

or defect or derangement in, the machinery, or any unusual variations in the water-gauge or other indicators.

ENGINE-DRIVERS.

187. Each engine-driver shall, before commencing work, examine his engine and all the machinery connected therewith, and immediately report any defect to the manager or engineer.

188. In case of sickness or lawful absence the engine-driver must give early and sufficient notice to the engineer or other official under whose direction he works so that a substitute may be provided.

BOILER-MINDER.

189. The person appointed to attend to any boiler shall from time to time throughout the day examine the boiler, feed apparatus, safety-valves, dampers, and other fittings, and see that they are in good working-order; and shall at once report to the official under whose direction he works any defect or derangement in the same.

190. He shall maintain the water in each boiler as nearly as practicable at the proper working-level; but if it becomes too low he shall at once lower the dampers, and damp down the fire and, if necessary, draw the same, and report the circumstances to the official under whose direction he works. He shall also see that the pressure of steam fixed by the manager is on no account exceeded.

STOPPINGS AND AIR-CROSSINGS.

191. Every ventilation-door shall be kept in good repair, and hung so that it will close automatically, and no door shall be propped or fastened back whilst on its hinges. Doors which are only occasionally used must be kept securely locked, and only opened by properly authorized persons.

192. Subject to the provisions of section 93 (2) of the said Act—

(1.) All stoppings between main intake and main return airways shall either—

(a.) Be constructed of masonry or brickwork not less than 9 in. in thickness, or such greater thickness as may be required by the Inspector; or

(b.) Be constructed of tight stone, dirt, sand, or rubbish packing at least 3 yards thick, and having the end of the packing nearest the intake airway faced with a sufficient thickness of lime or cement plaster to prevent leakage of air.

(2.) The space between the face of the stopping and the roadway shall be kept clear.

(3.) The floors and walls of all air-crossings shall be—

(a.) Not less than 9 in. in thickness if constructed of masonry or of brickwork or of concrete not properly reinforced; and

(b.) Not less than 6 in. in thickness if constructed of properly reinforced concrete.

(4.) The space between the frame of any door used in connection with the ventilation of a mine and the roof and sides of the drive shall be filled with masonry, brickwork, or concrete not less than 9 in. in thickness, provided that the Inspector may exempt any door from the requirements of this regulation.

(5.) Stoppings erected for the purpose of shutting off fires, other than purely temporary stoppings used when fire fighting, shall be constructed of such materials and of such thickness as may be required by the Inspector.

RAILWAY-SIDINGS.

193. No person, except those in charge of the wagons, shall pass immediately in front of or between wagons moving under the screens.

194. Where, during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or in foggy weather, shunting or any operations likely to cause danger to persons employed are frequently carried on, efficient lighting shall be provided either by hand lamps or stationery lights, as the case may require, at all points where necessary for the safety of such persons.

195. No materials shall be placed near a line of rails in such a manner as shall expose persons employed to risk or injury from traffic by having to pass a foot over them or between them and the line, and in no case, unless with the special permission of the Inspector, shall materials be placed within 5 ft. 6 in. from the centre-line of the nearest line of rails.

196. No person shall cross a line of rails by crawling or passing underneath a train or wagons thereon where there may be risk of danger from traffic.

197. Wherever railway-wagons are specially placed so as to afford a thoroughfare, such thoroughfare shall be at least five yards in length.

198. Where a locomotive pushes more than one wagon and risk of injury may thereby be caused to persons employed, a man shall, wherever it is safe and reasonably practicable, accompany or precede the front wagon, or other efficient means shall be taken to obviate such risk.

199. No person shall be upon the buffer of a locomotive or wagon in motion unless there is a secure handhold, and shall not stand thereon unless there is also a secure footplace.

200. No locomotive or wagon shall be moved on a line of rails until warning has been given by the person in charge to persons employed whose safety is likely to be endangered.

201. Where persons employed have to pass on foot or work, no locomotive or wagon shall be moved on a line of rails during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or in foggy weather, unless the approaching end, wherever it is safe and reasonably practicable, is distinguished by a suitable light or accompanied by a man with a lamp.

202. All spaces between the rails of turnouts and crossings in which the boot of a workman having to pass over them is liable to be caught, shall be kept filled with concrete, tar, asphalt, or wooden blocks.

203. No structure or part of a structure up to a height of 7 ft. 6 in. above the rail-level shall hereafter be erected and allowed to remain within the distance of 5 ft. 6 in. from the centre-line of the nearest line of rails, unless with the special permission of the Inspector, and no structure erected prior to the coming into force of this regulation shall be allowed to remain if the clearance between it and the centre-line of rails is not sufficient to provide a reasonable degree of safety to persons who may have to pass between the structure and the rails.

CHANGE-HOUSES AND BATH-HOUSES.

Where change and bath houses are provided as required by the said Act the following regulations shall apply:—

204. The accommodation and facilities for taking baths shall be provided in a building of sufficient dimensions, efficiently ventilated and lighted, kept in good repair, and while the accommodation is in use heated to a temperature of not less than 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

205. The accommodation shall consist of shower-baths, also hand-basins supplied with cold and hot water at a temperature as near as may be of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and the showers shall be contained in a cabinet constructed so as to secure privacy to those who desire it, such cabinets having suitable arrangements for partially dressing and undressing.

206. (1.) The number of shower-baths and hand-basins shall be in the proportion of one to every eight persons in the largest shift employed in the mine.

(2.) The building shall be constructed of material to be approved by the Inspector of Mines, and shall be so graded and drained as to allow the waters to run to and be carried away at the sides of the building.

(3.) The building shall be also constructed so as to permit of the interior being easily cleansed, and to prevent accumulations of dirt in any part, and for this purpose—

(a.) All inner surfaces of the building up to the part from which the roof springs shall be smooth.

(b.) A space of not less than 10 in. shall be left between the walls of each cabinet and the floor of the building, and, except in the case of buildings of brick, stone, or concrete, a space of not less than 1½ in. shall be left between the walls of each cabinet and the sides of the building.

(c.) The inside wall of the building shall be constructed to a height of not less than 7 ft. from the floor of material which is capable of being readily cleansed and is impervious to water.

(d.) Drawings and specifications of all bath and change houses shall be approved in writing by the Inspector before the commencement of erection.

207. No water shall be used for the baths which is liable to cause injury to health or to yield effluvia, and for the purpose of this regulation any water which absorbs from acid solution of permanganate of potash in four hours at 60 degrees Fahrenheit more than 0.5 grain of oxygen per gallon of water shall be deemed to be liable to cause injury to health.

208. The floor of the building, the cabinets, and the inside wall up to a height of not less than 7 ft. shall be thoroughly cleansed once every day, and the whole building shall be thoroughly cleansed at such fixed times as shall be decided by the Inspector, but at least once in every ten days. If the accommodation is used by more than one shift of persons during the day the cabinets shall be cleansed at such intervals during the day as shall be decided by the Inspector.

209. Arrangements shall be made for suspending in the roof of the building the clothes of each person using the accommodation, by means of a chain or cord so treated as to be impervious to moisture, which shall be so arranged and fitted as to be under the sole control of the person to whom it is allotted, by means of a padlock to be provided by himself, and to keep the clothes of such person when suspended entirely separate from the clothes of any other person, and efficient means shall be provided for drying clothes when so suspended.