

THE BUILDING OPERATIONS REGULATIONS

(Under section 37 of the Act)

Date of commencement: 30th May, 1969.

Arrangement of Regulations

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PART I

PRELIMINARY

Citation.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Building Operations Regulations, 1969.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“builder” means a person who undertakes or carries out building work whether as owner or as contractor for the owner and includes an excavator who is not a subcontractor;

“building work” means work in connection with the construction, maintenance, repair or demolition of a building, and includes excavation;

“covered walkway” means a walkway provided with a roof or deck to preserve the safety of the public using a street or public place;

“excavation” includes loosening, taking out, and removing stone, soil or other material in connection with building work;

“hoarding” includes a fence or railing;

“ledger” means a member spanning horizontally and tying a scaffold longitudinally, which may act as a support to putlogs;

“lifting gear” includes pulley block, winch, crane, chain sling, rope, sling, ring link, hook, shackle, swivel or eyebolt;

“medical officer” means a medical practitioner, registered under the law relating to medical practitioners, and in the employment of the Government;

“medical officer of health” means —

(a) the Chief Medical Officer, or

(b) other medical officer or other medical practitioner whom a local authority, with the approval of the Chief Medical Officer, may appoint;
or

- (c) a medical practitioner, other than a medical practitioner appointed under paragraph (b), appointed by the Chief Medical Officer for a specified area;

“medical practitioner” means a person who is registered or licensed, under the law relating to medical practitioners, to practise as a medical practitioner;

“public nuisance” means any act, omission, or condition which materially interferes with the ordinary comfort, convenience, peace or quiet, or adversely affects the safety of the public;

“public place” means a street and any square, park, recreation ground, garden, commonage, or enclosed open space which —

- (a) is vested in a local authority;
- (b) the public have the right to use; or
- (c) is shown on a general plan or diagram approved by the Surveyor-General as a public place;

“putlog” means a member spanning from a ledger to the wall of a building; or transversely across ledgers, and which is normally used to support a working platform;

“scaffold” means a temporary structure on or from which a person performs work in connection with a building operation, and a temporary structure which enables persons to obtain access to or which enables materials to be taken to any part of the building at which work is performed;

“standard” means a member used as a vertical support or column in the construction of a scaffold and transmitting a load to the ground or to a base plate;

“street” means a street, road, lane, avenue, by-road, passage, thoroughfare or other right of way and includes a bridge, subway, pavement, footpath, sidewalk, drain, culvert or the like therein;

“suspended scaffold” means a scaffold suspended by means of ropes or chains and capable of being lowered or raised thereby but does not include a boatswain’s chair or similar appliance;

“trestle scaffold” means a scaffold in which the supports for the platform are step-ladders or tripods;

“walkway” means a boarded or built-up footway provided to enable pedestrians to pass the site of building work without having to walk in that part of a street which is used by vehicular traffic;

“working platform” means a stage on or from which work is performed.

Application.

3. These Regulations apply to all work in connection with the preparation for construction, construction, repair, maintenance or demolition of buildings to which the Act applies.

Obligations.

4. (1) A builder shall comply with such of these Regulations as affect a workman employed by him, but they shall not affect a workman if his presence at a place is not in the course of performing work on behalf of his employer.

(2) Any person, whether employed or working on his own account, shall comply with such of these Regulations as relate to an act performed by him or which he is obliged to perform.

(3) Compliance with these Regulations shall not exempt a person from compliance with the provisions of the Explosives Act, No. 4 of 1961 or any other law.

PART II

USE OF PUBLIC PLACES

Permission required to use public place.

5. (1) A builder who intends to do building work in, over or under a street or public place or which is so situated that its performance is likely to endanger the safety of or cause inconvenience to the public using such street or public place, shall before commencing work obtain specific written permission of the local authority and shall, if such permission is granted, in respect of and during the performance of the work comply with the provisions of the Factories Act, No. 17 of 1972; and any conditions reasonably imposed by the local authority in granting its permission to ensure the safety and convenience of the public.

(2) No rubbish, materials or other matter connected with the construction, repair, maintenance or demolition of a building shall be deposited in a street or public place without the written permission of the local authority.

Work likely to damage public place.

6. (1) Where the work contemplated in Regulation 5 may cause damage to a street or other public place, the builder may be required to deposit with the local authority a sum of money estimated by the engineer as representing the cost of repairing any damage likely to be caused by doing such work or anything incidental thereto.

(2) When work has been completed, the local authority shall repair any damage which may have been caused to the street or public place concerned, and if the cost of repair is less than the deposit made in terms of paragraph (1) the balance shall forthwith be repaid to the builder, but if the cost is greater, the shortfall shall, upon demand, be paid to the local authority by the builder.

Excavation in public place.

7. (1) No excavation shall be made in a street or public place without a written permit issued by the local authority.

(2) An application for a permit to excavate shall, if required by the engineer, be accompanied by drawings showing the site, extent and depth of the proposed excavation.

(3) On receipt of an application, the engineer shall inform the Director of Posts and Telecommunications, the Swaziland Electricity Board, and the authorities responsible for water, sewage or other utilities whose installations are likely to be affected.

(4) The authorities likely to be affected shall be listed on the permit, and the person to whom it is issued shall inform them of the date on which he proposes to start the excavation.

(5) After excavation has been started the work shall be carried on expeditiously in accordance with good engineering practice.

(6) A person holding a permit to excavate shall cause the excavation to be sufficiently fenced to a height of at least 1,2 metres and enclosed until it is filled up or otherwise made secure to the satisfaction of the engineer.

(7) It is a condition of every permit to excavate that, at the expiry of the period of the permit, the surface shall be made good to the satisfaction of, and the specification laid down by, the engineer.

Provision of covered walkways.

8. (1) In addition to the requirements of Regulation 23, if building work involving the construction or demolition of a building is done within 3 metres of the boundary of a street or public place, the builder shall construct covered walkways along the entire boundary affected by the work.

(2) Such covered walkway shall be kept in position in the case of —

(a) construction, for as long as work is performed on the exterior of the building;

(b) demolition, until the building has been demolished to a height below that of the covering of the walkway.

(3) Such covered walkway shall be constructed in accordance with Regulation 39.

Temporary walkways.

9. (1) If a portion of a street or public place is to be used for or in connection with building work and the space on the sidewalk available to the public will in consequence be less than 1,5 metres wide or if there will in any case be, in the opinion of the engineer, no safe passage for the public, a walkway not less than 1,2 metres wide, or such greater width as the engineer may require, shall be constructed by the builder for use whilst such portion of the street or public place is used for building work.

(2) Protective railings shall be provided for all walkways.

(3) Ramps or stairways with protective railings shall also be provided for walkways where this is necessary for the safety or convenience of the public.

Lighting and obstructions.

10. Any builder who constructs an obstruction, deposits any rubbish, materials or other matter or makes any excavation in a street or public place shall at his own expense cause sufficient red lights, which shall be kept alight from sunset until sunrise, to be fixed upon or near the same, at intervals not exceeding 6 metres so as to be clearly visible from all directions and at sufficient intensity to give adequate warning to vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Watchman.

11. If the public are prevented, by reason of anything done or being done in connection with building work, from seeing a vehicle about to emerge from the site of the work into a street or public place, a watchman shall be employed to warn the public of the impending emergence of vehicles at each point of emergence.

Protection of public services and property.

12. A builder carrying out building work shall ensure that it is carried out in such a way that —

- (a) any drains or channels vested in or under the control of the Government or the local authority for carrying away surface or stormwater are kept clear at all times; and
- (b) access to fire hydrants, lamp posts, transformers, public telephones, post boxes, and other public services are not obstructed in any manner whatsoever.

Withdrawal of local authority's permission.

13. (1) The local authority may by notice in writing served on the builder concerned, withdraw any permission granted by it under this Part if building work referred to in Regulations 5 to 11 inclusive, or the manner of its performance, endangers or is likely to endanger the safety of the public.

(2) Such notice may require the builder to stop such work or to stop performing it in such manner or to remove it until such danger has been eliminated to the satisfaction of the engineer.

Removal of obstructions.

14. All obstructions and erections in a street or public place shall be removed within seven days of the completion of such work and the street and all drains and public utility installations shall be left in a clean, tidy and serviceable condition to the satisfaction of the engineer.

Dangerous obstructions.

15. If any material, rubbish, hoarding, excavation or other thing, in or near a street or public place, is in the opinion of the engineer dangerous to users of such street the local authority shall cause it to be removed, protected or enclosed so as to prevent danger therefrom, and shall be entitled to recover the expense thereof from the owner of the materials or rubbish or the person who made the hoarding, excavation or other thing, as the case may be.

PART III

EXCAVATION

Adjacent buildings and adjoining properties.

16. (1) If building work involves excavation operations the builder shall take all necessary steps to provide adequate support for all adjoining properties, streets or public places.

(2) If an excavation will be deeper than the foundations of an adjoining building or will be more than 3 metres in depth the builder shall notify the owner of any adjoining building in writing of his intention to make the excavation at least seven days before he commences the work.

(3) No excavation or earth-work which is likely to affect the stability of a building shall be started or continued unless adequate steps are taken before or and during the work to prevent danger to all persons employed from the collapse of such building or the fall of any part of it.

(4) Adequate provision shall be made by the builder to prevent the accumulation of water in an excavation, and he shall timeously remove any water which may flow into it.

Timbering.

17. The builder shall provide and, where necessary, use, an adequate supply of suitable timber or other material to prevent the fall of matter from a height exceeding 1,2 metres at the side of, or adjacent to, an excavation or earthworks.

Barriers.

18. (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the builder shall provide a suitable barrier to a height of at least 750 millimetres and set as close as is reasonably practicable to the edge of all accessible parts of any excavation into which any person employed is likely to fall a vertical distance of more than 2 metres.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the edge of any part of an excavation used for the access of persons or the movement of materials.

Loading edges of excavations.

19. (1) Material shall not be placed or stacked near the edge of an excavation so as to endanger persons working below.

(2) No load shall be placed or moved near the edge of an excavation, if it is likely to cause a collapse of the side of the excavation.

(3) If vehicles or machines are used close to an excavation suitable chocks to prevent the vehicles or machines from overrunning and falling into the excavation shall be provided and used.

Inspection.

20. An excavation more than 1,2 metres deep shall be inspected by a competent person at least once every shift.

PART IV DEMOLITION

Permit to demolish.

21. (1) Any person intending to demolish a building shall make written application to the local authority for a permit to do so.

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by certificates from the Director of Posts and Telecommunications, the Swaziland Electricity Board and the authorities responsible for water, sewage or other utilities that their respective connections to the plot have been effectively cut off, and such connections shall remain cut off during the period of the work unless the engineer gives written approval of a reconnection.

(3) If required by the local authority, an application shall be accompanied by such drawings and further details as it may specify for the purpose of giving effect to these Regulations.

Supervision.

22. (1) The demolition of a building and the operations incidental thereto shall only be carried out under the direct supervision of a competent builder experienced in demolition work.

(2) The name of such supervisor shall be submitted in writing to the engineer before such demolition work commences, and the engineer shall be kept informed of any change of supervisor.

Provision of protective structures.

23. (1) If a building is to be demolished the site shall be enclosed by means of railings, hoardings, cladded scaffolding or covered walkways along every boundary between the site and any street or public place.

(2) If the building to be demolished is more than 7,5 metres high or is less than half the height of the building distance from the plot boundary, a hoarding or a covered walkway shall be constructed.

(3) Such covered walkway shall be kept in position as provided in Regulation 8(2)(b) and other protective structures shall be kept in position until the demolition operations have, in the opinion of the engineer, been completed.

Mechanical wrecking.

24. (1) No demolition shall be carried out by smashing with a heavy weight suspended from a boom or hoist, or by use of a power shovel, bulldozer, winch or other mechanical contrivance unless —

(a) the building, or remaining portion thereof, to be demolished does not exceed 6 metres in height; and

(b) a clear zone of a width equal to 1½ times the height of such building, or portion thereof, if it is to fall outwards, or 3 metres if it is to fall inwards, is maintained during demolition operations between the building and a temporary hoarding which shall be constructed around such building.

(2) A person not engaged on such demolition operations shall not enter the clear zone referred to in paragraph (1)(b).

General precautions.

25. A builder carrying out demolition operations shall observe the following precautions —

- (a) all glass in windows, doors, roof lights, or other places shall be removed before demolition is commenced;
- (b) before any structural member of a lower-storey is disturbed, the storey above it shall be completely removed;
- (c) structural steel frames shall be demolished length by column length and floor by floor;
- (d) if required by the engineer in the interests of the safety of the public, demolition operations shall only take place at times fixed in advance by such engineer with a view to eliminating or reducing to a minimum the likelihood of danger.

PART V

SCAFFOLDS AND MEANS OF ACCESS

Provision of scaffolds and means of access.

26. Suitable and sufficient scaffolds shall be provided for all that which cannot safely be done from the ground or from a part of the building, or from a ladder or other available means of support, and sufficient safe means of access shall so far as is reasonably practicable be provided to every place at which any person has to work.

Competent supervision.

27. (1) No scaffold shall be erected or be substantially added to or altered or be dismantled except under the immediate supervision of competent workmen possessing adequate experience.

(2) The components of a scaffold shall be inspected by a competent person on each occasion before being put into use.

Construction of scaffolds.

28. (1) Scaffolding shall be properly constructed of sound materials and unless constructed of steel shall conform with the following requirements —

- (a) poles shall be clean and all bark removed before using;
- (b) all timber used shall be free from dangerous knots and other defects;
- (c) scaffold cords shall not be less than 13 millimetres in diameter by 6 metres in length, but chain gear may be used;
- (d) wooden scaffold poles shall be lapped not less than 1,8 metres and shall have not less than three lashings;
- (e) wedges for lashings shall be properly tapered, not less than 350 millimetres in length and only used in pairs;
- (f) cleats shall not be used for supporting a member of the framing; and
- (g) metal parts used for scaffolding shall be of suitable quality, in good condition and free from corrosion or other patent defect likely to affect the strength materially.

- (2) A scaffold used for bricklayers shall, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (1), comply with the following requirements —
- (a) the standards shall not be less than 125 millimetres in diameter at the base and shall be fixed in earth or in barrels with a proper foundation at not more than 8 feet centres;
 - (b) the ledgers shall not be less than 125 millimetres based horizontally to the standards at not more than 1,5 metres centres;
 - (c) the putlogs shall not be less than 75 millimetres by 113 millimetres and shall be of straight grained wood not less than 1,5 metres in length, fixed or wedged into walls at not more than 1,5 metres centres; and
 - (d) a scaffold of greater height than 9 metres above ground level shall be diagonally braced, and such bracing shall not be less than 125 millimetres in diameter, lashed and wedged.
- (3) Steel scaffolds shall be properly constructed and of sufficient strength to ensure safety of all persons working thereon.
- (4) No builder shall require or permit a suspended scaffold to be used unless —
- (a) the outriggers are —
 - (i) of steel, and have a factor of safety of not less than four;
 - (ii) properly supported, suitably spaced and securely anchored at the inner end other than by weight; and
 - (iii) provided with a step at the outer end, or other means, to prevent displacement of the rope;
 - (b) the platform is suspended by steel wire ropes the factor of safety of which is not less than ten based on the maximum load which each rope is required to support;
 - (c) winches or other hoisting appliances are so constructed and maintained as to prevent accidental movement of the platform and so situated that these are readily accessible for inspection and the rope connexion to the outrigger is vertically above the platform attachment; and
 - (d) the working platform is —
 - (i) not less than 450 millimetres and not more than 900 millimetres wide for light suspended scaffolds and not less than 900 millimetres wide for heavy suspended scaffolds;
 - (ii) so suspended as to be as close as practicable to the structure on which work is being performed and secured at every working position to prevent relative horizontal movement between the platform and the structure;
 - (iii) provided with substantial guard-rails at least 1 metre and not more than 1,1 metres above and on all sides of the platform except the side facing the structure; but in the case of a light suspended scaffold, guard-rails, not less than 750 millimetres high, shall be provided on all sides of the platform; and
 - (iv) provided on all sides with toe-boards not less than 150 millimetres high from the level of the platform and in the case of wood not less

than 25 millimetres thick and so installed that no open space exists between the toe-board and the platform:

Provided that in the case of heavy suspended scaffolds the toe-boards facing the structure shall not be less than 50 millimetres high from the level of the platform.

(5) Unless designed as an independent structure, a scaffold shall be rigidly connected to a part of the building which is of sufficient strength to afford safe support, and in particular eaves gutters shall not be used as such supporters.

Inspection of scaffolds.

29. (1) The engineer may inspect a scaffold or any other contrivance used as a scaffold in or in connection with building work.

(2) If a scaffold or other contrivance is found to be in any way defective or overloaded, the engineer may order the immediate stoppage of all work which in his opinion it would not be safe to perform because of the defect or overloading and work so stopped shall not be resumed until rectification has been effected to the satisfaction of the engineer.

Maintenance and use.

30. Scaffolds, working platforms, gangways, runs and stairs shall —

- (a) be properly maintained;
- (b) be inspected by a competent person at least once in every working day after erection, alteration or extension, and after exposure to weather likely to affect their strength or stability or to have displaced any part;
- (c) not be overloaded; and
- (d) be kept free from any unnecessary obstruction and from projecting nails.

Clearance of passage-ways.

31. A clear passage-way at least 425 millimetres wide shall be left between one side of a working platform and any fixed obstruction or deposited materials.

Scaffolds used by workmen of more than one employer.

32. If a scaffold or part of a scaffold is to be used by or on behalf of an employer other than the employer by whose workmen it was first erected, the first-mentioned employer shall, before such use, and without prejudice to any other obligations imposed upon him by these Regulations, take express steps, either personally or by a competent agent, to satisfy himself that the scaffold or part thereof is stable, that the materials used in its construction are sound and that the safeguards required by these Regulations are in position.

Platforms.

33. (1) The distance between two consecutive putlogs or other supports on which a platform rests shall be fixed with due regard to the expected load and the nature of the platform flooring.

(2) Where single planking is used, the distance shall not exceed 1 metre with planks 32 millimetres in thickness, 1,5 metres with planks of 38 millimetres in thickness, or 2,550 metres with planks 50 millimetres in thickness.

(3) Every working platform from which a person is liable to fall more than 2 metres shall be —

- (a) at least 625 millimetres wide if the platform is used as a working platform only and not for the deposit of any material;
- (b) at least 825 millimetres wide if the platform is used for the deposit of material;
- (c) either closely boarded or otherwise covered, provided that it may have openings none of which exceeds 390 square millimetres in area where there is no risk of persons below such platform being struck by tools or other objects falling through the platform; and
- (d) so arranged that the gap between the platform and the structure does not exceed 75 millimetres:

Provided that where workmen are required to sit whilst working, such distance may be increased to not more than 300 millimetres.

Gangways and runs.

34. (1) Every gangway or run from any part of which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres shall —

- (a) subject to paragraph (2), be closely boarded, planked or plated; and
- (b) be at least 425 millimetres wide.

(2) Paragraph (1)(a) shall not apply to a gangway or run —

- (a) consisting of open metalwork having openings none of which exceeds 390 square millimetres in area; or
- (b) which is part of the permanent fixed equipment of a building and the boards, plates or planks of which are so secured as to prevent their moving and so placed that the space between adjacent boards, planks or plates does not exceed 25 millimetres;

where there is no risk of persons below such gangway or run being struck by tools or other objects falling through it.

(3) No gangway, run or working platform shall be used for the passage of materials unless it affords a clear passage way which is adequate in width for the passage of the materials without removal of the guard-rails and toe-boards and in any case is not less than 625 millimetres wide.

(4) Planks forming a gangway or run shall be so fixed and supported as to prevent undue or unequal sagging.

(5) No gangway or run shall be used where the slope exceeds 1 vertical to 1½ horizontal.

(6) If the slope of a gangway or run renders additional footholds necessary, or if the slope is more than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal, proper stepping laths shall be provided which shall be placed at suitable intervals; and extend the full width of the gangway or run:

Provided that they may be interrupted over a width of not more than 100 millimetres to facilitate the movement of barrows.

Working platforms at ends of walls.

35. If work has to be done at the end of a wall the working platform shall, wherever practicable, extend at least 600 millimetres beyond the end of the wall.

Guard-rails and toe-boards.

36. (1) Every side of a working platform, gangway, run and stair, from which a person may fall a distance of more than 2 metres, shall be provided with a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails of adequate strength, to a height of at least 900 millimetres above the platform or place and with toe-boards, except in the case of stairs, up to a sufficient height but not less than 200 millimetres and so placed as to prevent so far as possible the fall of persons, materials and tools from such platforms or place.

(2) Such guard-rails and toe-boards shall be placed on the inside of the uprights, and the space between any toe-board and the lowest guard-rail above it shall not exceed 675 millimetres.

(3) Guard-rails and toe-boards required by paragraphs (1) and (2) may be removed or remain unerected for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of materials.

Trestle scaffolds.

37. No trestle scaffold shall be used if constructed with more than three tiers, or it has a working platform more than 3 metres above the ground or floor or other surface upon which such scaffold is erected.

Ladders and step-ladders.

38. (1) A ladder shall be of good construction, sound material and adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used.

(2) If a ladder is used as a means of communication or as a working place such ladder shall rise, or adequate handhold shall be provided, to a height of at least 1,1 metres above the place of landing or the highest rung to be reached by the feet of a person on the ladder, as the case may be, except in the case of a crawling ladder used on a roof.

(3) A ladder shall not stand on loose blocks or bricks or other loose packing but shall be placed so that both uprights rest evenly at the base.

(4) A ladder shall, so far as is practicable, be securely fixed so that it can move neither from its top nor from its bottom points of rest, and if it cannot be so fixed at the base a person shall be stationed at the base of the ladder whenever it is in use, to prevent it slipping.

(5) No ladder shall be used which has a missing or defective rung, or of which any rung depends for its support solely on nails, spikes, or other similar fixings.

Construction of covered walkways.

39. Covered walkways used in connection with building work shall comply with the following requirements —

- (a) decks shall safely sustain a superimposed load of 7180 new tons per square metre and the planking shall be at least 50 millimetres in thickness;
- (b) if made of timber, the supporting posts shall be not less than 150 millimetres by 75 millimetres in cross-section, spaced not further apart than 2 metres, duck beams and the girders supporting them shall be not less than 425 millimetres by 75 millimetres in cross-section, both being placed on edge, and the beams shall be not further apart than 1,350 metres centre to centre;
- (c) if made of steel or other material, the structure shall have a resistance to static and impact loads not less than that of the timber described in paragraph (b);
- (d) an adequately lighted walkway of at least 1,2 metres clear width and 2,1 metres clear height shall be maintained for pedestrians;
- (e) the deck shall be built against the face of the building or against a hoarding of the full height of the covered walkway and be closely boarded in such a manner that no material may fall on the sidewalk;
- (f) temporary offices for the builder's use may be built upon a covered walkway provided the roofs of such offices are inclined towards the building site and have a fall of at least 300 millimetres from the outer to the inner edge; and
- (g) when the decks of covered walkways are used for the storage of materials or for platforms for work of any kind, they shall be provided with guard-rails and toe-boards.

Hoardings.

40. (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a hoarding used in connection with any building work shall comply with the following requirements —

- (a) except as otherwise specified in this Regulation, it shall be less than 1,8 metres and not more than 3 metres in height;
- (b) it shall be constructed of boarding or sheeting fixed to a framework so that no gaps occur between sheets or boards;
- (c) it shall be maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the engineer;
- (d) timber boards shall not be less than 25 millimetres thick and metal sheeting not less than 24BW gauge, and other approved materials shall be of equivalent strength, and in all cases shall have no protruding nails or sharp edges projecting on the side facing a street or public place;
- (e) the uprights shall be firmly embedded in the ground, or otherwise fixed to the satisfaction of the engineer, and rails shall be bolted to the uprights;
- (f) where material is to be stored against the hoarding the sheeting shall be fixed on that side of the framing which faces the stored material;
- (g) the hoarding shall be designed to withstand the wind loading to which it may be subjected plus a lateral load of 730 new tons per linear 1 metre, applied at a height of 1,2 metres above the ground;

- (h) if a hoarding is situated at the corner of two streets and the engineer so requires, it shall be splayed off at an angle to the satisfaction of the engineer;
- (i) only one opening in a hoarding is permitted for each 15 metres of the frontage of such hoarding, and, unless the engineer authorizes otherwise, no opening shall exceed 3,6 metres in width; and,
- (j) every opening shall be provided with sliding doors or doors swinging inwards.

(2) The local authority may in any particular case require or permit a hoarding to be of such different form and construction as it may deem necessary to minimize obstruction to traffic or to prevent danger to the public.

Roof work.

41. (1) If work is done on the sloping surface of a roof from which a person employed is liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres from the edge of the roof, suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent him falling.

(2) Suitable and sufficient ladders, duck ladders or crawling boards, shall be provided and used, securely supported, if —

- (a) work is being done on or near roofs or ceilings covered with fragile materials through which any person is liable to fall a distance of more than 3 metres; or
- (b) workmen have to pass over or work above fragile materials.

(3) If persons are employed in a position below the edge of a sloping roof and they are in danger from work done on the roof, suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent tools or materials falling from the roof.

PART VI

LIFTING GEAR AND CHUTES

Raising, lowering or suspending loads.

42. (1) For raising or lowering loads or as a means of suspending them —

- (a) no chain, rope or lifting gear shall be used unless it is of good construction, sound material, adequate strength, suitable quality and free from any obvious defect;
- (b) no wire rope shall be used if in any length of ten diameters the total number of visible broken wires exceeds five per cent of the total number of wires in such rope;
- (c) no chain shall be used which has been shortened or jointed to another chain by means of bolts and nuts;
- (d) no chain or wire rope shall be used which has a knot tied in any part which is under direct tension;
- (e) no hook shall be used unless it is either —
 - (i) provided with an efficient device to prevent the displacement of the sling or load from the hook; or

(ii) of such shape as to reduce as far as possible the risk of displacement;
and

(f) no chain, ring, link, hook, shackle, swivel, or eye-bolt which has been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding shall be used unless since such lengthening, alteration or repair it has been examined, tested and approved by a competent person.

(2) A person shall not use a lifting machine nor permit it to be used unless it carries a notice clearly stating the maximum load the machine is designed to carry with safety and if such load varies with the manner of use of such machine such notice shall clearly state the load for every manner of use.

(3) The notice referred to in paragraph (2) shall be of durable material and posted in a conspicuous place on the machine.

(4) In the case of jib cranes, cranes and the like, used in hazardous conditions, the engineer may require the installation and use of either visual or auditory safe-load indicators of a type approved by him.

Inspection.

43. (1) A pulley block, winch or crane shall be inspected weekly by a competent person.

(2) A rope or chain used for raising, lowering or suspending a load, and every item of lifting gear other than a pulley block, winch or crane shall be inspected once in 6 months by a competent person.

Secureness of loads.

44. (1) Every part of a load shall be securely fixed or supported while being raised, lowered or suspended and shall be adequately secured to prevent danger from slipping or displacement.

(2) A receptacle used for raising, lowering or suspending blocks, bricks, tiles or other objects shall be so designed and constructed as to prevent the accidental fall of such objects.

Precautions for chutes.

45. (1) A builder using a chute shall comply with the following requirements —

(a) the vertical height of the chute shall not exceed 6 metres and the inclination to the horizontal shall not exceed 45 degrees;

(b) the chute shall be entirely enclosed except at the inlet and outlet openings;

(c) if the inside dimension of the cross-section exceeds 600 millimetres, the chute shall be constructed of planking not less than 38 millimetres thick or of sheet metal not less than 4 millimetres thick, and shall be rigidly supported throughout its height; and

(d) baffles or a container shall be provided at the outlet to prevent materials rebounding.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph 1(b), intermediate openings may be formed in the sides of a chute:

Provided that such openings shall be kept closed when the chute is in use.

PART VII
GENERAL

Builders' sheds.

46. (1) A builder constructing or preparing to construct a building or to undertake other building work may erect such temporary buildings, commonly known as builders' sheds, as may be necessary for execution of the work and the convenience of persons working on the premises, and such sheds shall be used solely in connection with the execution of the building work.

(2) The number, size, construction and location of builders' sheds and their maintenance in a safe and sanitary condition shall be to the satisfaction of the engineer.

(3) If on the completion of the work or otherwise builders' sheds are no longer necessary they shall be demolished and removed by the builder, and if he fails to do so the local authority may demolish and remove them and recover the cost of demolition and removal from him.

(4) If the engineer is not satisfied as to anything mentioned in paragraph (2) he shall serve a notice on the builder requiring him within a time, specified in such notice, to move, remove, repair, reconstruct or make sanitary any shed, or to cease using it for an incorrect purpose.

Latrine accommodation for workmen.

47. (1) A builder constructing a building or executing other work in connection therewith shall, before commencement of such work, provide adequate and suitable latrine accommodation for the persons working on the premises which shall be, if —

(a) pit latrines are used, at least —

<i>Number of workers</i>	<i>Number of pit latrines</i>
1 — 25	1
25 — 50	2
51 — 100	3
over 100	as required by medical officer of health;

(b) chemical closets are used, at least —

<i>Number of workers</i>	<i>Number of closets</i>
1 — 20	1
21 — 40	2
41 — 60	3
over 60	as required by medical officer of health.

(2) Such latrine accommodation shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health and on completion of the work it shall be removed, filled in or otherwise rendered sanitary to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health.

Electrocution.

48. At any place of work where electrical appliances are used or there is any danger of electrocution, the builder shall, on the site, display a copy of such safety Regulations as may be in force from time to time.

Drowning.

49. If work is carried on near to any place where there is a risk of drowning the builder shall supply and maintain in good order and available for immediate use sufficient and suitable equipment for rescue purposes.

Resuscitation procedure.

50. At any place of work referred to in Regulations 48 and 49, the builder shall display a copy of the "Kiss of Life" resuscitation procedure issued by the Ministry of Health.

First aid.

51. (1) At any place where building work is carried on by five or more persons the builder shall provide and maintain in good condition sufficient and suitable first aid boxes which shall be available at all times while work is in progress.

(2) The medical officer of health may by notice in writing specify the quantities and types of items to be contained in first aid boxes.

High winds.

52. If a warning is issued that the advent of winds exceeding 120 kilometres per hour is expected the builder or person responsible for scaffolding, tools, plant, loose materials or other things used in building operations shall forthwith take all reasonable precautions to prevent such scaffolding, tools, plant, loose materials or things from becoming flying debris.

Overloading.

53. No roof, floor or other part of a building shall be so overloaded with debris or materials as to render it unsafe or a contravention of Regulation B.14 of the Standard Building Regulations.

Avoidance of public nuisance.

54. (1) A builder carrying out or intending to carry out building work shall make provision to abate any public nuisance which is, or to obviate any public nuisance which may be, caused thereby.

(2) The local authority may cause written notice to be served upon a builder who fails to comply with paragraph (1), requiring him within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice to do any work, whether or not the nature of such work is specified in such notice, which is necessary for the removal or abatement and for the prevention or recurrence of such nuisance.

(3) Any person who contravenes this Regulation, or fails to comply with such notice duly served, shall be guilty of an offence, and such local authority may give effect to the terms of such notice at the expense of such builder.

PART VIII
OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Offences and penalties.

55. Any person who —

(a) contravenes any of these Regulations; or

(b) fails to comply with the lawful requirements of any notice duly served upon him under these Regulations within such time as may be specified therein,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred emalangeni in the case of a first conviction, or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for the same offence, a fine not exceeding one thousand emalangeni, or in default of payment thereof, in either case to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding twenty emalangeni, or in default of payment thereof, imprisonment not exceeding one month, for each day during which the offence is continued after a date set by the court.