STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1967 No. 1182

FACTORIES

The Abstract of Factories Act Order 1967

Made - - - - 1*st August* 1967

Coming into Operation 21*st August* 1967

The Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by sections 138(1) and 180(3) of the Factories Act 1961(a) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:—

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Abstract of Factories Act Order 1967 and shall come into operation on 21st August 1967.

(2) The Abstract of Factories Act Order 1965(b) is hereby revoked.

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(c) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Order hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

3. Except as provided by Article 4 of this Order, the abstract of the Factories Act 1961 required by section 138(1) of that Act to be kept posted at the principal entrances of a factory at which employed persons enter shall be in the form set out in the Schedule to this Order.

4. Nothing in this Order shall apply to any premises to which provisions of the Factories Act 1961 apply by virtue of section 125 (docks, etc.) or to any place to which provisions of that Act apply by virtue of section 127 thereof (building operations and works of engineering construction).

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour.

1st August 1967.

D. C. Barnes,
Secretary,
Ministry of Labour.

SCHEDULE

Article 3
F1

Abstract of the Factories Act 1961 prescribed by the Minister of Labour by virtue of section 138(1) of that Act (except as respects docks, wharves, quays and certain warehouses and except as respects building operations and works of engineering construction).

HEALTH

1. CLEANLINESS.—Every factory must be kept clean. In particular accumulations of dirt and refuse must be removed daily from floors and benches, the floor of every workroom must be cleaned at least once a week, and all inside walls, partitions and ceilings must (*a*) if they have a smooth impervious surface, be washed with hot water and soap or cleaned by other approved method every

(a) 1961 c. 34. (b) 1965/1903 (1965 III, p. 5737). (c) 1889 c. 63.

14 months, or (*b*) if kept painted in a prescribed manner or varnished, be repainted or revarnished at prescribed intervals (of not more than 7 years) and washed with hot water, etc. every 14 months or (*c*) in other cases be whitewashed or colourwashed every 14 months. (Certain factories and parts of factories are excepted from these provisions because of the nature of the work carried on.) The prescribed particulars must be entered in the General Register. (Section 1.)

2. OVERCROWDING.—A factory must not be overcrowded. There must be in each workroom at least 400 cubic feet of space for every person employed, not counting space more than 14 feet from the floor. (Section 2.)

3. TEMPERATURE.—A reasonable temperature must be maintained in each workroom by non-injurious methods. In rooms in which a substantial proportion of the work is done sitting and does not involve serious physical effort, the temperature must not be less than 60°F. after the first hour, and at least one thermometer must be provided in a suitable position. (Section 3.)

4. VENTILATION.—Adequate ventilation of workrooms must be secured by the circulation of fresh air. All practicable measures must be taken to protect workers against inhalation of dust, fumes or other impurities likely to be injurious or offensive, and local exhaust ventilation must be provided and maintained where practicable. (Sections 4 and 63.)

5. LIGHTING.—There must be sufficient and suitable lighting in every part of the factory in which persons are working or passing. (Section 5.)

6. DRAINAGE OF FLOORS.—Where wet processes are carried on, adequate means for draining the floor must be provided. (Section 6.)

7. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.—Sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences, separate for each sex, must be provided subject to conformity with standards prescribed by regulations. The conveniences must be maintained and kept clean and effective provision must be made for lighting them. (Section 7.)

8. MEALS IN CERTAIN DANGEROUS TRADES.—A person must not partake of food or drink or remain during meal times in workrooms where any poisonous substance is so used as to give rise to dust or fume; nor may a person remain during meal times in any room in which is carried on any process prescribed by regulations as one which gives rise to siliceous or asbestos dust. Suitable provision must be made to enable persons employed in all such rooms to take their meals elsewhere in the factory. (Section 64.)

9. UNDERGROUND ROOMS.—No work is to be carried on in any underground room (unless used only for storage or other specially excepted purpose) if the District Inspector certifies that it is unsuitable as regards construction, height, light or ventilation or on any hygienic ground or because the means of escape in case of fire are inadequate. Notice must be given to the District Inspector before an underground room is used as a workroom in a factory if it was not so used on 1st July 1938. (Section 69.)

10. LIFTING EXCESSIVE WEIGHTS.—No one must be employed to lift, carry or move any load so heavy as to be likely to cause injury. (Section 72.)

11. LEAD PROCESSES.—See also paragraph 55.—A woman or young person must not be employed in certain lead processes or in cleaning workrooms where any of those processes are carried on. (Section 74.)

12. Where women or young persons are employed in any other process which involves the use of a lead compound producing dust or fume, or if they are liable to be splashed with any lead compound, (*a*) the dust or fume produced must be drawn away by an efficient exhaust draught; (*b*) they must undergo medical examination as prescribed and may be suspended from further employment in lead processes; (*c*) no food, drink, or tobacco may be brought into the workroom; (*d*) protective clothing must be provided by the occupier and worn; (*e*) suitable cloakroom, messroom and washing accommodation must be provided as prescribed; and (*f*) all tools and apparatus must be kept clean. (Section 75.)

13. NOTIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL POISONING OR DISEASE.—Cases of poisoning by beryllium, cadmium, lead, phosphorus, arsenic, mercury, carbon bisulphide, manganese, or aniline; chronic poisoning by benzene; compressed air illness; anthrax; toxic jaundice due to tetrachloroethane or nitro- or amido-derivatives of benzene or other poisonous substance; toxic anaemia; epitheliomatous ulceration, and chrome ulceration, must forthwith be reported to the District Inspector and to the Appointed Factory Doctor and entered in the General Register. (Sections 82 and 140 and regulations.)

SAFETY

14. FENCING.—Every part of the transmission machinery and every dangerous part of other machinery, and all parts of electric generators, motors, rotary converters, and flywheels directly connected to them, must be securely fenced unless in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as if securely fenced; and any part of a stock-bar which projects beyond the head-stock of a lathe must be securely fenced unless it is in such a position as to be as safe to every such person as if securely fenced. A male person over 18 may, however, approach unfenced machinery in motion in certain strictly limited contingencies and subject to conditions specified in regulations. (Sections 12 to 15.)

15. Moving parts of other prime movers, and flywheels directly connected to them, and the head and tail race of a water wheel or water turbine, must be securely fenced irrespective of their position. (Section 12.)

16. Fixed vessels, pits, etc. containing scalding, corrosive or poisonous liquids must, unless the edge is three feet above the adjoining ground or platform, be securely fenced to at least that height or be securely covered; where this is impracticable, other precautions, so far as practicable, must be taken. Where any such vessel is not securely covered, no ladder, stair or gangway may be placed above, across or inside it which is not at least 18 inches wide and securely fenced to a height of at least three feet and securely fixed. When any such vessels adjoin each other, and the space between them is either less than 18 inches in width or is not securely fenced to at least three feet, barriers must be placed so as to prevent passage between them. (Section 18.)

17. All fencing must be of substantial construction and be maintained in an efficient state. (Section 16.)

18. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH TRANSMISSION MACHINERY.—Devices or appliances for promptly cutting off the power from the transmission machinery must be provided in every room or place where work is carried on. Efficient mechanical appliances must be provided to move driving belts to and from fast and loose pulleys. Driving belts must not rest or ride on revolving shafts when the belt is not in use. (Section 13.)

19. NEW MACHINES.—New power-driven machines must not be sold, let on hire, or used unless certain parts are effectively guarded. (Section 17.)

20. CLEANING MACHINERY.—A woman or young person must not clean (*a*) a prime mover or transmission machinery while it is in motion or (*b*) any part of any machine if there is risk of injury from any moving part of that machine or of any adjacent machinery. (Section 20.)

21. TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS.—A young person must not work at any machine specified by the Minister to be dangerous unless (i) he has been fully instructed as to the dangers and precautions and (ii) he has received sufficient training in the work or is under adequate supervision by an experienced person. (Section 21.)

22. PROTECTION OF EYES.—Suitable goggles or effective screens must be provided in processes specified by the Minister. (Section 65.)

23. HOISTS OR LIFTS.—Every hoist or lift must be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength and must be properly maintained. It must be thoroughly examined every six months by a competent person whose report must be entered in or attached to the General Register.

Every hoistway must be efficiently protected by a substantial enclosure and landing gates, with efficient interlocking or other devices. The safe working load must be marked conspicuously on each hoist. Additional safeguards (e.g. devices to prevent over-running) must be provided on hoists used for carrying persons, whether with goods or otherwise. The requirements are somewhat less stringent in the case of hoists constructed before 30th July 1937, hoists not connected with mechanical power, and continuous hoists.

Every teagle opening or similar doorway used for hoisting or lowering goods must be fenced (except when the hoisting or lowering is going on at that opening) and be provided with a secure hand-hold on each side of the opening. (Sections 22 to 25.)

24. CHAINS, ROPES AND LIFTING TACKLE.—No chain, rope or lifting tackle used for raising or lowering persons or goods may be used unless it is of good construction, sound material and adequate strength and free from patent defect. Tables of safe working loads must be posted in the stores and elsewhere, but need not cover any lifting tackle the safe working load of which is marked on the tackle itself. No tackle shall be used for any load exceeding its stated safe working load. Chains, ropes and lifting tackle in use must be thoroughly examined by a competent person every six months, and must not (excepting fibre ropes and fibre rope slings) be taken into use for the first time in the factory unless they have been tested and certified.

Periodic annealing is required except in the case of ropes and rope slings and other tackle exempted by H.M. Chief Inspector.

A register of all chains, etc. and also the certificates of tests, must be kept. (Section 26.)

25. CRANES, ETC.—All parts and working gear (including anchoring appliances) of cranes and other lifting machines must be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from any patent defect, and must be properly maintained. A thorough examination of all such parts and gear by a competent person must be made every 14 months. A lifting machine must not be taken into use for the first time in the factory unless it has been tested and certified. A register of examinations and tests must be kept. The safe working load or loads must be shown on every lifting machine; in the case of cranes with a derricking jib, an automatic indicator or a table of safe working loads must be attached to the crane. No lifting machine shall be loaded above its stated safe working load.

Rails and tracks of travelling cranes and transporters must be of proper size and construction. If any person is working near the wheel-track of an overhead travelling crane, steps must be taken to ensure that the crane does not approach within 20 feet. Effective measures should also be taken to give warning of the approach of such a crane to anyone working above floor level and liable to be struck by it or by its load. (Section 27.)

26. CONSTRUCTION OF FLOORS, ETC.—Floors, steps, stairs, passages and gangways, must be soundly constructed, properly maintained and so far as is reasonably practicable, kept free from obstruction and any substance likely to cause persons to slip. Handrails must be provided for stairs. All ladders must be soundly constructed and properly maintained. Openings in floors shall, wherever practicable, be securely fenced. (Section 28.)

27. SAFE MEANS OF ACCESS AND PLACE OF WORK.—So far as is reasonably practicable (i) there must be provided safe means of access to every place at which any person has at any time to work, (ii) every such place must be made and kept safe for anyone working there, (iii) fencing or other means must be provided to ensure the safety of any person who is to work at a place from which he would be liable to fall more than six feet six inches and which does not afford secure foothold and, where necessary, secure hand-hold. (Section 29.)

28. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST GASSING.—Special precautions are laid down for work in confined spaces where men are liable to be overcome by dangerous fumes. (Section 30.)

29. EXPLOSIONS OF FLAMMABLE DUST OR GAS.—Precautions against explosion are laid down for certain processes and for welding or soldering of (or other operations involving the application of heat to) containers which hold or have held any explosive or flammable substance. (Section 31.)

30. STEAM BOILERS, STEAM RECEIVERS, ETC.—Every part of every steam boiler and steam receiver must be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect. Detailed requirements are laid down as to the valves and other fittings. The outlet of every steam container must at all times be kept open and free from obstruction.

Steam boilers and steam receivers and their fittings must be properly maintained and must be thoroughly examined by a competent person. The manner in which a boiler must be examined and the intervals between examinations are laid down in special regulations. New boilers must be certified and all boilers must be examined before being taken into use in any factory and after such repairs as are specified in the regulations. Steam receivers must be examined

every 26 months. A report of each examination of a steam boiler or steam receiver must be attached to the General Register. (Sections 32 to 35, 37 and 38, and regulations.)

31. AIR RECEIVERS.—Every air receiver and its fittings must be of sound construction and properly maintained. Detailed requirements are laid down as to the fittings.

Air receivers must be thoroughly cleaned, and be examined or tested by a competent person, every 26 months, and a report entered in or attached to the General Register. In some cases a longer period is allowed. (Sections 36 and 37(2).)

32. FIRE.—Every factory falling within one of the classes defined in section 45 of the Act or specified in the Factories Act 1961 (Extension of Section 40) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 762) must have a certificate from the fire authority that the means of escape in case of fire are such as may reasonably be required. The means of escape specified in the certificate must be properly maintained and kept free from obstruction. The local fire byelaws must be complied with. The contents of workrooms must be so arranged that there is a free passageway to the means of escape. Effective fire alarms must be provided and maintained; they must be tested or examined every three months, and a report attached to the General Register. In factories employing more than 20 workers in the same building above the first floor or more than 20 feet above ground level or where explosive or highly flammable substances are used or stored in the building, effective steps must be taken to ensure that the workers are familiar with the means of escape and their use and the routine to be followed in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment must be provided, maintained and kept readily available in *every* factory irrespective of the number of persons employed. Hoistways and liftways inside buildings constructed after the end of June 1938, must be completely enclosed with fire-resisting materials and the means of access to them must be fitted with fire-resisting doors, except that the top of unvented hoistways and liftways must be enclosed by material easily broken by fire. While any person is in any factory for the purpose of employment or meals, doors must not be so locked or fastened that they cannot be easily and immediately opened from the inside. Any door which opens on to a staircase or corridor from any room in which more than ten persons are employed must open outwards unless it is a sliding door. The same requirement applies also to all other doors affording a means of exit from factories constructed or converted after 30th June 1938. Fire exits must be distinctively and conspicuously marked by a notice printed in letters of adequate size. (Sections 40 to 52 and regulations.)

33. NOTIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES.—Accidents causing loss of life or disabling a worker for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed must be reported forthwith to the District Inspector and entered in the General Register. Certain dangerous occurrences must also be reported whether disablement is caused or not, e.g. the bursting of a revolving vessel, wheel or grindstone moved by mechanical power, the collapse or failure of a crane, hoist or other lifting appliance, or any part thereof (except the breaking of chain or rope slings), or the overturning of a crane; and explosions or fires in certain circumstances. (Sections 80, 81 and 140, and regulations.)

WELFARE

34. DRINKING WATER.—An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water, with an upward jet convenient for drinking or suitable drinking vessels with facilities for rinsing them, must be provided. (Section 57.)

35. WASHING FACILITIES.—Adequate and suitable washing facilities (to include a supply of clean running hot and cold or warm water and, in addition, soap and clean towels or other suitable means of cleaning or drying) must be provided, maintained and kept in a clean and orderly condition. (Section 58.)

36. ACCOMMODATION FOR CLOTHING.—Adequate and suitable accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours, with such arrangements as are reasonably practicable for drying such clothing, must be provided. (Section 59.)

37. FACILITIES FOR SITTING.—Where any employed person (irrespective of sex) have in the course of their employment reasonable opportunities for sitting without detriment to their work, there must be provided for their use suitable facilities for sitting sufficient to enable them to take advantage of those opportunities. There are detailed requirements as to seats and seating arrangements for work of which a substantial proportion can properly be done sitting. (Section 60.)

38. FIRST AID.—In every factory there must be provided a first-aid box or cupboard of the prescribed standard, containing nothing except first-aid requisites. Where more than 150 persons are employed at one time an additional box or cupboard for every additional 150 persons or fraction of that number is required. Each box or cupboard must be placed in the charge of a responsible person who, in the case of a factory where more than fifty persons are employed, must satisfy prescribed conditions as to training in first-aid treatment. The responsible person must always be readily available during working hours and a notice must be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the box or cupboard provided in respect of that room. (Section 61.)

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS

39. SCHEME OF HOURS.—The hours of work permissible for women and young persons, and the intervals which must be allowed, in a particular factory (apart from "overtime") are fixed by a Notice posted in the factory in the prescribed form (usually form F11); but this scheme of hours and compulsory intervals must be within the limits allowed and (subject to certain Special Exceptions—see below) comply with certain conditions.

A change in the scheme must not be made until notice has been given to the District Inspector and posted in the factory and cannot generally be made more often than once in three months. (Section 88.)

The conditions (section 86) are as follows:

(1) *Hours of work* (*excluding intervals*)—not more than 9 in a day or 48 in a week (44 for young persons under 16).

(2) *Period of employment* (*including intervals*)—not more than 11 hours in a day, and not to begin before 7 a.m. or end later than 8 p.m. (6 p.m. for young persons under 16) or, on Saturday, 1 p.m.

(3) *Spell of work*—not more than 4½ hours without an interval of at least half an hour, but where an interval of not less than 10 minutes is allowed (under the notice) in the course of a spell, the spell may be 5 hours.

(4) *Simultaneous period and intervals*—the periods of employment and intervals fixed by the notice must be the same for all the women and young persons except that the period of employment for those under 16 may end earlier than that of the others.

Subject to certain special exceptions, women and young persons must not be allowed to remain during their meal times in any room in which a manufacturing process is being carried on. (Section 92.)

40. SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.—In some classes of factory certain variations or exceptions from the above conditions may be adopted in fixing the scheme of hours (section 99 to 113); but (save in the case of the exception provided for by section 106) before this can be done, notices in the prescribed form must be sent to the District Inspector and posted in the factory. Particulars as to these exceptions are indicated in the notices. (Section 115.)

41. OVERTIME.—"Overtime", that is, work in the factory outside the normal period of employment fixed for the day by the notice, is authorised for women and young persons over 16 for dealing with pressure of work. For a woman or young person working overtime the hours worked on the day in question must not exceed 10 and the period of employment must not exceed 12 hours between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.—in the case of women 9 p.m.—or on Saturday 1 p.m. The overtime for the factory (not for each individual) must not exceed 6 hours in any week or 100 hours in any calendar year and must not take place in more than 25 weeks in any calendar year. The Minister may modify these conditions (for example he may authorise 150 hours for women) in special classes of case. (Section 89.)

Where the Special Exception for factories operating the five-day week is adopted, the hours worked by a woman or young person over 16 working overtime may extend on that day to 10½ instead of 10; alternatively, if no woman or young person is employed overtime on any other day in a week, 4½ hours (to reckon as "overtime") may be worked on a sixth day in that week. (Section 100.)

Before employing any woman or young person on overtime on any day the occupier must send details in the prescribed form (usually form F22) to the District Inspector. (Section 90.)

42. EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE THE FACTORY.—A woman or young person employed in the factory must not be employed outside on the same day in the business of the factory or in any other business carried on by the occupier, except during the factory hours of work specified in the Notice. (Section 91.) (This does not apply to certain young persons—van boys, errand boys, etc.—employed mainly outside the factory, whose hours are not regulated by the Notice but by other provisions—see para. 47 below.) Women and young persons over 16 may, however, be so employed by the factory occupier in a shop outside the factory period of employment, subject to compliance with the requirements governing overtime in the factory. Such employment is to be treated as employment in the factory (including for overtime purposes).

43. PROHIBITION OF SUNDAY EMPLOYMENT.—Subject to certain Special Exceptions (e.g. for Jews and for certain industries) Sunday employment of women and young persons in factories is prohibited, and women and young persons employed in a factory on any other day of the week may not be employed on Sunday about the business of the factory or in any other business carried on by the occupier. (Section 93.)

44. HOLIDAYS.—Women and young persons must be allowed as holidays in each year (1) in *England and Wales*, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and every bank holiday unless the occupier not less than three weeks before any one of

those days posts a notice substituting another weekday; (2) in *Scotland*, six weekdays specified in a notice posted not less than three weeks before the holiday (in Burghs two of these days, not less than three months apart, are to be fixed by the Town Council). At least half of the holidays must be allowed between 15th March and 1st October. (Section 94.)

45. TWO SHIFT SYSTEM.—The Minister may on the application of the occupier authorise the employment of women and young persons over 16 on shifts between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Saturdays 2 p.m.), subject to such conditions as the Minister may consider necessary for their welfare and interests. With certain exceptions, the shifts must not average more than eight hours per day and the employer's application cannot be granted unless the majority of the workpeople concerned have consented by secret ballot. The information to be given to the workpeople before the ballot and the manner in which the ballot is to be conducted are prescribed by Order. (Section 97.)

46. VAN BOYS, ERRAND BOYS, ETC.—The above provisions (except those of sections 87, 93 and 94) do not (unless the occupier so elects and notifies the District Inspector) apply to young persons employed wholly or mainly outside the factory in collecting, carrying or delivering goods, carrying messages or running errands, whose hours will be regulated by different provisions which broadly speaking provide for a week not exceeding 48 hours with overtime for those over 16 not exceeding 6 hours in a week or 50 hours in a calendar year, no Sunday employment, and the same holidays as in factories. The maximum weekly hours for those under 16 are limited to 44. A record (F38) must be kept of the hours actually worked by and the intervals allowed to each such young person. (Section 116.)

47. SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.—Where application is made to the Minister he may, if he is satisfied that it is desirable to do so in the public interest to maintain or increase the efficiency of industry or transport, and after undertaking the required consultations, exempt the employment of women and young persons aged 16 and over from any of the provisions summarised in paragraphs 39 to 44 and 46 above. (Section 117.)

48. CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS.—No young person under the age of 18 years may remain in employment in a factory after a period of 14 days unless he or she has been medically examined by the Appointed Factory Doctor and given a certificate of fitness for that employment. Such a certificate must be renewed every 12 months or earlier if the Doctor so directs. (Section 118 and Order.)

In addition, boys between the ages of 16 and 18 who are employed in certain industries or processes in shift systems involving work at night are required to undergo further examination before the expiration of the first three months of such employment and thereafter every six months. (Section 99.)

MISCELLANEOUS

49. OUTWORKERS.—Where work of certain kinds (specified by regulations) is given out to a workman or contractor to be done outside the factory, a list of all such persons must be kept in the prescribed form, and a copy of the list must be sent to the Local Authority during February and August in each year. The requirement applies irrespective of whether the materials for the work are supplied by the occupier or not. (Section 133.)

50. PIECE WORK PARTICULARS.—In textile and certain other classes of factories specified by regulations, every worker paid by the piece must have supplied to him such written particulars of the work and of the rate of wages applicable as will enable him to compute the amount of his wages. In some cases this extends to outworkers.

If a worker discloses such particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he will be guilty of an offence.

In the worsted and woollen trade (other than hosiery) particulars of the rate of wages applicable to each weaver's work, and in the cotton trade the basis and conditions by which the weavers' prices are fixed, must be exhibited on a placard. (Section 135.)

51. PROHIBITION OF DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES.—The occupier must not make a deduction from wages in respect of anything he has to do or provide in pursuance of the Act, or permit any person in his employment to receive payment from other employees for such services. (Section 136.)

52. DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.—A person employed must not wilfully interfere with or misuse any means, appliance, convenience or other thing provided in pursuance of the Act for securing health, safety or welfare and he must use any means or appliance for securing health or safety provided for his use under the Act. He must not wilfully and without reasonable cause do anything likely to endanger himself or others. (Section 143.)

These special duties supplement the general duty of employed persons not to commit breaches of the Act even though the employer may be primarily responsible for seeing that they are observed; where an act or default for which a factory occupier or owner is liable under the Act is in fact the act or default of some other person (e.g. an agent or worker), that person can be prosecuted and is liable to the same fine as the occupier or owner. (Section 160.)

53. NOTICE OF OCCUPATION OR USE OF PREMISES AS A FACTORY.—At least one month before beginning to occupy or use premises as a factory or introducing mechanical power into a factory, the occupier must furnish the District Inspector with certain particulars. (Section 137.)

54. GENERAL REGISTER.—The occupier must keep a General Register in the prescribed form. (Section 140.)

55. SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND WELFARE REGULATIONS made for particular factories, industries, processes, plant, etc. must be observed, and printed copies of prescribed abstracts of all such regulations in force in any factory must be kept posted in the factory. (Section 139.)

56. INSPECTION.—H.M. Inspectors have power to inspect every part of a factory by day or by night. They may require the production of registers, certificates and other papers. They may examine any person found in the factory, either alone or in the presence of any other person as they think fit, and may require him to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters about which he is examined. They may also exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying the Act into effect, including certain powers of taking samples for analysis. Every person obstructing an Inspector is liable to a penalty.

The Officers of Local Authorities and Fire Authorities have similar powers so far as required for their duties under the Act. (Sections 78, 146, 148, 153 and 154.)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order prescribes the abstract of the Factories Act 1961 required by section 138(1) of that Act to be kept posted at the principal entrances of a factory at which employed persons enter. The abstract is not for use in the cases of docks, wharves, quays and certain warehouses, lines and sidings or in the cases of building operations and works of engineering construction.

The abstract prescribed by this Order is in substitution for that prescribed by the Abstract of Factories Act Order 1965 which is revoked. It differs from the previous abstract in containing a reference in paragraph 13 to poisoning by beryllium and cadmium.