

1966/24

THE ELECTROPLATING REGULATIONS 1950, AMENDMENT NO. 2

BERNARD FERGUSSON, Governor-General
ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government Buildings at Wellington this 14th day of March 1966

Present:

THE RIGHT HON. KEITH HOLYOAKE, C.H., PRESIDING IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to the Health Act 1956 and the Factories Act 1946, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following regulations.

REGULATIONS

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Electroplating Regulations 1950, Amendment No. 2, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Electroplating Regulations 1950* (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations).

(2) These regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of September 1966.

2. Regulation 3 of the principal regulations is hereby amended by adding to subclause (2) the words "for such period as may be specified in the certificate".

3. The principal regulations are hereby amended by revoking regulation 8, and substituting the following regulation:

"8. (1) In every case where an electrolytic chromium process is carried on, vapour spray or mist shall be prevented from escaping from the bath into the air above the bath or in any other part of the workroom, by mechanical exhaust ventilation or other effective means.

"(2) In every case the amount of chromic acid or other compounds of chrome expressed as chromic acid detectable in any part of a horizontal plane 1 ft above the upper edge of the bath and over the bath shall not exceed a concentration of 0·1 milligrams per cubic metre of air.

*S.R. 1950/173 (Reprinted with Amendment No. 1, S.R. 1961/153)

“(3) Every occupier of an electroplating workshop shall provide and maintain in working condition an approved means of detecting and determining the concentration of chromic acid or other compounds of chrome, expressed as chromic acid, in air.

“(4) Where an electrolytic chromium process is carried on in any bath, during all or any part of a week, the occupier shall, during that week, use the approved means to ascertain that the concentration of chromic acid or other compounds of chrome, expressed as chromic acid, in air, is not greater than the concentration specified in subclause (2) of this regulation.

“(5) During the taking of such a test, the bath shall be operated within normal limits of temperature, potential, and current, and shall contain a usual load of work. When more than one load is processed on the day of test, the test shall be taken during the processing of the second or subsequent loads.

“(6) Immediately after every test, the occupier shall enter in a register kept for this purpose, the following details:

“(a) The date and time of the test:

“(b) The temperature of the electrolyte at the time of the test:

“(c) The potential and current between electrodes at the time of the test:

“(d) The concentration of chromic acid or other compounds of chrome expressed as chromic acid found by the test:

“(e) The name of the person making the test.

“(7) If, on any test being taken, the concentration of chromic acid or other compounds of chrome expressed as chromic acid is found to exceed the concentration specified in subclause (2) of this regulation, the bath shall not be used for an electrolytic chromium process, until such measures have been taken as are necessary to render the concentration below that specified:

“Provided that nothing in this subclause shall apply to the use of the bath in order to take further tests to assess the efficiency of the measures taken.

“(8) The register described in subclause (6) of this regulation shall be available during normal working hours for inspection by a Medical Officer, or by an Inspector of Factories, or by an Inspector of Health, or by an officer of the Department of Health holding written authority from the Director-General of Health under section 78 of the Factories Act 1946.

“(9) Any of the officers specified in subclause (8) above, may, at any time during normal working hours, make tests to determine the concentration of chromic acid or compounds of chrome, expressed as chromic acid, in air on any premises where an electrolytic chromium process is carried on, and shall enter the results of these tests in the register kept by the occupier.”

T. J. SHERRARD,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

These regulations, which come into force on 1 September 1966, make two amendments to the Electroplating Regulations 1950.

Regulation 2 amends regulation 3 of the principal regulations so that where a certificate of exemption from the provisions of the regulations is issued under that regulation the period for which it is issued must be specified in the certificate.

Regulation 3 substitutes a new regulation 8 in the principal regulations. The new regulation requires more extensive safety precautions to be taken on premises where an electrolytic chromium process is carried on.

Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act 1936.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 17 March 1966.

These regulations are administered in the Department of Health.