EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

These regulations relate to the training of persons for employment in coal mines.

Under Part II persons must not be first employed in work below ground or in work at the coal face at such mines unless (subject to certain exceptions) they have received specified training, and mine managers' duties in connection with the provision of such training, and with the supervision of certain persons working below ground, are also specified. Part III makes provision with regard to the keeping of certificates that persons have received the training required under the regulations and of copies of certain notices given to instructors and supervising workmen. Part IV requires the appointment of training officers to superintend the training provided at mines, and specifies their duties.

The regulations comprise provisions of the Coal Mines (Training) General Regulations, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945/1217), as amended by the Coal Mines (Training) (Amendment) General Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955/972), and of certain general exemptions granted by the Minister of Fuel and Power under reg. 16 thereof. Those regulations and exemptions will cease to have effect upon the coming into operation of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954.

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(3) SHAFTS, OUTLETS AND ROADS

1956 No. 1762

The Coal and Other Mines (Shafts, Outlets and Roads) Order, 1956

Made - - - -	*7th November,* 1956
Laid before Parliament	*26th November,* 1956
Coming into Operation	*1st January,* 1957

Whereas by subsection (1) of section one hundred and ninety of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954(**a**) (hereinafter referred to as " the Act "), the Minister of Fuel and Power (hereinafter referred to as " the Minister ") is empowered to re-enact (to the extent to which they could by virtue of the Act be enacted in regulations made under section one hundred and forty-one thereof)—

(*a*) provisions of any regulation having effect by virtue of section eighty-six of the Coal Mines Act, 1911(**b**);

(*b*) provisions of any enactment repealed by section one hundred and eighty-nine of the Act in so far as that enactment is not re-enacted in the Act;

subject to such modifications (if any) as appear to him to be consequential on the passing of the Act or requisite for the purpose either of bringing those provisions into conformity with the Act or of expressly limiting their operation to mines of the class to which their operation is limited immediately before the commencement of the Act:

And Whereas by subsection (2) of that section it is provided amongst other things that an order under subsection (1) shall set out in a schedule to the order the provisions thereby re-enacted and may direct that those provisions shall have effect as if they were regulations made under section one hundred and forty-one of the Act:

(**a**) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 70. (**b**) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 50.

Now, therefore, the Minister in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by section one hundred and ninety of the Act hereby orders as follows :—

1.—(1) The provisions set out in the first schedule hereto, being provisions of regulations and enactments specified in the second schedule hereto subject to such modifications as aforesaid, are hereby re-enacted and shall have effect as if they were regulations made under section one hundred and forty-one of the Act coming into operation at the commencement of the Act.

(2) The provisions set out in the first schedule hereto may be cited as the Coal and Other Mines (Shafts, Outlets and Roads) Regulations, 1956.

2. Any exemption, permission, authority or prescription granted or made for the purposes of a provision specified in the second schedule hereto, shall, if in force at the commencement of the Act and so far as it could have been granted or made for the purposes of the Coal and Other Mines (Shafts, Outlets and Roads) Regulations, 1956 (whether by that instrument or an instrument to the like effect), have effect as if it had been so granted or made.

3. This order shall come into operation at the commencement of the Act and may be cited as the Coal and Other Mines (Shafts, Outlets and Roads) Order, 1956.

Dated this seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

Aubrey Jones,
Minister of Fuel and Power.

FIRST SCHEDULE

THE COAL AND OTHER MINES (SHAFTS, OUTLETS AND ROADS) REGULATIONS, 1956, HAVING EFFECT AS IF MADE UNDER SECTION ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE OF THE MINES AND QUARRIES ACT, 1954.

Arrangement of Regulations

PART	I.	Application	Reg. 1
PART	II.	Winding and haulage apparatus in shafts, staple-pits and unwalkable outlets	Regs. 2 to 15
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PART	IV.	Hours of employment of winding enginemen	Regs. 21 to 26
PART	V.	Provisions relating to carriage of persons and things through shafts	Regs. 27 to 34
PART	VI.	Signalling in outlets and roads ...	Regs. 35 to 38
PART	VII.	Further provisions relating to carriage of persons and things through shafts, staple-pits and unwalkable outlets	Regs. 39 to 44
PART	VIII.	Provisions for securing safety in transport roads	Regs. 45 to 52
PART	IX.	Cappings of winding and haulage ropes	Regs. 53 to 58
PART	X.	Additional provisions relating to shafts and staple-pits in the course of being sunk	Regs. 59 to 67
PART	XI.	Miscellaneous provisions	Regs. 68 to 72

PART I

Application

1. These regulations shall apply to every mine of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay, and in these regulations, unless otherwise expressly provided, " mine " means such a mine.

PART II

Winding and haulage apparatus in shafts, staple-pits and unwalkable outlets

2. At any shaft or unwalkable outlet which is provided at a mine for affording to persons employed below ground therein means of ingress or egress and in the case of which the vertical distance between the top of the shaft or the point at which the outlet reaches the surface, as the case may be, and the lowest entrance to the shaft or outlet exceeds one hundred and fifty feet, being a shaft or outlet at a mine at which more than thirty persons are employed below ground, the apparatus for carrying persons provided in pursuance of subsection (1) of section twenty-eight of the Act shall be mechanically operated winding apparatus or mechanically operated rope haulage apparatus as the case may be.

3. Where mechanically operated winding apparatus or mechanically operated rope haulage apparatus is used for carrying persons through any shaft or unwalkable outlet, the engine shall be firmly fixed and completely separated by a substantial partition from any other such engine which is or may be in use at the same time and also from any other machinery:

Provided that an inspector may by notice served on the manager of the mine exempt an engine from the requirements of this regulation.

4. Where mechanically operated winding apparatus or mechanically operated rope haulage apparatus, being apparatus installed at a shaft or unwalkable outlet after the fifteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and thirteen, comprises a drum shaft not less than ten inches in diameter, that drum shaft shall be bored longitudinally at the centre.

Brakes and indicator

5.—(1) Where mechanically operated winding apparatus or mechanically operated rope haulage apparatus is used for carrying persons through a shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet, there shall be provided one or more brakes on the drum or drum shaft being brakes which—

(*a*) if there are two cages or carriages, will hold the drum stationary when the loads are balanced and the maximum torque is applied thereto in either direction by the engine ; or

(*b*) if there is only one cage or carriage, will hold the drum stationary when a fully loaded cage or carriage is half way down the shaft, staple-pit or outlet and the maximum torque is applied thereto downwards by the engine:

Provided that the Minister may by notice served on the manager of the mine exempt an engine from the requirements of this paragraph.

(2) Where such apparatus is so used, there shall be provided a suitable indicator (not being merely a mark on the rope or drum) showing the position of each cage or carriage in the shaft, staple-pit or outlet. That indicator shall be so placed as to be seen easily by the person operating the engine.

(3) Where winding apparatus or rope haulage apparatus (not being mechanically operated winding apparatus or rope haulage apparatus) is installed at a shaft or unwalkable outlet, there shall be provided on the drum or drum shaft a locking device or brake which will hold the drum stationary when a fully loaded cage or carriage is at any point in the shaft or outlet.

(4) In this regulation " drum " and " drum shaft " shall include a sheave and sheave shaft respectively and in relation to a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk " cage " shall include a kibble.

Flanges and horns

6. Where mechanically operated winding apparatus or mechanically operated rope haulage apparatus is used for carrying persons through a shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet, there shall be provided on the drum or sheave such flanges or horns and, if the drum is conical, such other devices as will prevent the rope from slipping off.

Prevention of overwinding

7.—(1) Where mechanically operated winding apparatus or mechanically operated rope haulage apparatus is ordinarily used for carrying persons through a shaft or unwalkable outlet and the speed of winding or haulage can exceed twelve feet per second, there shall be provided an effective automatic contrivance to prevent overwinding so constructed as—

(*a*) to prevent the descending cage or carriage from being landed at the lowest entrance to, or the bottom of, the shaft or unwalkable outlet at a speed exceeding five feet per second ; and

(*b*) to control the movement of the ascending cage or carriage to prevent danger to any persons therein.

(2) Unless such automatic contrivance is in full and fixed engagement with the engine, it shall be fully engaged whenever persons are to be carried through the shaft or outlet, and there shall be provided an automatic indicator, in such position at the top of the shaft or outlet as to be easily seen by any person transmitting signals therefrom, showing whether or not the contrivance is so engaged.

(3) The Minister may, if he is of opinion that special circumstances subsist at any mine, by notice served on the manager thereof exempt any such winding or haulage apparatus thereat from the requirements of this regulation.

Construction of cages and carriages and apparatus ancillary thereto

8.—(1) No person shall be carried through a shaft or unwalkable outlet otherwise than in a cage or carriage which complies with the requirements of the next following paragraph except—

(*a*) for the purposes of sinking operations ; or

(*b*) for the purposes of examining or repairing a shaft or outlet or any machinery or appliances therein ; or

(*c*) for the purposes of accompanying animals or bulky materials that cannot be raised or lowered in such a cage or carriage ; or

(*d*) in pursuance of a notice of exemption served by an inspector on the manager of the mine.

(2) Every cage or carriage which is used for carrying persons through a shaft or unwalkable outlet shall be covered in completely at the top, closed in at the two sides sufficiently to prevent persons or things projecting beyond the sides and provided with suitable gates at the ends and with a rigid bar easily reached by all persons in it.

9. Every cage or carriage which is used for carrying vehicles through a shaft or unwalkable outlet shall be provided with catches or other suitable contrivances to prevent them from falling out.

Guides

10. In every shaft and staple-pit provided with winding apparatus, being a shaft or staple-pit in the case of which the distance between the top thereof and the lowest entrance thereto exceeds one hundred and fifty feet, or being a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk of a depth exceeding three hundred feet, guides shall be provided for the cage or kibble:

Provided that an inspector may by notice served on the manager of the mine exempt a shaft or staple-pit from the requirements of this regulation.

Keps

11.—(1) In every shaft keps for supporting cages when at rest shall be provided at the highest landing to which the cages are raised, may be provided at the lowest entrance to the shaft but shall not be provided at any intermediate entrance thereto.

(2) Nothing in the last preceding paragraph shall require the provision of keps in a shaft in which the cages are raised and lowered by means of the friction of a rope on a winding sheave and the Minister may by notice served on the manager of the mine exempt any other shaft from that requirement.

(3) Keps shall be used when persons are entering or leaving a cage at a place at which they are provided.

Detaching gear

12.—(1) Where mechanically operated winding apparatus is ordinarily used for carrying persons through a shaft, there shall be provided appropriate gear for detaching each cage from the rope and holding it stationary in the event of overwinding when it is ascending.

(2) The Minister may, if he is of opinion that special circumstances subsist at any mine, by notice served on the manager thereof exempt any such winding apparatus thereat from the requirements of this regulation.

Winding ropes

13.—(1) No spliced rope shall be used for winding in a shaft or staple-pit in which persons are raised or lowered.

(2) No rope shall be so used for more than three and a half years:

Provided that if the Minister, having regard to the condition of the rope and to the extent to which and the circumstances in which it has been used, is satisfied that it can be used for such winding for a further period without danger, he may by notice served on the manager of the mine authorise such use of that rope for a further period.

Maintenance of shafts, staple-pits and outlets and of winding and haulage apparatus used therein

14. At every mine a competent person appointed for that purpose by the manager shall at intervals not exceeding seven days, or, in the case of a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk, twenty-four hours, examine thoroughly the state of any shaft, staple-pit and unwalkable outlet through which persons are carried, and shall forthwith make and sign in a book provided for the purpose by the owner of the mine a full and accurate report of the result of the examination.

15.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of regulations six and seven of the Coal and Other Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) Regulations, 1956(a), it shall be the duty of the manager of every mine to ensure that a scheme for the systematic examination of plant at that mine made in pursuance of the said regulation seven provides for the matters specified in the following paragraphs of this regulation.

(2) Provision shall be so made for the thorough examination at intervals not exceeding twenty-four hours of the external parts of any winding or haulage apparatus (including any apparatus ancillary thereto) which is in use for carrying persons through any shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet.

(3) Provision shall be so made for the examination at intervals not exceeding thirty days of every rope used for carrying persons or loads through a shaft or staple-pit, in the course of which examination the rope is to be thoroughly cleaned at all places particularly liable to deterioration and at other places not more than three hundred feet apart throughout its length, and at each of these places after cleaning examination is to be made of the circumference and surface condition of the rope and for any fractures of the wires.

(a) S.I. 1956/1759 (p. 1223 above).

(4) Where an automatic contrivance to prevent overwinding is provided in pursuance of regulation seven of these regulations, provision shall be so made for testing the operation thereof—

(*a*) at intervals not exceeding seven days by raising each cage or carriage so that it passes the point at which the contrivance comes into operation above the highest landing or beyond the point at which the outlet reaches the surface;

(*b*) at intervals not exceeding three months by attempting to land each cage when descending at an excessive speed.

For the purposes of sub-paragraph (*b*), the automatic contrivance may be so adjusted as to control the speed of descent at a point other than the lowest entrance to, or the bottom of, the shaft or outlet.

(5) Provision shall be so made for the thorough examination at intervals not exceeding six months of all apparatus (including any detaching hook) provided for attaching to the rope a cage, carriage or kibble ordinarily used in a shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet.

(6) Provision shall be so made for any such apparatus so used to be annealed or subjected to other appropriate heat treatment at intervals not exceeding six months:

Provided that in relation to any apparatus made of any steel which does not require heat treatment, an inspector may by notice served on the manager of the mine exempt such apparatus from the application of this paragraph.

(7) Provision shall be so made for the dismantling, cleaning and refitting of every detaching hook so used at intervals not exceeding three months.

(8) Where the efficient operation of any such detaching hook would be affected by wear of any ancillary plate or bell, provision shall be so made for the measurement of the relevant dimensions by means of calipers or gauges at intervals not exceeding thirty days.

PART III

Duties of persons operating winding apparatus and rope haulage apparatus in shafts and outlets

16. A person operating any winding apparatus or rope haulage apparatus which is used for carrying persons through a shaft or unwalkable outlet shall not leave the controlling gear when the apparatus is in motion or he has any cause to believe that anyone is in the cage, carriage or kibble.

17.—(1) Every person operating any such winding or rope haulage apparatus shall at least once during his shift carefully examine the external parts of the apparatus under his charge and any apparatus ancillary thereto, unless such an examination has been carried out during his shift by another person in pursuance of paragraph (2) of regulation fifteen of these regulations.

(2) After any cessation of winding or haulage exceeding two hours the person operating any such winding or rope haulage apparatus shall, immediately before lowering or raising any person, run the cage, carriage or kibble at least once between the top of the shaft or outlet and the lowest entrance thereto for the time being in use or the bottom thereof in order to ascertain whether all the apparatus is in order.

(3) If during the course of any such examination or test or on any other occasion a person operating any such winding or rope haulage apparatus discovers any defect likely to affect the proper working of the apparatus, he shall not put the machinery in motion again until the defect has been reported to the manager, an under-manager or the official under whose direction he works and he has been instructed to operate the machinery by one of those persons.

18. Every person operating any such winding or rope haulage apparatus shall during his shift keep the apparatus under his charge cleaned and oiled, unless some other person is appointed so to do.

19. No person in charge of any winding apparatus or rope haulage apparatus with which a shaft or unwalkable outlet is provided shall allow it to be operated under his supervision (on an occasion to which subsection (1) of section forty-two of the Act does not apply) by any person other than one authorised in writing by the manager so to do.

20. No person operating any such winding or rope haulage apparatus shall set the machinery in motion in pursuance of any signal transmitted to him which is indistinct or in pursuance of any series of signals which is or appears to him to be incomplete or inconsistent.

PART IV

Hours of employment of winding enginemen

21. A person appointed under section forty-two of the Act may be employed at a mine for more than eight hours in any day on which his duties consist of or include the operation, when persons are carried by means thereof, of mechanically or gravity operated winding apparatus with which a shaft is provided in the circumstances and subject to the conditions specified in the three next following regulations. Such a person is in this Part of these regulations referred to as a "winding engineman".

22.—(1) Where winding is carried on at a shaft by a succession of shifts a winding engineman may, for the purpose of changing shifts, be employed on one day in the week for a period not exceeding sixteen hours, or for two shifts of eight hours each, provided that in either case—

(*a*) an interval of not less than eight hours elapses between the termination of his employment in one shift and the commencement of his employment in the next;

(*b*) the period of employment does not, on the average of any three consecutive weeks, exceed eight hours per working day.

(2) Where winding is carried on at a shaft by a succession of shifts and when on any day one of the winding enginemen is prevented from attending by illness, accident or other cause, a winding engineman may be employed for not more than twelve hours on that day, or may be employed on a system of eight-hour shifts with an interval of eight hours between each shift, provided that he shall not be so employed for more than six weeks consecutively in respect of the absence of such engineman.

(3) Where winding is carried on at a shaft by a succession of shifts, but the work during some period or periods of the day is much heavier than the work during other periods, and it is desirable in the interests of safety that the winding engineman employed during the period or periods of heavier work shall not be employed for so long a time as eight hours, then if such winding engineman is employed for any less time than eight hours during the day, a winding engineman employed during the other part of the day may be employed for a corresponding time in excess of the eight hours, but not exceeding ten hours in all.

(4) Where winding is carried on at a shaft by a succession of shifts, and the winding enginemen employed at that shaft have agreed, with the consent of the manager, to be absent in turn from the end of their shift on Saturday to the commencement of their shift on Monday, each of the winding enginemen may be employed for not more than sixteen hours both on Saturday and on Sunday in not more than two weeks in any three, or for alternate shifts of sixteen hours and twelve hours and twelve hours, or on a system of eight-hour shifts:

Provided that in any case an interval of not less than eight hours elapses between the termination of the employment in one shift and the commencement of employment in the next, and provided that notice of this arrangement is affixed by the manager in the winding engine house.

23.—(1) Where at any shaft one shift only of persons descends and ascends the shaft during the day, and mineral is not wound before the descent or after the ascent of that shift, a winding engineman may be employed for not more than ten and a half hours on any day at that shaft.

(2) In any mine where only two shifts of workmen are employed below ground during a day, the one a mineral-getting shift and the other a repairing shift, and mineral is not wound or got except during the hours of the mineral-getting shift, and the total output of any such mine does not exceed on the average one hundred tons of mineral per working day, a winding engineman may be employed for a period not exceeding nine hours.

(3) Where at times when no shift of men is at work in the mine it is necessary for a person to descend the mine, and a person not otherwise employed to operate the winding apparatus is employed to lower and raise such person, the person so employed may be employed for more than eight hours but not for more than twelve hours in any day.

24. In the event of any accident to the winding apparatus or other accident interfering with the lowering or raising of workmen, or in the event of any emergency requiring the continuous attendance of a winding engineman at the engine in the interests of the safety of the men or animals in or about the mine, a winding engineman may continue to be employed after the end of his shift unless and until another winding engineman regularly employed at the same shaft is available to take his place.

25.—(1) It shall be the duty of the manager of every mine to fix within the limits allowed by the Act and this Part of these regulations and to specify in a notice posted in the engine room the period of employment for each day of the week of the winding enginemen or the winding engineman for each shift as the case may be.

(2) If any period of employment exceeding eight hours in any day is fixed in pursuance of any of the preceding provisions of this Part of these regulations, reference to that provision shall be included in the notice in relation to that period of employment.

26. Every winding engineman shall on each day on which he is so employed enter in a book provided by the owner for the purpose and kept in the engine room the times at which he began and ended his employment on each shift and if he is so employed for more than eight hours in any day by virtue of the provisions of paragraph (2) of regulation twenty-two or of regulation twenty-four, he shall enter in the book particulars of the circumstances in which he was so employed.

PART V

Provisions relating to carriage of persons and things through shafts

Banksmen and onsetters

27.—(1) At every mine where persons are carried through a shaft the manager shall make and secure the efficient carrying out of arrangements whereby a competent person appointed by him for the purpose (hereinafter referred to as "the banksman") is in attendance for the purpose of receiving and transmitting signals at the landing in use at the top of the shaft—

(*a*) whenever any person is about to be lowered through that shaft; and

(*b*) whenever any person who is to be raised through that shaft is below ground.

(2) At every mine where persons are carried through a shaft the manager shall make and secure the efficient carrying out of arrangements whereby whenever any person who is to be raised through that shaft is below ground a competent person appointed by him for the purpose (hereinafter referred to as "an onsetter") is in attendance for the purpose of receiving and transmitting signals at the entrance to that shaft from which any such person is to be raised.

(3) Nothing in the last preceding paragraph shall require an onsetter to be in attendance at an entrance to any shaft when all the persons below ground who are to be raised through that shaft from that entrance are officials of the mine or persons authorised in writing by the manager to give signals.

Procedure when persons are to be lowered

28.—(1) No banksman shall allow any person who is to be lowered from the top of a shaft to enter a cage for that purpose—

(*a*) unless he has transmitted to the person operating the winding apparatus and to the person defined in paragraph (4) hereof (if any) the signal ..... 3 ; and

(*b*) unless he has received from the person so defined (if any) the signal ..... 3.

(2) The banksman shall not transmit to the person operating the winding apparatus the signal to lower when any person is in the cage until he has received from the person defined in paragraph (4) hereof (if any) the signal ..... 1.

(3) In order to direct the person operating the winding apparatus to lower a cage from the landing in use at the top of the shaft when any person is therein the banksman shall transmit to him the signal ..... 2.

(4) The person hereinbefore referred to is—

(*a*) if two cages are lowered and raised by means of the same winding apparatus and the second cage is resting at another entrance to the shaft, the onsetter or other person authorised to transmit signals in attendance at that entrance ; or

(*b*) if one cage only is lowered and raised by means of the winding apparatus, the onsetter or other person authorised to transmit signals in attendance at the entrance to the shaft to which the cage is to be lowered.

Procedure when persons are to be raised

29.—(1) No onsetter or other person authorised to transmit signals shall allow any person who is to be raised to the top of a shaft to enter a cage for that purpose—

(*a*) unless he has transmitted to the banksman the signal ..... 3 ; and

(*b*) unless he has received from the banksman the signal ..... 3.

(2) In order to direct the person operating the winding apparatus to raise a cage when any person is therein the onsetter or other person authorised to transmit signals shall transmit to him the signal ..... 1.

(3) The person operating the winding apparatus shall not raise a cage in pursuance of a signal ..... 1 given under the last preceding paragraph until he has received from the banksman the signal ..... 2.

Signals when persons are not carried

30. In a shaft when persons are not being carried the following signals and no other shall be transmitted to require the movements specified in relation thereto, that is to say—

to raise up	1
to lower down	2
to stop when in motion	1
to raise steadily	4
to lower steadily	5.

Further signals

31.—(1) In relation to a shaft to which there is more than one entrance below ground, the manager shall determine the signals to be transmitted to indicate to which entrance a cage is to be sent.

(2) In relation to any shaft, the manager may determine the signal to be transmitted to give any indication (other than one for which a signal is specified in these regulations) and no person shall transmit any signal which is not so specified or determined.

32.—(1) The means provided for the transmission of the signals required by this Part of these regulations shall be such that any signal transmitted from an entrance to a shaft underground shall be transmitted simultaneously to the person operating the winding apparatus and to the banksman.

(2) There shall be provided and so placed as to be readily seen by the person operating any winding apparatus an appliance giving visual indication of every signal transmitted to that person in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of these regulations and retaining that indication until a cage is next raised or lowered.

33. No person, other than the banksman, an onsetter, an official of the mine or a person authorised in writing by the manager to transmit such signals, shall transmit any signal in any shaft.

34. There shall be kept posted at each entrance for the time being in use to every shaft, and in the place at which is operated the winding apparatus provided therefor, a notice of the signals specified in these regulations and any signals determined by the manager for transmission in that shaft.

PART VI

Signalling in outlets and roads

35.—(1) In outlets and roads in which signalling apparatus is provided the following signals and no other shall be transmitted thereby to require such movements in such cases as are specified in relation thereto, that is to say—

(*a*) in the case of mechanically operated rope haulage apparatus used for direct or main rope haulage—

to stop	1
to lower	2
to raise up	3;

(*b*) in the case of mechanically operated rope haulage apparatus used for main and tail rope haulage—

to stop	1
to haul inbye	2
to haul outbye	3
to slack out tail rope	4
to tighten tail rope	5
to slack out main rope	6
to tighten main rope	7;

(*c*) in the case of gravity operated rope haulage apparatus (except where an endless rope is used)—

to stop	1
to lower	2;

(*d*) in the case of endless rope haulage—

to stop	1
to commence hauling	2.

(2) In any case in which persons are to be carried in vehicles moved by means of any apparatus specified in the last preceding paragraph any signal so specified requiring the vehicles to be moved shall be preceded by the signal ..... 8.

(3) No person shall pass on foot along any part of an outlet or road in which signalling apparatus is provided and in which vehicles can be moved by means of gravity operated rope haulage apparatus (not having an endless rope) while a person authorised by the manager to transmit signals by means of that signalling apparatus is on duty thereat unless that person has transmitted the signal ..... 4 and that signal has been acknowledged by the signal ..... 4.

36. In relation to any outlet or road the manager may determine the signal to be transmitted to give any indication, and in particular to indicate the place from which any signal is transmitted, (other than an indication for which a signal is specified in these regulations), and no person shall transmit any signal which is not so specified or determined.

37. Where vehicles are moved through an outlet or road by means of mechanically operated or gravity operated rope haulage apparatus, there shall be kept posted, at the place at which that apparatus is operated and at suitable

points on each outlet or road through which vehicles can be so moved, a notice of the signals specified in these regulations and any signals determined by the manager for transmission in that outlet or road.

38. No person other than an official of the mine or a person authorised by the manager to transmit such signals shall transmit any signal by means of any signalling apparatus provided in any outlet or road.

PART VII

Further provisions relating to carriage of persons and things through shafts, staple-pits and unwalkable outlets

39.—(1) No minerals, equipment or materials (other than things which are required to be or are normally kept by a person in his possession) shall be carried through a shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet whilst persons are being carried through it, whether in the same direction or not.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) of this regulation shall prevent—

(*a*) persons who are to work in a shaft, staple-pit or outlet having with them when being carried therethrough equipment or materials which they will or may require for the purposes of that work ; or

(*b*) persons accompanying animals or bulky materials that cannot be raised or lowered in a cage.

(3) Where a shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet is divided throughout by a substantial partition, each compartment shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be a separate shaft, staple-pit or outlet, as the case may be.

(4) It shall be the duty of persons authorised by these regulations or by the manager to transmit signals in relation to the operation of the relevant winding or haulage apparatus to ensure compliance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation.

40.—(1) The manager of every mine shall, in relation to each shaft and unwalkable outlet through which persons are carried, determine the maximum number of persons who may be carried at any one time in any cage or carriage therein and where a cage or carriage has more than one deck, on each deck thereof or, in the case of a shaft in the course of being sunk, in any kibble.

(2) There shall be kept posted at each entrance for the time being in use to each such shaft or unwalkable outlet a notice specifying every number so determined.

(3) It shall be the duty of persons authorised by these regulations or by the manager to transmit signals in relation to the operation of the relevant winding or haulage apparatus to ensure that no person in excess of the number so determined enters any cage or carriage or any deck thereof or, in the case of a shaft in the course of being sunk, any kibble.

41. Where an automatic contrivance to prevent overwinding is provided in pursuance of regulation seven at any shaft or unwalkable outlet (not being a contrivance which is in full and fixed engagement with the engine) it shall be the duty of any person authorised by these regulations or by the manager to transmit signals in relation to the operation of the relevant winding or haulage apparatus to ensure that, unless he has taken steps to be assured that the contrivance is engaged, no person is permitted to enter a cage or carriage therein.

42. Where persons are to be carried in a cage or carriage provided with gates through a shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet the banksman, onsetter or other person authorised to transmit signals shall not signal the cage or carriage away until the gates are properly closed.

43.—(1) The onsetter or other person authorised to transmit signals at any entrance below ground to a shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet shall not begin, or allow any assistant or other person to begin, to remove or open any enclosure or barrier provided at that entrance unless a cage or carriage is stationary at that entrance or has reached such a position that the floor or a deck thereof will be stationary opposite that entrance by the time the enclosure or barrier is removed or opened.

(2) The onsetter or other person authorised to transmit signals at any entrance below ground to a shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet shall replace or close any enclosure or barrier provided at that entrance (other than one operated by the cage or carriage) either before or immediately after he has signalled away therefrom a cage or carriage.

44. Where persons are to be raised through a shaft, staple-pit or unwalkable outlet from the lowest entrance thereto in a cage or carriage having more than one deck, the onsetter or other person authorised to transmit signals shall secure that the top deck is loaded first:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in any case in which a balanced platform is used or the decks are loaded simultaneously.

PART VIII

Provisions for securing safety in transport roads

Travelling in transport roads

45. Nothing in paragraph (*a*) of subsection (1) of section thirty-nine of the Act shall prohibit a person passing on foot along a length of road during a period during which vehicles are moving therein—

(*a*) if there is a continuous clear space not less than two feet in width between the vehicles and one side of the road and if the maximum speed at which vehicles may run therein does not exceed ten miles per hour; or

(*b*) in the case of a mine opened before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and twelve, if the maximum speed at which vehicles may run in that length of road does not exceed three miles per hour, and if the gradient thereof nowhere exceeds 1:9 and does not exceed 1:12 for any distance exceeding three hundred feet, and if the average gradient of that length of road does not exceed 1:12, and, in a case in which there are two lines of rails in that length of road, if the space between them is kept free of obstructions.

Clearances at coupling places

46. At every place at which sets or trains consisting of three or more vehicles are coupled or uncoupled there shall be provided and maintained a continuous clear space not less than two feet in width between the vehicles standing on any rails thereat and the side of the road nearest to those rails:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply where there are two parallel lines of rails and there is a clear space not less than three feet in width between the vehicles standing on those lines.

Refuge holes

47.—(1) For the purposes of section forty of the Act, the intervals which must not be exceeded between refuge holes in roads in which run vehicles moved by gravity or by mechanical power shall be—

(*a*) in the case of a length of road in which the gradient does not exceed 1:20 and in which either there is a continuous clear space not less than two feet in width between the vehicles and one side of the road or the maximum speed of the vehicles must not exceed three miles per hour, sixty feet; or

(*b*) in any other case, thirty feet.

(2) For the said purposes the intervals which must not be exceeded between refuge holes on roads in which run vehicles moved by animals (but not vehicles moved by gravity or mechanical power) shall be seventy-five feet.

(3) For the said purposes the prescribed dimensions of refuge holes are—

(*a*) in width, three feet as nearly as may be;

(*b*) in depth, not less than four feet; and

(*c*) in height, not less than the height of the road at that place or six feet whichever is the less.

(4) Where in any length of road there is a continuous clear space not less than two feet in width between the vehicles running therein and one side of the road, every refuge hole therein shall be on that side of the road.

(5) Where in any length of road such clear space is not provided any refuge holes in a part of the road which curves shall be on the outside of the curve and, so far as is consistent with that requirement, all the refuge holes therein shall be on the same side of the road.

(6) Every refuge hole shall be—

(*a*) marked with a distinctive number;

(*b*) if necessary to make it readily visible, constantly kept whitewashed both inside and for a distance of not less than one foot round the aperture; and

(*c*) kept clean.

Transport of persons

48.—(1) The manager of every mine in which trains are run for the conveyance of persons below ground shall ensure that each such train is accompanied by, and all persons therein are in the charge of, a competent person appointed by him.

(2) No person shall get on to or off such a train when it is moving or ride upon the footboard, buffer or coupling of any vehicle.

49. No person shall ride on a set or train of vehicles moved by mechanically operated or gravity operated rope haulage apparatus for the purpose of detaching vehicles from, or attaching them to, the rope if that set or train is moving at a speed exceeding three miles per hour.

50. No person shall ride on any haulage rope.

Movement of vehicles by hand

51.—(1) No person when moving a vehicle by hand down a gradient exceeding 1:12 shall go down in front of the vehicle.

(2) No person shall move any vehicle by hand down an incline in circumstances in which he cannot by his own strength control it from behind unless there is provided such a contrivance as to enable him to control it from behind.

Apparatus to prevent accidents from runaway vehicles

52.—(1) A sufficient supply of suitable sprags, lockers or drags shall be provided, maintained and used for the purpose of holding vehicles—

(*a*) at the top of every incline on which vehicles are moved by gravity operated rope haulage apparatus;

(*b*) at every place at which sets or trains consisting of three or more vehicles are coupled or uncoupled; and

(*c*) at suitable points on any length of road of which the gradient exceeds 1:20 and in which vehicles are moved by animals.

(2) Stop blocks or other similar contrivances shall be provided and maintained—

(*a*) at the top of every incline on which vehicles are moved by gravity operated rope haulage apparatus (not being such apparatus with an endless rope); and

(*b*) at every entrance to such an incline by which vehicles are brought on to the incline.

(3) In relation to every train by which persons are carried and which is moved by mechanically operated rope haulage apparatus (not being such apparatus with an endless rope) upon any length of road having a gradient exceeding 1:12 there shall be provided and maintained means of preventing any vehicle forming part of that train from becoming disconnected accidentally from other vehicles in the train.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall be so construed as to affect the generality of section forty-one of the Act.

PART IX

Cappings of winding and haulage ropes

53.—(1) No capped rope shall be used at any time in winding or haulage apparatus unless the capping has been made within a period of six months immediately preceding that time.

(2) No capped rope shall be so used unless the capping is of a type which has been found to withstand a load of—

(*a*) in the case of a rope used in winding apparatus, at least seven times the maximum static load which may be suspended on that rope ;

(*b*) in the case of a rope used in haulage apparatus, at least sixty per cent. of the breaking strain of rope of that type.

54. No capped rope shall be used in any haulage apparatus by means of which persons are carried or in any winding apparatus unless, when the capping was made, the work was superintended by a competent person appointed for that purpose by the manager of the mine.

55.—(1) No rope which has been re-capped shall be used in any haulage apparatus by means of which persons are carried or in any winding apparatus unless on the last occasion on which it was re-capped a part of the rope including the capping not less than six feet in length was cut off: so however that if at the date of any re-capping the preceding capping or re-capping was done not more than three, four or five months previously the part to be cut off need not exceed three, four or five feet respectively.

(2) Any length of rope cut off in pursuance of this regulation shall forthwith be opened up and its internal condition examined by a competent person appointed for the purpose by the manager of the mine, and the person making such an examination shall forthwith make and sign in a book provided for the purpose by the owner of the mine, a full and accurate report of the result thereof.

56. No rope having a capping containing white metal shall be used in any winding or haulage apparatus unless—

(*a*) the capping was made with white metal of which the melting point is not higher than 570° Fahr., and the temperature of which when poured into the socket of the capel did not exceed 685° Fahr. ;

(*b*) in the length of rope which lies within the tapered part of the socket any fibre core was cut out when the capping was made and the wires were then untwisted and thoroughly cleaned ; and

(*c*) the temperature of the socket of the capel was as nearly as might be 212° Fahr. immediately before the white metal was poured into it.

57. No rope with a form of capping in which the wires at the end of the rope are bent back on the rope itself to form a cone shall be used in any haulage apparatus by means of which persons are carried or in any winding apparatus, unless—

(*a*) wedges formed by lapping with soft iron wire are placed between the rope and the wires which are bent back ; and

(*b*) the length of the tapered portion of the socket of the capping is not less than eight times the diameter of the rope.

58. No round rope to which a capel is attached by rivets passing through the rope shall be used in any haulage apparatus by means of which persons are carried or in any winding apparatus.

PART X

Additional provisions relating to shafts and staple-pits in the course of being sunk

59.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of regulations six and seven of the Coal and Other Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) Regulations, 1956, it shall be the duty of the manager of every mine consisting of or comprising a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk to ensure that a scheme for the systematic examination of plant at that mine made in pursuance of the said regulation seven provides for the thorough examination at intervals not exceeding twenty-four hours of all gear by which any cradle, platform or other thing is suspended in that shaft or staple-pit.

(2) Where walling or tubbing is being carried out in a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk, the manager shall make and ensure the efficient carrying out of arrangements to secure that it is thoroughly examined by a competent person appointed by him immediately before or during each shift in which work is carried out thereon, whether in the course of an inspection required by regulations or otherwise.

60.—(1) Any place where a person could fall off any cradle or platform on which he works in a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk shall be protected by fencing or otherwise to prevent him doing so.

(2) While any person is at work on any such cradle or platform it shall be secured to the side of the shaft or staple-pit to prevent it swinging and shall not be moved except upon the direction of the deputy for that shift or an official of the mine superior to the deputy.

(3) While any person is at work on any such cradle or platform which is constructed of two or more parts hinged together, those parts shall be securely bolted together.

61. At any shaft in the course of being sunk it shall be the duty of the banksman to ensure that the top of the shaft and any landing thereat is kept free of mineral or any other thing which might fall into that shaft and cause injury.

62. No engine which is not fixed shall be used for raising or lowering any person or thing in a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk.

63.—(1) In a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk the provisions of regulations twenty-eight to thirty-four of these regulations shall not apply in relation to the determination or transmission of signals, but the following signals and no other shall be used for the purposes specified in relation thereto, that is to say—

to raise up	1
to lower down	2
to stop when in motion	1
when men are to be raised or lowered the person transmitting the signal shall transmit a preliminary signal of	3.

(2) In relation to any shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk the manager may determine a signal to be transmitted to give any indication (other than one for which a signal is specified in this regulation) and no person shall transmit any signal which is not so specified or determined.

(3) No person other than the banksman, an official of the mine or a person authorised in writing by the manager to transmit such signals shall transmit any signal in any shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk.

64.—(1) When anything is to be raised or lowered in any kibble through any shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk, it shall be the duty of the deputy for that shift or the banksman or other person authorised to transmit

signals in relation thereto, as the case may be, to ensure that it is properly loaded and in particular that—

(*a*) no mineral projects above the rim ;

(*b*) tools, equipment or other materials for use or used in the mine are not loaded together with mineral ;

(*c*) when things which project above the rim are carried, they are securely fastened to the bow or chains supporting the kibble ;

(*d*) nothing capable of causing injury is adhering to the outside of the kibble ;

(*e*) when the kibble is being raised, it is in line with the pulleys and carefully steadied.

(2) When anything is to be lowered otherwise than in a kibble through a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk, it shall be the duty of the banksman or other person authorised to transmit signals in relation thereto to ensure that it is safely slung.

65. No person shall ride on the edge of a kibble when being raised or lowered thereby.

66. The person operating any winding apparatus at a shaft in the course of being sunk—

(*a*) when lowering the kibble, shall stop it eighteen feet above the point to which it is being lowered and shall not lower it further until he has received another signal to lower down ;

(*b*) when raising the kibble, shall stop it four feet above the point from which it is being raised and shall not raise it further until he has received another signal to raise up.

67. If a shaft is being sunk through any rock or stratum containing or likely to contain water (whether dispersed or in natural cavities) there shall be provided and maintained as a means of escape from the bottom of the shaft to the surface or to some other place of safety, in any case in which more than ten persons are employed below ground at any one time, at least four ladders and, in any other case, at least two ladders.

PART XI

Miscellaneous provisions

Provision of means of telephonic communication

68.—(1) Where in any mine vehicles can be moved by means of rope haulage apparatus or locomotives from a point at or near an entrance to a shaft or unwalkable outlet along a road for a distance exceeding three thousand feet, effective means of telephonic communication shall be provided and maintained between the furthest point inbye to which vehicles can be so moved, that entrance to the shaft or outlet and a point above ground.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to a mine at which not more than thirty persons are employed below ground or to a mine of stratified ironstone in the Cleveland district.

Prevention of injuries through things falling down shafts or staple-pits

69. There shall be provided in every shaft and staple-pit reasonable protection for the purpose of preventing persons loading cages at entrances thereto being injured by articles falling down it.

70.—(1) No person shall go into or across any uncovered space at the bottom of a shaft or staple-pit except for the purpose of working there.

(2) The manager of every mine shall ensure that no person is at work in any uncovered space at the bottom of a shaft or staple-pit (not being a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk) at any time at which any cage is in motion therein.

Assignment of duties to competent persons

71. It shall be the duty of the manager to make and ensure the efficient carrying out of arrangements to secure that every inspection, examination or other thing required by these regulations to be carried out or done by a competent person appointed by him is assigned to a competent person so appointed.

Interpretation

72.—(1) In these regulations the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

" the Act " means the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954 ;

" banksman " has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation twenty-seven :

" deputy " has the meaning assigned thereto in the Coal and Other Mines (Managers and Officials) Regulations, 1956(**a**) ;

" kibble " includes any form of bucket, basket or barrel in which things can be raised or lowered in a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk ;

" mine " has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation one ;

" onsetter " has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation twenty-seven.

(2) Any reference to a shaft or staple-pit in the course of being sunk shall (unless the contrary intention appears) include a reference to a shaft or staple-pit being driven upwards.

(3) Expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Act or by these regulations shall (unless the contrary intention appears) have the same meanings in any document issued under the provisions of these regulations.

(4) The Interpretation Act, 1889(**b**), shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

SECOND SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS AND ENACTMENTS CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF WHICH ARE RE-ENACTED WITH MODIFICATIONS IN THE COAL AND OTHER MINES (SHAFTS, OUTLETS AND ROADS) REGULATIONS, 1956.

Coal Mines Act, 1911, section 40 (as amended by the Coal Mines (Winding and Haulage) General Regulations, of 1937(**c**) and 1948(**d**) and the Coal Mines (Miscellaneous) General Regulations, 1953(**e**)), sections 43, 44 (as amended by the Coal Mines (Winding and Haulage) General Regulations, 1948), 46, 53 (2) and (3) and 66 (1)

General Regulations dated April 1, 1913(**f**)

General Regulations dated July 10, 1913(**g**), Regulations 3, 20 to 23, 25, 26, 39, 63 to 68, 79 to 81, 92 to 96, 98 to 101, 103, 172 to 174, 176, 177, 181, 183 and 186 to 190

General Regulations dated July 30, 1920(**h**), Regulation 32

Coal Mines General Regulations (Winding and Haulage), 1937

(**a**) S.I. 1956/1758 (p. 1212 above). (**b**) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
(**c**) S.R. & O. 1937/143 (Rev. IV, p. 431: 1937, p. 398).
(**d**) S.I. 1948/302 (Rev. IV, p. 434: 1948 I, p. 535).
(**e**) S.I. 1953/1098 (1953 I, p. 298).
(**f**) S.R. & O. 1913/341 (Rev. IV, p. 436: 1913, p. 575).
(**g**) S.R. & O. 1913/748 (Rev. IV, p. 318: 1913, p. 680).
(**h**) S.R. & O. 1920/1423 (Rev. IV, p. 345: 1920 I, p. 1188).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This order is made under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, s. 190, which empowers the Minister of Fuel and Power to re-enact (to the extent to which they could be enacted in regulations made under the Act and subject to modifications of the kind specified in that section) the provisions of regulations and enactments which will cease to have effect at the commencement of the Act.

The provisions set out as regulations in the first schedule to this order apply to mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay. These regulations make provision with regard to winding and haulage apparatus in shafts, staple-pits and unwalkable outlets; the duties of persons operating winding apparatus and rope haulage apparatus in shafts and outlets; the hours of employment of winding enginemen; the carriage of persons and things through shafts, staple-pits and unwalkable outlets; signalling in shafts, outlets and roads; miscellaneous provisions for securing safety in transport roads; and cappings of winding and haulage ropes. There are additional provisions relating to shafts and staple-pits in the course of being sunk, and other miscellaneous provisions with regard to safety in shafts, staple-pits and roads. The regulations comprise, and will at the commencement of the Act replace, provisions of the regulations and enactments specified in the second schedule to the order.

1956 No. 1940

The Coal and Other Mines (Height of Travelling Roads) Regulations, 1956

Made - - - -	*6th December*, 1956
Laid before Parliament	*12th December*, 1956
Coming into Operation	*1st January*, 1957

The Minister of Fuel and Power in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by section one hundred and forty-one and section thirty-five of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954(a) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), and of all other powers him enabling hereby orders that the following regulations shall have effect:—

1. These regulations shall apply to every mine of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay.

2.—(1) There shall be exempted from the provisions of subsection (1) of section thirty-five of the Act (which requires to be not less than five feet six inches high throughout every length of road in a mine which is used at the beginning or end of a shift by not less than ten persons for the purpose of walking to or from their working places in the mine, being a length made after the commencement of the Act) any part of any such road which is within a distance of nine hundred feet from a working face and the height

(a) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 70.