

L.N. 185 of 1958

The following Order made by Her Majesty the Queen in Council has been published as Statutory Instrument No. 143 of 1958 and is republished for information.

MERCHANT SHIPPING MASTERS AND SEAMEN

The Merchant Shipping (Foreign Deserters)
(Italian Republic) Order, 1958

Made	28th January, 1958
Laid before Parliament	3rd February, 1958
Coming into Operation	4th February, 1958

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of January, 1958

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS it appears to Her Majesty that due facilities are given by the Government of the Italian Republic for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in that country :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of the powers vested in Her by sections 238 and 738 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (a), and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, as follows :—

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Foreign Deserters) (Italian Republic) Order, 1958, and shall come into operation on the fourth day of February, 1958.

(2) In this Order—

(a) the expressions "Colony" and "British protected person" have respectively the same meanings as they have in or for the purposes of the British Nationality Act, 1948 (b) ; and

(b) the expression "the Italian Republic" means the territory of the Republic and all territories for whose international relations Italy is responsible.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889 (c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(4) Any reference in this Order to any enactment shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended by or under any subsequent enactment.

2. The provisions of the Order in Council relating to seamen who desert from merchant ships belonging to subjects of the King of Italy made on the 11th day of June, 1863 (d), by virtue of the powers vested in Her late Majesty Queen Victoria by the Foreign Deserters Act, 1852 (e), and published in the *London Gazette* on the 12th day of June, 1863, to the extent to which those provisions relate to seamen who when within the United Kingdom, any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any Colony desert from merchant ships belonging to subjects of the Italian Republic, are hereby revoked.

3. Section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply in the case of the Italian Republic subject to the following limitations, conditions and qualifications, namely,

(a) the said section shall only apply as respects seamen and apprentices who desert from ships registered at any port in the Italian Republic, and when those ships are within the United Kingdom, any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any Colony ; and

(b) nothing in the said section shall be taken to confer any power or impose any duty or obligation on any court, justice or officer in relation to the apprehension, or conveyance on board his ship, of any deserter who satisfies that court, justice or officer that he is :—

(i) a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a Southern Rhodesian citizen or a British protected person ; or

(ii) a person in respect of whom there is reasonable ground for believing that his life or liberty will be endangered for reasons of race, nationality, political opinion or religion, in any country to which his ship is likely to go.

W. G. AGNEW

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport)

The purpose of this Order is to provide for the apprehension of deserters from Italian merchant ships at ports in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any Colony and with certain exceptions for their return to their ships, so as to give effect to provisions contained in the Consular Convention between the United Kingdom and Italy signed at Rome on 1st June, 1954.

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L.N. 186 of 1958

The following Order made by Her Majesty the Queen in Council has been published as Statutory Instrument No. 142 of 1958 and is republished for information.

MERCHANT SHIPPING MASTERS AND SEAMEN

The Merchant Shipping (Foreign Deserters) (Federal Republic of Germany) Order, 1958

Made	28th January, 1958
Laid before Parliament	3rd February, 1958
Coming into Operation	4th February, 1958

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of January, 1958

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS it appears to Her Majesty that due facilities are given by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in that country :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of the powers vested in Her by sections 238 and 738 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (a), and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, as follows :—

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Foreign Deserters) (Federal Republic of Germany) Order, 1958, and shall come into operation on the fourth day of February, 1958.

(2) In this Order—

(a) the expressions "Colony" and "British protected person" have respectively the same meanings as they have in or for the purposes of the British Nationality Act, 1948 (b) ; and

(b) the expression "Federal Republic of Germany" means the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and Land Berlin.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889 (c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(4) Any reference in this Order to any enactment shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended by or under any subsequent enactment.

2. The provisions of the Deserters from Foreign Ships Order, 1934 (d), to the extent to which those provisions relate to seamen and apprentices who desert from merchant ships belonging to subjects of the Federal Republic of Germany, are hereby revoked.

3. Section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany subject to the following limitations, conditions and qualifications, namely,

(a) the said section shall only apply as respects seamen and apprentices who desert from ships registered at any port in the Federal Republic of Germany, and when those ships are within the United Kingdom, any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any Colony; and

(b) nothing in the said section shall be taken to confer any power or impose any duty or obligation on any court, justice or officer in relation to the apprehension, or conveyance on board his ship, of any deserter who satisfies that court, justice or officer that he is :—

(i) a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a Southern Rhodesian citizen or a British protected person; or

(ii) a person in respect of whom there is reasonable ground for believing that his life or liberty will be endangered for reasons of race, nationality, political opinion or religion, in any country to which his ship is likely to go.

W. G. AGNEW

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport)

The purpose of this Order is to provide for the apprehension of deserters from merchant ships registered in the Federal Republic of Germany at ports in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any Colony, and with certain exceptions for their return to their ships, so as to give effect to provisions contained in the Consular Convention between the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany signed at Bonn on 30th July, 1956.

L.N. 187 of 1958

FACTORIES ORDINANCE, 1955

(No. 33 of 1955)

Docks (Sanitary Accommodation) Regulations, 1958

Commencement : (By Notice, see regulation 1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 54 and 60 of the Factories Ordinance, 1955, the Minister of Labour and Welfare of the Federation has made the following regulations—

Citation,
commence-
ment and
application.

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Docks (Sanitary Accommodation) Regulations, 1958, and shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

L.N. 42 of
1958.

(2) These regulations shall apply to any dock in a port specified in the Schedule to the Docks (Safety of Labour) Regulations, 1958, in which the processes of loading, unloading or bunkering any vessel are carried on.

Interpre-
tation.

2. In these regulations—

“dock” has the meaning assigned to that expression by the Docks (Safety of Labour) Regulations, 1958.

Duty to
comply with
regulations.

3. It shall be the duty of the person having the general management and control of a dock to comply with these regulations :

Provided that if any other person has the exclusive right to occupation of any part of the dock, and has the general management and control of such part, the duty in respect of that part shall devolve upon that other person.

Sanitary
conveniences
to be
provided in
docks.

4. Sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for the persons employed in a dock shall be provided in accordance with these regulations.

Number of
conveniences.

5. (1) There shall be at least one suitable sanitary convenience (not being a convenience suitable merely as a urinal) for every 40 persons.

(2) Sufficient urinal accommodation shall also be provided.

(3) In calculating the number of conveniences required by paragraph (1) any number of persons less than 40 shall be reckoned as 40.

Lighting,
ventilation
and siting of
sanitary con-
veniences.

6. Every sanitary convenience shall be adequately lit and ventilated, and shall not communicate with any store or occupied building except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space, and shall be maintained in a clean condition.

Construction
of sanitary
conveniences.

7. (1) 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.

(2) Urinals shall be so placed or so screened as not to be visible from other parts of the dock, where persons work or pass.

Accessibility
to sanitary
conveniences.

8. Sanitary conveniences shall be so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to the persons employed at all times while they are working.

9. Where an adequate supply of water is not available or waterborne sanitation cannot be provided, earth closets or privies shall be made and kept flyproof, and shall be cleaned and disinfected as often as is necessary and not less than once daily.

Earth closets or privies.

MADE at Lagos the third day of November, 1958.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Minister of Labour and Welfare

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These regulations require suitable sanitary conveniences to be provided at docks for the use of employees.

L.N. 188 of 1958

FACTORIES ORDINANCE, 1955 (No. 33 1955)

First-aid Boxes (Prescribed Standards) Order, 1958

Commencement : 1st January, 1959

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 48 of the Factories Ordinance, 1955, the Minister of Labour and Welfare of the Federation has made the following Order—

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the First-aid Boxes (Prescribed Standards) Order, 1958, and shall come into operation on the 1st January, 1959.

Citation, commencement and application.

(2) This Order shall have effect throughout the Federation.

2. For the purposes of the Ordinance first-aid boxes or cupboards shall, where the number of persons employed at any one time does not exceed 50, contain the items specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto, and, where the number of persons employed at any one time exceeds 50, contain the items specified in Part II of such Schedule.

Requisite items of equipment. Schedule.

3. All materials for dressings prescribed by these regulations shall be of a grade or quality not lower than the standards prescribed by the British Pharmaceutical Codex or any supplement thereto.

Grade and quality.

4. Every first-aid box or cupboard shall be prominently marked with the words "FIRST-AID".

Identification

5. The First-aid Boxes (Prescribed Standards) Order, 1956, is revoked.

Revocation. L.N. 4 of 1957.

SCHEDULE

PART I—PLACES WHERE NOT EXCEEDING 50 ARE EMPLOYED

(1) a copy of the first-aid leaflet (form LAB/F/13) issued by the Ministry of Labour and Welfare ;

(2) a sufficient supply of sterilised cotton wool in $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce packets ;

(3) an antiseptic cream in a collapsible tube (e.g. Centrimide B.P.O. 5 per cent W/W or other) ;

(4) a bottle of sal volatile having dose and mode of administration indicated on the label ;

(5) eye drops (Collyrium Acid Boric BPC) in a bottle equipped with a glass tube dropper ;

(6) an eye bath ;

(7) a bottle of clean fresh water for washing out the eyes ;

(8) at least the following quantities of sterilised dressings—

(a) 12 (small) for injured fingers ;

(b) 6 (medium) for injured hands or feet ;

(c) 6 (large) for other injured parts ;

(d) a sufficient number (small and large) for burns ;

(9) a supply of impermeable water-proof plaster or impermeable water-proof dressings ;

(10) a supply of suitable splints and cotton wool or other material for padding ;

(11) a supply of adhesive plaster ;

(12) a tourniquet ;

(13) 6 roller bandages ;

(14) 3 triangular bandages ;

(15) safety pins.

Provided that items (10) to (15) in this part need not be included in the standard first-aid box or cupboard—

(i) if there is a properly equipped ambulance room, or

(ii) if at least one box containing such items is separately provided.

PART II.—PLACES WHERE MORE THAN 50 ARE EMPLOYED

(1) a copy of the first-aid leaflet (from LAB/F/13) issued by the Ministry of Labour and Welfare ;

(2) a sufficient supply of sterilised cotton wool in $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce packets ;

(3) an antiseptic cream in a collapsible tube (e.g. Centrimide B.P.O. 5 per cent W/W or other) ;

(4) a bottle of sal volatile having dose and mode of administration indicated on the label ;

(5) eye drops (Collyrium Acid Boric B.P.C.) in a bottle equipped with a glass tube dropper ;

(6) an eye bath ;

(7) a bottle of clean fresh water for washing out the eyes ;

(8) at least the following quantities of sterilised dressings—

(a) 24 (small) for injured fingers ;

(b) 12 (medium) for injured hands and feet ;

(c) 12 (large) for other injured parts ;

(d) a sufficient number (small and large) for burns ;

(9) a supply of impermeable water-proof plaster or impermeable water-proof dressings ;

(10) a supply of suitable splints and cotton wool or other material for padding ;

(11) a supply of adhesive plaster ;

(12) a tourniquet ;

(13) 12 roller bandages ;

(14) 6 triangular bandages ;

(15) safety pins.

Provided that items (10) to (15) in this part need not be included in the standard first-aid box or cupboard—

(i) if there is a properly equipped ambulance room, or

(ii) if at least one box containing such items is separately provided.

MADE at Lagos the sixth day of November, 1958.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Federal Minister of Labour and Welfare

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport)

The purpose of this revised Order is—

(i) to remove slight anomalies in the existing Order ;

(ii) to improve the prescribed standards.

ML/Dh/6/04/03.

L.N. 189 of 1958

FACTORIES ORDINANCE, 1955

(No. 33 OF 1955)

Factories (Woodworking Machinery) Regulations, 1958

Commencement : (By Notice, see regulation 1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 54 of the Factories Ordinance, 1955, the Minister of Labour and Welfare of the Federation has made the following regulations—

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Factories (Woodworking Machinery) Regulations, 1958, and shall come into operation on a day to be notified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

(2) These regulations shall have effect throughout the Federation and shall apply to all factories or parts thereof and to any place to which the provisions of section 54 of the Ordinance are applied by the Ordinance in which any woodworking machinery is used.

Citation,
commence-
ment and
application.

2. In these regulations—

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

"gauge" means the Imperial Standard Wire Gauge ;

Interpre-
tation.

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

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

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

Duties.

3. (1) It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these regulations,

(2) It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II of these regulations.

PART I

DUTIES OF OCCUPIERS

Maintenance of floors.

4. The floor surrounding every woodworking machine shall be maintained in good and level condition, and as far as practicable free from chips or other loose material, and shall not be allowed to become slippery.

Fencing of circular saws.

5. (1) Every circular saw shall be fenced as follows :—

(a) The part of the saw below the bench table shall except where the part below the bench is completely enclosed, be protected by two plates of metal or other suitable material, one on each side of the saw ; such plates shall not be more than six inches apart, and shall extend from the axis of the saw outwards to a distance of not less than two inches beyond the teeth of the saw. Metal plates, if not beaded, shall be of a thickness at least equal to 14 gauge, or, if beaded, be of a thickness at least equal to 20 gauge.

(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 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 teeth of the saw shall not exceed half an inch ;

(iii) for a saw of a diameter of less than 24 inches, the knife shall extend upwards from the bench table to within one inch of the top of the saw, and for a saw of a diameter of 24 inches or over shall extend upwards from the bench table to a height of at least nine inches.

(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 furthest from the fence. The guard shall be kept so adjusted that the said flange shall extend below the roots of the teeth of the saw. The guard shall extend from the top of the riving knife to a point as low as practicable at the cutting edge of the saw.

Push-stick to be kept available at the bench of every circular saw.

6. A suitable push-stick shall be kept available for use at the bench of every circular saw which is fed by hand, to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

7. Every plain band saw shall be fenced as follows—

Fencing of
plain band
saw.

(a) both sides of the bottom pulley shall be completely encased by sheet metal or other suitable material;

(b) the front of the top pulley shall be covered with sheet metal or other suitable material;

(c) all portions of the blade shall be enclosed or otherwise securely guarded, except the portion of the blade between the bench table and the top guide.

8. 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 adjusted both in a vertical and horizontal direction.

Overhand
planing
machine.

9. The feed roller of every planing machine used for thicknessing, except the combined machine for overhand planing and thicknessing, shall be provided with an efficient guard:

Feed roller of
planing
machine used
for
thicknessing.

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

Cylindrical
cutter block.

11. The cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine shall when practicable be provided with the most efficient guard having regard to the nature of the work which is being performed.

Fencing of
the cutter of
vertical
spindle
moulding
machine.

12. For such work as cannot be performed with an efficient guard for the cutter, the wood being moulded at every vertical spindle moulding machine, shall, if practicable, be held in a jig or holder of such construction as to reduce as far as possible the risk of accident to the worker.

Use of jig.

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

Provision of
a "spike" at
the bench of
every vertical
spindle
moulding
machine.

14. The chain of every chain mortising machine shall be provided with a guard which shall enclose the cutters as far as practicable.

Chain mor-
tising
machine.

15. The guards and other appliances required by these regulations shall be maintained in an efficient state and shall be constantly kept in position while the machine is in motion, except when, owing to the nature of the work being done, the use of the guards or appliances is rendered impracticable. The guards shall be so adjusted as to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

Maintenance
and adjust-
ment of
guards and
other
appliances.

16. Regulations 5, 7, 8 and 9 shall apply not to any woodworking machine in respect of which it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector that other safeguards are provided and maintained which render the machine equally safe as it would be if guarded in the manner prescribed by these regulations.

Exceptions
to regula-
tions.

PART II
DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

Persons
employed to
use and
maintain
guards and
appliances.

17. (1) Every person employed on a woodworking machine shall—

(a) use and maintain in proper adjustment the guards provided in accordance with these regulations;

(b) use the "spikes" or push-sticks and holders provided in compliance with regulations 6, 12 and 13;

except when, owing to the nature of the work being done, the use of the guards or appliances is rendered impracticable.

MADE at Lagos the third day of November, 1958.

J. M. JOHNSON,
*Minister of Labour and
Welfare*

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These regulations require certain safety guards and appliances to be provided for the protection of persons employed in the operation of wood-working machinery in factories.