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POLAND 4

Order: Employment of Women and Young Persons (Prohibited Occupations)

Rozporządzenie Ministra Opieki Społecznej z dnia 3 października 1935 r. w porozumieniu z Ministrami: Przemysłu i Handlu, Spraw Wewnętrznych, Spraw Wojskowych, Skarbu, Rolnictwa i Reform Rolnych, Komunikacji oraz Poczty i Telegrafów o robotach wzbronionych młodocianym i kobietom. (Dziennik Ustaw, 26 października 1935 r., N^o 78, poz. 484, str. 1281.)

Order of the Minister of Social Welfare, in agreement with the Ministers of Industry and Commerce, the Interior, War, Finance, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Communications and Posts and Telegraphs, respecting the occupations prohibited for young persons¹ and women. Dated 3rd October, 1935.

The following Order is issued by me under sections 4 and 20 of the Act of 2nd July, 1924², relating to the employment of young persons and women (Dz.U.R.P. no. 65, ch. 636), as amended by the Act of 7th November, 1931³, to amend and supplement certain provisions of the Act of 2nd July, 1924, respecting the employment of young persons and women (Dz.U.R.P. no. 101, ch. 773).

1. (1) Young persons shall not be employed in the occupations specified in the appended list of occupations prohibited for young persons (schedule no. 1), and further, female young persons shall not be employed in the occupations specified in the list of occupations prohibited for women (schedule no. 2); women shall not be employed in the occupations specified in the appended list of occupations prohibited for women (schedule no. 2).

(2) The prohibition of employment in occupations specified for particular branches of industry shall apply likewise to these occupations when they are carried on as accessory work in undertakings belonging to other branches of industry.

2. (1) The Minister of Social Affairs may authorise the employment of young persons in prohibited occupations in particular branches of industry or classes of undertakings for the purpose of their training in the trade.

(2) If the district labour inspector ascertains that the conditions of employment in a particular undertaking do not sufficiently safeguard the life and health of young persons, he shall recommend to the Ministry of Social Welfare through service channels the withdrawal of the authorisation from the undertaking in question.

¹ "Young person" (młodociany) is defined by the Act of 2nd July, 1924 (Legislative Series, 1924—Pol. 2) as a person aged not less than 15 nor more than 18 years.

² Legislative Series, 1924 (Pol. 2); amendments, 1925 (Pol. 2, B), 1926 (Pol. 1), 1931 (Pol. 2, A).

³ Legislative Series, 1931 (Pol. 2, A).

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3. The Minister of Social Welfare in agreement with the Minister of War may temporarily suspend certain of the restrictions contained in the appended lists of prohibited occupations in cases where this is necessary in the interests of national defence.

4. (1) This Order shall come into operation six months after the date of its promulgation.

(2) On the date on which this Order comes into operation, the Order of 29th July, 1925⁴, respecting the list of occupations prohibited for young persons and women (Dz.U.R.P. no. 81, ch. 558), shall be repealed.

Schedule no. 1 to the Order of the Minister of Social Welfare dated 3rd October, 1935 (ch. 484).

LIST OF OCCUPATIONS PROHIBITED FOR YOUNG PERSONS.

I. General division.

1. Work at a constant temperature—
 - (a) of more than 32° in rooms where the relative humidity is not more than 50 per cent.;
 - (b) of more than 25° in rooms where the relative humidity exceeds 50 per cent.
2. Work with lead and with alloys and compounds thereof, with the exceptions of the use of alloys which have not been ground and which contain less than 10 per cent. of lead, and of soldering in the open air.
3. Work with mercury and with compounds and amalgams thereof, with the exception of work in research laboratories.
4. Work in which the employees are exposed to the effects of X-rays, mercury vapour lamps and radio-active substances.
5. Attending to lamps burning inflammable or explosive products (e.g. petrol, acetylene, spirit), with the exception of the work of lamp-men in the mining industry mentioned under no. 21.
6. Attending to plant and receptacles under a plus pressure exceeding half an atmosphere.
7. Attending to steam boilers and apparatus subsidiary thereto, except work in the cleaning of cold boilers.
8. Attending to gas generators and their heat regenerating and recuperating plant.
9. Attending to motors, except the employment of young persons above the age of seventeen years in attending to motors not over 2 H.P.
10. Work on electrical plant and conductors under a tension of more than 250 volts; further, young persons aged less than sixteen years shall not be employed in attending to or repairing electrical plant or conductors under a tension of more than 100 volts direct current or 50 volts alternating current.

11. Attending to transmission machinery at any point from the motor to the connecting gear which transmits the motion to the machine tools (including the said gear); work connected with the minding of

⁴ Legislative Series, 1925 (Pol. 2, A); amendment, 1925 (Pol. 2, C).

transmission machinery, such as the greasing and cleaning of the parts thereof, putting on and taking off belts, ropes, chains, and bands and repairing them and joining their ends before removing them from rotating wheels and shafting; the repairing of transmission machinery or parts thereof.

12. The work involved in erecting, repairing, cleaning and greasing lifts and hoists at the place where they are used; minding goods lifts and factory hoists. Nevertheless, this prohibition shall not apply to the minding of hoisting appliances on board vessels by male young persons.

13. The lifting, carrying, pushing and conveyance in vehicles of loads as follows:—

A. the lifting, carrying and pushing of loads:—

1. over 10 kg.—for young persons of either sex aged less than sixteen years;
2. over 25 kg.—for male young persons aged 16—18 years;
3. over 15 kg.—for female young persons aged 16—18 years;
4. over one-half of the loads specified under nos. 1, 2 and 3 above—on an inclined plane;

B. the conveyance of loads in vehicles propelled by hand on rails or on a firm, smooth and level surface, as follows:—

1. for young persons aged less than sixteen years;
2. over 400 kg. per person (including the weight of the vehicle)—for male young persons aged 16—18 years;
3. over 300 kg. per person (including the weight of the vehicle)—for female young persons aged 16—18 years;

C. the conveyance of loads in wheelbarrows or handcarts in cases other than those mentioned under B, as follows:—

1. for young persons aged less than sixteen years;
2. uphill or on a surface into which the wheels sink—for all young persons;
3. for male young persons aged 16—18 years:—
 - (a) when using a wheelbarrow, for a load exceeding 50 kg. (including the weight of the wheelbarrow);
 - (b) when using a hand-cart, for a load exceeding 100 kg. per person (including the weight of the hand-cart);
4. for female young persons aged 16—18 years:—
 - (a) when using a wheelbarrow, for a load exceeding 30 kg. (including the weight of the wheelbarrow);
 - (b) when using a hand-cart, for a load exceeding 60 kg. per person (including the weight of the hand-cart).

The standards fixed under A and C shall not apply to village dairies handling less than 1,000 litres of milk a day.

14. Work in excavations the breadth of which is less than twice the depth, except work in excavations which are not more than one and a half metres deep and are timbered.

15. Attending to circular saws and band saws.

16. Mechanical grinding and polishing, except where efficient local dust exhausts are provided.

17. The manufacture and use of varnishes, lacquers and pigments containing ingredients injurious to health; the removal of such pigments and lacquers from objects coated with them.

18. Spray painting and lacquering, except where efficient local exhaust ventilation is provided.

19. The collecting, sorting and packing of rags.

20. The cleaning of appliances for the removal or collection of dust or noxious fumes and gases.

II. Mining.

21. Work underground, with the exception of the following occupations for male young persons above the age of seventeen years:—

1. trappers;

2. trammers on roads with a gradient not exceeding 1 in 100;

3. lampmen (provided that they shall not pound the carbide or decant petrol);

4. tram greaser;

5. water leader and errand boy.

22. Surface work in connection with the sinking and deepening of the shaft, and boring.

23. The conveyance of explosives in vehicles or by hand, and work involving the use of explosives.

24. The work of brakemen and signalmen.

25. Work in stone quarries and open workings.

26. Excavation in marshy soil in the extraction of peat.

27. Work in the neighbourhood of the derricks in the petroleum industry.

III. Industries for the treatment of non-metalliferous minerals.

28. The following operations in brick and tile works and in china, faïence and other ceramic factories, viz., digging and loading the raw materials and conveying them by hand from the pit; feeding the cutting frames with clay; grinding and mixing the raw materials; the making by hand of bricks, tiles and pottery; minding the kilns and work inside fired kilns; preparing the glaze; glazing and work on articles coated with unfired glaze; painting pottery (china, faïence, etc.) with pigments containing lead, mercury, arsenic and other poisonous ingredients; sweeping the rooms and freeing unfired faïence articles from dust.

29. The following operations in glass works, glassware factories and glass grinding and glass etching workshops, viz., work with raw materials, waste glass and broken glass; minding the melting and gathering furnaces; glass-blowing, including the work of bottle-blowers and all work at the furnace; glass moulding; the preparation and use of hydrofluoric acid; work with the sandblasting apparatus; dry grinding without mechanical power; dry grinding in which mechanical power is used, unless efficient local dust exhausts are provided; making fire-clay goods for use in the works; painting on glass with pigments containing lead, mercury, arsenic and other poisonous ingredients.

30. Attending to lime and plaster kilns and grinding and sifting lime and plaster.

31. In cement manufacture, attending to the kilns, crushing machines and grinding mills; weighing and packing cement.

32. The dry crushing and dressing of stone.

IV. Metallurgy and metalworking.

33. Attending to metallurgical furnaces and to furnaces for the heat treatment of metals (melting, refining, hardening, reheating); work at hot rolling mills; the cleaning of castings by sandblasting.

34. Work in lead smelting and lead ore roasting works.

35. Work in zinc smelting and zinc ore roasting works, in the production of zinc oxide and in the electrolytic extraction of zinc.

36. Work in brass and bronze foundries.

37. Attending to presses, stamping machines, machine tools and shears for metalworking which are operated by a treadle, and attending to presses, stamping machines, machine tools and shears which have not adequate guards.

38. The riveting of boilers and iron receptacles and structures; minding nailing, riveting and screwing machines.

39. The grinding, polishing and sharpening of metal goods by machinery, except where efficient local dust exhausts are provided.

40. Autogenous welding, the cutting and melting of metals by applying great heat.

41. The etching and pickling of metals.

42. The application of metal coatings by the spray process.

43. The application of metal coatings by the galvanic process with baths containing poisonous ingredients, such as cyanogen and chromium compounds, and subsidiary operations connected therewith.

44. Fire gilding.

45. The manufacture and use of enamels containing lead, and attending to non-mechanical stoves for firing enamel-ware.

46. The manufacture, repairing and charging of lead accumulators.

V. Chemical industry.

47. Work with arsenic and phosphorus and poisonous compounds thereof, except the use of red phosphorus.

48. The production and use of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine and poisonous compounds thereof.

49. The melting and calcination of sulphur.

50. The production of the hydroxides of sodium and potassium, and the use thereof in their solid form or in solutions above 5 per cent.

51. The production and use of ammonia.

52. The production and use of hydrogen.

53. The production and use of hydrofluoric acid, sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid and the anhydrides thereof, hydrochloric acid, chromic and dichromic acid, hydrocyanic acid, hydrogen sulphide, nitric acid, nitrous acid—except the production of sulphuric acid by

the contact process and the use of sulphuric and hydrochloric acid in solutions weaker than 5 per cent.; the cleaning of metal receptacles which have been used for concentrated sulphuric acid.

54. Work connected with the production of the oxides of nitrogen.

55. The production and use of salts of the following acids, viz., sulphurous (sulphites), chromic and dichromic (chromates and bichromates), hypochlorous (hypochlorites), chloric (chlorates), hydrocyanic (cyanides), and hydrogen sulphide (sulphides)—e.g. sodium, potassium and ammonium sulphides; the manufacture of superphosphates; the manufacture of chloride of zinc.

56. The production and use of dicyanogen, phosgene, carbon bisulphide. The production of carbide.

57. The manufacture of ethyl alcohol. The manufacture and use of methyl alcohol and other poisonous alcohols.

58. The production and use of poisonous aldehydes, ketones and esters, such as formalin and acetone.

59. The production and use of noxious ethers, such as ethyl ether, and of chloroform, chloral, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachlorethane and other poisonous derivatives of chlorine compounds of the aliphatic series.

60. The production of oxalic acid and formic acid; the production and decanting of concentrated acetic acid.

61. The manufacture of organic by-products from distillates of gas-tar.

62. The manufacture of synthetic organic pigments.

63. The manufacture of synthetic organic perfumes, synthetic organic medicaments and other medicaments in the manufacture of which noxious ingredients are used, except packing, labelling, measuring out and making pastilles by machinery.

64. The use of poisonous cyclic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene, toluene, xylene) and the poisonous homologues and derivatives of these hydrocarbons.

65. The manufacture and use of poisonous alkaloids, e.g. opium, morphine, strychnine and cocaine.

66. The cold vulcanisation of rubber.

67. In the manufacture of rubber goods—the preparation of the rubber mixture, rolling, the making of the rubber solution and the rubberising of undamped materials.

68. The manufacture of oilcloth, except printing.

69. The production of alloys of silica and manganese with metals.

70. The manufacture of collodion cotton.

71. The manufacture of turpentine.

72. Work in artificial silk factories, except attending to the cellulose and cotton stores, unpacking and sorting cellulose, sorting and packing the finished yarn, attending to the stores of finished yarn and work with dry yarn, and likewise accessory work not injurious to health.

73. The manufacture of celluloid and articles made therefrom, except the cutting of the leaves and sorting.

74. Attending to dry-cleaning apparatus where explosive, inflammable or poisonous substances are used.

75. The manufacture, transportation and storage of poisonous, asphyxiating or irritant gases, liquids and powders.

76. Work in rooms where the manufacture and packing of contraceptives is carried on.

VI. Work with explosives.

77. The manufacture, use, transportation, carriage by hand, storage, measuring out and packing of explosive substances, especially the following:—

(a) nitroglycerine;

(b) guncotton, smokeless powder and other nitro compounds of cellulose or its substitutes;

(c) nitro compounds of the aromatic series, e.g. benzene, toluene or xylene nitrated once or more;

(d) fulminate of mercury, nitro compounds of lead, and squibs, detonators and fuses;

(e) dynamite, and dynamite cartridges;

(f) blasting powder, cartridges charged with nitrates and chlorates, and fireworks and inflammable compositions.

78. Work with explosive substances in the manufacture of munitions and all work with charged munitions.

VII. Extraction of gas from coal, wood and peat, and dry distillation and volatilisation thereof, and the petroleum refining and natural gas industries.

79. Work in the production departments of coke ovens and gas works.

80. The dry distillation of coal, wood and peat, and the separation, purification and further manufacture of the distillates and gases.

81. Work in the production departments of refineries of crude petroleum, except work with purified paraffin.

82. The treatment and purification of natural gas.

83. Work on gas mains and at distributing centres and gasholders for illuminating gas.

84. The cleaning of asphalt and coke boilers and of gas and coke retorts and furnaces, furnaces for the dry distillation of wood and receptacles used for crude petroleum products.

VIII. Textile industries.

85. The unpacking, sorting and cleansing of raw materials, except scoured new wool.

86. The recovery of raw materials and waste.

87. The treatment of raw materials preliminary to spinning, down to and including carding, except the treatment of scoured new wool.

88. Work in rooms where the wet spinning of hemp or flax is going on.

89. The manufacture of cotton-wool.

90. Work in rooms where the dyeing of raw materials or textile products is going on.

- 91. Plush and velvet cutting.
- 92. Felt manufacture.
- 93. The treatment of asbestos fibres and the manufacture of asbestos board and asbestos cloth.
- 94. The cleaning of textile machinery which generates large quantities of dust.

IX. Paper industry.

- 95. Work in paper factories, viz., the unpacking, dusting and sorting of rags and waste paper; the beating, boiling and bleaching of the pulp.
- 96. Work in cellulose factories, except work on prepared cellulose.

X. Tanning and related branches of industry.

- 97. Work on carcasses of animals and on animal refuse (e.g. hair, bristles, bones and pieces of horns) which has not been disinfected.
- 98. The unhairing of hides, attending to the sweat pits, the grinding of tanning materials, the milling of hides and attending to tanning machines, and the cleaning of the tanpits.
- 99. The dyeing of skins with dyes containing lead or other noxious ingredients; the staking of skins.

XI. Wood industry.

- 100. Felling trees and transporting lumber; sawing up logs by hand; barking trees with an axe; rolling tree-trunks and piling logs and beams.
- 101. The making of rafts and lumber-floating.
- 102. The treatment of poisonous woods.
- 103. Work in connection with the minding of machine saws and work in the basements of sawmills.
- 104. Attending to circular saws and band saws, provided that the removal of materials and of refuse other than sawdust and shavings shall be permissible.
- 105. Attending to woodworking machines which are fed directly by hand, provided that the removal of materials and of refuse other than sawdust and shavings shall be permissible.
- 106. The manufacture and treatment of wood flour.
- 107. The polishing of wood with poisonous substances.
- 108. The bronzing of wooden articles.

XII. Food, drink and tobacco industries.

- 109. In mills, the cleaning and grinding of the grain and the mixing and bagging of the flour.
- 110. Attending to and repairing the sails and driving machinery of windmills.
- 111. Work in spirit distilleries and refineries and in factories producing absolute alcohol, except work in yeast factories and in the storage of potatoes and grain.
- 112. The manufacture of spirituous liquors and work in the bottling departments for these liquors.
- 113. In sugar factories and refineries—the water carriage and washing of the beets; attending to the diffusion batteries, defecation tanks,

mixers, centrifuges and boilers; work in the animal charcoal and sulphur treatment departments; the decanting of the refined liquid and the transportation of hot moulds filled with the refined liquid.

114. Work in slaughterhouses in connection with the slaughtering of animals.

115. Work in ice-houses and cold storage chambers; the cutting of natural ice; the production of artificial ice.

116. In tobacco factories—the sorting of tobacco; attending to cutting, drying and mixing machines; the cleaning of the dust exhausts and mechanical ventilation apparatus; the manufacture of snuff.

XIII. Clothing and fancy goods industry.

117. The forming, planking, polishing, dyeing and blocking of felt hats.

118. Dusty work in fancy goods factories, e.g. cutting, turning and polishing, except where efficient local dust exhausts are provided.

119. Dusty work in the machine manufacture of boots and shoes, except where efficient local dust exhausts are provided.

XIV. Constructional work, land improvement and roadmaking.

120. Work under water, caisson work; work which involves remaining in the water, even if only a part of the body is submerged.

121. The construction and repairing of wells, roads in mines and sewers.

122. For young persons aged not more than sixteen years—work on scaffolds, ladders, roofs and walls at a height of more than three metres above the ground; the erection and demolition of scaffolds.

123. Excavation in marshy ground in the drainage of swamps.

124. Work with hot asphalt.

125. The sifting of lime.

126. Paving work.

XV. The printing and typefoundry industries.

127. Work in printing works, lithographic and chemigraphic establishments, except the work of laying-on and taking-off at printing and lithographic machines.

128. Work in type foundries.

XVI. Work in public utility services.

129. Work in undertakings for disinfection and the extermination of insect pests.

130. The care of sick persons and animals in curative institutions; work in hospitals for infectious diseases and mental cases.

131. The cleaning of cesspits, sewers, wells and middens.

132. Work as attendants at bath-houses (steam baths and other baths).

133. The flaying of animals; knacker's work.

134. Work at refuse destructors.

135. Work in laundries, viz., the sorting of dirty linen, washing by hand and ironing.

XVII. Communications and transport.

136. The work of engine-drivers, firemen and trimmers on railways, light railways, ships and other vessels.
137. The work of drivers of motor vehicles and motor cycles.
138. The work of motormen and guards or conductors on railways, light railways, tramways and motor omnibuses.
139. Work in the shunting and coupling and uncoupling by hand of vehicles on railways, light railways and tramways.
140. The work of aircraft mechanics and pilots.
141. The operation of telephone exchanges, Morse telegraph instruments, wireless telephone and telegraph instruments, except the installation and repairing thereof.
142. For young persons aged not more than sixteen years—the fixing and repairing of electrical conductors at a height exceeding three metres above the ground.
143. The work of laying underground cables.
144. The work of loading and unloading means of transport, e.g. vessels, railway trucks, motor lorries.
145. Work in post office sorting departments and mail order establishments.

XVIII. Hotel and restaurant industry and personal service.

146. Waiting upon customers when performed by female young persons in establishments where spirituous liquor is retailed for consumption on the premises.
147. Chambermaid's work in hotels, boarding-houses and furnished apartments.

XIX. Amusement undertakings.

148. Appearances and performances of professional dancers (male and female) at cabarets and restaurants.
149. Acrobatic performances which are dangerous to life or health.
150. Operating cinematograph film projectors.

Schedule no. 2 to the Order of the Minister of Social Welfare dated 3rd October, 1935 (ch. 484).

LIST OF OCCUPATIONS PROHIBITED FOR WOMEN.

I. General division.

1. Work with lead and with alloys and compounds thereof, with the exception of the use of alloys which have not been ground and which contain less than 10 per cent. of lead, and of soldering in the open air.
2. Work with mercury and with compounds and amalgams thereof, with the exception of work in research laboratories.
3. Attending to gas generators and their heat regenerating and recuperating plant.
4. Attending to transmission machinery at any point from the motor to the connecting gear which transmits the motion to the machine tools (including the said gear); work connected with the minding of transmission machinery, such as the greasing and cleaning of the parts

thereof, putting on and taking off belts, ropes, chains and bands and repairing them and joining their ends before removing them from rotating wheels and shafting; the repairing of transmission machinery or parts thereof.

5. The work involved in erecting, repairing, cleaning and greasing lifts and hoists at the place where they are used; minding goods lifts and factory hoists.

6. The lifting, carrying, pushing and conveyance in vehicles of loads, as follows:—

A. the lifting, carrying and pushing of loads:—

- (a) over 30 kg.;
- (b) over 15 kg. on an inclined plane;

B. the conveyance in vehicles propelled by hand on rails or on a firm, smooth and level surface of loads over 400 kg. per person (including the weight of the vehicle);

C. the conveyance of loads in wheelbarrows or handcarts in cases other than those mentioned under B, as follows:—

- (a) when using a wheelbarrow, for a load exceeding 50 kg. (including the weight of the wheelbarrow);
- (b) when using a hand-cart, for a load exceeding 100 kg. per person (including the weight of the hand-cart);
- (c) uphill or on a surface into which the wheels sink.

The standards fixed under A and C shall not apply to village dairies handling less than 1,000 litres of milk a day.

7. Work in excavations the breadth of which is less than twice the depth, except work in excavations which are not more than one and a half metres deep and are timbered.

8. Attending to circular saws and band saws.

9. The manufacture of varnishes, lacquers and pigments containing ingredients injurious to health; the removal of such pigments and lacquers from objects coated with them, and their use, except where efficient local exhaust ventilation is provided.

10. For pregnant women:—

- (a) work in which X-rays are used;
- (b) attending to presses, stamping machines, machine tools and shears which are operated by a treadle;
- (c) the lifting and carrying of loads on an inclined plane;
- (d) after the sixth month of pregnancy, all lifting, carrying, pushing and conveyance in vehicles of loads.

II. Mining.

11. Work underground.
12. Work in stone quarries and open workings.
13. Work in the neighbourhood of the derricks in the petroleum industry.

III. Industries for the treatment of non-metalliferous minerals.

14. The following operations in brick and tile works and in china, faience and other ceramic factories, viz., digging and loading the raw materials and conveying them by hand from the pit; feeding the cutting

frames with clay; the making by hand of bricks, tiles and pottery; minding the kilns and work inside fired kilns; preparing glaze containing lead and other poisonous ingredients; glazing and work on articles coated with unfired glaze which contains unfritted oxides of lead or other poisonous ingredients; painting pottery (china, faience, etc.) with pigments containing lead, mercury, arsenic and other poisonous ingredients.

15. The following operations in glass works, glassware factories and glass grinding and glass etching workshops, viz., the drying, grinding and mixing of raw materials for glass-making; minding the melting and gathering furnaces; glass-blowing, including the work of bottle-blowers and all work at the furnace; glass moulding; the preparation and use of hydrofluoric acid; dry grinding without mechanical power; dry grinding in which mechanical power is used, unless efficient local dust exhausts are provided; painting on glass with pigments containing lead, mercury, arsenic and other poisonous ingredients.

16. Attending to cement kilns; weighing and packing cement.

17. The dry dressing of stone, except where efficient local dust exhausts are provided.

IV. Metallurgy and metalworking.

18. Attending to metallurgical furnaces and to furnaces for the heat treatment of metals (melting, refining, hardening, reheating); work at hot rolling mills; work directly connected with production in foundries and forging works.

19. Work in lead smelting and lead ore roasting works.

20. Work in zinc smelting and zinc ore roasting works, in the production of zinc oxide and in the electrolytic extraction of zinc.

21. The riveting of boilers and iron receptacles and structures; minding nailing, riveting and screwing machines.

22. The application of metal coatings by the spray process.

23. The application of metal coatings by the galvanic process with baths containing poisonous ingredients, such as cyanogen and chromium compounds, and subsidiary operations connected therewith.

24. Fire gilding.

25. The manufacture and use of enamels containing lead, and attending non-mechanical stoves for firing enamel-ware.

26. The manufacture, repairing and charging of lead accumulators.

V. Chemical industry—except work in laboratories performed by women with the appropriate qualifications.

27. Work with arsenic and phosphorus and poisonous compounds thereof, except the use of red phosphorus.

28. The production and use of fluorine, chlorine and bromine and poisonous compounds thereof; the production of iodine.

29. The melting and calcination of sulphur.

30. The production of ammonia.

31. The production and use of hydrofluoric acid, sulphurous acid and sulphurous anhydride, nitric acid and nitrous acid, and the production of sulphuric acid and sulphuric anhydride, hydrochloric acid,

chromic and dichromic acid—except the production of sulphuric acid by the contact process; the cleaning of metal receptacles which have been used for concentrated sulphuric acid.

32. Work connected with the production of the oxides of nitrogen.

33. The production and use of salts of the following acids, viz., chromic and dichromic (chromates and bichromates), hydrocyanic (cyanides), and sodium, potassium and ammonium sulphides; the manufacture of salts of sulphurous acid (sulphites), hypochlorous acid (hypochlorites) and chloric acid (chlorates).

34. The production and use of dicyanogen, phosgene, carbon bisulphide. The production of carbide.

35. The production and use of methyl alcohol and other poisonous alcohols, except the use and decanting of denatured alcohol.

36. The production and use of poisonous aldehydes, ketones and esters, such as formalin and acetone.

37. The production and use of noxious ethers, such as ethyl ether, and of chloroform, chloral, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachlorethane and other poisonous derivatives of chlorine compounds of the aliphatic series.

38. The manufacture of organic by-products from distillates of gas-tar.

39. The manufacture of synthetic organic pigments.

40. The manufacture of synthetic organic perfumes, synthetic organic medicaments and other medicaments in the manufacture of which noxious ingredients are used, except packing, labelling, measuring out and making pastilles by machinery.

41. The use of poisonous cyclic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene, toluene, xylene) and the poisonous homologues and derivatives of these hydrocarbons.

42. The manufacture of poisonous alkaloids, e.g. opium, morphine, strychnine and cocaine.

43. The cold vulcanisation of rubber.

44. In the manufacture of rubber goods—the preparation of the rubber mixture, rolling, the making of the rubber solution and the rubberising of undamped materials.

45. The production of alloys of silica and manganese with metals.

46. Work in artificial silk factories, except attending to the cellulose and cotton stores, unpacking and sorting cellulose, sorting and packing the finished yarn, attending to the stores of finished yarn and work with dry yarn, and likewise accessory work not injurious to health.

47. The manufacture, transportation and storage of poisonous, asphyxiating or irritant gases, liquids and powders.

VI. Work with explosives.

48. Work in direct connection with the nitration of organic compounds of all kinds, such as glycerine, glycol, carbohydrates, cellulose, hydrocarbons of the aromatic series and their derivatives. Work in direct connection with the preparation of the acids for nitration and the treatment of the acids after nitration. Minding powder presses,

centrifugal driers, mixing, rolling and cutting machines, except subsidiary operations (especially those connected with the reception of the materials).

49. The manufacture of fulminate of mercury, nitro compounds of lead and detonators.

VII. Extraction of gas from coal, wood and peat, and dry distillation and volatilisation thereof, and the petroleum refining and natural gas industries.

50. Work in the production departments of coke ovens and gas works.

51. The dry distillation of coal, wood and peat, and the separation, purification and further manufacture of the distillates and gases.

52. Work in the production departments of refineries of crude petroleum, except work with purified paraffin.

53. The treatment and purification of natural gas.

54. Work on gas mains and at distributing centres and gasholders for illuminating gas.

55. The cleaning of asphalt and coke boilers and of gas and coke retorts and furnaces, furnaces for the dry distillation of wood and receptacles used for crude petroleum products.

VIII. Textile industry.

56. For women after the sixth month of pregnancy—the minding of self-acting mules.

IX. Paper industry.

57. Work in cellulose factories, except work on prepared cellulose.

X. Tanning industry.

58. Work in the wet departments of tanneries and the cleaning of the tan-pits.

XI. Wood industry.

59. Felling trees and transporting lumber.

60. The making of rafts and lumber-floating.

61. The treatment of poisonous woods.

62. Attending to circular saws and band saws, provided that the removal of materials and of refuse other than sawdust and shavings shall be permissible.

63. Attending to woodworking machines which are fed directly by hand, provided that the removal of materials and of refuse other than sawdust and shavings shall be permissible.

64. The bronzing of wooden articles.

XII. Food, drink and tobacco industries.

65. Attending to and repairing the sails of wind-mills.

66. In sugar factories and refineries—the water carriage and washing of the beets; attending to the diffusion batteries, defecation tanks, mixers, centrifuges and boilers; work in the animal charcoal and sulphur treatment departments; the decanting of the refined liquid and the transportation of hot moulds filled with the refined liquid.

67. Work in slaughterhouses in connection with the slaughtering of cattle and pigs.

68. Waiting on customers at night in undertakings where spirituous liquors are retailed for consumption on the premises, other than railway refreshment rooms and automatic service restaurants.

69. In tobacco factories—attending to cutting, drying and mixing machines; the cleaning of the dust exhausts and mechanical ventilation apparatus.

XIII. Constructional work, land improvement and roadmaking.

70. Work under water, caisson work.

71. The construction and repairing of wells, roads in mines and sewers.

72. The erection and demolition of scaffolds.

73. Paving work.

XIV. The printing and typefoundry industries.

74. Work in printing works, lithographic and chemigraphic establishments, except drawing and retouching and the work of laying-on and taking-off at printing and lithographic machines.

75. Work in the type foundries.

XV. Work in public utility services.

76. The cleaning of cesspits, covered sewers and wells.

77. The flaying of animals; knacker's work.

XVI. Communications and transport.

78. The work of engine-drivers, firemen and trimmers on railways, light railways, ships and other vessels.

79. The work of motormen on railways, light railways, tramways and motor omnibuses.

80. Work in the shunting and coupling and uncoupling by hand of vehicles on railways, light railways and tramways.

81. The work of laying underground cables.

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