platforms and passageways

(2) Where at the working platform of any switchboard or in any switchboard passage-way there are bare conductors exposed or arranged to be exposed when live so that they may be touched by any person on such platform or in such passage-way, there shall be left a clear and unobstructed passage of ample width and height, with a firm and even floor, on such platform or in such passage-way.

(3) The following provisions shall apply to all such platforms and passage-ways as are mentioned in sub-regulation (2), unless the bare conductors on such platform or in such passage-way, whether overhead or at the sides thereof, are otherwise adequately protected against danger by divisions or screens or other suitable means:

- (a) any such platform or passage-way constructed for a low pressure or medium pressure switchboard shall have a clear height of not less than 2.250 metres, and a clear width, measured from any bare conductor, of not less than 1 metre;

- (b) any such platform or passage-way constructed for a high pressure or extra high pressure switchboard, other than operating desks or panels working solely at low pressure, shall have a clear height of not less than 2.500 metres, and a clear width, measured from any bare conductor, of not less than 1.250 metres;
- (c) bare conductors shall not be exposed on both sides of any such switchboard passage-way unless either-
 - (i) the clear width of such passage-way measured between such bare conductors is not less than 1.250 metres in the case of low or medium pressure and not less than 2.438 metres in the case of high and extra high pressure; or
 - (ii) the conductors on one side of such passage-way are so guarded that they cannot accidentally be touched.

(As amended by S.I. No. 91 of 1974)

21. In every switchboard for high pressure or extra high pressure-

Switchboards for high or extra high pressure

- (a) every high pressure or extra high pressure conductor within reach from the working platform or in any passage-way shall be so placed or protected as adequately to prevent danger;
- (b) the metal cases of all instruments working at high or extra high pressure shall either be earthed or completely enclosed with insulating covers;
- (c) all metal handles of high and extra high pressure switches and, where necessary to prevent danger, all metal gear for working such switches, shall be earthed;
- (d) when any work is done on any such switchboard the switchboard shall be made dead unless-
 - (i) the section of the switchboard on which the work is to be done (hereinafter referred to as the relevant section) is made dead and every other section which is live is either-
 - A. so separated from the relevant section by permanent or removable divisions or screens as not to be a source of danger to persons working on the relevant section; or
 - B. in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe as if so separated as aforesaid; or
 - (ii) the switchboard itself is so arranged as to secure that work is done without danger without taking any of the precautions aforesaid.

22. All parts of generators, motors, transformers or other similar apparatus which are at high or extra high pressure and which are within reach from any position where a person employed in the undertaking may require to be, shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be so protected as to prevent danger.

Protection of high and extra high pressure apparatus

The Laws of Zambia

- 23.** Where a high or extra high pressure supply is transformed for use at a lower pressure, or energy is transformed up to above low pressure, suitable provision shall be made to guard against danger by reason of the lower pressure system becoming accidentally charged above its normal pressure by leakage or contact from the higher pressure system. Precautions against accidental charging above normal working pressure
- 24.** Where necessary to prevent danger, adequate precautions shall be taken either by earthing or by other suitable means to prevent any metal other than a conductor from becoming electrically charged. Precautions against accidental charging of metal other than conductors
- 25.** Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent any conductor or apparatus from being accidentally or inadvertently electrically charged when persons are working thereon. Precautions against accidental charging of apparatus
- 26.** Where necessary adequately to prevent danger, insulating stands or screens shall be provided and kept permanently in position, and such stands or screens shall be maintained in sound condition. Provision of insulating stands or screens
- 27.** Portable insulating stands or screens or insulating boots or gloves, or other suitable means, shall be provided and used when necessary adequately to prevent danger, and any such articles shall be periodically examined by an authorised person. Provision and use of portable insulating devices
- 28.** Adequate working space and means of access, free from danger, shall be provided for all apparatus that has to be worked or attended to by any person. Safe working space and means of access
- 29.** All those parts of any undertaking in which apparatus is placed shall be adequately lighted to prevent danger. Lighting
- 30.** All conductors and apparatus exposed to the weather, wet, corrosion, inflammable surroundings or explosive atmosphere, or used in connection with any process or for any special purpose other than for lighting or power, shall be so constructed or protected, and such special precautions shall be taken, as may be necessary adequately to prevent danger in view of such exposure or use. Protection against exposure
- 31.** (1) No person other than an authorised person, or a competent person acting under his immediate supervision, shall operate any apparatus where technical knowledge or experience is required for such operation in order adequately to avoid danger, and no person shall work alone in connection with any system or apparatus in any case where the Commissioner has directed that he shall not. Only authorised persons, etc., to undertake certain work

The Laws of Zambia

(2) No person other than an authorised person, or a competent person over the apparent age of twenty-one years acting under his immediate supervision, shall undertake any repair, alteration, extension or cleaning of any apparatus and no one shall do such work unaccompanied.

(3) Where a contractor is employed in any undertaking, and the danger to be avoided is under his control, such contractor shall appoint the authorised person for the purposes of this regulation, but if the danger to be avoided is under the control of the person responsible for the undertaking, such person shall appoint such authorised person.

32. Printed instructions as to the proper first-aid treatment of persons suffering from electric shock shall be affixed in a prominent place in all undertakings where electrical energy is generated, transformed or used above a pressure of 125 volts alternating current or 250 volts direct current.

Instructions as to treatment for electric shock

33. (1) Every substation shall be substantially constructed, and shall be so arranged that no person can obtain access thereto otherwise than by a proper entrance or can interfere with the apparatus or conductors therein from outside.

Construction, etc., of substations

(2) Every substation shall be provided with efficient means of ventilation, be kept dry, and made vermin proof as far as practicable.

(3) At the entrance to every substation shall be posted a suitable warning notice of danger.

34. Every substation shall be under the control of an authorised person, and none but an authorised person, or a person acting under his immediate supervision, shall enter any part of any substation where there may be danger.

Control of substations

35. Every underground substation not otherwise easily and safely accessible shall be provided with adequate means of access by a door or trap door, with a staircase or ladder securely fixed and so placed that no live part of any switchboard or any bare conductor shall be within reach of a person thereon:

Means of access to substations

Provided that the means of access to any such substation shall be by a doorway and staircase-

- (i) if any person is regularly employed therein otherwise than for inspection and cleaning; or
- (ii) if the substation is not of ample dimensions and there is therein either moving machinery, other than ventilating fans, or high or extra high pressure.

36. Any person guilty of an offence under the provisions of section *ninety-one* of the Act in respect of these Regulations or any lawful requirement thereunder shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by section *ninety-two* of the Act. Penalties

SECTIONS 74 AND 82-THE FIRST-AID BOXES REGULATIONS

Statutory Instrument
251 of 1967
93 of 1974

Regulations by the Minister

1. These Regulations may be cited as the First-aid Boxes Regulations, and shall apply to factories, building operations and works of engineering construction. Title and application

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires- Interpretation

"adhesive wound dressing" means a dressing which consists of a pad fixed to a piece of plaster, waterproof or otherwise, as centrally as possible so as to leave an adequate margin of adhesive surface all round;

"approved", in relation to-

- (a) an adhesive wound dressing, means an adhesive wound dressing packed and kept in accordance with, and of a type prescribed by, these Regulations;
- (b) eye ointment, means eye ointment packed and kept in accordance with, and of a type prescribed by, these Regulations;

"eye ointment" means the eye ointment referred to as Sulphacetamide Eye Ointment in the British Pharmacopoeia, 1958, containing not less than six per centum and not more than ten per centum sulphacetamide sodium, or sulphacetamide eye ointment of similar strength in a suitable water miscible base;

"eye-pad" means a pack containing a sterilised pad with a long bandage attached;

"first-aid box, case or cupboard" means a first-aid box, case or cupboard required to be kept, maintained or made available in terms of section *sixty-seven* of the Act or regulation 83 of the Construction (Safety and Health) Regulations.

3. (1) Every first-aid box, case or cupboard in any factory or at the site of any building operations or works of engineering construction shall contain the items specified in relation to such factory, building operations or work of engineering construction site in the Schedule. Contents of first-aid boxes or cases

(2) The Commissioner may, in any particular case, vary or add to the list of items set out in any Part of the Schedule by giving notice thereof in writing to a factory occupier or manager or an employer of persons engaged in building operations or works of engineering construction, as the case may be, and the contents of any first-aid box, case or cupboard in any such factory or at the site of any such building operations or works of engineering construction shall thereupon be made to conform to such variation or addition:

Provided that such variation or addition shall in no way diminish the effectiveness of such items.

4. All materials for dressings contained in any first-aid box, case or cupboard shall be those designated in, and of a grade or quality not lower than the standards specified by, the British Pharmaceutical Codex or any supplements thereto. Requirements as to dressings

5. (1) Every adhesive wound dressing shall be packed in an individual sealed pack marked clearly to indicate the contents and shall be kept in a tin or other suitable dust-proof container. Dressing containers

(2) The pad and margin of adhesive surface of every adhesive wound dressing shall be protected by muslin or other suitable material for removal before use.

(3) The pad of every adhesive wound dressing shall be-

- (a) a piece of unmedicated absorbent lint or other suitable material; or
- (b) a piece of absorbent lint or other suitable material containing any one of the following substances of not more than the strength specified:

Boric Acid	..	..	..	5 per centum
Aminacrine Hydrochloride.	..	..	..	0.1 per centum
Chlorhexidine Hydrochloride	..	..	..	0.1 per centum
Eufflavine	..	..	..	0.15 per centum
Domiphen Bromide	..	..	..	0.15 per centum
Bismuth Subgallate	..	..	..	2.5 per centum.

6. (1) All eye ointment shall be packed in sterilised collapsible opaque tubes in accordance with sub-regulations (2) and (3). Eye ointment

(2) Every tube containing eye ointment shall be fitted with a nozzle and cap and shall contain four grams of the ointment.

The Laws of Zambia

(3) There shall be clearly marked on each such tube-

- (a) the words "Sulphacetamide Eye Ointment"; and
- (b) the content of sulphacetamide sodium.

(4) The sulphacetamide sodium contained in the eye ointment shall conform to the standard prescribed in the British Pharmacopoeia, 1958.

(Amended by S.I. No. 93 of 1974)

7. Any person guilty of an offence under the provisions of section *ninety-one* of the Act in respect of these Regulations or any lawful requirement thereunder shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by section *ninety-two* of the Act.

Penalties

SCHEDULE

(Regulation 3)

CONTENTS OF FIRST-AID BOXES, CASES OR CUPBOARDS

PART I

FACTORIES IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DOES NOT EXCEED TEN OR BUILDING OPERATIONS OR WORK OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION SITES WHERE THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DOES NOT EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE

The Laws of Zambia

1. A sufficient number (not less than six) of small unmedicated sterilised dressings for injured fingers.
2. A sufficient number (not less than three) of medium-sized unmedicated sterilised dressings for injured hands or feet.
3. A sufficient number (not less than three) of large unmedicated sterilised dressings for other injured parts.
4. A sufficient number (not less than twelve) of adhesive wound dressings of an approved type and of assorted sizes.
5. A sufficient number (not less than two) of suitable triangular bandages.
6. A sufficient supply of adhesive plaster (at least one spool 25 millimetres ´ 1 metre and one spool 12.500 ´ 5 metres).
7. A sufficient supply of absorbent, preferably sterilised, cotton wool in 28 grams packets (at least two packets).
8. A rubber bandage, pressure bandage or tourniquet.
9. Safety pins.
10. A one per centum solution of Cetrimide.
11. A sufficient supply of approved Sulphacetamide Eye Ointment in a container of approved type and size.
12. Two eye pads with bandages.
13. A bottle of sal volatile, already mixed in the proportion of 3.500 millilitres to each 56 millilitres water; marked "Stimulant" and having dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.
14. A copy of the leaflet giving advice on first-aid treatment issued by the Department of Labour.

(As amended by S.I. No. 93 of 1974)

PART II

FACTORIES IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED EXCEEDS TEN BUT DOES NOT EXCEED FIFTY

The Laws of Zambia

1. A sufficient number (not less than twelve) of small unmedicated sterilised dressings for injured fingers.
2. A sufficient number (not less than six) of medium-sized unmedicated sterilised dressings for injured hands or feet.
3. A sufficient number (not less than six) of large unmedicated sterilised dressings for other injured parts.
4. A sufficient number (not less than twenty-four) of adhesive wound dressings of an approved type and of assorted sizes.
5. A sufficient number (not less than four) of suitable triangular bandages.
6. A sufficient supply of adhesive plaster (at least one spool 25 millimetres ´ 1 metre and one spool 12.500 millimetres ´ 5 metres).
7. A sufficient supply of absorbent, preferably sterilised, cotton wool in 28 gram packets (at least three packets).
8. A rubber bandage, pressure bandage or tourniquet.
9. Safety pins.
10. A one per centum solution of Cetrimide.
11. A sufficient supply of approved Sulphacetamide Eye Ointment in a container of approved type and size.
12. Four eye pads with bandages.
13. A bottle of sal volatile, already mixed in the proportion of 3.500 millilitres to each 56 millilitres water; marked "Stimulant" and having dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.
14. A copy of the leaflet giving advice on first-aid treatment issued by the Department of Labour.

(As amended by S.I. No. 93 of 1974)

PART III

FACTORIES IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED EXCEEDS FIFTY OR
BUILDING OPERATIONS OR WORK OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION SITES WHERE THE
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED EXCEEDS
TWENTY-FIVE

The Laws of Zambia

1. A sufficient number (not less than twenty-four) of small unmedicated sterilised dressings for injured fingers.
2. A sufficient number (not less than twelve) of medium-sized unmedicated sterilised dressings for injured hands or feet.
3. A sufficient number (not less than twelve) of large unmedicated sterilised dressings for other injured parts.
4. A sufficient number (not less than thirty-six) of adhesive wound dressings of an approved type and of assorted sizes.
5. A sufficient number (not less than eight) of suitable triangular bandages.
6. A sufficient supply of adhesive plaster (at least two spools 25 millimetres ´ 1 metre and two spools 12.500 millimetres ´ 5 metres).
7. A sufficient supply of absorbent, preferably sterilised, cotton wool in 28 grams packets (at least six packets).
8. A supply of suitable splints and cotton wool or other material for padding.
9. A rubber bandage, pressure bandage or tourniquet.
10. Safety pins.
11. A one per centum solution of Cetrimide.
12. A sufficient supply of approved Sulphacetamide Eye Ointment in a container of approved type and size.
13. Eight eye pads with bandages.
14. A bottle of sal volatile, already mixed in the proportion of 3.500 millilitres to each 56 millilitres water; marked "Stimulant" and having dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.
15. A copy of the leaflet giving advice on first-aid treatment issued by the Department of Labour.

(As amended by S.I. No. 93 of 1974)

THE WOODWORKING MACHINERY REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

1. Title
2. Interpretation
3. Application of Regulations
4. Machine control
5. Working space
6. Floors
7. Lighting
8. Circular saws
9. Plain band saws
10. Planing machines
11. Vertical spindle moulding machines
12. Chain mortising machines
13. Maintenance of guards, etc.
14. Alternative guards
15. Training
16. Duty of employees
17. Penalties

SECTIONS 74 AND 82-THE WOODWORKING MACHINERY REGULATIONS

Statutory Instrument
253 of 1967
94 of 1974

Regulations by the Minister

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Woodworking Machinery Regulations. Title
2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires- Interpretation

"circular saw" means a circular saw working in a bench, including a rack bench, for the purpose of ripping, deep cutting or cross cutting wood, but does not include a swing or other saw which is moved towards the wood;

"plain band saw" means a band saw, other than a log saw or band re-sawing machine, the cutting portion of which runs in a vertical direction;

"planing machine" includes a machine for overhand planing or for thicknessing or for both operations;

"undertaking" means any factory, building operations or work of engineering construction;

The Laws of Zambia

"woodworking machine" means a circular saw, plain band saw, planing machine, vertical spindle moulding machine or chain mortising machine operating on wood.

- 3.** These Regulations shall apply to woodworking machines in any undertaking. Application of Regulations
- 4.** Every woodworking machine shall be provided with an efficient stopping and starting appliance, the controls of which shall be situated in such a position as to be readily and conveniently operated by the person in charge of the machine. Machine control
- 5.** Sufficient clear and unobstructed space shall be maintained at every woodworking machine while such machine is in motion to enable work to be carried on without unnecessary risk. Working space
- 6.** The floor surrounding every woodworking machine shall be maintained in good and level condition and, as far as practicable, free from loose material, and shall not be allowed to become slippery. Floors
- 7.** Sufficient and suitable lighting, whether natural or artificial, shall be secured and maintained at every woodworking machine, and any means of artificial lighting shall be so placed or shaded as to prevent the direct rays of such lighting from striking the eyes of any person operating such machine. Lighting
- 8.** When any circular saw is in motion- Circular saws
- (a) that part of the saw below the bench table shall be protected by two plates of metal, one on each side of and parallel to the saw and not more than 150 millimetres apart, which shall extend to a distance of not less than 50 millimetres beyond the teeth of the saw in every direction; and
- (b) behind, and in a direct line with the saw, there shall be a riving knife which shall have a smooth surface, shall be strong, rigid and easily adjustable, and which shall also conform to the following conditions:
- (i) the edge of the knife nearer the saw shall form an arc of a circle having a radius not exceeding the radius of the largest saw used on the bench;
- (ii) the knife shall be maintained as close as practicable to the saw, having regard to the nature of the work being done at the time, and, at the level of the bench table, the distance between the front edge of the knife and the teeth of the saw shall not exceed 12 millimetres;

The Laws of Zambia

- (iii) for a saw of a diameter of less than twenty-four inches, the knife shall extend upwards from the bench table to within 25 millimetres of the top of the saw, and for a saw of a diameter of 610 millimetres or over, shall extend upwards from the bench table to a height of at least 220 millimetres; and
- (c) the top of the saw shall be covered by a strong and easily adjustable guard, with a flange at the side of the saw farthest from the fence, which shall extend from the top of the riving knife to a point as low as practicable at the cutting edge of the saw, and which shall be kept so adjusted that the said flange shall extend below the roots of the teeth of the saw; and
- (d) where such saw is fed by hand, a suitable push-stick shall be kept available for use at the bench table to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

(As amended by S.I. No. 94 of 1974)

9. When any plain band saw is in motion-

Plain band saws

- (a) the front of the top pulley shall be covered with sheet metal or other suitable material; and
- (b) both sides of the bottom pulley shall be completely encased by sheet metal or other suitable material;
- (c) all portions of the blade, other than that between the bench table and the top guide, shall be enclosed or otherwise securely guarded.

10. (1) No planing machine which is not mechanically fed shall be used for overhand planing unless it is fitted with a cylindrical cutter block.

Planing machines

(2) Every planing machine used for overhand planing shall be provided with a bridge guard capable of covering the full length and breadth of the cutting slot in the bench and so constructed as to be easily adjustable both in a horizontal and vertical direction.

(3) The feed roller of every planing machine used for thicknessing shall be provided with an efficient guard.

11. (1) The cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine shall, when practicable, be fitted with a guard which is, having regard to the nature of the work which is being performed, the most efficient for preventing injury to any person.

Vertical spindle
moulding machines

(2) Where the work being performed at a vertical spindle moulding machine cannot be efficiently performed when a guard is fitted to the cutter, the wood being moulded in such machine shall, if practicable, be held in a jig or holder of such construction as to reduce as far as possible the risk of injury to any person.

(3) A suitable spike or push-stick shall be kept available for use at the bench of every vertical spindle moulding machine.

The Laws of Zambia

- 12.** The chain of every chain mortising machine shall be provided with a guard which shall, as far as is practicable, enclose the cutters of such machine. Chain mortising machines
- 13.** The guards and appliances required by these Regulations shall be maintained in an efficient state, and shall, unless the nature of the work being done at any particular time renders the use of such guards and appliances impracticable, be kept in position whilst the machinery concerned is in motion and so adjusted as to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk. Maintenance of guards, etc.
- 14.** The provisions of these Regulations relating to circular saws, plain band saws and planing machines shall not apply in any case where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that other safeguards are provided and maintained which render the machines equally as safe as they would be if guarded in the manner prescribed by these Regulations. Alternative guards
- 15.** No person shall be employed at a woodworking machine unless he has been sufficiently trained to work that type or class of machine, or unless he works under the adequate supervision of a person who has been so trained, and every person employed at a woodworking machine shall be fully instructed as to the dangers which may arise in connection with such machine and the precautions to be observed in that regard. Training
- 16.** Any person employed on a woodworking machine shall- Duty of employees
- (a) use and maintain in proper adjustment the guards provided in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations; or
 - (b) use, in the appropriate case, any appliance so provided; except when, owing to the nature of the work being done, the use of the guards or appliances is rendered impracticable.
- 17.** Any person guilty of an offence under the provisions of section *ninety-one* of the Act in respect of these Regulations or any lawful requirement thereunder shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by section *ninety-two* of the Act. Penalties

SECTION 84-THE FACTORIES ACT (APPLICATION EXTENSION) ORDER

Statutory Instrument
326 of 1967
89 of 1974

Order by the Minister

- 1.** This Order may be cited as the Factories Act (Application Extension) Order. Title
- 2.** The Parts of the Act and the Regulations in the Schedule shall apply to all farm premises in which a steam boiler is used in connection with agricultural operations, including dairy farming. Extension to farm premises

The Laws of Zambia

SCHEDULE

(Paragraph 2)

EXTENSION TO FARM PREMISES

The Factories Act, Parts VIII and XIV.
The Factories (Prescribed Particulars and Forms) Regulations.
The Plant Inspection and Examination Fees Regulations.

CERTIFICATE OF EXCEPTION BY THE LABOUR COMMISSIONER

I HEREBY CERTIFY that in accordance with section 61 of the Factories Act, steam boilers which are used solely for the purposes of "steaming" tobacco at farm premises shall be excepted from the following provisions of the Act:

- (a) that part of section 54 (5) which requires the construction of steam boilers to be consistent with a relevant standard specification; and
- (b) from the provisions of section 55 (3);

subject to the following conditions:

- (i) An excepted steam boiler shall comply with all the provisions of Part VIII of the Act apart from the specified exceptions.
- (ii) An excepted steam boiler and all its fittings and attachments shall be thoroughly examined by an inspector or other person authorised by the Commissioner at intervals not exceeding three years and also as soon as practicable after any extensive repairs.
- (iii) An excepted steam boiler shall not be worked at a pressure exceeding 0.600 bars per 25.4 square millimetres, until it has been thoroughly examined by an inspector, and the prescribed report obtained, which includes particulars of the safe working pressure.
- (iv) Oil drums or similar vessels shall not be used for generating steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.
- (v) This Certificate of Exception, or any condition, may be revoked by the Commissioner at any time.

(As amended by S.I. No. 89 of 1974)

SECTION 105-THE FACTORIES (CLEANLINESS OF WALLS AND CEILINGS) REGULATIONS

Statutory Instrument
153 of 1967

Regulations by the Minister

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Regulations. Title

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires- Interpretation

"walls and ceilings" means all inside walls and partitions, all ceilings and tops of rooms, and all walls, sides and tops of passages and staircases;

"washed" means washed with hot water and soap or other suitable detergent, or cleaned by such other method as may be approved by an inspector.

3. For the purposes of subsection (2)(d)(ii) of section *nineteen* of the Act, the manner of painting and of repainting walls and ceilings shall be the application of a suitable paint in such manner as to produce over the whole of the treated surface a compact continuous film capable of being washed.

Manner of painting and repainting

4. For the purposes of subsection (2)(a)(ii) of section *nineteen* of the Act, walls and ceilings-

Intervals for repainting or revarnishing walls and ceilings

- (a) which are painted shall be repainted at intervals not exceeding seven years;
- (b) which are varnished shall be revarnished at intervals not exceeding seven years:

Provided that the whole part of the surface of walls and ceilings shall be repainted or revarnished, as the case may be, as often as may be necessary to maintain over the whole surface a compact continuous film capable of being washed.

SECTION 105-THE FACTORIES (FIRST-AID) (PRESCRIBED STANDARD OF TRAINING) REGULATIONS

Statutory Instrument
152 of 1967

Regulations by the Minister

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Factories (First-aid) (Prescribed Standard of Training) Regulations.

Title

2. For the purposes of subsections (4) and (6) of section sixty-seven of the Act, a person shall be deemed not to be trained in first-aid treatment unless-

Standard of training in first-aid-treatment
Cap. 300
Cap. 297

- (a) he is a fully registered nurse, registered in accordance with the provisions of the Nurses and Midwives Act; or
- (b) he is a fully registered medical assistant registered in accordance with the provisions of the Medical and Allied Professions Act; or
- (c) he is a nurse trained to a standard laid down by the Department of Health and his name is duly entered upon a roll kept at that Department; or
- (d) he is the holder of a certificate in first-aid issued within the immediately preceding period of three years by, or is otherwise recognised as being trained in first-aid treatment by, a first-aid training organisation specified in the Schedule.

The Laws of Zambia

3. In factories where the persons in charge of the first-aid boxes or cupboards are required under subsection (4) of section *sixty-seven* of the Act to be persons trained in first-aid treatment, the following particulars shall be entered in or attached to the general register in respect of every such person:

General register

- (a) his name;
- (b) the nature and date of his qualification as a person trained in first-aid treatment; and
- (c) the date on which evidence of his being so trained was inspected by the occupier.

SCHEDULE

(Regulation 2)

FIRST-AID TRAINING ORGANISATIONS

The Council of St. John in Zambia.
Zambia Red Cross Society.

THE FACTORIES (PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS AND FORMS) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

1. Title
2. Interpretation
3. Certificate of appointment of inspector
4. Register of factories
5. Registration of existing factories
6. Registration of new factories
7. Drawings of factories
8. "Machinery attendants" certificate
9. Report of result of examination of hoist or lift
10. Register of chains, ropes and lifting tackle and lifting machines
11. Report of result of examination of steam boiler
12. Boiler book
13. Report of result of examination of steam receiver
14. Report of result of examination of air receiver
15. Notification of factory accident
16. Notification of dangerous occurrence
17. Notification of industrial disease
18. Abstract of Act to be kept posted in factory
19. General register

SCHEDULE-Prescribed particulars and forms

SECTION 105-THE FACTORIES (PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS AND FORMS) REGULATIONS

Statutory Instrument

154 of 1967

Regulations by the Minister

92 of 1974

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Factories (Prescribed Particulars and Forms) Regulations. Title

2. Unless the context otherwise requires, expressions used in these Regulations shall have the same respective meanings as in the Act. Interpretation

3. A certificate of appointment of an inspector furnished under subsection (2) of section six of the Act shall be in the form and shall contain the particulars specified in Part I of the Schedule. Certificate of appointment of inspector

The Laws of Zambia

- 4.** The register of factories maintained by the Commissioner in accordance with the requirements of section *eleven* of the Act shall contain the particulars specified in Part II of the Schedule. Register of factories
- 5.** The written application for a certificate of registration required by subsection (1) of section *twelve* of the Act to be made to the Commissioner by every person who on the commencement of the Act occupies a factory shall contain the particulars specified in Part II of the Schedule. Registration of existing factories
- 6.** The written application for a certificate of registration required by subsection (2) of section *thirteen* of the Act to be made to the Commissioner by any person who intends to occupy or use as a factory any premises which were not so occupied or used on the commencement of the Act shall contain the particulars specified in Part II of the Schedule. Registration of new factories
- 7.** The written application required by subsection (2) of section *fifteen* of the Act to be made to the Commissioner for approval of drawings relating to the erection or conversion or extension of a factory shall contain the particulars specified in Part III of the Schedule. Drawings of factories
- 8.** The certificate of appointment required to be furnished by an occupier under subsection (2) (a) (ii) of section *thirty* of the Act (which provides that no person shall lubricate, examine or adjust any unfenced dangerous part of machinery or lubricate transmission machinery or mount or ship any belt that is in motion unless, in addition to the other precautions or conditions specified in the aforesaid section, he is appointed by the occupier by prescribed certificate attached to the general register to carry out such examination, lubrication, adjustment or other operation and he has been furnished by the occupier with a signed copy of such certificate) shall be in the form set out in Part IV of the Schedule. "Machinery attendants" certificate
- 9.** A report of the result of every examination of a hoist or lift made under subsection (2) of section *forty-seven* of the Act shall be in the form set out in Part V of the Schedule and shall contain the particulars therein specified. Report of result of examination of hoist or lift
- 10.** The register kept for the purposes of section *fifty-three* of the Act in respect of all chains, ropes or lifting tackle (except fibre rope slings) to which section *fifty-one* of the Act applies and in respect of all lifting machines to which section *fifty-two* of the Act applies shall contain the particulars specified in Part VI of the Schedule. Register of chains, ropes and lifting tackle and lifting machines
- 11.** A report of the result of every examination of a steam boiler under subsection (7) of section *fifty-five* of the Act shall be in the form set out in Part VII of the Schedule and shall contain the particulars therein specified. Report of result of examination of steam boiler
- 12.** The boiler book kept for the purposes of subsection (11) of section *fifty-five* of the Act shall be in the form set out in Part VIII of the Schedule and shall contain the particulars therein specified. Boiler book

The Laws of Zambia

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>13. A report of the result of every examination of a steam receiver under subsection (7) of section <i>fifty-seven</i> of the Act shall be in the form set out in Part IX of the Schedule and shall contain the particulars therein specified.</p> | <p>Report of result of examination of steam receiver</p> |
| <p>14. A report of the result of every examination of an air receiver under subsection (6) of section <i>fifty-eight</i> of the Act shall be in the form set out in Part IX of the Schedule and shall contain the particulars therein specified.</p> | <p>Report of result of examination of air receiver</p> |
| <p>15. Written notice of an accident in a factory given under section <i>seventy-six</i> of the Act shall be in the form set out in Part X of the Schedule and shall contain the particulars therein specified.</p> | <p>Notification of factory accident</p> |
| <p>16. Written notice of a dangerous occurrence in a factory given under section <i>seventy-seven</i> of the Act shall be in the form set out in Part X of the Schedule and shall contain the particulars therein specified.</p> | <p>Notification of dangerous occurrence</p> |
| <p>17. Written notice of any case of industrial disease given under section <i>seventy-eight</i> of the Act shall be in the form set out in Part XI of the Schedule and shall contain the particulars therein specified.</p> | <p>Notification of industrial disease</p> |
| <p>18. The abstract of the Act required by section <i>eighty-five</i> of the Act to be kept posted in a prominent position in every factory shall be in the form set out in Part XII of the Schedule.</p> | <p>Abstract of Act to be kept posted in factory</p> |
| <p>19. The general register required by section <i>eighty-six</i> to be kept in respect of every factory shall be in the form set out in Part XIII of the Schedule and shall contain the particulars therein specified.</p> | <p>General register</p> |

SCHEDULE

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS AND FORMS

PART I

(Regulation 3)

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

IDENTITY CERTIFICATE

Copyright Ministry of Legal Affairs, Government of the Republic of Zambia

The Laws of Zambia

No.

This is to certify that
.....
who is a
.....
is an officer in the Department of
Labour.

PHOTOGRAPH
OF
HOLDER

DATE
STAMP

.....
Labour Commissioner

.....
Signature of Holder

This card must be handed in on
leaving the Department.

PART II

(Regulations 4, 5 and 6)

PARTICULARS OF A FACTORY WHICH ARE-

TO BE ENTERED IN A REGISTER OF FACTORIES MAINTAINED BY THE LABOUR
COMMISSIONER; OR

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LABOUR COMMISSIONER BY THE OCCUPIER OF AN EXISTING
FACTORY IN AN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT; OR

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LABOUR COMMISSIONER BY THE INTENDING OCCUPIER OF A
NEW FACTORY IN AN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF THE PREMISES BEFORE
THEY ARE OCCUPIED OR USED AS A FACTORY:

1. Name of the occupier, or intending occupier of the factory (including trading name-if any).
2. Postal address and situation (i.e. number in and name of street, road, etc., or plot number) of the factory.
3. Nature of the work carried on, or proposed to be carried on, in the factory.
4. Whether mechanical power is used or intended to be used and, if so, its nature.
5. Whether steam boilers are used or intended to be used and, if so, the following particulars in respect of each such boiler:
 - (a) type, description and distinctive number;
 - (b) country and year of manufacture;
 - (c) date of last thorough examination and name of person by whom the examination was made;
 - (d) the maximum permissible working pressure in bars.
6. (a) Total number of persons employed, or intended to be employed, in the factory.
(b) Where persons are employed, or intended to be employed, in shifts, the maximum number employed, or intended to be employed, at any one time.

(As amended by S.I. No. 92 of 1974)

PART III

(Regulation 7)

The Laws of Zambia

PARTICULARS TO BE SUPPLIED WITH, OR TO BE SHOWN ON, DRAWINGS
(i.e. PLANS AND SECTIONS) OF-

- (1) NEW FACTORY BUILDINGS;
 - (2) CONVERSION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS FOR USE AS A FACTORY; AND
 - (3) EXTENSIONS OF EXISTING FACTORY BUILDINGS.
1. Materials to be used in the building;
 2. Materials to be used in the roofing;
 3. Provision for ventilation;
 4. Provision for drainage;
 5. Provision for natural and artificial lighting;
 6. Provision of means of escape in case of fire; and
 7. The particulars specified in Part II of this Schedule.

The Laws of Zambia
PART IV

(Regulation 8)

Labour Form F/17
Certificate No.

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE FACTORIES ACT

(Section 30)

THE FACTORIES (PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS AND FORMS) REGULATIONS

(Regulation 8)

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT AS A MACHINERY ATTENDANT

.....is hereby appointed a "machinery attendant"
and authorised to carry out examinations or other operations at unfenced machinery in accordance with the provisions of
section 30 of the Factories Act.

Signature of Factory Occupier or Agent

Date

Name and postal address of Occupier

Address of Factory

.....

The Laws of Zambia

PART V

(Regulation 9)

Labour Form F/18
Report No.

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE FACTORIES ACT

(Section 47 (2))

THE FACTORIES (PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS AND FORMS) REGULATIONS

(Regulation 9)

FORM PRESCRIBED FOR THE

REPORT OF THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF HOIST OR LIFT AT INTERVALS
NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS

The Laws of Zambia

(See Note on Legal Requirements and space for continuation of entries overleaf.)

1. Name and postal address of occupier

2. Address of factory or other premises where hoist or lift is situated

3. (a) Type of hoist or lift and identification number or description
(b) Date of construction or reconstruction (if available)

4. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

Are all parts of the hoist or lift of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength (so far as ascertainable)?

NOTE.-Details of any renewals or alterations required should be given in 7 below.

5. MAINTENANCE.

Are the following parts of the hoist or lift properly maintained and in good working order? If not, state what defects have been found. A separate answer is required for each part.

- (a) Enclosure of hoistway or liftway
 - (b) Landing gates and cage gate(s)
 - (c) Interlocks on the landing gates and cage gate(s)
 - (d) Other gate fastenings
 - (e) Cage or platform and fittings, cage guides, buffers, and interior of the hoistway or liftway
 - (f) Over-running devices
 - (g) Suspension ropes or chains, and their attachments
 - (h) Safety gear, i.e. arrangements for preventing fall of platform or cage
 - (i) Brakes
 - (j) Worm or spur gearing
 - (k) Other electrical equipment
 - (l) Other parts
-

6. What parts (if any) were inaccessible?

7. Repairs, renewals or alterations required to enable the hoist or lift to continue to be used with safety-

- (a) immediately;
- (b) within a specified time, the said time to be stated

(Continue entry overleaf if necessary)

NOTE.-If no such repairs, renewals or alterations are required the word "NONE" is to be entered.

8. Defects (other than those specified at 7 above) which require attention (Continue entry overleaf if necessary)

9. Maximum safe working load subject to repairs, renewals or alterations (if any) specified at 7

The Laws of Zambia

PART VI

(Regulation 10)

REGISTER OF CHAINS, ROPES AND LIFTING TACKLE, AND LIFTING MACHINES

1. Name of the occupier of the factory.
2. Postal address and situation (i.e. number in and name of street, road, etc., or plot number) of the factory.
3. Distinguishing number or mark and description sufficient to identify the chain, rope or lifting tackle, or the lifting machine.
4. Date (if after 1-5-67) when the chain, rope or lifting tackle, or the lifting machine, was first taken into use in the factory.
5. Date and number of the report of each thorough examination of a chain, rope or lifting tackle made under section 51 (1) (d) of the Act at least once in every period of six months, and the name, signature and address of the person by whom it was carried out.
6. Date and number of the report of each thorough examination of all parts and working gear whether fixed or movable, including the anchoring and fixing appliance, of a lifting machine made under section 52 (2) of the Act at least once in every period of fourteen months, and the name, signature and address of the person by whom it was carried out.
7. Particulars of any defect found at any examination specified in 5 and 6 above and affecting the safe working load, and of the steps taken to remedy such defect.
8. Date and number of the certificate relating to any test and thorough examination made under section 51 (1) (e) of the Act of a chain, rope or lifting tackle (except a fibre rope or fibre rope sling) before being taken into use, and the name, signature and address of the person who issued the certificate.
9. Date and number of the certificate relating to any test and thorough examination made under section 52 (6) of a lifting machine and its working gear before being taken into use, and the name, signature and address of the person who issued the certificate.
10. Date of annealing or other heat treatment of wrought iron chains or lifting tackle required by an inspector under section 51 (3) of the Act.

PART VII

(Regulation 11)

Labour Form F/1
In all correspondence
please quote this

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE FACTORIES ACT

(Section 55)

THE FACTORIES (PLANT INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION FEES) REGULATIONS

THE FACTORIES (PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS AND FORMS) REGULATIONS

(Regulation 11)

FORM PRESCRIBED FOR REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF STEAM BOILER,
SUPERHEATER OR ECONOMISER WHEN COLD

A fee of is due in respect of this examination.

1. Name of occupier			
2. Address of factory where boiler, superheater or economiser is situated			
3. Description and distinctive number of boiler, superheater or economiser		4. Country and year of manufacture	
5. Fittings and attachments: (a) Are there proper fittings and attachments?		(a) 6. Heating surface or grate area	
(b) Are all fittings and attachments in satisfactory condition (as far as ascertainable when not under pressure)?		(b) 7. Date of last hydraulic test (if any) and pressure applied	
8. Boiler, superheater or economiser: (a) What examinations and tests were made?		(a)	
(b) Condition of boiler, superheater or economiser		(b) External:	
(c) What parts were inaccessible at this examination?		(c) Internal:	
9. Repairs (if any) required, and period within which they should be executed, and other conditions which the authorised inspector thinks it necessary to specify for securing safe working			
10. Other observations			
11. Maximum permissible working pressure calculated from dimensions and other data ascertained by the present examination, due allowance being made for conditions of working if unusual or exceptionally severe Where repairs affecting the working pressure are required, state the maximum permissible working pressure:			
(a) Before the expiration of the period specified in 9		(a)	
(b) After the expiration of such period if the required repairs have not been completed		(b)	
(c) After the completion of the required repairs		(c)	

I (full name in BLOCK CAPITALS) hereby declare that I am a duly authorised Inspector and that, subject to the reservation (noted above) of certain points for examination under steam pressure, on 19 the boiler above described was sufficiently scaled, prepared and (so far as its construction permits) made accessible for thorough examination and for such tests as were necessary for thorough examination, and that on the said date I thoroughly examined this boiler, including its fittings and attachments.

I certify that the above is a true report of the result.

.....

Signature of Authorised Inspector

Date

Address

The Laws of Zambia

INVOICE

Dr. to: THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Name:

Address:

Cheques or Postal Orders CROSSED "ACCOUNT PAYEE ONLY" for the amount indicated below made payable to the GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA should be forwarded to the PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF LABOUR, P.O. Box, LUSAKA.
This invoice must accompany your remittance.

K

Basic fee..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional fee for hydraulic test	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional fee for mileage, i.e., vessel not within 10 kilometres of prescribed boundaries . .									
Additional fee in respect of waiting time, i.e. hours at 60 fee units per hour or part thereof as vessel was not prepared at appointed time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	_____
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE									_____

General Receipt Number dated 19 attached.

NOTE FOR OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF ACCOUNTANT ONLY:
(i) The General Receipt Number must be quoted.
(ii) The Invoice *must* be returned with Original General Receipt to the Addressee.

(As amended by S.I. No. 92 of 1974 and Act No. 13 of 1994)

PART VIII

(Regulation 12)

BOILER BOOK

Date commenced steaming	Date discontinued steaming	Dates cleaned	Dates and nature of examinations	Details of alterations or repairs	Signature of person in charge of plant
.....
.....
.....

PART IX

(Regulations 13 and 14)

Labour Form F/2
In all correspondence
please quote this

The Laws of Zambia

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE FACTORIES ACT

(Sections 57 and 58)

THE FACTORIES (PLANT INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION FEES) REGULATIONS

THE FACTORIES (PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS AND FORMS) REGULATIONS

(Regulations 13 and 14)

FORM PRESCRIBED FOR THE REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF STEAM RECEIVER OR AIR RECEIVER

A fee of is due in respect of this examination.

1. Name of occupier	
2. Address of factory where receiver is situated	
3. Description and distinctive number of receiver and type	
4. Country and year of manufacture	
5. Date of last hydraulic test (if any) and pressure applied	
6. Maximum pressure of steam/air at source of supply to receiver	
7. Receiver:	
(a) What parts (if any) were inaccessible?	(a)
(b) What examinations and tests were made?.. .. .	(b)
(c) Condition of receiver (state any defects materially affecting the maximum permissible working pressure or the safe working of the receiver).	(c) External: Internal:
8. Fittings: Is the receiver so constructed as to withstand with safety the maximum pressure of steam/air at source of supply? If not, are the required fittings and appliances provided in accordance with the Act? Are all fittings and appliances properly maintained and in good condition?.. .. .	
9. Repairs (if any) required, and period within which they should be executed, and any other conditions which the authorised inspector thinks it necessary to specify for securing safe working	

The Laws of Zambia

<p>10. Maximum permissible pressure calculated from dimensions and other data ascertained by the present examination, due allowance being made for conditions of working if unusual or exceptionally severe ..</p> <p>Where repairs affecting the working pressure are required, state the maximum permissible working pressure:</p> <p>(a) Before the expiration of the period specified in 9</p> <p>(b) After the expiration of such period if the required repairs have not been completed. .</p> <p>(c) After the completion of the required repairs.</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>
<p>11. Other observations</p>	

I (full name in BLOCK CAPITALS) hereby declare that I am a duly authorised Inspector for the purposes of section 7 of the Factories Act and that, subject to the reservation (noted above) of certain points for examination under steam/air pressure, on 19 I thoroughly examined, so far as the construction of the receiver permits, the steam/air receiver above described.

I certify that the above is a true report of the result.

.....
Signature of Authorised Inspector
 Date Address

INVOICE

Dr. to: THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Name:

Address:

Cheques or Postal Orders CROSSED "ACCOUNT PAYEE ONLY" for the amount indicated below made payable to the GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA should be forwarded to the PERMANENT Secretary, Ministry of Labour, P.O. Box, Lusaka
 This Invoice must accompany your Remittance

K

Basic fee

Additional fee for hydraulic test

Additional fee for mileage, i.e., vessel not within 10 kilometres of prescribed boundaries . .

Additional fee in respect of waiting time, i.e. hours at 60 fee units per hour or part thereof as vessel was not prepared at appointed time

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE

General Receipt Number dated 19 attached.

NOTE FOR OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF ACCOUNTANT ONLY:

(i) The General Receipt Number must be quoted.

(ii) The Invoice *must* be returned with Original General Receipt to the Addressee.

(As amended by Act No. 13 of 1994)

The Laws of Zambia

The Laws of Zambia

PART X

(Regulations 15 and 16)

Labour Form F/6

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE FACTORIES ACT

(Sections 76 and 77)

PRESCRIBED FORM OF WRITTEN NOTICE OF ACCIDENT OR DANGEROUS OCCURRENCE IN A FACTORY

FOR OFFICIAL USE

District and date receipt.

NOTE.-For accidents occurring on building operations or works of engineering construction use Labour Form F/10.

M.R. GROUP Ref. to

1. OCCUPIER OR EMPLOYER

(a) Name of occupier of premises

(b) Actual employer of injured person if other than above:

Name

Address

1. Serial No

2. M.W.B.G

3. Age Group

4. F.N.F.D.O.

2. PREMISES

Situation *and* postal address of works where accident or dangerous occurrence happened:.....

4. (a)

4. (b)

5. Process

3. INDUSTRY

Nature of industry

6. S.I.C

7. (a) Causation

4. EXACT PLACE

Exact place in the works where the accident or dangerous occurrence happened

7. (b)

7. (c)

The Laws of Zambia

5. INJURED PERSON

- (a) Injured person's full names 7. (d)
- (b) National Registration Number 7. (e)
- (c) Address 7. (f)
- (d) Age (e) Sex (f) Occupation 7. (g)
- (g) Hour at which person started work on day of accident 7. (h)

6. ACCIDENT OR DANGEROUS OCCURRENCE, DETAILS

- (a) Date (b) Time 7. (j)
- (c) Full details of how accident or dangerous occurrence happened and what injured person was doing at the time. If a fall of a person, materials, etc., state height of fall (if necessary continue overleaf) 7. (k)
- 7. (l)
- 8. Occupation
- 9. Injury Nature | Site
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

- (d) If due to machinery, state-
 - (i) Name and type of machine and name of part causing accident
 - (ii) Whether in motion by mechanical power at the time
 - (iii) If caused by crane or other lifting machine, and specify type

7. NATURE AND EXTENT OF INJURIES

Details (e.g. fractured left leg, scalded right arm followed by sepsis, etc.)

8. RESULT OF ACCIDENT

- (a) Did accident result in death?
- (b) If not fatal, was injured person disabled for more than three days from* earning full wages at the work at which he was employed?

**NOTE.-Even if injured person has been paid full wages while off work, or while working on a lighter job than his usual work, he has not earned those full wages and the accident should be reported on the fourth day after its occurrence.*

9. Has accident (or dangerous occurrence) been entered in the-
General Register?

Signature of Occupier, Employer or Agent.....

Date

The Laws of Zambia

PART XI

(Regulation 17)

Labour Form F/9

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE FACTORIES ACT

(Section 78)

FORM OF REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL DISEASE TO BE SENT BY OCCUPIER OF FACTORY TO AN INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES

1. Name of occupier
 2. Situation and postal address of factory
 3. Nature of industry
 4. Nature of disease
 5. Particulars of person:
 - (a) Full names
 - (b) National Registration Number
 - (c) Address
 - (d) Age (e) Sex..... (f) Occupation
 6. Nature of person's employment at time disease was contracted
 7. By whom diagnosed and on what date
- Date..... Signature

The Laws of Zambia

PART XII

(Regulation 18)

Labour Form F/30

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE FACTORIES ACT

(Section 85)

ABSTRACT OF THE ACT IN FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE MINISTER

(To be kept posted in a prominent position in every factory)

INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES

(To whom communications relative to the Act should be addressed)

Address

Telephone

LABOUR OFFICER

Address

Telephone

Name of Occupier

Postal Address

HEALTH

1. *Cleanliness.* Every factory must be kept clean. In particular, accumulations of dirt and refuse must be removed daily from floors and benches; the floor of every workroom must be cleaned at least once a week and, where wet processes are carried on, adequate means for draining the floor must be provided. All inside walls, partitions and ceilings must-(i) if they have a smooth impervious surface, be washed with hot water and soap or cleaned by other approved method every 14 months, or (ii) if kept painted in a prescribed manner or varnished, be repainted or revarnished at least once every 7 years and washed with hot water, etc., every 14 months, or (iii) in other cases, be whitewashed or colourwashed every 14 months (Section 19). The prescribed particulars must be entered in the General Register (Sections 19 and 86).
2. *Overcrowding.* A factory must not be overcrowded. There must be in each workroom at least 12 cubic metres of space for every person employed, not counting space more than 4 metres from the floor.
3. Every workroom must not be less than 3.048 metres in height, measured from the floor to the lowest point of the ceiling or, where there is no ceiling, to the lowest point of the roofing material (Section 20).
4. *Ventilation.* Adequate ventilation of workrooms must be secured by the circulation of fresh air. All practicable measures must be taken to protect workers against inhalation of dust, fumes or other impurities likely to be injurious or offensive, and local exhaust ventilation must be provided and maintained where practicable (Sections 21 and 69).
5. *Lighting.* There must be sufficient and suitable lighting in every part of the factory in which persons are working or passing (Section 22).
6. *Sanitary Conveniences.* Sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences, separate for each sex, must be provided. The conveniences must be maintained and kept clean and effective provision must be made for lighting them (Section 23).
7. *Meals in Certain Dangerous Trades.* A person must not partake of food or drink in workrooms where any poisonous substance is so used as to give rise to dust or fume (Section 70).
8. *Protective Clothing, Appliances and Screening.* Suitable protective clothing and appliances including, where necessary, suitable gloves, footwear, goggles and head coverings, must be provided and maintained for the use of workers employed in any process involving excessive exposure to heat, cold or wet or to any poisonous or other injurious or offensive substance.
9. Suitable goggles or effective screens must be provided to protect the eyes of persons employed in any process likely to entail injury to the eyes and screening or other effective provision must be made to protect the eyes of any person exposed to electric arc welding flash (Section 71).
10. *Lifting Excessive Weights.* No one must be employed to lift, carry or move any load so heavy as to be likely to cause injury (Section 72).
11. *Notification of Industrial Diseases.* Cases of poisoning by lead, phosphorus, arsenic, mercury, carbon bisulphide, manganese, cyanide or aniline; chronic poisoning by benzene; compressed air illness; anthrax; toxic jaundice due to tetrachlorethane or nitro- or amido- derivatives of benzene or other poisonous substance; toxic anaemia, epitheliomatus ulceration, and chrome ulceration must forthwith be reported to an Inspector of Factories and entered in the General Register (Section 78).

SAFETY

12. *Fencing.* Every part of the transmission machinery and every dangerous part of other machinery, and all parts of electric generators, motors, rotary converters, and flywheels directly connected to them, must be securely fenced unless in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as if securely fenced; and any part of a stock-bar which projects beyond the head-stock of a lathe must be securely fenced unless it is in such a position as to be as safe to every such person as if securely fenced. A male person over 18 may, however, approach unfenced machinery in motion in certain strictly limited contingencies and subject to the strict conditions specified in the Act (Sections 27 to 30).

13. Moving parts of other prime movers, and flywheels directly connected to them, and the head and tail race of a water wheel or water turbine, must be securely fenced irrespective of their position (Section 27).

14. Fixed vessels, pits, etc., containing scalding, corrosive or poisonous liquids, or any molten metal must, unless the edge is 1 metre above the adjoining ground or platform, be securely fenced to at least that height or be securely covered; where this is impracticable, other precautions, so far as practicable, must be taken. Where any such vessel is not securely covered, no ladder, stair or gangway may be placed above, across or inside it which is not at least 500 millimetres wide and securely fenced to a height of at least 1 metre and securely fixed. Where any such vessels adjoin each other, and the space between them is either less than 500 millimetres or is not securely fenced to at least 1 metre, barriers must be placed so as to prevent passage between them. Every vessel, pit, etc., must have a clear warning notice bearing in red letters in English and in at least one vernacular language commonly used by the employees, the word "DANGER" (Section 33).

15. All fencing must be of substantial construction and be maintained in an efficient state (Section 31).

16. *Further Requirements in Connection with Transmission Machinery.* Devices or appliances for promptly cutting off the power from the transmission machinery must be provided in every room or place where work is carried on. Every power-driven machine must be provided with an efficient starting and stopping appliance, the control of which must be readily accessible to the person operating the machine. Efficient mechanical appliances must be provided to move driving belts to and from fast and loose pulleys. Driving belts must not rest or ride on revolving shafts when the belt is not in use (Section 28).

17. *New Machines.* New power-driven machines must not be sold, let on hire, or used unless certain parts are effectively guarded (Section 32).

18. *Self-acting Machines.* Precautions are required to ensure that persons are not trapped between moving parts of a self-acting machine and any separate fixed structure or between moving and stationary parts of the machine (Section 34).

19. *Training and Supervision of Inexperienced Workers.* A person must not work at any dangerous machine or in any dangerous process unless-(i) he has been fully instructed as to the dangers and precautions, and (ii) he has received sufficient training in the work or is under adequate supervision (Section 35).

20. *Construction of Floors, Stairs, etc.* Floors, steps, stairs, passages and gangways must be soundly constructed, properly maintained and, so far as is reasonably practicable, kept free from obstruction and any substance likely to cause persons to slip. Handrails must be provided for stairs. All ladders must be soundly constructed and properly maintained and be properly secured to prevent slipping, have effective anti-skid devices, or be firmly held by a person stationed at the foot. Openings in floors shall, wherever practicable, be securely fenced (Section 36).

21. *Safe Means of Access and Place of Work.* So far as is reasonably practicable- (i) there must be provided safe means of access to every place at which any person has at any time to work, (ii) every such place must be made and kept safe for anyone working there, (iii) fencing or other means must be provided to ensure the safety of any person who is to work at a place from which he would be liable to fall more than 2 metres and which does not afford secure foothold and, where necessary, secure handhold (Section 37).

22. *Precautions Against Gassing or Lack of Oxygen.* Special precautions are laid down for work in confined spaces where men are liable to be overcome by dangerous fumes or by lack of oxygen in the air (Section 38).

23. *Explosion or Fire of Inflammable Dust or Gas.* Precautions against explosion or fire are laid down for certain processes and for welding or soldering of (or other operations involving the application of heat to) containers which hold or have held any explosive or inflammable substance (Section 39).

24. *Fire.* Appropriate means for fighting fire must be provided and maintained and kept readily available in every factory irrespective of the number of persons employed. Persons trained in the correct use of such means must be present while work is going on in the factory. All highly inflammable substances must be stored in a fire-resisting store or in a safe place outside any

The Laws of Zambia

31. An Inspector of Factories may require wrought iron chains or lifting tackle to be annealed or otherwise treated by heat at specified intervals.
32. A register of all chains, etc., and also the certificates of tests and reports of examinations must be kept (Sections 51 and 53).
33. *Cranes and Other Lifting Machines.* All parts and working gear (including anchoring appliances) of cranes and other lifting machines must be of good mechanical construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect, and must be properly maintained. A thorough examination of all such parts and gear by a competent person must be made every 14 months. A lifting machine must not be taken into use for the first time in the factory unless it has been tested and certified. A register of examinations and tests must be kept. The safe working load or loads must be shown on every lifting machine: in the case of cranes with a derricking jib, an automatic indicator or a table of safe working loads must be attached to the crane. No lifting machine shall be loaded above its stated safe working load (except when being tested by a competent person).
34. Rails and tracks of travelling cranes and transporters must be of proper size and construction. If any person is working near the wheel track of an overhead travelling crane, steps must be taken to ensure that the crane does not approach within 6 metres of the person. Effective measures must be taken to give warning of the approach of such a crane to anyone working above floor level and liable to be struck by it or its load (Sections 52 and 53).
35. *Steam Boilers, Steam Receivers, etc.* Every part of every steam boiler and steam receiver must be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect. Detailed requirements are laid down as to the valves and other fittings. The outlet of every steam container must at all times be kept open and free from obstruction.
36. Steam boilers and steam receivers and their fittings must be properly maintained and must be thoroughly examined by a Government Inspector or other person authorised by the Labour Commissioner, in the case of boilers every 18 months and after extensive repairs, and in the case of steam receivers every 36 months. New boilers must have manufacturers' certificates. A report of each examination of a steam boiler or a steam receiver must be attached to the Boiler Book.
37. Every steam boiler attendant must be properly instructed in his duties.
38. No modification, unless sanctioned by the manufacturer, must be made to any pressure part of any steam boiler or steam receiver until an Inspector has been notified in writing (Sections 54 to 57 and 60).
39. *Air Receivers.* Every air receiver and its fittings must be of sound construction and properly maintained. Detailed requirements are laid down as to the fittings.
40. Air receivers must be thoroughly cleaned, and be examined or tested by a Government Inspector or other person authorised by the Labour Commissioner every 36 months, and a report entered in or attached to the General Register (Sections 58 and 86).
41. No modification, unless sanctioned by the manufacturer, must be made to any pressure part of any air receiver until an Inspector has been notified in writing (Section 60).
42. *Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences.* Accidents causing loss of life or disabling a worker for more than three days from *earning* full wages at the work at which he was employed must be reported forthwith to an Inspector of Factories and entered in the General Register.
43. Certain dangerous occurrences must also be reported whether disablement is caused or not, e.g., the bursting of a revolving vessel, wheel, grindstone or grinding wheel moved by mechanical power, the collapse or failure of a crane, hoist or other lifting appliance or any part thereof, or the overturning of a crane; and explosions or fires in certain circumstances (Sections 76, 77 and 86).

WELFARE

44. *Drinking Water.* An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water must be provided (Section 63).
45. *Washing Facilities.* Adequate and suitable washing facilities and suitable means of drying must be provided and maintained in a clean and orderly condition (Section 64).
46. *Accommodation for Clothing.* Adequate and suitable accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours, and for protective clothing, must be provided and maintained.
47. The Minister may by order direct that adequate change rooms shall be provided and maintained in any factory where he considers such rooms are necessary (Section 65).
48. *Facilities for Sitting.* Where any employed persons (irrespective of sex) have in the course of their employment reasonable opportunities for sitting without detriment to their work, there must be provided for their use suitable facilities sufficient to enable them to take advantage of those opportunities. There are detailed requirements as to seats and sitting arrangements for work of which a substantial proportion can properly be done sitting (Section 66).
49. *First-aid.* In every factory there must be provided a first-aid box or cupboard of the prescribed standard, containing nothing except first-aid requisites, and in charge of a responsible person who must always be readily available during working hours. In every workroom a notice must be affixed stating the name of the person in charge of the box or cupboard provided in respect of that room. Where more than 100 persons are employed at one time, an additional box or cupboard for every additional 100 persons or fraction of that number is required.
50. In factories where more than 50 persons are employed the responsible person in charge of the first-aid box or cupboard must satisfy prescribed conditions as to training in first-aid treatment (Section 67 and Regulations).

GENERAL

51. *Registration.* Before any premises are occupied or used as a factory, a Certificate of Registration must be obtained from the Labour Commissioner (Sections 11 to 15).
52. *Special Regulations for Safety, Health and Welfare* made for particular factories, industries, processes, plant, etc., must be observed, and printed copies of all such regulations, or prescribed abstracts thereof, in force in any factory must be kept posted in the factory (Section 85).
53. *General Register.* The occupier must keep a General Registry in the prescribed form (Section 86).
54. *Duties of Persons Employed.* A person employed must not wilfully interfere with or misuse any means, appliance, convenience or other thing provided in pursuance of the Act for securing health, safety or welfare and he must use any means or appliance for securing health or safety provided for his use under the Act. He must not wilfully and without reasonable cause do anything likely to endanger himself or others (Section 89).
55. These special duties supplement the general duty of employed persons not to commit breaches of the Act even though the employer may be primarily responsible for seeing that they are observed: where an act or default for which a factory occupier or owner is liable under the Act is in fact the act or default of some other person (e.g., an agent or worker) that person can be prosecuted and is liable to the same fine as the occupier or owner (Section 93).
56. *Inspection.* Inspectors have power to enter, inspect and examine every part of a factory by day or by night. They may require the production of registers, certificates and other papers. They may examine any person found in the factory, either alone or in the presence of any other person as they think fit, and may require him to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters about which he is examined. They may also exercise such other power as may be necessary for carrying the Act into effect, including certain powers of taking samples for analysis. Every person obstructing an Inspector is liable to a penalty (Sections 7, 8, 9 and 75).

(As amended by S.I. No. 92 of 1974)

This register must be kept available for inspection by Inspectors of Factories:

after the date of the last entry therein

SECTION A. GENERAL.

Name of occupier (*In the case of a firm which is not a Limited Company, the names of each proprietor or partner should be entered*) .

Postal address of factory

Registered office address (*If different from above*)

Situation of factory (*i.e., number in, or plot number, and name of street, road, etc.*)

Nature of work carried on.

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES REQUIRED TO BE ATTACHED TO THE GENERAL REGISTER

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF THE FACTORY

No. of Certificate

Other Certificates issued by the Labour Inspector
Fa
(*Indicate nature of certificate*)

Such documents should be attached to the gummed slips at the beginning or end of this Register, or if the space is insufficient, they may be kept, apart from other papers, in a separate cover attached to this Register.

When a new Register is taken into use, reports and certificates still current or in operation should be transferred to the new Register.



.....
.....
.....
.....

The Laws of Zambia

Name(s) of person(s) (if any) appointed under section 30 of the Factories Act to carry out examinations or operations at unfenced ma provisions of that section.

(The certificate(s) of appointment must be attached to this Register and a signed copy furnished to each person sc

.....

Signature of occupier Date.....

SECTION B. WASHING, PAINTING, WHITEWASHING, ETC.

Dates		Parts washed, whitewashed or colourwashed, painted, varnished, or of on the dates specified in columns (1) to (3)		
Day (1)	Month (2)	Year (3)	Parts of factory treated (4)	Full particu
.....
.....
.....

SECTION C. TESTING OR EXAMINATION OF FIRE WARNING SYSTEMS

Description of warning system (1)	Date of test or examination (2)	Particulars of defects found (3)	Particulars of ac taken to remedy d (4)
.....
.....
.....

The Laws of Zambia

SECTION D. ACCIDENTS AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

Date of accident or occurrence (1)	Date of notice sent on Form F/6 to Inspector of Factories (2)	Name of person injured (3)	Sex (4)	Age (5)	Usual employment (6)	Precise occupation at time of accident (7)	
.....
.....
.....
.....

SECTION E. CASES OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASE

Date of notice sent on Form F/9 to Inspector of Factories (1)	Person affected			Occupation (5)	Name of disease (6)	Name of exar medical practi (7)
	Name (2)	Sex (3)	Age (4)			
.....
.....
.....
.....

SECTIONS 74 AND 105-THE FACTORIES (PLANT INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION FEES) REGULATIONS.

Statutory Instrument
61 of 1997
Act No.
13 of 1994

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Factories (Plant Inspection and Examination Fees) Regulations. Title and application

(2) These Regulations shall apply to factories, building operations and works of engineering construction.

2. Every steam boiler, steam receiver and air receiver shall be inspected periodically as stipulated under Part VIII of the Act. Times of inspection

3. When any steam boiler, steam receiver or air receiver is inspected or examined by any inspector or other person authorised by the Commissioner, the appropriate fee specified in Part I and II of the Schedule to these Regulations shall be paid in respect of each inspection or examination. Fees payable on inspection of steam boiler, steam receiver or air receiver

4. When any steam boiler, steam receiver or air receiver is due for inspection or examination by an inspector or any person authorised by the Commissioner, the owner or user of any such vessel or the occupier of the premises in which such vessel is used shall be notified by a registered letter of the date and time when such inspection or examination shall be carried out and any such letter shall be sent to the owner, user or occupier, as the case may be, at least ten days before the proposed date of inspection. Notification of intended inspection

5. Where an inspector or any person authorised by the Commissioner has arranged to inspect or examine a plant on a date and a time specified in a registered letter but is unable to carry out the inspection or examination at the prescribed time because of lack of preparation on the part of the owner, user or occupier, such owner, or user or occupier shall be liable to the following surcharges: Surcharge payable when steam boiler, etc, is not prepared for examination at specified time

- (a) where preparations may be made to allow the plant to be inspected or examined within one hour of the prescribed time, a surcharge of K25,000.00 per hour or *pro rata* shall be added to the basic fee chargeable for the inspection or examination;
- (b) where preparations cannot be made to allow the inspection or examination to be carried out within one hour of the prescribed time, a surcharge equal to the basic fee shall be chargeable whether or not the inspection or examination is carried out immediately after the expiry of one hour; or
- (c) where an inspection or examination cannot be carried out for any reason whatsoever, the inspector shall in addition to the surcharge, issue an Inspection Report showing a "Nil" entry against "Maximum Permissible Pressure" in respect of the steam boiler, steam receiver or air receiver to be inspected or examined and such Inspection Report shall remain in force until such time as further arrangements can be made to inspect or examine such steam boiler, steam receiver or air receiver.

The Laws of Zambia

6. The Factories (Plant Inspection and Examination Fees) Regulations, 1995 are hereby revoked. Revocation of S.I. No. 124 of 1995

SCHEDULE

(Paragraph 3)

PART I

BASIC FEE

The Laws of Zambia

1. *Steam Boilers*

	Fee units K
(1) Boiler having a grate area of (or evaporation rate of steam per hour)	
(a) less than 1 square metre (1000 kg or less)	1139
(b) not less than 1 square metre but less than 2 square metres	1139
(c) 2 square metres or more (2000 kg or more)	1167
(2) Boilers having no normal grate, in the case of a boiler with heating surface of-	
(a) less than 25 square metres (less than 5000 kg)	1222
(b) not less than 25 square metres but less than 55 square metres (more than 5000 kg but less than 10,000 kg)	1278
(c) 55 square metres or more (10,000 kg or more)	1389
(3) Each economiser, each super-heater (when carried out separately from the boiler examination)	1167
(4) Each steam tube oven or steam tube hot plate	1139

2. *Electrically heated boilers*

Boilers having a diameter of-	
(a) less than 1 square metre (less than 100 litres)	1139
(b) not less than 1 square metre but less than 2 square metres (more than 1000 litres but less than 2000 litres or more)	1222
(c) Steam Receivers receivers having a diameter of-	
(i) less than 450 mm (less than 1000 litres)	1139
(ii) more than 450 mm (but less than 1500 litres)	1194
(iii) 750 mm or more (1500 litres or more)	1222

3. *Steam Receivers*

Receivers having a diameter of-	
(a) more than 450 mm (less than 1000 litres)	1139
(b) more than 450 mm less than 1500 litres.	1194
(c) 750 mm or more (1500 litres or more)	1222

4. *Air Receivers*

Receivers having a diameter of-	
(a) less than 450 mm (less than 1000 litres)	1139
(b) more than 450 mm but less than 750 mm (more than 1000 litres but less than 1500 litres)	1194
(c) 750 mm or more (1500 litres or more)	1222

PART II

The Laws of Zambia

	Fee units K
1. Each hydraulic test of a steam boiler, steam receiver or air receiver.	25 per centum of the appropriate basic fee
2. Each inspection or examination of steam boiler, steam receiver or air receiver under normal pressure (when carried out at the request of the owner, user or occupier).	10 per centum of appropriate basic fee
3. Each inspection or examination of steam boiler, steam receiver or air receiver other than inspections or examinations arranged out by registered letters (when carried out at the request of the owner, user or occupier)	100 per centum of appropriate basic fee
4. Each inspection or examination carried out anywhere in Zambia, except within a radius of 10 kilometres of an established factories	25 per centum of the appropriate basic fee

(As amended by Act No. 13 of 1994)

SECTION 74-THE FACTORIES (BENZENE) REGULATIONS

*Statutory Instrument
179 of 1978
158 of 1993*

Regulations by the Minister

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. These Regulations may be cited as the Factories (Benzene) Regulations, and shall apply to all factories where benzene or products containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used.</p> | <p>Title and application</p> |
| <p>2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-</p> <p>"benzene" means the aromatic hydrocarbon benzene C₆H₆;</p> <p>"products containing benzene" means products the benzene content of which exceeds one per cent by volume.</p> | <p>Interpretation</p> |
| <p>3. Whenever harmless or less harmful substitute products are available, such products shall be used instead of benzene or products containing benzene.</p> | <p>Restriction on use of benzene</p> |
| <p>4. The provisions of regulation 3 shall not apply to-</p> <p>(a) the production of benzene;</p> <p>(b) the use of benzene for chemical synthesis;</p> <p>(c) the use of benzene in motor fuel; or</p> <p>(d) analytical or research work carried out in laboratories.</p> | <p>Exceptions</p> |
| <p>5. In any factory where persons are exposed to benzene or products containing benzene, the concentration of benzene in the air in such factory shall not exceed twenty-five parts per million (80 mg/m³).</p> | <p>Restriction on concentration of benzene in air</p> |

The Laws of Zambia

- 6.** All necessary measures shall be taken to prevent the escape of benzene vapour into the air in work rooms where benzene or products containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used. Prevention of escape of vapour
- 7.** (1) Work processes involving the use of benzene or products containing benzene shall be carried out in an enclosed system. Work to be carried out in enclosed area
- (2) Where it is not practicable for the work processes to be carried out in an enclosed system as stated in sub-regulation (1), efficient means shall be provided to ensure the removal of benzene vapour.
- (As amended by S.I. No. 158 of 1993)
- 8.** Any person who may have skin contact with benzene or products containing benzene shall be provided with adequate means of personal protection against the risks of absorbing benzene through the skin. Protection against skin contact
- 9.** Any person who for special reasons may be exposed to concentration of benzene in the air which exceeds the maximum referred to in regulation 5 shall be provided with adequate means of personal protection against the risks of inhaling benzene vapour. Protection against benzene vapour
- 10.** Every person exposed to benzene or products containing benzene shall be provided with suitable protective clothing which, together with the means of protection referred to in regulations 8 and 9, shall be cleaned and maintained by the employer. Protective clothing
- 11.** Every person supplied with means of personal protection or protective clothing shall use them at all times during working hours. Use of protective clothing
- 12.** No food shall be taken into or consumed in work rooms in which benzene or products containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used. Prohibition of consumption of meals in work rooms
- 13.** All factories where benzene or products containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used shall be equipped with- Washing and eating facilities
- (a) sufficient and suitable washing facilities;
 - (b) suitable accommodation for taking meals, unless appropriate arrangements exist for meals to be taken elsewhere; and
 - (c) change rooms where work clothes can be stored separately from the ordinary clothes.

The Laws of Zambia

14. (1) Every person employed in processes involving exposure to benzene or products containing benzene shall undergo- Medical examinations

- (a) a pre-employment medical examination for fitness which shall include a blood test; and
- (b) periodical re-examination at intervals not exceeding twelve months which shall include biological and blood tests.

(2) The medical examinations referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall be carried out during working hours under the supervision of a qualified physician.

(3) Such medical examinations shall not involve the employed person in any expense.

15. Any woman medically certified as pregnant and any nursing mother shall not be employed in work processes involving exposure to benzene or products containing benzene. Employment of pregnant and nursing mothers

16. Young persons under the age of eighteen years shall not be employed in work processes involving exposure to benzene or products containing benzene except where they are undergoing education or training and are under adequate technical and medical supervision. Employment of persons under age

17. Benzene or products containing benzene shall only be brought into work rooms in containers which are of suitable material and of adequate strength and so designed and constructed as to prevent any leakage or escape of vapours. Benzene containers

18. The word "Benzene" shall be clearly labelled and be visible on any container holding benzene or products containing benzene. Labelling of containers

19. Persons employed in factories where benzene or products containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used shall receive appropriate training and instructions on measures to safeguard health and prevent accidents as well as taking necessary action in case of benzene poisoning. Training of employees

20. In factories where benzene or products containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used, notices shall be displayed in prominent positions indicating- Display of notices

- (a) the hazards which are likely to happen;
- (b) preventive measures to be taken;
- (c) protective equipment to be used; and
- (d) first-aid measures to be taken in case of benzene poisoning.

The Laws of Zambia

21. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed in section *ninety-two* of the Factories Act. Offences and penalties