EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

These regulations, made in pursuance of Section 1 of the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1959, make it unlawful for the employer of a worker employed in agriculture (or, where the employer is a contractor, for the occupier of the farm) to cause or permit a worker to work at or use certain specified places on farms—mostly in buildings—except in accordance with the scheduled requirements. These requirements cover the construction and maintenance of floors and stairways, the provision of handrails in connection with stairways; the guarding in the prescribed manner of apertures in floors and walls, and of edges of floors, wherever a worker is liable to fall more than 5 feet; and precautions which must be taken where silage is consolidated with a tractor or other machine.

The regulations prohibit workers from removing the prescribed guards except as permitted under the regulations, and require workers to report prescribed defects to their employers.

1966. No. 166 **[C]**

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Stationary Machinery

REGULATIONS, DATED 8TH JULY 1966, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1959(a).

The Ministry of Agriculture in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 1 of the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1959 and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, after consultation with such organisations as appear to it to represent the interests concerned, hereby makes the following regulations:—

Citation and commencement

1. These regulations, which may be cited as the Agriculture (Stationary Machinery) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1966, shall come into operation as follows:—

(*a*) This regulation and regulations 2 and 6 shall come into operation on the 1st day of August 1966;

(*b*) regulations 3, 4 and 5 shall come into operation on the 1st day of August 1967.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these regulations—

"the Act" means the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions)

(a) 1959, c. 24.

Act (Northern Ireland) 1959;
"stationary machine" has the meaning assigned to it in Part I of the Schedule.

(2) Expressions used in Parts II and III of the Schedule of which there are definitions in Part I thereof have the meanings thereby respectively assigned to them.

(3) The provisions of these regulations shall apply, in addition to the provisions of the Agriculture (Circular Saws) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1966(a), to any stationary machine that is a circular saw as therein defined.

Obligations affecting employers

3. Subject to the provisions of these regulations the employer of a worker employed in agriculture shall not cause or permit a worker so employed, in the course of his employment, to work at a stationary machine unless the requirements contained in Part II of the Schedule are complied with.

Obligations affecting workers

4. Subject to the provisions of these regulations a worker employed in agriculture who, in the course of his employment, works at a stationary machine shall comply with the requirements contained in Part III of the Schedule.

Prohibition of sale and letting on hire of non-complying stationary machines

5.—(1) No person shall sell to a purchaser for use in agriculture in Northern Ireland, any stationary machine that does not comply with the requirements contained in paragraphs 2 to 6 of Part II of the Schedule:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in respect of a stationary machine that has previously been sold to a purchaser for use by him in agriculture.

(2) No person shall let on hire for use in agriculture in Northern Ireland any stationary machine that does not comply with paragraphs 2 to 7 of the said Part II.

(3) For the purposes of these regulations a stationary machine which is subject to a hire purchase contract shall be deemed to be sold and not to be let on hire.

Certificates of Exemption

6. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, the Ministry may grant certificates exempting (for such periods as may be specified therein and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be so specified) particular cases or particular persons from the operation of the provisions of these regulations, and where any such conditions are imposed, an employer of a worker employed in agriculture, and a worker so employed, to whom any such certificate applies shall comply with those conditions.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland this 8th day of July 1966.

(L.S.) *A. McKelvie,*
Assistant Secretary.

(a) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1966, No. 164.

SCHEDULE

PART I

Regulation 2(2)

INTERPRETATION

1.—(1) In this Schedule—

"belt" includes any flexible material used to transmit power from one pulley to another;

"primary driving belt" means a belt for transmitting power from the driving pulley of a prime mover to any stationary machine (other than a prime mover);

"prime mover" means any internal combustion engine or electric motor, whether or not any such engine or motor is designed for stationary use only;

"run-on point" means the on-running point of contact of a belt with a pulley, or of a chain with a sprocket;

"shafting" means a shaft or system of shafts (including any couplings and clutches) used for transmitting power;

"stationary machine" means any machine (together with any transmission machinery used therewith) designed or adapted for stationary use only, and includes any prime mover which is so designed or adapted;

"striking gear" means a device by which a belt while in motion can be moved from a fast to a loose pulley, and vice versa.

(2) References in this Schedule to a worker coming in contact with any part of a stationary machine, or prime mover that is not a stationary machine, shall be construed as references to his coming in contact therewith either directly or by means of his clothes.

PART II

Regulation 3

REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EMPLOYERS

Components of stationary machinery

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph every component of a stationary machine, being a component to which this paragraph applies, shall be so situated or so guarded as to protect a worker from coming in contact therewith.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing subparagraph a component, and any part of a component, shall be deemed to be so situated as aforesaid if it is more than 6 feet 6 inches from every floor, platform, staircase, fixed ladder or other place to which a worker has access in the course of his employment.

(3) The components of a stationary machine to which this paragraph applies are any shafting, pulley, flywheel, gearing, sprocket, chain, belt, or, as respects any fan, (in addition to any of the foregoing components) any wing or blade thereof:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a shaft to which the Agriculture (Power Take-off) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1966(a) apply, and shall only apply to a primary driving belt if the prime mover and the stationary machine which it drives by means of such belt are both permanently fixed installations.

(4) Nothing in this paragraph shall require the guarding, elsewhere than at the run-on points, of any chain or belt moving at less than 30 feet per minute, or of any conveyor chain or belt for the movement of materials.

Primary driving belts

3.—(1) Whenever power is transmitted by means of a primary driving belt from a prime mover to a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) every run-on point both on the prime mover and on the stationary machine shall be so situated or so guarded as to protect a worker from coming in contact therewith.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing subparagraph a run-on point shall be deemed to be so situated as aforesaid if it is more than 6 feet 6 inches

(a) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1966, No. 163.

from every floor, platform, staircase, fixed ladder or other place to which a worker has access in the course of his employment.

Guarding of certain feeding inlets and discharge outlets

4.—(1) The feeding inlet and discharge outlet of every stationary grain auger, and of every power-driven stationary machine which grinds, crushes, bruises or pulverises grain, shall be so guarded as to protect a worker from coming in contact with any moving part of the auger or with any internal moving part of any such machine.

(2) The feeding inlet and discharge outlet of every power-driven stationary machine, which cuts or pulps roots, chops hay or straw, or grinds, breaks, mixes or pulverises feeding-stuffs (other than grain) shall be so guarded as to protect a worker, in the normal operating position, from coming in contact with any internal moving part of any such machine.

(3) The requirements contained in this paragraph shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the requirements contained in paragraph 2.

Means to be provided for quickly stopping machinery

General provisions

5.—(1) Every prime mover from which power is transmitted to a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) shall be provided with a readily accessible device (whether or not a switch) by means of which the prime mover may quickly be stopped.

(2) Such device shall be situated on or near the prime mover unless the prime mover—

(*a*) is more than 6 feet 6 inches from every floor, platform, staircase, fixed ladder or other place to which a worker has access in the course of his employment, or

(*b*) is otherwise so situated as to protect a worker from coming in contact therewith.

(3) Every stationary machine (other than a prime mover) shall be fitted with a loose pulley and striking gear, or with a clutch or other device, readily accessible to the operator of the machine, by means of which the power transmitted from the prime mover may quickly be disconnected:

Provided that this subparagraph shall not apply if the prime mover may be stopped by a device readily accessible to the operator of the machine.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing subparagraph, the means of disconnecting the power to any stationary machine at which a worker dresses or handles agricultural produce on or near any moving part of such machine, shall be within reach of every such worker (or, if at any such machine there is more than one such worker, within reach of one of them) from his working position.

(5) Where any such stationary machine as is mentioned in subparagraph (4) has two or more stages the provisions of subparagraphs (3) and (4) shall apply in relation to each stage thereof at which a worker is employed to work.

(6) Every device for stopping a prime mover in accordance with subparagraph (1) and every device for disconnecting the power to a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) in accordance with subparagraph (3), shall be so constructed and maintained that the power cannot be reconnected by vibration.

Special provisions for switches

(7) At every switch controlling a prime mover it shall be clearly indicated how the prime mover may be stopped.

(8) At every switch controlling a prime mover it shall be clearly indicated which prime mover the switch controls:

Provided that this sub-paragraph shall not apply where any such switch is mounted on the prime mover which it controls, or on a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) of which a prime mover is an integral part.

(9) Where a prime mover, or a stationary machine (other than a prime mover) of which a prime mover is an integral part, is controlled by two or more manually operated switches they shall be connected in such manner that if the power is disconnected at any one such switch it shall be incapable of being reconnected unless that switch is subsequently manually operated.

In this subparagraph "manually operated" means operated by hand, foot or other bodily means.

Guards

6. Every guard required by this Schedule shall be of adequate strength.

Maintenance of belts and guards

7.—(1) Every belt (including a primary driving belt) together with its fastenings, which is used in connection with a stationary machine, shall be properly maintained, and no such belt shall rest or ride directly on a revolving shaft when not in use.

(2) Every guard required by this Schedule shall be properly maintained.

Lighting

8. At every stationary machine, and at every prime mover used therewith, there shall be adequate natural or artificial light.

PART III

Regulation 4

REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO WORKERS

Use of safety appliances

9.—(1) Without prejudice to subsection (1) of section 9 of the Act (which makes it an offence for a worker wilfully to interfere with, or misuse, any equipment, appliance, facilities or other thing provided in pursuance of the Act or regulations thereunder) a worker shall keep in position and shall make full use of every guard, facility and other thing provided, which satisfies the requirements of this Schedule:

Provided that a guard may be removed from a stationary machine or from a prime mover that is not a stationary machine, by a worker who has attained the age of 16 years—

(*a*) while the machine or prime mover is not in motion for so long only as is necessary for cleaning, repair or adjustment; or

(*b*) while the machine or prime mover is in motion for so long only as is necessary for carrying out any essential adjustment, being an adjustment which cannot be carried out unless the machine or prime mover is in motion.

(2) Nothing in the last foregoing subparagraph shall prevent a guard from being temporarily removed from a prime mover by a worker who has attained the age of 16 years if its removal is necessary in order to start the prime mover by hand.

Damaged guards

10.—(1) If any guard required under Part II of this Schedule which has been fitted to a stationary machine, or any component thereof, or to a prime mover that is not a stationary machine, or any component thereof, is or becomes damaged, any worker employed to operate that machine or prime mover shall, on discovering that it is damaged, forthwith report the fact to his employer.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall absolve an employer from complying with the requirements contained in Part II of this Schedule.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

These regulations, made under Section 1 of the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1959, prohibit an employer of a worker employed in agriculture from causing or permitting such a worker to work at a stationary machine except in accordance with prescribed requirements. These requirements mainly concern the guarding or situating of specified components (such as shafting, pulleys, flywheels, etc.) so as to protect workers from coming in contact with them, either directly or by means of their clothes. In addition they require the proper maintenance of guards and belts, adequate lighting and that all stationary machines (including prime movers) shall be fitted with a device by means of which they may quickly be stopped.

The regulations prohibit the sale of new stationary machines or the hire of any stationary machines, which do not comply with the requirements.

Workers are required to keep guards in position and to make full use of them. They are also required to report damaged guards to their employers.

The regulations extend to all machines designed or adapted for stationary use only.

There is provision for the Ministry to grant certificates of exemption in suitable cases.

1966. No. 167 **[NC]**

FISHERY DEVELOPMENT LOANS

SCHEME, DATED 11TH JULY 1966, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE DEVELOPMENT LOANS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1945.

The Ministry of Agriculture in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 3 of the Development Loans Act (Northern Ireland) 1945(**a**) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf hereby makes the following Scheme:

1. This Scheme may be cited as the Fishery Development Loans Scheme (Northern Ireland) 1966.

2. The Fishery Development Loans Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1953(**b**) are hereby revoked.

3. (*a*) The Ministry of Agriculture may make loans for the purposes, to the persons, and in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Schedule.

(*b*) A loan exceeding £3,000 shall not be made without the special approval of the Ministry of Finance.

(**a**) 1945. c. 20. (**b**) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1953, No. 140.