BELIZE

FACTORIES ACT
CHAPTER 296

REVISED EDITION 2003
SHOWING THE SUBSIDIARY LAWS AS AT 31ST OCTOBER, 2003

This is a revised edition of the Subsidiary Laws, prepared by the Law Revision Commissioner under the authority of the Law Revision Act, Chapter 3 of the Substantive Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 2000.

ARRANGEMENT OF SUBSIDIARY LAWS
BELIZE

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This edition contains a consolidation of the following laws:

1. FACTORIES REGULATIONS. 3-34
2. DANGEROUS MACHINES (TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS) ORDER. 35-36
3. FACTORIES (REGISTRATION) ORDER. 37-39
CHAPTER 296

FACTORIES REGULATIONS

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CHAPTER 296

FACTORIES REGULATIONS

(Section 12)

PART I

GENERAL

1. These Regulations may be cited as the FACTORIES REGULATIONS. Short title.

2. In these Regulations-

Interpretation.

“air receiver” means-

(a) any vessel (other than a pipe or coil, or an accessory, fitting or part of a compressor) for containing compressed air and connected with an air compressing plant; or

(b) any fixed vessel for containing compressed air or compressed exhaust gases and used for the purpose of starting an internal combustion engine; or

(c) any fixed or portable vessel (not being part of a spraying pistol) used for the purpose of spraying by means of compressed air, any paint, varnish, lacquer or similar material; or

(d) any vessel in which oil is stored and from which it is forced by compressed air;

“chain, rope and lifting tackle” means such gear used for the purpose of raising
or lowering persons, goods or materials;

“competent person” means a person qualified by training and practical experience to undertake examinations and tests of machinery, gear and steam boilers and to report upon the condition of such machinery, gear, or steam boilers;

“hoist or lift” means a lifting machine or appliance with a platform or cage, the direction or movement of which is restricted by a guide or guides;

“lifting machine” means a crane, crab, winch, tackle, pulley block, gin wheel, transporter or runway;

“lifting tackle” means chain slings, rope slings, rings, hoops, shackles and swivels;

“maximum permissible working pressure” means, in the case of a new steam boiler, that specified by the manufacturer of the boiler or by a boiler inspecting company or association, and in the case of an existing steam boiler, that specified in the report of the last examination under regulation 22 hereof;

“prime mover” means every engine, motor or other appliance which provides mechanical energy derived from steam, water, wind, electricity, the combustion of fuel or other source;

“steam boiler” means any closed vessel in which for any purpose steam is generated under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure and includes any economiser used to heat water being fed to any such vessel and any superheater used for heating steam;

“steam container” means any vessel (other than a steam pipe or coil) constructed with a permanent outlet into the atmosphere or into a space where the pressure does not exceed atmospheric pressure, and through which steam is passed at atmospheric pressure or at approximately that pressure for the purpose of heating, boiling, drying, evaporating or other similar purpose;
“steam receiver” means any vessel or apparatus (other than a steam boiler, steam container, a steam pipe or coil, or a part of a prime mover) used for containing steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure;

“transmission machinery” means every shaft; wheel, drum, pulley, system of fast and loose pulleys, coupling, clutch, driving belt or other device by which motion of a prime mover is transmitted to or received by any machine or appliance.

**PART II**

**SAFETY**

3. **(1)** Every dangerous part of any machinery shall be securely fenced unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every worker as it would be if securely fenced.

   **(2)** In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the following paragraphs shall apply to every factory-

   - **(a)** every flywheel directly connected to any prime mover and every moving part of any prime mover, except such prime movers as are exempted in paragraph (b) hereof, shall be securely fenced, whether the flywheel or prime mover is situated in an engine house or not;

   - **(b)** every part of electric generators, motors and rotary converters and every flywheel directly connected thereto, shall be securely fenced, unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every worker as it would be if securely fenced;

   - **(c)** efficient devices or appliances shall be provided and
maintained in every room or place where work is carried on, by which the power can promptly be cut off from the transmission machinery in that room or place;

(d) no driving belt when not in use shall be allowed to rest or ride upon a revolving shaft which forms part of the transmission machinery;

(e) suitable striking gear or other efficient mechanical appliances shall be provided, maintained and used to move driving belts to and from fast and loose pulleys;

(f) projecting set-screws, bolts or keys on any revolving shaft, spindle, wheel or pinion with which persons are liable to come in contact, shall be securely fenced, cut off or counter-sunk;

(g) all shafting which runs at a height of less than six and a half feet from a floor or place to which persons have access shall be securely fenced;

(h) all vertical and inclined belts passing through floors or platforms shall be fenced to a height of at least four feet;

(i) every part, under which persons walk or are likely to pass, of heavy overhead belts, ropes or chains, shall be securely fenced by wood or metal guards;

(j) all fencing or other safeguards provided in pursuance of these Regulations shall be of substantial construction, and constantly maintained.
and kept in position while the parts required to be fenced or safeguarded are in motion or use, except when any such parts are necessarily exposed for examination or for any lubrication or adjustment shown by such examination to be immediately necessary:

Provided that any such examination, lubrication or adjustment shall be carried out only by persons specially appointed by the manager. Such persons shall not be allowed to wear loose-fitting clothing or headgear.

4. (1) Every fixed vessel, structure, sump or pit of which the edge is less than three feet above the adjoining ground or platform shall, if it contains any scalding, corrosive or poisonous liquid, either be securely covered or be securely fenced to at least that height, or where by reason of the nature of the work neither secure fencing nor secure covering to that height is practicable, all practicable steps shall be taken by covering, fencing or other means to prevent any person from falling into the vessel, structure, sump or pit.

(2) The Chief Factory Inspector may by order exempt from the requirements of this regulation any class of vessel, structure, sump or pit in the case of which he is satisfied that the requirements are unnecessary or inappropriate.

5. A woman shall not be allowed to clean any dangerous part of any machinery while the machinery is in motion by the aid of mechanical power.

6. (1) No worker shall be allowed to work at any dangerous machine unless such worker has been fully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with the machine and the precautions to be observed.

(2) This regulation applies to such machines as may be prescribed by the Chief Factory Inspector as being machines which in his opinion are of a dangerous character.
7. All floors, steps, stairs, passages and gangways shall be of sound construction and properly maintained.

8. Where necessary to prevent danger, substantial handrails shall be provided and maintained at all stairways.

9. All openings in floors shall be securely fenced, except in so far as the nature of the work renders such fencing impracticable.

10. Safe means of access shall be provided and maintained to every place at which any person has at any time to work.

11. The doors of every factory and the doors of every room therein in which more than ten persons are employed shall except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed or altered as to open outwards.

12. Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in the case of fire as may reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

13. While any person is within a factory, for the purpose of employment or meals, the doors of the factory and of any room therein in which the person is, shall not be locked or fastened in such manner that they cannot be easily and immediately opened from the inside.

14. Every window, door or other exit affording means of escape in case of fire or giving access thereto other than the means of exit in ordinary use, shall be distinctively and conspicuously marked by a notice printed in red letters of an adequate size.

15. Where in any factory more than twenty persons are employed in the same building, or explosive or highly inflammable materials are stored or used in any building in which persons are employed, effective provision shall be made for giving warning in case of fire, which shall be clearly audible throughout the building.
16. Effective steps shall be taken to ensure that all the persons employed in a factory are familiar with the means of escape in case of fire and with the routine to be followed in case of fire.

17. Every steam boiler whether separate or one of a range, shall have attached to it -

   (a) a suitable safety valve, which shall be so adjusted as to prevent the boiler being worked at a pressure greater than the maximum permissible working pressure;

   (b) a suitable stop valve, connecting the boiler to the steam pipe;

   (c) a correct steam pressure gauge, which shall be easily visible to the boiler attendant and have marked upon it in distinctive colour the maximum permissible working pressure, and

   (d) a suitable water gauge to show the water level in the boiler:

Provided that paragraph (b) of this regulation shall not apply with respect to economisers, and paragraphs (c) and (d) shall not apply with respect to either economisers or superheaters.

18. A lever-valve, fitted to a steam boiler shall not be deemed a suitable safety valve unless the weight is secured on the lever in the correct position.

19. Every steam boiler shall be provided with means for attaching a test pressure gauge.

20. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a suitable fusible plug or an
efficient low-water alarm device:

Provided that regulations 19 and 20 of these Regulations shall not apply with respect either to economisers or superheaters.

21. Every part of every steam boiler shall be of good construction, and free from patent defect. All fittings and attachments shall be properly maintained.

22. Every steam boiler and all its fittings and attachments shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once in every period of fourteen months, and also after extensive repairs. A report of the result of every such examination in the Form A in the First Schedule to these Regulations containing the necessary particulars and signed by the person making the examination shall, within twenty eight days, be available for inspection at the factory.

23. Every steam receiver not so constructed as to withstand with safety the maximum permissible working pressure of the boiler or the maximum pressure which can be obtained in the pipe connecting the receiver with any other source of supply, shall be fitted with-

(a) a suitable reducing valve or other suitable automatic appliance to prevent the safe working pressure being exceeded;

(b) a suitable safety valve;

(c) a correct steam pressure gauge; and

(d) a suitable stop valve.

24. Every steam receiver and its fittings shall be properly maintained and shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person, so far as the construction of the receiver permits, at least once in every period of fourteen months. A record of such examination shall be kept available for inspection at the factory.
25. Every steam container shall be so maintained as to secure that the outlet is at all times kept open and free from obstruction.

26. Every air receiver shall -

(a) have marked upon it so as to be plainly visible the safe working pressure; and

(b) in the case of a receiver connected with an air compressing plant either be so constructed as to withstand with safety the maximum pressure which can be obtained in the compressor, or be fitted with a suitable reducing valve or other suitable appliance to prevent the safe working pressure of the receiver being exceeded; and

(c) be fitted with a suitable safety valve so adjusted as to permit the air to escape as soon as the safe working pressure is exceeded; and

(d) be fitted with a correct pressure gauge indicating the pressure in the receiver in pounds per square inch; and

(e) be fitted with a suitable appliance for draining the receiver; and

(f) be provided with a suitable manhole, handhole, or other means which will allow the interior to be thoroughly cleaned.

27. Every air receiver and its fittings shall be of sound construction and properly maintained and shall be thoroughly cleaned and examined by a competent person at least once in every period of fourteen months. A record of
such examination shall be kept available at the factory.

Exemption. 28. The Chief Factory Inspector may, by certificate, exempt from any of the provisions of these Regulations any class or type of steam boiler, steam receiver, steam container or air receiver to which he is satisfied that such provisions cannot reasonably be applied.

Lifting tackle, etc. 29. No chain, rope or lifting tackle shall be used unless it is of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect.

Examination of lifting tackle, etc. 30. All chains, ropes and lifting tackle in use shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once in every period of six months.

Maximum load. 31. No chain, rope or lifting tackle shall be used for any load exceeding the safe working load thereof.

Table of safe working loads. 32. A table showing the safe working loads of every kind and size of chain, rope and lifting tackle in use and, in the case of a multiple sling, the safe working load at different angles of the legs, shall be posted in the store or other place in which the lifting gear is kept:

Provided that the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall not apply in relation to any lifting tackle if the safe working load thereof, or in the case of a multiple sling, the safe working load at different angles of the legs is plainly marked upon it.

Precautions before use. 33. No chain, rope or lifting tackle, except a fibre rope sling, shall be taken into use in any factory for the first time in that factory unless it has been thoroughly examined by a competent person and a certificate of such examination specifying the safe working load and signed by the person making the examination has been obtained and is kept available for inspection.

Register. 34. A register, in the Form B in the First Schedule to these Regulations, shall be kept with respect to all such chains, ropes or lifting tackles.
35. All parts of every lifting machine shall be of sound construction and free from patent defect.

36. All lifting machines shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once in every period of fourteen months and a register in the Form C in the First Schedule to these Regulations kept of such examination.

37. There shall be plainly marked on every lifting machine the safe working load or loads thereof, except in the case of a jib crane so constructed that the safe working load may be varied by the raising or lowering of the jib, when there shall be attached thereto either an automatic indicator of safe working loads or a table indicating the safe working loads at corresponding inclinations of the jib or corresponding radii of the load.

38. No lifting machine shall be loaded beyond the safe working load.

39. No lifting machine shall be taken into use in any factory for the first time in that factory unless it has been examined by a competent person and a certificate of such examination specifying the safe working load or loads of the machine and signed by the person making the examination has been obtained and is kept available for inspection.

40. (1) Every hoist or lift shall be securely fenced and in particular –

   (a) every hoist or lift shall be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength, and be properly maintained;

   (b) every hoist or lift shall be examined by a competent person at least once in every period of six months and records of such examination shall be kept available at the factory;

   (c) every hoistway or liftway shall be effectively enclosed.

Lifting machinery.
Examination of lifting machinery.
Safe working load.
Use.
Precautions before first using.
Hoists and lifts.
protected by a substantial enclosure fitted with gates, being such an enclosure as to prevent, when the gates are shut, any person falling down the way or coming in contact with any moving part of the hoist or lift;

\[d\] every cage used for carrying persons shall, on each side from which access is afforded to a landing, be fitted with a gate.

(2) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that it would be unreasonable in the special circumstances of the case to enforce any requirement of this regulation, he may direct that such requirement shall not apply.

41. In all places to which these Regulations apply a person shall be appointed to exercise supervision of the works, machinery and plant, for the purpose of ensuring safety. It shall be the duty of the person so appointed to see that all safeguards and other safety appliances are maintained in proper order and position and to investigate accidents. Nothing in this regulation shall relieve the owner, manager or person having control of the factory of his duties under these Regulations.

**PART III**

**HEALTH AND WELFARE**

42. Every factory shall be kept in a clean state, and free from effluvia arising from any drain or sanitary convenience, and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision-

\[(a)\] accumulations of dirt and refuse shall be removed daily from the floors and benches of washrooms, and from the staircases and passages;

\[(b)\] the floor of every washroom shall be cleaned at
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least once in every week by washing or, if it is effective and suitable, by sweeping or other method;

(c) all inside walls and partitions, and all ceilings or top of rooms, and all walls, sides and tops of passages and staircases shall-

(i) where they have a smooth impervious surface, at least once in every period of twelve months be washed with hot water and soap;

(ii) where they are kept painted with oil paint or varnished, be repainted or revarnished at least once in every period of seven years and at least once in every period of twelve months be washed with hot water and soap;

(iii) in other cases be kept white washed or colour washed, and the white washing or colour washing shall be repeated at least once in every period of twelve months:

Provided that where it appears to the Chief Factory Inspector that any of the foregoing provisions are by reason of special circumstances inappropriate in any factory, he may, if he thinks fit direct that these provisions shall not apply.

43. A factory shall not, while work is carried on, be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to the health of the persons employed therein and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions:

(a) A factory shall be deemed to be overcrowded as aforesaid, if the number of persons employed at a
time in any workroom is such that the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 500 cubic feet:

Provided that, where a room is being used as a workroom at the date of the coming into operation of these Regulations, for the period of two years from that date three hundred cubic feet of space may be allowed for each person employed therein if the Chief Factory Inspector so approves.

(b) In calculating for the purposes of this provision, the amount of cubic space in any room, no space more than fourteen feet from the floor shall be taken into account and, where a room contains a gallery, the gallery shall be treated, for the purposes of this provision, as if it were partitioned off from the remainder of the room and formed a separate room.

44. Effective and suitable provision shall be made for securing and maintaining by the circulation of fresh air in each workroom the adequate ventilation of the room and for rendering harmless, as far as practicable, all fumes, dust and other impurities that may be injurious to health generated in the course of any process or work carried out in the factory.

45. Effective provision shall be made for securing and maintaining sufficient and suitable lighting, whether natural or artificial, in every part of a factory in which persons are working or passing.

46. Where any process is carried on which renders the floor liable to be wet to such an extent that the wet is capable of being removed by drainage, effective means shall be provided and maintained for draining off the wet. All drainage and effluents shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner.

47. Sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for the persons employed
in the factory shall be provided, maintained and kept clean and the following requirements shall have effect -

(a) in cases where females are employed there shall be at least one suitable sanitary convenience for every twenty-five females;

(b) in cases where males are employed there shall be at least one suitable sanitary convenience (not being a convenience suitable merely as a urinal) for every twenty-five males;

(c) in the case of factories where the number of males employed exceeds one hundred and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one such convenience as aforesaid for every twenty-five males up to the first one hundred, and one for every fifty thereafter;

(d) in calculating the number of conveniences, any odd number of persons less than twenty-five or fifty, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as twenty-five or fifty;

(e) in cases where persons of both sexes are employed the sanitary conveniences for each sex shall be separate and suitably placed;

(f) every sanitary convenience shall be sufficiently ventilated and shall not communicate with any workroom except through the open air or through an intervening ventilating space.

48. An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided for Drinking water.

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all persons employed in the factory. The source of supply shall be approved in writing by the Medical Officer of Health.

Washing.

49. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of persons employed adequate and suitable facilities for washing, which shall be separate for each sex and shall include basins, soap and clean towels. The Chief Factory Inspector may, if he thinks fit, owing to the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of water or in such other special circumstances, modify this requirement in respect of any factory.

Sitting accommodation.

50. There shall be provided and maintained, for the use of all female workers whose work is done standing, suitable facilities for sitting sufficient to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

Rest room.

51. In every factory in which women are employed, a suitable rest room shall be provided. The rest room shall be fitted with chairs or benches with back rests and shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and kept clean.

Changing facilities.

52. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of employed persons adequate and suitable facilities for changing of clothing. Separate accommodation shall be provided for persons of each sex and shall, when so required by the Chief Factory Inspector, include adequate shower bath facilities.

Mess room.

53. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed, and remaining on the premises for meals, a suitable and adequate messroom.

First aid.

54. In every factory the following requirements shall have effect -

(a) there shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible a first aid box or cupboard containing the equipment specified in the Second
Schedule hereto, and where more than one hundred persons are employed an additional box or cupboard for every additional one hundred persons;

(b) the number of first aid boxes or cupboards required under this regulation shall be calculated on the largest number of persons employed at any one time and fractions of one hundred shall be reckoned as one hundred. Where the persons employed are employed on shifts, the calculation of the number employed shall be according to the largest number at work at any one time;

(c) every first aid box or cupboard shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall, in the case of a factory where more than thirty persons are employed, be trained in first aid treatment.

55. In every factory in which, in connection with any process carried on, there is given off any dust or fume or other impurity of such a character and to such extent as to be likely to be injurious or offensive to the persons employed, or any substantial quantity of dust of any kind, all practicable measure shall be taken to protect the persons employed against inhalation of the dust or fume or other impurity and to prevent its accumulating in any workroom and, in particular, where the nature of the process makes it practicable, exhaust appliances shall be provided and maintained as near as possible to the point of origin of the dust or fume or other impurity, so as to prevent it entering the air of any workroom.

56. In the case of the following processes, suitable goggles or effective screens shall be provided to protect the eyes of the persons employed in these processes:

(a) dry grinding of metals or articles of metal applied
by hand to a revolving wheel or disc driven by mechanical power;

(b) turning (external or internal) of non-ferrous metals, or of cast iron, or of articles of such metals or such iron, where the work is done dry, other than precision turning where the use of goggles or a screen would seriously interfere with the work, or turning by means of hand tools;

(c) welding or cutting of metals by means of an electrical, oxyacetylene or similar process;

(d) the following processes when carried on by means of hand tools or other portable tools –

(i) fettling of metal castings involving the removal of metal;

(ii) cutting out or cutting off (not including drilling or punching back) of cold rivets or bolts from boilers or other plant or from ships;

(iii) chipping or scaling of boilers or ship plates;

(iv) breaking or dressing of stone, concrete or slag.

57. Where it appears to the Chief Factory Inspector that in any factory -

(a) cases of illness have occurred which he has reason to believe may be due to the nature of a process
or other conditions of work; or

(b) by reason of any process or in the substances used in any process, there may be risk of injury to the health of persons employed in that process,

he may notify the Director of Health Services who shall thereupon appoint a medical officer to investigate and report. The medical officer appointed under this regulation shall have the like powers as an inspector under section 18 of the Factories Act.

PART IV
HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS

58. The hours worked, the intervals for meals and rest, for every woman and young person employed in a factory shall conform to the following conditions, namely:

(a) the total hours worked, exclusive of intervals for meals and rest, shall neither exceed nine in any day nor exceed forty-eight in any week;

(b) a woman or young person shall not be employed earlier than 5.30 a.m. nor later than 8.00 p.m.;

(c) a woman or young person shall not be employed continuously for a spell of more than four and a half hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal or rest:

Provided however that in factories in which, owing to the perishable nature of the products, operations must be carried on without delay in order to prevent goods from being spoiled -
59. (1) The occupier shall fix within the limits allowed by the provisions of these Regulations and shall specify in a notice which shall be posted in the factory-

(a) the period of employment for each day of the week for the women and young persons employed in the factory;

(b) the intervals allowed for meals or rest to such women and young persons;

and subject to the provisions of these Regulations with regard to overtime, no woman or young person shall be employed otherwise than in accordance with the notice.

(2) A change in the said periods or intervals shall not be made until the expiration of seven clear days after the occupier has posted in the factory a notice containing such revised periods of employment or intervals of rest.

60. A woman or young person shall not, during any interval allowed to

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Printed by the Government Printer,
No. 1 Power Lane,
Belmopan, by the authority of
the Government of Belize.

REVISED EDITION 2003
that woman or young person for a meal or rest, or at any time not included in the period of work fixed by a notice under these Regulations, be employed outside the factory in the business of the factory or in any other business carried on by the occupier on any day during which the woman or young person is employed in the factory.

61. Subject to the exceptions allowed in this regulation the occupier of a factory shall allow to every woman and young person employed in the factory, whole holidays in respect of Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and any other closed day, unless the occupier throughout not less than three weeks before any one of those days posts in the factory a notice that he intends to substitute for that day some other day specified in the notice as a whole holiday:

Provided however that this regulation shall not apply to a factory in which, by reason of the processes carried out therein, work requires to be carried on continuously, or to women holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work.

**PART V**

**DUTIES**

62. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the owner, manager or other person having the management or control of any factory to comply with the provisions contained in Parts I, II and III of these Regulations with the exception of regulation 57 thereof.

63. No person employed in any factory shall –

(a) wilfully interfere with or misuse any means, appliance or other thing provided in pursuance of these Regulations for securing the safety of the workers employed therein, and where any means or appliance for securing safety is provided for the use of any such person under these Regulations, he shall
use the means or appliance;

(b) wilfully and without reasonable cause do anything likely to endanger himself or others;

(c) wilfully interfere with or misuse any means, appliance, convenience or other thing provided in pursuance of these Regulations for securing the health and welfare of the persons employed in the factory, and where any means or appliance is provided for the use of any such person, he shall use such means or appliance.
FIRST SCHEDULE

[Regulation 22]

Form A

Address of Works:
Name of owner, manager or other person having
control of the factory:
Description or distinctive number of Boiler and type:

Age:
The history should be briefly stated or reference
made to record in earlier reports:
Date of last hydraulic test (if any) and pressure applied:

Quality
Quality and source of feed water:

1. Boiler-
   (a) Was the boiler scaled, prepared, and (so far
       as its construction permits) made accessible,
sufficiently for thorough examination and
for such tests as may be necessary in order
   to complete the thorough examination?
   (b) What parts (if any) were inaccessible?
   (c) What examination and tests were made?
   (d) Condition-
       (State any defects materially affecting
       the permissible working pressure)  }  External
       }  Internal

2. Mountings-
   (a) Are there proper mountings, including safety
       valve, water gauge and steam gauge?
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(b) Are all mountings properly maintained and in good working order?
(c) Are the water gauges protected?

3. Permissible working pressure for the ensuring 14 months (subject to any conditions stated in paragraphs 4 and 5 calculated from dimensions, and from the thickness and other data ascertained by the present examination; due allowance being made for conditions of working if unusual or exceptionally severe).

4. Repairs (if any) required, and period within which they should be executed.

5. Other observations.

I CERTIFY THAT on ................................................................. I thoroughly examined the boiler above described, and that the above is a true report of the result.

Signature: ..............................................
Qualification: ...........................................
Address: ............................................... 
Date: ....................................................
FIRST SCHEDULE

[Regulation 34]

FORM B

(i) Name of owner, manager or other person having control of the factory:

(ii) Address of factory:

(iii) Distinguishing number or mark and description sufficient to identify the chain, rope or lifting tackle:

(iv) Date (if after........................................) when the chain, rope, or lifting tackle was first taken into use in the factory:

(v) Date of each examination under regulation 30 and by whom it was carried out:

(vi) Particulars of any defect found and affecting the safe working load, and of the steps taken to remedy such defect:

(vii) Date of the certificate relating to any examination made under regulation 33 together with name and address of the person who issued the certificate:
FIRST SCHEDULE

[Regulation 36]

FORM C

(i) Name of manager, owner or other person having control of the factory:

(ii) Address of factory:

(iii) Distinguishing number or mark (if any) and description sufficient to identify the crane or other lifting machines:

(iv) Date of each examination made under regulation 36 and by whom it was carried out:

(v) Particulars of any defect found at any such examination and affecting the safe working load, and of the steps taken to remedy such defect.
SECOND SCHEDULE

[Regulation 54]

12 small dressings (sterilised).
12 large dressings (sterilised).
6 small burn dressings (sterilised).
6 large burn dressings (sterilised).
6 packets Cotton Wool (1/2 oz.)
2 ozs. Sal Volatile.
2 ozs. Iodine.
1 set Splints.
4 rolls splint padding (2 ozs.)
1 Tourniquet.
6 Triangular Bandages.
4 Roller Bandages - 3 yds. x 1”.
4 Roller Bandages - 4 yds. x 2”.
4 Roller Bandages - 6 yds. x 3”.
Adhesive Plaster - 5 yds. x 1”. 
1 Box Safety Pins.
1 Graduated Measure.
1 Pair Scissors.
1 Dressing Forceps.
1 First Aid Booklet (if available).
1 Eye Bath.
Zinc Ointment.
CHAPTER 296

DANGEROUS MACHINES
(TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Short title.
2. Dangerous machines.

SCHEDULE
CHAPTER 296

DANGEROUS MACHINES
(TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS) ORDER
(Regulation 6 (2))

1. This Order may be cited as the
DANGEROUS MACHINES
(TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS) ORDER.

2. In pursuance of regulation 6 (2) of the Factories Regulations, I hereby
prescribe the machines specified in the Schedule to this Order as machines
which, in the opinion of the Chief Factory Inspector, are of such a dangerous
character that young persons ought not to work at them unless the requirements
of paragraph (1) of the said regulation are complied with.

SCHEDULE

Dough mixers and dough brakes;
Meat mincing machines driven by mechanical power;
Coconut grating machines;
Corn grinding machines.
CHAPTER 296

FACTORIES (REGISTRATION) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Short title.

2. Fees.

3. Certificate of registration.
FACTORIES (REGISTRATION) ORDER

(Sections 10, 11 and 12)

1. This Order may be cited as the

FACTORIES (REGISTRATION) ORDER.

2. The fees to be paid for the registration of a factory shall be as follows-

(a) for the inspection of a steam boiler when such inspection is undertaken by a competent person not in the employ of the owner of the steam boiler-

   (i) of a steam boiler of 10 h.p. or less ........................................ $5.00

   (ii) of a steam boiler exceeding 10 h.p. but not exceeding 50 h.p. .............. $10.00

   (iii) of a steam boiler exceeding 50 h.p. ............................................. $15.00

(b) for the first or any renewal of registration of a factory which normally employs-

   (i) less than 10 workers .................. $1.00

   (ii) 10 workers or more up to and including 24 workers ......................... $2.00

   (iii) 25 workers or over ................. $5.00
3. The certificate of registration of a factory shall be as follows:

THE FACTORIES ACT
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
OF A FACTORY
(Sections 8 and 12)

I CERTIFY that the factory known as ...........................................................

..................................................................................................................

situate at ..........................................................................................................................

and owned by ..................................................................................................................

was on the ............ day of ............................................... 2 ............. duly registered under the

Factories Act.

DATED at ..................................................................................................................

this ............ day of ............................................... 2 ............. .

Chief Factory Inspector

N.B. - This certificate of registration is valid only for a period of twelve months from the date hereon.