

CYPRUS

**CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS
(EMPLOYMENT)**

CHAPTER 178 OF THE LAWS

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CHAPTER 178.

CHILDREN & YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT).

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A LAW TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

[30th September, 1953.]

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4 of 59.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Children and Young Persons (Employment) Law.

PART I.

Preliminary.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires—
“bodily injury” includes injury to health;

“ child ” means a person under the age of sixteen years;

“ Chief Inspector ” means the person performing the duties of Chief Inspector for the purposes of the Factories Law, as defined in section 3 of that Law ;

2 (a) of 4/59.
Cap. 134.

“ Commissioner ” means the Commissioner of Labour and includes the Assistant Commissioner of Labour ;

“ dangerous trade or occupation ” means any trade or occupation, involving risk of bodily injury to persons employed in connection therewith, declared as such by the Governor in Council and includes the trades or occupations set out in the Schedule :

Schedule.

Provided that the Governor in Council may vary the Schedule or add to or delete therefrom any trade or occupation ;

“ industrial undertaking ” means—

- (a) mines, quarries and other works for obtaining minerals or quarry materials ;
- (b) industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind ;
- (c) construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterwork, or other civil engineering work, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure ;
- (d) transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, air or between the ports in the Colony, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves warehouses and airports but excluding transport by hand ;
- (e) any factory as defined in section 2 of the Factories Law ;

2 (b) of 4/59.
Cap. 134.

“ Inspector ” means an officer or person appointed by the Governor to be an inspector for all or any of the purposes of this Law ;

3 (c) of 4/59.

“ night ” means the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning and any period of at least eleven consecutive hours including that interval;

“ parent ” means a parent of, or any person having the custody of, a child or young person and includes—

- (a) any person with whom a child or young person has been boarded out in such manner and under such conditions as may be approved by the Director of Social Development;
- (b) a step-father or step-mother of a child or young person;
- (c) the mother of an illegitimate child or young person; and
- (d) in relation to a child or young person adopted in a manner recognized by law, any person who has adopted him;

“ undertaking ” means any industrial undertaking and any of the following establishments, services or undertakings, whether public, co-operative or private (including establishments, services or undertakings of Her Majesty's Government or any department thereof, or of the Government or any Department or of any municipal corporation or improvement board):—

- (a) any commercial establishment or office including establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the sale, purchase, distribution, insurance, negotiation, loan or administration of goods or service of any kind;
- (b) any establishment or administrative service in which the persons employed are mainly engaged in clerical work;
- (c) any newspaper undertaking;
- (d) any establishment for the treatment or care of children, or aged, destitute, infirm, mentally unfit or sick persons;
- (e) any boarding house, cafe, club, hotel, restaurant, or other establishment for public refreshment or public entertainment;
- (f) any broadcasting, postal or telecommunication service, or establishment for the production of cinematograph films;
- (g) any mixed commercial and industrial establish-

ment not falling wholly within any of the foregoing categories,

but does not include—

- (i) any agricultural undertaking; or
 - (ii) any undertaking, not being an undertaking in which any dangerous trade, or occupation is carried on, in which only members of the family of the proprietor thereof are employed; or
 - (iii) domestic service in private dwelling houses;
- “ week ” means a continuous period of seven days;
“ young person ” means a person who has attained the age of sixteen years and who is under the age of eighteen years.

(2) A child or young person who works in an undertaking, whether for wages or not, either in a process or in cleaning any part of the premises of an undertaking, or in cleaning or lubricating any part of any machinery or plant of an undertaking or in carrying, collecting or delivering goods, carrying messages or running errands, or in doing clerical work or any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the undertaking shall, save as is otherwise provided by this Law, be deemed to be employed therein for the purposes of this Law or of any proceedings under this Law.

(3) If any person is found in or on the premises of an undertaking at any time at which work is going on or any machinery therein is in motion, except during the intervals for meals or rest, such person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this Law to have been then employed in the undertaking.

(4) A child or young person employed as an apprentice shall for the purposes of this Law be deemed to be a person employed.

PART II.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.

3. (1) No child shall be employed or work on any vessel other than a vessel upon which only members of the same family are employed.

Restrictions on employment and minimum age.

(2) A child under the age of thirteen years shall not be

employed in any occupation unless at the date of commencement of this Law such child—

(a) is employed in an undertaking not being an industrial undertaking, and

(b) has attained the age of twelve years:

Provided that a child under the age of thirteen years may be employed in an occupation in which only members of the same family are employed where such occupation involves light work of an agricultural or other character which has been specifically approved by the Commissioner.

(3) A child under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in any industrial undertaking, unless at the date of the commencement of this Law such child is legally employed in an industrial undertaking:

Provided that, subject to the provisions of this Law, a child may be indentured as an apprentice for the purposes of learning a trade or calling to any person who holds a licence therefor under the hand of the Commissioner.

(4) The provisions of subsections (1) to (3), both inclusive, shall not apply to work done in a technical or professional school, or on any school-ship or training-ship if such work is—

(i) essentially of an educative character;

(ii) not intended for commercial profit;

(iii) approved by the Commissioner; and

(iv) done in accordance with such conditions as the Commissioner may prescribe by notice published in the Gazette.

(5) Every licence issued by the Commissioner under the provisions of subsection (3) shall specify—

(a) the name of the apprentice;

(b) the qualifications to be possessed by the apprentice before he is employed;

(c) the course of study or instruction which the apprentice shall pursue or receive and the period of such study or instruction;

(d) the hours in each day during which the apprentice shall be employed,

and may contain such other terms and conditions regarding the employment of an apprentice as the Commissioner may think fit to impose for ensuring that the apprentice shall be employed to his best advantage.

4. (1) A child shall not be employed—

(a) in any undertaking for more than forty-two hours in any one week or for more than seven and a half hours in any one day;

(b) in any industrial undertaking for more than thirty-six hours in any one week or six hours in any one day.

Hours of work and rest with respect to children.

(2) A child shall not be employed in any undertaking for a continuous period of more than four and a half hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal or rest.

(3) (a) A child who has not completed the sixth class of an elementary school and who is a pupil of a school may not be employed in any undertaking for more than two hours daily or before the close of school hours on any day on which he attends school.

(b) A child shall not be employed in any undertaking for more than two hours on any Sunday.

(4) A child who is attending educational evening classes shall not be employed in any undertaking after 4 p.m. on the days of such attendance.

(5) A child employed in any undertaking shall be allowed weekly a continuous rest period of thirty-six hours and shall not be employed during such period.

(6) A child shall not be employed in any industrial undertaking other than an undertaking in which only members of the family of the proprietor or owner are employed, for more than six hours in each day:

Provided that the Commissioner or the Chief Inspector, if satisfied that the conditions and nature of the employment or work in any industrial undertaking are such as to justify an extension of the hours of employment or work therein, may, by licence under his hand, extend the hours of employment or work in such undertaking, subject to the provisions otherwise contained in this section and to such terms and conditions as may be specified in the licence and may vary or revoke such licence.

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5. (1) A young person shall not be employed in any undertaking for more than forty-eight hours in any one week or for more than eight and a half hours in any one day.

Hours of work and rest with respect to young persons.

(2) A young person shall not be employed in any industrial undertaking continuously for a period of more

than four and a half hours without an interval of at least half an hour for meal or rest.

(3) A young person who is attending educational evening classes shall not be employed in any undertaking after 4 p.m. on the days of such attendance.

(4) A young person employed in any undertaking shall be allowed weekly a continuous rest period of thirty-six hours and shall not be employed during such period.

Continuous employment.

6. For the purposes of sections 4 and 5, employment shall be deemed to be continuous, unless interrupted by an interval of at least half an hour.

Restrictions on employment of children at night.

7. A child shall not be employed in any occupation between the hours of 7 p.m. of one day and 6 a.m. of the following day:

Provided that a child may be so employed in the interests of art, science or education, in any place of public entertainment under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence in respect of such child granted by the Commissioner or the Chief Inspector who may, at any time, revoke, suspend or vary the conditions of such licence:

4 of 4/59.

Provided further that, during the months of June to September, inclusive, the hours during which a child shall not be employed shall be those between 8 p.m. of one day and 6 a.m. of the following day.

Restrictions on employment of young persons at night.

8. No young person shall be employed at night in any undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed:

Provided that a young person may be so employed in the interests of art, science or education, in any place of public entertainment under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence in respect of such person granted by the Commissioner or the Chief Inspector, who may, at any time revoke, suspend or vary the conditions of such licence:

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Provided further that—

(a) a young person may be so employed in any establishment for the treatment or care of children, or aged, destitute, infirm, mentally unfit, or sick persons under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by the Commissioner or the Chief Inspector, who may,

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at any time, revoke, suspend or vary the conditions of such licence;

- (b) the provisions of this section shall not apply to the night work of male young persons in cases of emergencies which could not have been controlled or foreseen, which are not of a recurring character, and which interfere with the normal working of the undertaking;
- (c) the prohibition of night work may be suspended by the Governor, for male young persons, when in case of serious emergency the public interest demands it.

9. (1) A child or a young person who has been employed in any undertaking for a continuous period of at least six months, shall be granted at least fourteen days holiday in every year, of which not less than seven days, exclusive of any religious or public holiday, shall be consecutive.

Annual holidays with respect to children and young persons.

(2) A child or young person shall not be employed during any holiday granted to him under this section.

10. A child or young person shall not be employed in any of the trades or occupations set out in Part I of the Schedule:

Prohibition of employment with respect to children and young persons. Schedule. Part I.

Provided that a male young person may be employed underground in any mine or tunnel—

- (a) for purposes of apprenticeship or other systematic vocational training under adequate supervision; or
- (b) under conditions determined by the Commissioner prescribing permitted places of work and occupation and the measures of systematic medical supervision to be applied.

11. A child shall not be employed in any of the trades or occupations set out in Part II of the Schedule.

Prohibition of employment with respect to children. Schedule. Part II.

12. A female child or a female young person shall not be employed in any of the trades or occupations set out in Part III of the Schedule.

Prohibition of employment with respect to female children and female young persons. Schedule. Part III.

Employment
in certain
trades and
occupations
subject to
conditions.

13. The employment of any child or young person in any dangerous trade or occupation shall be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Commissioner by notice published in the Gazette.

Restrictions
on employ-
ment in
certain
premises,
etc.
6 of 4/59.

14. (1) No child shall be employed in any establishment for the treatment or care of children, or aged, destitute, infirm, mentally unfit or sick persons, except under a licence granted by the Commissioner or the Chief Inspector and under such terms and conditions as he may impose.

(2) A person in charge of any undertaking shall not permit any child or young person to engage in any trade, business or occupation in or on the premises of that undertaking if the employment of such child or young person in that undertaking would be contrary to the provisions of this Law.

(3) No child shall engage or be employed in street trading.

PART III.

Miscellaneous.

Powers of
Inspectors.

15. An Inspector shall, for the purposes of this Law, subject to any special directions from the Commissioner or the Chief Inspector, have power to do all or any of the following things, that is to say:—

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- (a) to enter, inspect and examine by day or by night the premises of any undertaking when he has reasonable cause to believe that any child or young person is employed therein, and to enter, inspect and examine by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be the premises of any undertaking;
- (b) to require the production of the registers, certificates, books, notices and documents kept in pursuance of this Law and to inspect, examine and copy any of them;
- (c) to examine, either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this Law, every person whom he finds in or on the premises of any undertaking or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been within the preceding three months employed in an undertaking and to require every such person to be so examined

and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined; so, however, that no one shall be required under this provision to answer any question or to give any evidence tending to incriminate himself;

- (d) where he is of the opinion that the employment of any child or young person in any undertaking or in any particular process or kind of work in such undertaking is prejudicial to the health of such child or young person, or to the health of any other person, he may serve written notice thereof on the employer of such child or young person requiring him to discontinue after the period named in such notice, which shall be not less than one and not more than seven days after the service of such notice, the employment of such child or young person, in such undertaking or in such process or kind of work, as the case may be, and the employer shall not continue after the said period to employ such child or young person, unless and until a Medical Officer has, after the service of the said notice, personally examined such child or young person and certified that he is fit for employment in such undertaking or in such process or kind of work, as the case may be;
- (e) to take with him a police officer, if he has reasonable cause, to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty.

16. (1) Every person who employs or has employed any child or young person in any undertaking and every agent and employee of such employer shall on demand give to an Inspector all information in his possession with respect to matters under this Law. Such employer, his agents and employees shall generally furnish the means required by the Inspector as may be necessary for an entry, inspection, examination, enquiry or other exercise of power under this Law in relation to the undertaking of such employer.

Duty to
furnish
information.

(2) The parent of a child or young person employed in any undertaking shall on demand give to an Inspector all information in his possession regarding the age and conditions of employment of such child or young person.

17. (1) In any prosecution under this Law or any Regulations made thereunder, if it appears to the Court,

Special
provisions
as to
evidence.

upon production of any birth certificate or declaration of a Medical Officer that any person who is alleged to have been a child or young person or a child under a particular age at the date of the offence, was a child or young person or a child under that particular age at the said date, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved, that such person was a child or young person or a child under that particular age at the said date.

(2) Where any entry is required by this Law or any Regulations made thereunder to be made in any register, certificate, book, notice, or document, an entry made by or on behalf of an employer shall, as against him, be admissible as evidence of the facts therein stated, and the fact that any entry so required with respect to the observance of any provision of this Law or any Regulations made thereunder has not been made, shall be admissible as evidence that that provision has not been observed.

(3) In any proceedings whatsoever under this Law or any Regulations made thereunder, the following shall be admissible in evidence on production:—

- (a) any register or any part of any register which purports to have been kept under this Law or any Regulations made thereunder;
- (b) any extract from any such register which purports to have been certified as correct by the Commissioner or the Chief Inspector.

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Offences.

18. (1) Any person who employs any child or young person contrary to the provisions of this Law or contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions thereof shall, subject as hereafter in this Law provided, be guilty of an offence.

(2) If in any undertaking a child or young person is employed contrary to the provisions of this Law the person in charge of such undertaking at the time of such employment shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Where an offence under this Law committed by a company or co-operative society or other corporation is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to have been facilitated by any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company or co-operative society or other corporation, he, as well as the company or co-operative society or other corporation shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(4) Where an act or default for which an employer is liable under this Law is in fact the act or default of some agent, servant, worker or other person, that agent, servant, worker or other person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to the like penalty as if he were the employer.

19. If any child or young person is employed in any undertaking contrary to the provisions of this Law, the parent of the child or young person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of five pounds, unless it appears to the Court that the contravention occurred without the consent, connivance, or wilful default of the parent.

Fine for offence by parent.

20. (1) Where an employer is charged with an offence under this Law he shall be entitled, upon a charge duly preferred by him and on giving to the prosecution not less than three days' notice in writing of his intention, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the employer proves to the satisfaction of the Court—

Power of employer to exempt himself from liability on conviction of the actual offender.

(a) that he has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Law, and

(b) that the said other person had committed the offence in question without his consent, connivance or wilful default,

that other person shall be convicted of the offence, and the employer shall not be guilty of the offence, and the person so convicted shall, in the discretion of the Court, be also liable to pay any costs incidental to the proceedings.

The prosecution shall have the right in any such case to cross-examine the employer, if he gives evidence, and any witnesses called by him in support of his charge, and to call rebutting evidence.

(2) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of an Inspector at the time of discovering an offence—

(a) that the employer has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Law; and

(b) by what person the offence has been committed; and

(c) that the offence has been committed without the consent, connivance or wilful default of the employer and in contravention of his orders, the Inspector shall proceed against the person whom he

believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against the employer.

Penalties.

21. (1) Any person who employs any child or young person contrary to any of the provisions of this Law shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds in respect of such child or young person so employed or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(2) Any person being the proprietor, owner or master of any vessel in which any child is employed in contravention of this Law, shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds for every child so employed, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(3) Any person who—

- (a) obstructs or hinders the Commissioner or any Inspector in the due exercise of any power conferred on the Commissioner or such Inspector by or under this Law;
- (b) refuses to answer or answers falsely any enquiry authorized by or under this Law to be made;
- (c) fails to produce any register, certificate, book, notice or document he is required by, or in pursuance of, this Law to produce;
- (d) pulls down, injures or defaces any notice, register, certificate, book, or document kept posted in accordance with this Law; or
- (e) conceals or prevents, or attempts to conceal or prevent, any person, child or young person from appearing before or being examined by any Inspector,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(4) Any person who—

- (a) forges or counterfeits any certificate required by, under, or for the purposes of this Law;
- (b) gives or signs any such certificate knowing it to be false in any material particular;
- (c) knowingly utters or makes use of any such certificate so forged, counterfeited, or false as aforesaid;

- (d) knowingly utters or makes use of as applying to any person any such certificate which does not so apply;
- (e) personates any person named in any such certificate;
- (f) falsely pretends to be an Inspector;
- (g) wilfully connives at any such forging, counterfeiting, giving, signing, uttering, making use, personating or pretending as aforesaid;
- (h) wilfully makes a false entry in any register, certificate, book, notice or document, required by, under, or for the purposes of, this Law to be kept or kept posted;
- (i) wilfully makes or signs a false declaration required by, under, or for the purposes of, this Law;
- (j) knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration as aforesaid,

shall, without prejudice to any other penalty, be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(5) Any person guilty of an offence under this Law for which no express penalty is provided by this Law shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

22. (1) The Director of Medical Services may appoint medical practitioners to be examining physicians for any of the purposes of this Law and may revoke any such appointments.

Appoint-
ment and
duties of
examining
physicians.
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(2) An examining physician shall have power at all reasonable times to inspect any register kept under section 23.

(3) An examining physician who is the employer of any children or young persons or who is directly or indirectly interested in the undertaking in which any children or young persons are employed shall not act as examining physician for any such child or young person:

Provided that the Director of Medical Services may authorise a medical practitioner who is employed by the employer of any children or young persons in connection with the medical supervision of persons employed by such employer, but is not otherwise interested in the undertaking,

to act as examining physician for that undertaking for the purpose of examining and certifying the fitness of children and young persons.

(4) An examining physician shall, if so directed by the Director of Medical Services, make such special inquiry and examination of employed children and young persons as may be directed.

(5) Every examining physician shall in each year make at the prescribed time a report in the prescribed form to the Director of Medical Services as to examinations made and other duties performed by him in pursuance of this Law.

(6) The Director of Medical Services may make rules:—
 (a) regulating the duties of examining physicians;
 (b) fixing the fees to be paid to examining physicians.

Registers.

23. (1) The employer of any child or young person employed in any undertaking or the master of any vessel on board of which a child or young person is employed shall cause to be kept in or on the premises of the undertaking or on the vessel, as the case may be, in which such child or young person is employed, a register in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

10 (a) of 4/59.

(2) All children or young persons employed in an industrial undertaking and registered in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be examined by an examining physician on registration and at least once in every year thereafter, and no such child or young person shall be employed without a certificate from an examining physician of his fitness for such employment.

10 (b) of 4/59.

(3) Any register required under the provisions of this section shall at all times be open to inspection by any examining physician or any police officer.

Notice to be posted by employer.

24. The employer of any child or young person employed in any undertaking shall cause to be kept posted in some conspicuous place at or near the place of employment of such child or young person, in such manner and in such form as may be approved by the Commissioner, a notice containing such abstract from the provisions of this Law as may be so approved.

Power of Governor in Council to make Regulations.

25. The Governor in Council may make Regulations generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the

provisions of this Law, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, may make Regulations—

- (a) prescribing anything which under this Law is required or stated to be prescribed;
- (b) exempting any undertaking from all or any of the provisions of this Law;
- (c) providing for the registration of industrial undertakings, which children or young persons are employed;
- (d) regulating all or any of the following matters in any industrial undertaking in which children or young persons are employed or work—
 - (i) sanitary conditions, including ventilation;
 - (ii) overcrowding;
 - (iii) health and safety generally.

26. Provided that any rules made under the Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Law, shall continue in force until revoked and shall be deemed to be Regulations made under this Law. Savings.
19 Cap. 211.

27. This Law shall come into operation on the 1st day of December, 1953. Date of commencement.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

(Section 10.)

- (i) Cleaning of any part of a prime mover or of any transmission machinery while the prime mover or transmission machinery is in motion. Cleaning of any part of any machine if the cleaning thereof would expose the child or young person to risk of injury from any moving part either of that machine or of any adjacent machinery.
- (ii)—(a) Working a capstan on a railway.
- (b) Employment as a locomotive driver or shunter on a railway.
- (iii) Employment to give signals to a crane driver on a building in the course of construction.
- (iv) Employment underground in any mine or tunnel.
- (v) Employment in any of the following operations:—
 - (a) work at a furnace where the reduction or treatment of zinc or lead ores is carried on;
 - (b) the manipulation, treatment or reduction of ashes containing lead, the desilverizing of lead, or the melting of scrap lead or zinc;

- (c) the manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than ten per centum by weight of lead;
- (d) the manufacture of any oxide, carbonate, sulphate, chromate, acetate, nitrate, or silicate of lead;
- (e) mixing or pasting in connection with the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators;
- (f) the cleaning of workrooms where any of the operations aforesaid is carried on.
- (vi) Manipulating lead colour in the manufacture of paints and colours.
- (vii) Painting of any part of a building with lead paint.
- (viii) Employment in any lead process in the manufacture or decoration of pottery.
- (ix) Employment at mixing or incorporating rolls, in the process of incorporating dry compound of lead with india rubber, in the manufacture of india rubber or of articles or goods made wholly or partially of rubber.
- (x) Employment in the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators or parts thereof as regards (1) the melting of lead or any material containing lead, casting, lead burning, or any other work, including trimming, or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates involving the use, movement or manipulation of, or contact with, any oxide of lead and (2) any room in which the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on.
- (xi) Employment on imported horsehair which has not undergone disinfection.
- (xii) Employment in the manufacture of chromate or bichromate of potassium or sodium, or the manipulation, movement or other treatment of these substances in connection with their manufacture.
- (xiii) Employment at a bath or any vessel used for electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by the use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or other chromium compounds, or for any process subsequent thereto.
- (xiv) Employment in the manufacture of nitro or amido derivatives of phenol and of benzene or its homologues, and the making of explosives with the use of any of such substances.
- (xv) Employment in or in connection with the manufacture of insulating mattresses, in mixing or blending of asbestos by hand, in sack cleaning, in chambers or apparatus for dust settling or filtering, in chambers containing loose asbestos, or in stripping or grinding the cylinders including the doffer cylinders or other parts of a carding machine.
- (xvi) Employment in the carrying of clay scraps in the manufacture or decoration of pottery.
- (xvii) Lifting, carrying or otherwise moving any load so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to him.

PART II.

(Section 11.)

- (i) Employment in shipbuilding on a ship until the decks are plated, or on a stage above the level of the ground.
- (ii) Heading of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound.
- (iii) Employment in any enamelling process for the purpose of vitreous covering and decoration of metal or glass.

(iv) Tinning—namely, the dipping and wiping of any metal in the process of coating it with a mixture of tin and lead or lead alone where hydrochloric acid or any salt of that acid is used.

(v) Employment in any lead process in the smelting of materials containing lead, the manufacture of red or orange lead, and the manufacture of flaked litharge.

(vi) Manipulation or use of cellulose solutions.

(vii) Employment in any lead process in the manufacture of india rubber.

PART III.

(Section 12.)

(i) Employment in any part of the premises of an undertaking where any of the following processes is carried on:—

(a) the process of melting or of blowing glass other than lamp blown glass; or

(b) the process of annealing glass other than plate or sheet glass; or

(c) the evaporating of brine in open pans, or the stoving of salt.

(ii) Working in any process whatever in any brass casting shop.

(iii) Employment in any lead process in the manufacture of india rubber.

(iv) Employment in any lead process in the smelting of materials containing lead, the manufacture of red or orange lead and the manufacture of flaked litharge.

