

# FACTORIES ACT

## SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

### PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PARTICULARS ORDER

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### PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PARTICULARS ORDER

under section 6

[Commencement: 1st September, 1956]

#### 1. Short title

This order may be cited as the Prescribed Forms and Particulars Order.

#### 2. Prescribed forms and particulars

(1) The forms bearing the reference numbers specified in the second column of the Schedule hereto are prescribed for use under the provisions specified in the third column of such Schedule, and particulars required to be prescribed by any such provision of the Act are contained in the relevant form.

[Schedule.]

(2) The originals of such forms have been deposited at the offices of the Ministry and identified by certificate over the signature of the Permanent Secretary and shall be available for inspection at all reasonable hours.

#### SCHEDULE

##### *Prescribed Forms*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Prescribed Form</i>	<i>Provision of the Act</i>	<i>Title of Form</i>
1.	LAB/F/3	Section 58	General Register
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## DECLARATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASES NOTICE

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## DECLARATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASES NOTICE

[L.N. 114 of 1956.]

under section 53

### 1. Short title

This Declaration may be cited as the Declaration of Industrial Diseases Notice.

### 2. Declaration

The diseases and illnesses specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be diseases or illnesses which might be contracted by an employed person by reason of the nature of his employment in a factory and which are therefore industrial diseases for the purpose of section 53 of the Act, and require to be notified to an inspector in accordance with that section.

[Schedule.]

### SCHEDULE

1. Lead poisoning, including poisoning by any preparation or compound of lead or their sequelae.
2. Phosphorus poisoning by phosphorus or its compounds or its sequelae.
3. Mercury poisoning, by mercury, its amalgams and compounds and their sequelae.
4. Manganese poisoning or its sequelae.
5. Arsenic poisoning by arsenic or its compounds and its sequelae.
6. Aniline poisoning.
7. Carbon bisulphide poisoning.
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9. Chrome ulceration due to chromic acid or dichromate or potassium, sodium or ammonium, or any preparation of these substances.
10. Anthrax.
11. Silicosis.

12. Pathological manifestations due to—
  - (a) radium or other radio-active substances;
  - (b) X-rays.
13. Toxic jaundice due to tetrachlorethane or nitro or amido derivatives of benzene or other poisonous substances.
14. Toxic anaemia.
15. Primary epitheliomatous ulceration of the skin, due to the handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, paraffin, or the compounds, products or residues of these substances.
16. Poisoning by halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series.
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# DOCKS (SAFETY OF LABOUR) REGULATIONS

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**DOCKS (SAFETY OF LABOUR) REGULATIONS**

[L.N. 42 of 1958.]

under sections 54 and 60

[Commencement: 1st January, 1959 except regulation 21.  
By Notice, see regulations 1 and 21]

PART I

Introductory

1. Short title and application

(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Docks (Safety of Labour) Regulations.

(2) These Regulations shall apply to the processes of loading, unloading or bunkering any vessel in any dock in a port as specified in the Schedule hereto, and to all machinery or plant used in those processes as if the processes were carried on in a factory and the machinery or plant were machinery or plant in a factory and the person who carries on those processes were the occupier of a factory:

[Schedule.]

Provided that nothing in Parts III to VII of these Regulations inclusive shall apply to the unloading of fish from a vessel employed in the catching of fish:

Provided further that nothing in regulations 13 (so far as regards liability to provide means of access), 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 38 (1) and 47 of these Regulations shall apply to a barge, lighter, boat or other small craft:

Provided further that the Minister may by notice in the *Gazette* at any time suspend the application of Part II or any of the provisions of Part II of these Regulations in respect of any dock that he may specify in the notice either indefinitely or until such date as he may so specify.

(3) These Regulations shall apply to all vessels, save vessels of war and vessels operated by the armed forces of Nigeria.

2. Interpretation

In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

“**dock**” includes any wharf, pier, quay, jetty and every place at which goods (including fuel, provisions and other supplies for a vessel) are handled in course of loading or unloading vessels;

“**hatch**” means an opening in a deck used for the purpose of the processes or for trimming, or for ventilation;

“**hatchway**” means the whole space within the square of the hatches, from the top deck to the bottom of the hold;

“**person employed**” means a person employed in the processes;

“**lifting machinery**” means cranes, winches, hoists, derrick booms, derrick and mast bands, goose necks, eyebolts, and all other permanent attachments to the derricks, masts and decks, used in hoisting or lowering in connection with the processes;

“**owner**”, in respect of a vessel, shall include the master and any agent of the owner;

“processes” means and includes all or any part of the work performed on shore or on board, of loading, unloading, or bunkering any vessel in any dock;

“pulley block” means pulley, block, gin and similar gear, other than a crane block specially constructed for use with a crane to which it is permanently attached;

“vessel” includes any ship, boat, barge, lighter or small craft engaged in the processes, whether mechanically propelled or not, but not canoes.

### 3. Duties

(1) It shall be the duty of the person having the general management and control of a dock to comply with Part II of 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.

(2) It shall be the duty of the owner, master, or officer in charge of a vessel to comply with Part III of these Regulations.

(3) It shall be the duty of the owner of machinery or plant used in the processes, and in the case of machinery or plant carried on board a vessel it shall also be the duty of the master of such vessel to comply with Part IV of these Regulations.

(4) It shall be the duty of every person who by himself, his agents, or workmen carries on the processes, and of all agents, workmen, and persons employed by him in the processes, to comply with Part V of these Regulations.

(5) It shall be the duty of all persons, whether owners, occupiers, or persons employed, to comply with Part VI of these Regulations.

(6) Part VII of these Regulations shall be complied with by the persons on whom the duty is placed in that Part.

## PART II

### Premises

### 4. Maintenance of approaches to docks

Every regular approach over a dock which persons employed have to use for going to or from a working place at which the processes are carried on, and every such working place on shore, shall be maintained with due regard to the safety of the persons employed. In particular, the following parts shall, as far as is practicable, having regard to the traffic and working, be securely fenced so that the height of the fence shall be in no place less than three feet, and the fencing shall be maintained in good condition ready for use:

- (a) all breaks, dangerous corners, and other dangerous parts or edges of a dock;
- (b) both sides of such footways over bridges, caissons, and dock gates as are in general use by persons employed, and each side of the entrance at each end of such footway for a sufficient distance not exceeding five yards.

**5. Marking of edges of docks**

The edges of all quays shall be conspicuously marked by a solid white line of not less than twelve inches in width.

**6. Lighting of approaches and place of work**

All places in which persons employed are employed and any dangerous parts of the regular road or way over a dock forming the approach to any such place from the nearest highway, shall be efficiently lighted.

**7. Life-saving appliances**

Provision for rescue from drowning shall be made and maintained, and shall include—

- (a) a supply of life-saving appliances kept in readiness which shall be reasonably adequate having regard to all the circumstances;
- (b) means at or near the surface of the water at reasonable intervals, for enabling a person to support himself or escape from the water which shall be reasonably adequate having regard to all the circumstances.

**8. First-aid boxes**

(1) A sufficient number of first-aid boxes or cupboards of the standard prescribed under section 43 (1) of the Factories Act shall be provided at every working place and, if more than one is provided, at reasonable distances from each other.

[L.N. 103 of 1960.]

(2) A first-aid box or cupboard shall be plainly marked "FIRST-AID".

(3) Nothing except appliances or requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box or cupboard.

**9. Responsible person in charge of first-aid box**

A first-aid box or cupboard shall be kept stocked and in good order and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall always be readily available during working hours; such person shall, except at docks at which the total number of persons employed at any time does not exceed fifty, be a person trained in first-aid.

**10. Provision of ambulance or suitable boat**

There shall be provided for use at every dock at which the total number of persons employed at any time exceeds fifty, a suitably constructed ambulance maintained in good condition for the removal of persons seriously injured or sick, unless arrangements have been made for obtaining such an ambulance when required from a hospital or other place situate not more than two miles from the dock and connected by telephone:

Provided that a suitably equipped boat for the removal of persons seriously injured or sick may be used in place of an ambulance where such persons have to be removed by water.



## 11. Notices indicating location of first-aid equipment

Notices shall be exhibited in prominent positions at every dock stating—

- (a) the position of each first-aid box and the place where the person in charge thereof can be found;
- (b) the position of stretchers or other appliances;
- (c) the position of the ambulance or suitably equipped boat or, where such is not provided, the position of the nearest telephone and the name and telephone number of the hospital or other place from which an ambulance or boat can be obtained.

### PART III

#### *Vessels being loaded, unloaded or bunkered*

## 12. Safe means of access to vessel

If a vessel is lying at a dock for the purpose of loading or unloading or bunkering, there shall be safe means of access for the use of persons employed at such times as they have to pass from or to the shore as follows—

- (a) where reasonably practicable, the vessel's accommodation ladder or a gangway or a similar construction not less than 22 inches wide, properly secured, and fenced throughout on each side to a clear height of two feet nine inches by means of upper and lower rails, taut ropes or chains or by other equally safe means, except that in the case of the vessel's accommodation ladder such fencing shall be necessary on one side only provided that the other side is properly protected by the vessel's side;
- (b) in other cases a ladder of sound material and adequate length which shall be properly secured to prevent slipping:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be held to apply to cargo stages or cargo gangways if other proper means of access is provided in conformity with these regulations:

Provided also that this regulation shall not apply if and while the conditions are such that it is possible without undue risk to pass to and from the vessel without the aid of any special appliances.

## 13. Access between adjacent vessels

(1) If a vessel is alongside any other vessel, and persons employed have to pass from one to the other, safe means of access shall be provided for their use, unless the conditions are such that it is possible so to pass without undue risk without the aid of any special appliance.

(2) The means of access shall be provided by the vessel which has the higher free-board.

**14. Access between dock and hold**

(1) If the depth from the level of the deck to the bottom of the hold exceeds five feet, there shall be maintained safe means of access from the deck to the hold in which work is being carried on.

(2) Save as hereinafter provided, such access shall be afforded by ladder, and by ladder cleats or cups on the coamings, and shall not be deemed to be safe—

(a) unless the ladders between the lower decks are in the same line as the ladder from the top deck, if the same is practicable having regard to the position of the lower hatch or hatches;

(b) unless the ladders provide a foothold of a depth (including any space behind the ladder) of not less than 4½ inches for a width of 10 inches and a firm handhold;

(c) unless the cleats or cups provided on coamings—

(i) provide a foothold of a depth including any space behind the cleats or cups of not less than 4½ inches for a width of ten inches and a firm handhold;

(ii) are so constructed as to prevent a man's foot slipping off the side;

(iii) are placed vertically one above the other and in the same line as the ladders to which they give access;

(d) unless the cargo is stowed sufficiently far from the ladder to leave at each rung of the ladder foothold of a depth including any space behind the ladder of not less than 4½ inches for a width of ten inches and a firm handhold;

(e) unless there is room to pass between a winch or other obstruction and the coamings at the place where the ladder leaves the deck;

(f) if the ladder is recessed under the deck more than is reasonably necessary to keep the ladder clear of the hatchway:

Provided that such access may be afforded—

(i) where the provision of a ladder on a bulkhead or in a trunk hatchway can be shown to be reasonably impracticable, by cleats or cups complying with the requirements of paragraph (c);

(ii) by ladders or steps, separate from any hatchway or sloping from deck to deck, if such ladders or steps comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (d) and (e).

(3) Shaft tunnels shall be equipped with adequate handhold and foothold on each side.

**15. Removal of fore and aft beams**

All fore and aft beams and thwartship beams used for hatch covering shall have suitable gear for lifting them on and off without it being necessary for any person to go upon them to adjust such gear.

**16. Marking of hatch coverings**

All hatch coverings shall be kept plainly marked to indicate the deck and hatch to which they belong and their position therein, but this regulation shall not apply in cases where all the hatch coverings of a ship are interchangeable or, in respect of marking of position, where all hatch coverings of a hatch are interchangeable; this regulation shall apply to fore and aft beams and to thwartship beams as it applies to hatch coverings.

**17. Maintenance of beams and coverings**

All fore and aft beams, and thwartship beams used for hatch covering and all hatch coverings shall be maintained in good condition.

**18. Hand grips**

Adequate hand grips shall be provided on all hatch coverings, having regard to their size and weight, unless the construction of the hatch or hatch coverings is of a character rendering the provision of hand grips unnecessary.

**19. Working space round hatches**

Where the working space around a hatch is less than two feet wide, such provision shall be made as will enable persons employed to remove and replace in safety all fore and aft beams and thwartship beams used for hatch covering and all hatch coverings.

**20. Lighting**

When the processes are being carried on—

- (a) the places in the hold and on the decks where work is being carried on;
- (b) the means of access provided in pursuance of regulations 12 and 13; and
- (c) all parts of the vessel to which persons employed may be required to proceed in the course of their employment,

shall be efficiently lighted, due regard being had to the safety of the vessel and cargo, of all persons employed and of the navigation of other vessels and to any by-laws or regulations made under any other law.

**PART IV**

*Machinery, plant and other appliances used when loading,  
unloading or bunkering*

**21. Ropes**

(1) No rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless it is of suitable quality and free from patent defect.

(2) Every wire rope in general use for hoisting or lowering shall be inspected by a competent person once at least in every three months, and after any wire has broken in such rope it shall be inspected once at least in every month.

(3) No wire rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering if in any length of eight diameters the total number of visible broken wires exceeds ten per cent of the total number of wires, or the rope shows signs of excessive wear, corrosion or other defect which, in the opinion of the person who inspects it, renders it unfit for use.

(4) This regulation shall not come into operation until such date as the Minister may by notice in the *Gazette* direct.

**22. Pulley blocks: safe working load**

No pulley block or gin or similar gear (other than a crane block specially constructed for use with a crane to which it is permanently attached) shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless the safe working load is clearly stamped upon it.

**23. Chains and ropes: safe working load**

(1) Means shall be provided to enable any person using a chain or wire-rope sling to ascertain the safe working load for such chain or sling under such conditions as it may be used.

(2) As regards chain slings, such means shall consist of marking the safe working load in plain figures or letters upon the sling or upon a tablet or ring of durable material securely attached.

(3) As regards wire-rope slings, such means shall consist of either the means specified in paragraph (2) or a notice or notices, so exhibited as to be easily read by any person concerned, stating the safe working loads for the various sizes of wire rope slings used.

**24. Cranes: safe working load**

Every crane and derrick shall have the safe working load plainly marked upon it, and every shore crane, if so constructed that the safe working load may be varied by the raising or lowering of the jib or otherwise, shall have attached to it an automatic indicator for safe working loads. In cases where the jib may be raised or lowered, provision on the crane of a table showing the safe working loads at the corresponding inclinations or radii of the jib shall be considered sufficient compliance.

**25. Knotted chains**

Chains shall not be shortened by tying knots in them, and suitable packing shall be provided to prevent the links coming into contact with sharp edges of loads of hard materials.

**26. Fencing of machinery and dangerous plant**

All motors, cog-wheels, chain and friction gearing, shafting, live electric conductors and steam pipes shall (unless it can be shown that by their position and construction they are equally safe to every person employed as they would be if securely fenced) be securely fenced so far as is practicable without impeding the safe working of the vessel.

**27. Stability of derricks**

Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the foot of a derrick being accidentally lifted out of its socket or support.

**28. Cranes and winches: control of loads**

Cranes and winches shall be provided with such means as will reduce to a minimum the risk of the accidental descent of a load while being raised or lowered, and in particular the lever controlling the link motion reversing gear of a crane or winch shall be provided with a suitable spring or other locking arrangement.

### 29. Access to and fencing of crane platforms

The driver's platform on every crane or tip driven by mechanical power shall be securely fenced and shall be provided with safe means of access; and in particular, where access is by ladder—

- (a) the sides of the ladder shall extend to a reasonable distance beyond the platform or some other suitable handhold shall be provided;
- (b) the landing place on the platform shall be maintained free from obstruction;
- (c) in cases where the ladder is vertical and exceeds thirty feet in height, a resting place shall be provided approximately midway between the platform and the foot of the ladder.

### 30. Exhaust steam

Adequate measures shall be taken to prevent exhaust steam from, and so far as is practicable, live steam to, any crane or winch obscuring any part of the decks, gangways, stages, wharf, or quay where any person is employed in the processes.

## PART V

### *Precautions when loading, unloading or bunkering*

### 31. Escape from holds

Precautions shall be taken to facilitate the escape of the workers when employed in a hold or on 'tween decks in dealing with coal or other bulk cargo.

### 32. Suspended loads

(1) No lifting machinery, chains or other lifting appliance or attachments used therewith shall be loaded beyond the safe working load.

(2) No load shall be left suspended from a crane, winch, or other machine unless there is a competent person actually in charge of the machine while the load is so left.

### 33. Safe handling of loads

Where stacking, unstacking, stowing or unstowing of cargo or handling in connection therewith cannot be safely carried out unaided, reasonable measures to guard against accident shall be taken by shoring or otherwise.

### 34. Crane and winch drivers, and attendants

No person under eighteen years of age and no person who is not sufficiently competent and reliable shall be employed to drive a crane or winch, whether driven by mechanical power or otherwise, or to give signals to a driver or to attend to cargo falls on winch-ends or winch-bodies.

### 35. Signalling

When cargo is being loaded or unloaded by a fall at a hatchway, a signaller shall be employed, and where more than one fall is being worked at a hatchway, a separate signaller shall be employed to attend to each fall:

Provided—

- (a) that this regulation shall not apply in cases where a barge, lighter or other similar vessel is being loaded or unloaded if the driver of the crane or winch

working the fall has a clear and unrestricted view of those parts of the hold where work is being carried on;

- (b) that where the Chief Inspector is of the opinion that, owing to the nature of the crane or winch or other appliance in use or by reason of any special arrangements, the requirements of this regulation are not necessary for the safety of persons employed, he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke), suspend such requirements subject to such conditions as may be specified in such certificate.

### 36. Clear passages on wharf

Where goods are placed on a wharf or quay—

- (a) a clear passage leading to the means of access to the vessel required by regulation 12 shall be maintained on the wharf or quay; and
- (b) if any space is left along the edge of the wharf or quay, it shall be at least three feet wide and clear of all obstructions other than fixed structures, plant and appliances in use.

### 37. Cargo-stages

(1) No deck-stage or cargo-stage shall be used in the processes unless it is substantially and firmly constructed and adequately supported, and, where necessary, securely fastened.

(2) No truck shall be used for carrying cargo between vessel and shore on a stage so steep as to be unsafe.

(3) Any stage which is slippery shall be made safe by the use of sand or otherwise.

### 38. Hatches

(1) If any hatch of a hold accessible to any person employed, and exceeding five feet in depth measured from the level of the deck in which the hatch is situated to the bottom of the hold, is not in use for the passage of goods, coal or other material, or for trimming, and the coamings are less than two feet six inches in height, such hatch shall either be fenced to a height of three feet or be securely covered; this requirement shall not apply—

- (a) to vessels not exceeding 200 tons net registered tonnage which have only one hatchway;
- (b) to any vessel during meal times or other short interruptions of work during the period of employment.

(2) Hatch coverings shall not be used in the construction of deck or cargo stages, or for any other purpose which may expose them to damage.

(3) Hatch coverings shall be replaced on the hatches in the positions indicated by the markings unless thereon in pursuance of regulation 16.

### 39. Hatch beams

The beams of any hatch in use for the processes shall if not removed be adequately secured to prevent their displacement.

**40. Work at intermediate decks**

No cargo shall be loaded or unloaded by a fall or sling at any intermediate deck unless either the hatch at that deck is securely covered or a secure landing platform of a width not less than that of one section of hatch coverings has been placed across it; this regulation shall not apply to any process of unloading the whole of which will be completed within a period of half an hour.

**41. Skeleton decks**

When work is proceeding on any skeleton deck, adequate staging shall be provided unless the space beneath the deck is filled with cargo to within a distance of two feet of such deck.

**42. Safe use of hooks**

When the working space in a hold is confined to the square of the hatch, hooks shall not be made fast in the bands or fastenings of bales of cotton, wool, cork gunny bags, or other similar goods, nor shall case hooks be used for raising or lowering a barrel when, owing to the construction or condition of the barrel or of the hooks, their use is likely to be unsafe; nothing in this regulation shall apply to breaking out or making up slings.

**43. Safe means of transport**

When any person employed has to proceed to or from a vessel by water for the purpose of carrying on the processes, proper measures shall be taken to provide for his safe transport; vessels used for the purpose shall be in the charge of a competent person, shall not be overcrowded, and shall be properly equipped for safe navigation and maintained in good condition.

PART VI

*Responsibility to maintain and use precautions*

**44. Removal of fencing**

No person shall, unless duly authorised or in case of necessity, remove or interfere with any fencing, gangway, gear, ladder, hatch covering, life-saving means or appliances, lights, marks, stages or other things whatsoever required by these Regulations to be provided and if removed, such things shall be restored at the end of the period during which their removal was necessary by the persons last engaged in the work that necessitated such removal.

**45. Maintenance of fencing**

The fencing required by regulation 4 shall not be removed except to the extent and for the period reasonably necessary for carrying on the work of the dock or vessel or for repairing any fencing; and if removed it shall be restored forthwith at the end of that period by the persons engaged in the work that necessitated its removal.

**46. Duty to use safe means of access**

Every person employed shall use the means of access provided in accordance with regulations 12, 13 and 14 and no person shall authorise or order another to use means of access other than those provided in accordance therewith.

**47. Prohibition of walking on hatch beams**

No person shall go upon the fore and aft beams or thwartship beams for the purpose of adjusting the gear for lifting them on and off nor shall any person authorise or order another to do so.

PART VII

*Additional duties of employer of persons engaged in the processes*

**48. Duty of employer to maintain**

No employer of persons in the processes shall allow machinery or gear to be used by such persons which does not comply with Part IV of these regulations.

**49. Employer to provide means of access and lighting**

If the persons whose duty it is to comply with regulations 12, 13 and 20 fail so to do, then it shall also be the duty of the employers of the persons employed for whose use the means of access and the lights are required, to comply with the said regulations within the shortest time reasonably practicable after such failure.

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SCHEDULE

[Regulation 1 (2).]

*List of ports where the regulations apply*

The following ports, as for the time being delimited in accordance with the Ports Act (Cap. N126)—

- (1) Lagos;
  - (2) Port Harcourt;
  - (3) Tiko;
  - (4) Sapele;
  - (5) Burutu;
  - (6) Calabar;
  - (7) Warri;
  - (8) Abonnema/Degema;
  - (9) Koko Town;
  - (10) Victoria.
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## FIRST-AID BOXES (PRESCRIBED STANDARDS) ORDER

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## FIRST-AID BOXES (PRESCRIBED STANDARDS) ORDER

[L.N. 188 of 1958.]

under sections 6 and 48

[Commencement: 1st January, 1959]

### 1. Short title

This Order may be cited as the First-aid Boxes (Prescribed Standards) Order.

### 2. Requisite items of equipment

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

[Schedule.]

### 3. Grade and quality

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.

### 4. Identification

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

### 5. Revocation

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

SCHEDULE

PART I

*Places where not exceeding fifty are employed*

- (1) A copy of the first-aid leaflet (form LAB/F/13) issued by the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity;
- (2) a sufficient supply of sterilised cotton wool in ½-ounce packets;
- (3) an antiseptic cream in a collapsible tube (e.g. centrimide B.P.O. five 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) twelve (small) for injured fingers;
  - (b) six (medium) for injured hands or feet;
  - (c) six (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) six roller bandages;
- (14) three 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 fifty are employed*

- (1) A copy of the first-aid leaflet (form LAB/F/13) issued by the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity;
- (2) a sufficient supply of sterilised cotton wool in ½-ounce packets;
- (3) an antiseptic cream in a collapsible tube (e.g. centrimide B.P.O. five 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) twenty-four (small) for injured fingers;
  - (b) twelve (medium) for injured hands and feet;
  - (c) twelve (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) twelve roller bandages;
- (14) six 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.

## DOCKS (SANITARY ACCOMMODATION) REGULATIONS

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## DOCKS (SANITARY ACCOMMODATION) REGULATIONS

[L.N. 5 of 1959.]

under sections 54 and 60

[Commencement: 1st April, 1959]

### 1. Short title, and application

(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Docks (Sanitary Accommodation) Regulations.

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

### 2. Interpretation

In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

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

### 3. Duty to comply with Regulations

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.

#### **4. Sanitary conveniences to be provided in docks**

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

#### **5. Number of conveniences**

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

#### **6. Lighting, ventilation and siting of sanitary conveniences**

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 clear condition.

#### **7. Construction of sanitary conveniences**

(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.

#### **8. Accessibility to sanitary conveniences**

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

#### **9. Earth closets or privies**

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.

## FACTORIES (WOODWORKING MACHINERY) REGULATIONS

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### PART II

#### *Duties of persons employed*

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## FACTORIES (WOODWORKING MACHINERY) REGULATIONS

[L.N. 189 of 1958.]

under section 54

[Commencement: 1st April, 1959]

### 1. Short title and application

(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Factories (Woodworking Machinery) Regulations. [L.N. 6 of 1959.]

(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 49 of the Act are applied by the Act in which any woodworking machinery is used.

## 2. Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**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;

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

“**planing machine**” includes a machine for overhand planing or for thicknessing or for both operations;

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

## 3. Duties

- (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*

## 4. Maintenance of floors

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.

## 5. Fencing of circular saws

(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 fourteen gauge, or, if beaded, be of a thickness at least equal to twenty 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; and 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.

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

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. Fencing of plain band saw**

Every plain band saw shall be fenced as follows:

- (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. Overhead planing machine**

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.

**9. Feed roller of planing machine used for thicknessing**

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.

**10. Cylindrical cutter block**

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

**11. Fencing of the cutter of vertical spindle-moulding machine**

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.



**12. Use of jig**

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.

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

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

**14. Chain-mortising machine**

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

**15. Maintenance and adjustment of guards and other appliances**

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 appliance is rendered impracticable; the guards shall be so adjusted as to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

**16. Exception to regulations**

Regulations 5, 7, 8 and 9 shall not apply 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.

**PART II**

*Duties of persons employed*

**17. Persons employed to use and maintain guards and appliances**

- (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.

**FACTORIES (NOTIFICATION OF DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES)  
REGULATIONS**

**ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS**

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**FACTORIES (NOTIFICATION OF DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES)  
REGULATIONS**

[L.N. 105 of 1961.]

under section 57

[Commencement: 22nd September, 1961]

**1. Short title**

These Regulations may be cited as the Factories (Notification of Dangerous Occurrences) Regulations.

[L.N. 124 of 1961.]

**2. Extension of provisions relating to notification of accidents**

The provisions of section 51 of the Act (which require the giving of written notice of an accident in a factory in certain cases) are hereby extended and shall apply to the classes of dangerous occurrences, whether or not death or disablement is thereby caused, specified in the Schedule hereto and happening in any factory or in any dock in a port specified in the Schedule to the Docks (Safety of Labour) Regulations made under the Act.

[Schedule. L.N. 104 of 1958.]

**3. Notification of Accidents**

Every notice required to be given under these Regulations shall be in writing in the form prescribed by section 51 of the Act and be sent to the nearest Inspector forthwith upon the happening of the dangerous occurrence.

**SCHEDULE**

[Regulation 2.]

*Classes of dangerous occurrences*

1. Bursting of a revolving wheel, grindstone or grinding wheel moved by mechanical power.

2. Collapse or failure of a crane, derrick, winch, hoist, lift, or other appliances used in raising or lowering persons or goods, or any part thereof (except the breakage of chain or rope slings), or the overturning of a crane.
3. Explosion or fire causing such damage as to prevent the room or place in which it occurs from being used for its normal purpose for a period of not less than 24 hours.
4. Explosion or fire within the enclosure of electrical machinery, plant or apparatus (including electric cables) causing structural damage to the enclosure or cable sheath, occurring in any room or workplace in which the electrical machinery, plant or apparatus is housed.
5. Explosion of a receiver or container used for the storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure or any gas or gases (including air), or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.
6. The bursting of any steam boiler, steam receiver, steam container or air receiver as defined by the Factories Act.

**FACTORIES ACT (EXEMPTION) ORDER**

SECTION

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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**FACTORIES ACT (EXEMPTION) ORDER**

[L.N. 82 of 1967.]

under section 5 (1)

[Commencement: 1st September, 1967]

**1. Short title**

This Order may be cited as the Factories Act (Exemption) Order.

**2. Exemption of naval dockyards from**

The naval dockyards at Apapa and Calabar are hereby exempted from the provisions of this Act.

**FACTORIES (REGISTRATION, ETC., FEES) REGULATIONS**

**ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS**

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**FACTORIES (REGISTRATION, ETC., FEES) REGULATIONS**

[S.I. 5 of 1991.]

under section 49 (4)

[Commencement: 1st January, 1990]

**1. Fees payable for services**

There shall be paid for the services specified in the Schedule to these Regulations, the Fees set out therein.

[Schedule.]

**2. Interpretation**

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**approved person**” means any person (whether or not an officer in the civil service of the Federation or of any State) who is approved by the Director of Factories, by a certificate in writing, for the purpose of carrying out examinations and tests of hoists, lifts, chains, ropes, lifting tackles, cranes and other lifting machines in accordance with, and for the purposes of, sections 24, 25 and 26 of the Factories Act;

[L.F.N. 2004 Cap. F1.]

“**authorised boiler inspector**” means any person (whether or not an officer in the civil service of the Federation or of any State) who is authorised by the Director of Factories, by a certificate in writing, to carry out examinations of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in accordance with, and for the purposes of, section 32 of the Factories Act; and

“**certificate of registration**” means a certificate issued to an occupier of a factory for the purposes of compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act.

[L.F.N. 2004 Cap. F1.]

**3. Short title and commencement**

These Regulations may be cited as the Factories (Registration, etc. Fees) Regulations and shall be deemed to have come into force on 1 January 1990.

SCHEDULE  
[Regulation 1.]

*Fees for Certificate of Registration, etc.*

1. The fees to be paid for the issuance of a certificate of registration of a factory shall be—

	₦ k
(a) for a new certificate with a validity period of five years .....	500.00
(b) for the renewal of the certificate at the end of five years validity period .....	500.00
(c) for the replacement of a lost or defaced certificate .....	500.00
(d) for the amendment of a certificate resulting from a change in the particulars submitted at the time of registration, including a change in the name of the occupier, location of factory or production line .....	250.00

2. The fees to be paid by a person who applies for certification that he is competent to examine and test steam boilers and other pressure vessels, cranes and other lifting machines shall be—

(a) in the case of an authorised boiler inspector—	
(i) on application (non-refundable) .....	100.00
(ii) for oral technical assessment .....	500.00
(iii) for practical industrial site testing .....	500.00
(iv) on application being successful .....	500.00
(b) in the case of an approved person—	
(i) on application (non-refundable) .....	100.00
(ii) for oral technical assessment .....	500.00
(iii) for practical industrial site testing .....	500.00
(iv) on application being successful .....	500.00