

Chapter 14:08 Factories and Works (General) Regulations, 1976

**Chapter 14:08
Factories and Works
(General) Regulations, 1976**

[Rhodesia Government Notice No. 263 of 1976](#)

*Amended by **S.I.s** 384/76 and 286/82.*

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IT is hereby notified that the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare has, in terms of [subsection \(1\) of section 34 of the Factories and Works Act \[Chapter 14:08\]](#), made the following regulations:—

PRELIMINARY

Title

1 (1) These regulations may be cited as the Factories and Works (General) Regulations, 1976.

(2) These regulations shall come into operation on the **1st May, 1976**.

Interpretation of terms

2 In these regulations—

“**Chief Inspector**” means the Chief Inspector of Factories appointed in terms of [section 4 of the Act](#);

“**competent person**” means a person who has served an apprenticeship in an appropriate trade or who has not less than 5 years’ practical experience in working with machinery and who has a thorough knowledge of the machinery of which he is in charge or which he may be required to examine;

“**dangerous substance**” means any solid, liquid, gas, fumes, vapour or particular matter, or mixtures of such solid, liquid, gas, fumes, vapour or particular matter which is likely to be flammable, explosive, subject to spontaneous combustion, toxic or in any way detrimental to the health of any person exposed to such solid, liquid, gas, fumes, vapour or particular matter, or to any mixture of such solid, liquid, gas, fumes, vapour or particular matter.

“**goods hoist**” means an elevator or lifting device used solely for the transport of goods or materials, in or on which attendants, operators, or any other person never travel;

“**inspector**” means an inspector appointed in terms of [section 4 of the Act](#);

“**sound-level**” means the weighted value of a sound-pressure-level stated in decibel units, measured by means of a sound-level-meter designed to measure sound-pressure values;

“**standard specification**” means a publication:—

- (a) embodying a standard laid down by the British Standards Association, the Central African Standards Association of the South African Bureau of Standards; and
- (b) copies of which are held at occupational safety offices, where they may be inspected, free of charge;

“user” the occupier or builders or the person or persons owning or leasing the machinery.

PART I

ADMINISTRATION

Prescribed classes of institutions

3

[Repealed by SI 286/82 w.e.f. 14/5/1982]

Chief Inspector

4 Subject to provision of [section 35\(4\) of the Act](#) the Chief Inspector shall administer the provisions of these regulations.

Inspectors

5 Within the specified period or area for which he is appointed and subject to such restrictions as may be placed upon his powers and functions by the Minister, and inspector shall exercise such powers and functions under the direction of the Chief Inspector.

PART II

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Protection against noise

6 (1) No person shall be exposed to sound-levels exceeding the limits prescribed in [subsections \(2\), \(3\) and \(4\) of this section](#) unless such person has been supplied with, and is using, ear-protectors of a type approved by an inspector, which reduce the sound-level reaching the user's ear to or below the limits allowed for an unprotected ear.

(2) If exposure to sound-levels is continued for 8 hours in any 1 day and is to a reasonably constant volume of sound, the sound-level shall not exceed 90 dB(A):

Provided that: —

- (i) if exposure is for periods other than 8 hours, or if the sound-level is fluctuating, and equivalent continuous sound-level (hereinafter referred to as '**L_{eq}**') shall be calculated according to the prescribed formula, and this value shall not exceed the equivalent of 90 dB(A);
- (ii) if the non-continuous exposure cannot be adequately measured and controlled, any exposure at a sound-level in excess of 90 dB(A) shall be regarded as exceeding 90 dB(A).

(3) Under no circumstances should the unprotected ear be exposed to a sound-pressure-level measured with an instrument set to the “**fast**” response exceeding 135 dB(A) or, in the case of impulse noise, and instantaneous sound-pressure exceeding 150 dB(A).

(4) Other parts of the body should not be exposed to a sound-pressure-level measured with an instrument set to the “**fast**” response exceeding 150 dB(A).

(5) Areas where persons may be exposed to sound-levels exceeding the limits set out in this section shall be identified as ear-protection areas, and the boundaries shall be clearly defined.

(6). Entry to ear-protection areas must be restricted to those authorized to do so, and all such persons must use effective ear-protection.

(7) A prominent warning notice banning unauthorized entry, and entry without the use of ear protection must be posted near every entrance to an ear protection area.

(8) Machines which in normal operations are likely to produce a sound level at the operator's ear, exceeding the limits set out in this section, must carry a prominent warning notice which shall be displayed in a position clearly visible to the operator.

Stacking of materials

7 (1) Materials shall be stacked in such a manner as to preclude danger to any person being caused by the collapse of any stacked materials, goods or products, and, whether or not such materials are packed in containers or in bulk state, stacks shall be constructed or piled to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(2) Materials, goods or products forming parts of stacks shall be removed from stacks only in such a manner as to prevent danger to any person.

Protective clothing and appliances

8 (1) Every factory occupier or builder—

(a) shall supply, free of charge, and maintain in good condition, adequate protective clothing and appliances, as may be required by an inspector, including head-covering, gloves, leggings, foot-wear, eye-protection and protective ointments of a type approved by an inspector, to each employee who is exposed to wet or dusty, cold or hot conditions, or to any poisonous, corrosive or other dangerous substances; and

[substituted by SI 286/82 with effect from 14th May, 1982]

(b) shall supply, free of charge, and maintain in good condition, suitable goggles or face-shields and respirators to all employees engaged in operations which expose them to glare, the danger of a foreign body entering the eye or any other dangerous substance liable to cause injury or disease; and

[substituted by SI 286/82 with effect from 14th May, 1982]

(c) may be required to provide suitable flood showers and/or quench pits where any dangerous substance or substances liable to be injurious to health, are produced, stored or handled.

(2) Every occupier shall supply free of charge, to all persons employed by him, who are working in, or whose duties take them to a room or place where machinery is in motion, with caps or nets which will fit the head and confine the hair if the length of such person's hair constitutes a danger.

(3) Employees shall wear the protective clothing or appliances supplied to them in terms of this section and the occupier or builder, as the case may be, shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that the protective clothing and appliances are worn or used by such employees.

(4) No protective clothing supplied in terms of this section shall be removed from the premises except on the authority of the occupier or builder, as the case may be, for the purpose of cleaning or repair.

(5) Where employees are required to perform their work standing in 1 place for any length of time on a metal, stone, concrete or other floor of similar material, the occupier shall provide the floor with an insulating covering and maintain same in good condition.

(6) Whenever in a factory or on structural work **electric arc-welding** operations are performed, the occupier or builder shall provide and maintain screens or other devices approved by an inspector, to prevent injury to the eyes of any person in the vicinity of the electric arc-welding operations.

Drinking-water

9 Every occupier or builder shall provide a supply of wholesome drinking water sufficient for the use of, and reasonably accessible to, every person employed in the factory or on structural work, as the case may be.

First Aid

10 (1) In all factories and on premises where persons are employed on structural work, the occupier or builder, as the case may be, shall provide and maintain in good and clean condition, properly equipped first-aid box:

Provided that—

- (i) where the number of persons employed exceeds 100, an additional first-aid box for every additional 100 persons or fraction thereof, shall be provided and maintained;
 - (ii) where a suitably equipped first-aid room is available, the provisions of this subsection shall be deemed to be complied with.
- (2) Each first-aid box shall contain suitable appliances and requisites, in accordance with the nature of the activities carried on and the appropriate schedule of equipment.
 - (3) Nothing except appliances and requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box.
 - (4) Each first-aid box shall be kept in a place readily accessible in case of accident, and there shall be at least 1 such box on each floor of the building, if an inspector so requires.
 - (5) Other than on premises where less than 50 persons are employed, each first-aid box shall be placed in charge of a responsible person trained in first-aid treatment, such person shall be in possession of a current certificate in competency in first-aid issued by the St. John Ambulance Association or by the Red Cross Society, or any other society approved by the Chief Inspector.
 - (6) A notice shall be placed in a prominent position in each workroom or on each structural site indicating where the first-aid box is situated and the name of the person in charge thereof.
 - (7) Any person employed in a factory in which hides, skins, wool or mohair are handled, who is suffering from any open wound, cut, scratch or raw surface upon any exposed part of his body, shall immediately report the fact to the occupier who shall forthwith cause injury to be washed, disinfected and dressed, and the occupier shall not require or permit any employee suffering as afore said, whose injury has not been treated, to remain within the factory.

Medical fitness

- 11 (1) Where, in the opinion of an inspector, the nature of any process, activity or any process, activity or occupation in a factory or on structural work is such as to make necessary, in the interests of health or safety, for any person employed thereat to be examined by a medical practitioner, an inspector may direct that such person shall be so examined before he is engaged in the process, activity or occupation, and at such intervals thereafter as the inspector may direct.
- (2) The expense of such medical examination shall be borne by the occupier, builder or user.
- (3) Every medical practitioner who upon examination of any person in terms of this section is of the opinion that the said person is suffering from the effects of any dangerous substance, contracted as a result of the patient's employment in a factory, or whilst engaged on structural work, shall report the matter in writing to an inspector.
- (4) The occupier, builder or user shall cease to employ any person in the particular occupation who has been required to undergo a medical examination in terms of [subsection \(1\)](#) in any process, activity or occupation if a medical practitioner reports that such person is not medically suitable to engage in such process, activity or occupation.

Dust and fumes

- 12 (1) In any factory where workers are employed on processes in which dust, fluff, fumes smoke or offensive gases arise or are likely to arise, the occupier shall install and maintain in good condition, hoods, air-channels, exhaust-fans or other suitable means of removing such dust, fluff, smoke or offensive gases as near the point of origin as possible.
- (2) Where, in the course of any factory operation or structural work, siliceous dust, asbestos dust, cotton fluff or dust containing arsenic, lead or other substance is created which may be injurious to health, the operation shall be carried out either in the open air or isolated in a suitable room or cubicle fitted with efficient exhaust fans or extractors, designed to deposit the dust in collectors outside the building at the discretion of an inspector :

Provided, if in the opinion of an inspector it is necessary, the occupier or builder shall supply all employees engaged in such operations with approved respirators and shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that such respirators are used.

Precautions against flooding

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

Dangerous substances and processes

14 (1) No person shall produce, use, store or permit the production, use or storage of any dangerous substance, except at the places and subject to the conditions approved by an inspector.

(2) No person shall enter, be permitted or required to enter any vessel, vat, tank, flue, chamber or room containing dangerous gas, fumes or dust until the said gas, fumes or dust have been removed from such vessel, vat, tank, flue, chamber or room and the source of danger is completely isolated from the vessel, vat, tank, flue, chamber or room.

(3) Areas where persons may be exposed to dangerous gas, fumes or dust, must be identified as such and clearly defined.

Dangerous Places

15 The occupier or user shall cause all elevated platforms, openings therein, openings in floors, pits, trap-holes and other dangerous places on the premises to be securely fenced or otherwise adequately protected, to prevent accidents to persons.

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PART III

GOODS HOISTS

Details of construction

16 A user of a goods hoist shall cause—

(a) every part of such goods to be hoist to be constructed of materials of adequate strength, free from defects to be maintained in good order and repair;

(b) the hatchway to be enclosed by means of walls or adequate bratticing or grill work to a height of at least 2 mtrs., with a space between members of the bratticing or grill work or not more than 38 mm., wherever the hatchway is accessible from adjacent stairways, platforms or floors which are not authorized landings; the space above the hatchway landing doors all be similarly enclosed;

(c) every hatchway landing entrance to be provided with a substantial door or gate which shall be fitted with—

(i) a mechanical lock so arranged that the door or gate cannot be opened unless the conveyance is at that landing; and

(ii) a circuit breaker so arranged that the conveyance cannot be moved by power unless the door or gate is closed.

(d) sufficient over-travel space to be provided at the top and the bottom of the hatchway which will prevent the conveyance striking any part of the hatchway or equipment during normal operation;

(e) every hoist to be fitted with automated devices which shall be so arranged that the power will be cut off before the conveyance has travelled more than 25 mm. above the top landing or more than 25 mm. below the bottom landing;

(f) a means to be provided which will hold the conveyance with its maximum load in any position in the hatchway when power is not being supplied to the hoisting machinery;

(g) the conveyance to be enclosed on all sides, except the access side, to a height of at least 1,25 mtrs. above the floor of the conveyance; where the height of the conveyance is less than 1,25 mtrs. the sides except the access side shall be completely enclosed;

(h) a notice, stating the maximum load which may be carried at any 1 time prohibiting persons from riding on the hoist, to be displayed at each landing;

(i) the hoist to be marked in a conspicuous place with the name of the marker, the country of origin and the maximum safe working load.

Ropes

17 No user shall use a rope or chain for supporting a conveyance or counter-weight of a goods hoist unless—

(a) it is of good quality and manufacture, free from any defect and of adequate strength;

(b) in the case of a rope, it is constructed of steel wire and the gauge of the wires used on the construction thereof and the diameter of the rope is suited to the diameter of the drum or sheave;

(c) it has a breaking load of at least 6 times the maximum working load of the hoist:

Provided that when the load is equally shared by 2 or more ropes or chains the factor of safety may be calculated with respect to the sum of their breaking loads;

(d) all connections between ropes and drums, conveyances and counter-weights are such as to prevent accidental disconnection from taking place.

Inspection

18 A user shall cause the entire goods hoist installation to be examined at intervals not exceeding 3 months by a competent person who shall forthwith enter, sign and date the result of each such examination in a book which shall be kept for this purpose.

Prohibition of use for carriage of persons

19 No user shall require or permit any person to and no person shall ride on a goods hoist.

Control of operation

20 A user shall cause a goods hoist to be controlled from landings only and no means of control shall be fitted inside the conveyance; the means of control shall not accessible from inside the conveyance.

Safety of hoist

21 In the case of a goods hoist which does not extend to the lowest floor of a building, the space underneath shall be partitioned off or the floor of the hoistway suitably reinforced.

PART IV

LADDERS, CRANES, LIFTING-APPLIANCES AND LIFTING-GEAR

Ladders and step-ladders

22 Every occupier, builder or user shall ensure that—

(a) every ladder and step-ladder is of good construction, sound material and adequate strength for the purpose for which is it used;

(b) where a fixed ladder is used as a means of communication or as a working-place, the ladder shall extend, or an adequate hand-rail shall be provided, to a height of at least 1 mtr above the place of landing or the highest rung to be reached by the foot of any person working on the ladder, as the case may be, or safety hoops spaced at 1 mtr intervals and starting at a height of 2 mtrs shall be provided;

[substituted by SI 286/82 with effect from 14th May, 1982]

(c) fixed ladders which are attached in vertical structures and the vertical height of which exceeds 5 mtrs shall be provided with a cage extending from a point not more than 2,5 mtrs from the lower level to a height of at least 900 mm above the top level served by the ladders. The cage shall provide firm support along its whole length for the back of a person, and no

part of the cage shall be more than 700 mm distance from the plane of the rungs. The rungs shall be at least 150 mm distant from the structure to which it is secured;

[substituted by SI 286/82 with effect from 14th May, 1982]

(d) every ladder is fixed so that it can move neither from its top nor from its bottom point of rest;

Provided that if it is not practicable to so fix a ladder, a person shall stand at the base of the ladder to prevent slipping;

(e) no ladder is used which has a missing or defective rung, or any rung which depends for its support solely on nails, spikes or other similar fixings, and all rungs are spaced equally throughout the length of the ladder;

(f) no wooden ladder is used unless it is constructed with—

(i) uprights of adequate strength made of straight-grained wood free from defects and having the grain of the wood running length-wise; and

(ii) rungs made of straight-grained wood free from defects and mortised or securely notched into the uprights; and

(iii) reinforced metal ties if the tennons are not secured by wedges;

(g) undue sagging of ladders does not occur.

Cranes and other lifting-appliances

23 Every occupier, builder or user shall ensure that—

(a) every lifting-appliance and every part thereof, including all working gear and all plant or gear used for anchoring or fixing such appliance, is inspected before being put into use, and thereafter, at least once in every calendar month, by a competent person, and a report of the results of every inspection signed by the person making the inspection is entered in the register forthwith;

(b) every lifting-appliance is securely supported and every part of such framework or other structure of every mast, beam, pole or other article of plant supporting any part of a lifting-appliance, is of good construction, sound material and adequate strength, having regard to the nature of the lifting-appliance, its lifting and reaching capacities and the circumstances of its use;

(c) every part of the framework of every crane or winch, including bearers, is of metal and securely anchored;

(d) on every **stage**, gantry or other place where a lifting-appliance having a travelling or slewing motion is used, an unobstructed passage-way not less than 600 mm wide is maintained between any part of the appliance liable so to move and any guard-rails, fencing or other nearby fixture:

provided that if at any time it is impracticable to maintain such a passage-way at any place or point, steps are taken to prevent the access by any person to such place or point at such time ;

(e) every **platform** for the person or persons driving or operating a crane, or for any signaller—

(i) is of sufficient area for the persons to stand or sit while they operate the crane or signal; and

(ii) is close planked or plated; and

(iii) is provided with a safe means of access;

(f) every **drum or pulley** around which the chain or wire rope of any lifting-appliance is carried is of suitable diameter and construction for the chain or rope used and that every chain or rope which terminates at the winding drum of a lifting-appliance is bolted or clamped thereto and at least 3 turns of such chain or rope remain on the drum in every operating position of the appliance.

- (g) every **crane**, crab and winch is fitted with an efficient brake or brakes, or other safety device which will prevent the fall of the load when suspended and by which the load can be effectively controlled whilst being lowered;
- (h) on **every lifting-appliance** every lever, handle or wheel provided for controlling the operation of any part of the appliance is provided with a suitable locking device to prevent accidental movement or displacement will not affect the appliance in a manner liable to cause danger;
- (i) where any person engaged on the examination, repair or lubrication of any lifting-appliance is liable to fall a distance of 2 mtrs or more there is provided and maintained a safe means of access to the place at which the person is to work;
- (j) no **mobile lifting** appliance is used on a soft or uneven surface or on a slope on which the stability of the appliance is likely to be affected, unless precautions are taken to ensure its stability;
- (k) no **fixed crane** is used unless it is securely anchored or weighted by suitable ballast on the crane structure so as to ensure its stability;
- (l) the stability of a crane is secured by means of **removable weights**, a diagram or notice indicating the position and mass of such weights is fixed to the crane in a place where it can be readily seen;
- (m) every **jib-crane** travelling on rails is fitted with guards, to remove any loose material from the track;
- (n) all rails on which a **travelling crane** moves—
 - (i) are of adequate section and have an even-running surface; and
 - (ii) are joined by fish plates or double chairs; and
 - (iii) are securely fastened to sleepers or bearers; and
 - (iv) are fitted with stops or buffers at the ends of the tracks;

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Provided that the requirements contained in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) shall not apply to an over-head crane on bridge rails, or to any crane if other adequate steps are taken to ensure a proper junction of the rails and to prevent any material variation in their gauge;

- (o) except where on every crane **having a derricking jib** there is fitted and maintained an effective interlocking arrangement of sound construction between the derricking clutch and the pawl sustaining the derricking drum
 - (i) the hoisting drum is independently driven; or
 - (ii) the mechanism driving the derricking drum is self-locking;
- (p) no **crane** is used—
 - (i) otherwise than for direct raising or lowering of a load unless the stability of the crane is not thereby endangered; and
 - (ii) in the case of a crane with a derricking jib, to move a load at a radius exceeding the maximum load and radius which is marked on the crane;
 - (iii) so that any part of it is allowed to approach within 2 metres of any overhead power line, unless the line has been de-energized or insulated;

[amended by SI 286/82 with effect from 14th May, 1982]

- (q) no crane which has any timber structural member is used;
- (r) a **lifting appliance** is not operated other than by a person trained and competent to operate such appliance, except that it shall be permissible for such appliance to be operated by a person who is under the direct supervision of a competent person, for the purpose of training;

- (s) every **signal for the movement** or stopping of a lifting appliance is distinctive in character and so placed that a person to whom it is given is able to hear or see and understand it clearly;
- (t) devices or apparatus used for giving sound, colour or light **signals** are efficient and properly maintained, and signal wires are adequately protected from accidental interference;
- (u) the **safe working-load** or safe working-loads and means of no crane which has any timber structural member is used;
 - (i) upon every crane, crab or winch; and
 - (ii) upon the pulley-block, gin-wheel, shear-legs or derrick-pole or mast used in raising or lowering of any load of 1 tonne or more;
- (v) wherever, at any structural works or factory, a **colour code** is in force, such colour can be applied equally to any crane or lifting-appliance in use in such structural works or factory.

Lifting-gear and tackle

24 No user shall use or allow the use of any lifting-tackle or lifting-machine, or any hook, sling, chain or rope which forms part of any lifting-tackle, unless the said equipment—

- (a) is of good construction, sound material, adequate, strength, free from patent defects and constructed in accordance with accepted technical standards;
- (b) in the case of ropes or chains, has a factor of safety with respect to the maximum permissible load of at least 10 for fibre ropes, 6 in the case of steel-wire ropes and 5 in the case of chains, except in the case of double-part spliced endless sling legs and double-part endless grommet sling legs made from steel-wire rope when the factor of safety shall be at least 8;

Provided that, when the load is equally shared by 2 or more ropes or chains, the factor of safety may be calculated with respect to the sum of their breaking-loads;

- (c) in the case of steel-wire ropes, is discarded and not used again for lifting purposes if, in any length equal to 10 diameters, the total number of visible broken wires exceeds 5% of the total number of wires, or the rope shows signs of excessive wear, corrosion or other defect whereby its use has in any way become dangerous;
- (d) is examined at intervals not exceeding 3 months by a competent person who shall forthwith enter and sign the result of each such inspection in a book kept for this purpose;
- (e) when not in use, is so stored or protected as to prevent damage or deterioration;
- (f) no person shall be raised, lowered or carried by a crane unless a cage is provided for that purpose.

[para (f) inserted by SI 286/82 with effect from 14th May, 1982]

PART V

EXPLOSIVE-POWERED TOOLS

Explosive-powered tools

25 (1) No user, builder or excavator shall require or permit any person to, and no person shall use an explosive-powered tool—

- (a) unless he has been fully instructed in the operation, maintenance and use of such explosive-powered tool and as to the dangers which may arise from its use;
- (b) in the immediate vicinity of other persons unless adequate precautions are taken to ensure the safety of such other persons;
- (c) in situations where a flammable or explosive gas, vapour or dust is, or maybe present;
- (d) unless he has been supplied with, and uses, suitable eye-protection.

(2) Every user, builder or excavator shall ensure that—

- (a) only cartridges suited to the explosive-powered tool and the work to be performed are used;
 - (b) every explosive-powered tool is cleaned after use and examined at least once in every week when in use, by a competent person;
 - (c) when not in use, every explosive-powered tool is stored in a safe place inaccessible to unauthorized persons, and that cartridges are stored in suitable metal containers specially kept for that purpose, and which shall be kept locked;
 - (d) no explosive-powered tool is stored in a loaded condition;
 - (e) a notice warning persons is posted wherever an explosive-powered tool is being used.
- (3) No user, builder or excavator shall require or permit any person to, and no person shall make or attempt to, make fastenings with an explosive-powered tool—
- (a) in hard or brittle substances, such as hardened steel, cast iron, marble, tiles and the like;
 - (b) near edges and not within 100 mm of the edges of masonry or concrete ;
 - (c) in existing holes or at broken-off bolts;
 - (d) in substance through which the projectile may pass.
- (4) No user, builder or excavator shall require or permit any person to, and no person shall, use an explosive-powered tool which is not—
- (a) fitted with a substantial guard at the muzzle-end of the tool, which shall be so designated as to guard effectively against flying particles or fragments and ricocheting projectiles;
 - (b) so constructed that it can only be fired with the pressure of the barrel against the material in which the fastenings are to be made and when the angle of inclination of the barrel of the tool to the material is not more than 15° from a right angle, which said pressure shall be such that accidental firing is eliminated as far as possible.
 - (c) fitted with a device which shall ensure against accidental firing of the tool;
 - (d) so constructed that, when fired, the recoil of the tool is reduced to a minimum;
 - (e) permanently marked with the maker's name and serial-number.

PART VI

PROCEDURES AND MISCELLANEOUS

Application of regulations

26 Where it can be shown that special circumstances exist which render compliance with the whole or any part of these regulations impracticable, unduly onerous or unnecessary, the Chief Inspector may allow such relaxation or modification of the requirements of the regulations as he thinks fit:

Provided that the health or safety of persons is not endangered thereby.

[substituted by RGN 384/76 with effect from 14th May, 1976]

Copies of Act and regulations

27 Every occupier, builder and user shall have in his possession a copy of the Act and the regulations made thereunder and shall at all times keep a copy on his premises available for perusal by persons working thereon.

Accident register

28 Every occupier and builder shall keep on his premises a record on the **Form F.G.1.**, of all accidents which he is required to report in terms of [section 14 of the Act](#).

Accident Reports

29 (1) Notice of an accident, in terms of [section 14 of the Act](#) , shall be given in duplicate to an inspector on the **Form F.G.2.**

(2) If practicable, the occupier or builder, as the case may be, shall forthwith report any accident to an inspector by telephone or telegraph.

(3) When personal injury arising from an accident results in the death of the person injured, after notice has been given in terms of [section 14 of the Act](#), the occupier or builder shall forthwith notify the inspector thereof.

(4) In the event of an accident causing loss of life, no person shall disturb the site at which the accident has occurred or any objects involved in the accident before the arrival of an inspector, or without his consent:

Provided that such action may be taken as may be necessary to prevent a further accident, to remove dead bodies or to rescue persons from danger.

Appeals

30 (1) Any person desirous of appealing, in terms of [section 23 of the Act](#), shall lodge his appeal in duplicate in writing with the Chief Inspector.

(2) The appeal shall set out fully and clearly the grounds upon which it is made together with any representations which the appellant desires to make as to why the decisions, requirements or instructions of an inspector should be cancelled or altered.

(3) On receipt of the appeal the Chief Inspector shall request the inspector concerned to submit a report on the subject of complaint and a copy of this report shall be supplied to the appellant.

(4) The Chief Inspector shall, without delay, transmit the appeal, together with the inspector's report and his own comments, to the Magistrate or the Town Planning Court, as the case may be.

(5) A copy of any certificate issued in terms of [section 22\(7\) of the Act](#) shall be sent to the Chief Inspector.

Exemptions

31 Licences issued in terms of [section 35\(3\) of the Act](#) shall be signed by the Chief Inspector, or by an officer acting in his stead.

Returns

32 An occupier or builder shall furnish the inspector with a statement setting out the number of persons of each sex and race working in any factory or on any premises where structural work is performed, within 7 days of being directed to do so in writing.

Repeals

33 The Factories and Works Regulations, 1963 published in Rhodesia Government Notice No.114 of 1963, are repealed.