

## THE TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (REGULATION) LAW.

### (CAP. 173.)

#### 47 Vol. II 71 REGULATED TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS, SAFETY, SANITATION, VENTILATION AND CLEANLINESS) REGULATIONS.

Short title. 1. These regulations may be cited as the Regulated Trades and Industries (Structural Requirements, Safety, Sanitation, Ventilation and Cleanliness) Regulations.

Definitions. 2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—  
 “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Labour;  
 “fume” includes gas or vapour;  
 “inspector” means, except where otherwise provided, a Labour Inspector;

Cap. 173 “Law” means the Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law, or any Law amending or substituted for the same;  
 “maintained” means maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair;  
 “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;  
 “process” includes the use of any locomotive;  
 “sanitary conveniences” includes urinals, water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits and any similar convenience;  
 “transmission machinery” means every shaft, wheel, drum, pulley, system of fast and loose pulleys, coupling, clutch, driving belt or other device by which the motion of a prime mover is transmitted to, or received by, any machine or appliance;  
 “woman” means any woman who has attained the age of eighteen;  
 “young person” means a person who is over the age of fourteen and under the age of eighteen years.

#### PART I.—STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PREMISES.

Suitability of premises. 3. The premises shall, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, be structurally safe and suitable for the purpose of carrying on therein the regulated trade in respect of which the application for registration is made.

Ventilation and lighting. 4.—(1) 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, so 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 on in the premises.

(2) Effective provision shall be made for securing and maintaining sufficient and suitable lighting, whether natural or artificial, in every part of the premises in which persons are working or passing.

(3) Particularly and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the two last foregoing paragraphs, every room shall be provided with adequate windows or skylights for ventilation and lighting; in each room, the area of window space opening directly to the open air shall be equal to at least one-eighth part of the floor space.

(4) If the Commissioner so requires—

(a) windows shall be covered with fine mesh wire gauze in such a manner as to exclude flies;

(b) perforated air bricks or other suitable ventilation openings shall be built into the external walls immediately below the level of the ceiling.

5.—(1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 34, the floors of all rooms shall be of impervious material properly laid and shall be at least six inches above the level of the adjoining street : Floors.

Provided that the Commissioner may sanction a floor below street-level, where necessary, for the specific purpose of the trade, if effective drainage can be arranged, or a wooden floor, if satisfied that such floor will not become insanitary.

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

(3) 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 fluid.

6.—(1) If the Commissioner so requires, inside walls and ceilings shall be either oil-painted or lime-washed and all woodwork shall be painted with three coats of good oil paint. Painting.

(2) Lime-washing shall be renewed at such times as the Commissioner may direct.

(3) Oil-painting shall be renewed at least once in every five years or at such other times as found necessary by the Commissioner.

7.—(1) All staircases and ladders shall be suitably constructed and properly maintained. Staircases.

(2) For every staircase, a substantial hand-rail shall be provided and maintained which, if the staircase has an open side, shall be on that side ; and, in case a staircase has two open sides or, owing to the condition of the steps or other special circumstances such staircase shall be specially liable to cause accidents, such hand-rail shall be provided and maintained on both sides.

(3) Any open side on a staircase shall be guarded by the provision and maintenance of a lower rail or other effective means.

8. Sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for the persons employed in the premises shall be provided, maintained and kept clean, and effective provision shall be made for lighting and ventilating the conveniences, and where persons of both sexes are or are intended to be employed, such conveniences shall afford proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex. Sanitary conveniences.

## PART II.—CLEANLINESS, SANITARY CONDITIONS AND WELFARE.

9.—(1) The premises shall be kept in a clean state ; all parts of the premises and the equipment used therein shall be kept clean and in good repair and free from effluvia arising from any drain, sanitary convenience or nuisance. Cleanliness

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provision in the foregoing paragraph—

(a) accumulation of dirt and refuse shall be removed daily by suitable method from the floors and benches of workrooms and from the staircases and passages ;

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

(c) all waste water shall be conducted into a covered pit through pipes or underground drains.

10.—(1) The premises shall not, while work is carried on, be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to the health of the persons employed therein. Overcrowding.

(2) The Commissioner may specify in the certificate of registration the maximum number of persons to be employed in each room of the premises.

- Water supply. 11.—(1) The water supply of the premises and the connections thereto shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner.
- (2) If the Commissioner so directs, sufficient and suitable facilities for washing with a supply of water and, if necessary, of hot water, soap and clean towels shall be furnished.
- Accommodation for clothing. 12. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of employed persons adequate and suitable accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours and such arrangements as are reasonable shall be made for drying such clothing.
- Facilities for sitting. 13. 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.
- First-aids. 14.—(1) Where more than twenty persons are employed in the premises, there shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible a first-aid box or cupboard containing such appliances or requisites for first-aid as the Commissioner in each case may direct.
- (2) Nothing but such appliances or requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box or cupboard as defined in the previous paragraph.
- (3) Each first-aid box or cupboard shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall, in the case of premises where more than fifty persons are employed, be trained in first-aid treatment, and the person in charge shall always be available during working hours. A notice shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the first-aid box or cupboard provided in respect of that room.
- Removal of dust or fumes. 15.—(1) In every premises in which, in connection with any process carried on, there is given off any dust or fume or other impurity of such 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 measures 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.
- (2) No stationary internal combustion engine shall be used unless—
- (a) provision is made for conducting the exhaust gases from the engine into the open air; and
- (b) the engine (except when used for the purpose of being tested or is of the totally enclosed type) is so partitioned off from any workroom or part of a workroom, in which persons are employed other than persons attending to the engine, as to prevent any injurious fumes from the engine entering the air of the room or part of the room.
- Meals in dangerous trades. 16.—(1) Where in any room lead, arsenic or other poisonous substance is so used as to give rise to any dust or fume, a person shall not be permitted to partake of food or drink in that room or to remain in that room during the intervals allowed to him for meals or rest other than intervals allowed in the course of a spell of continuous employment.
- (2) Where in any room a process is carried on being a process which gives rise to siliceous dust or asbestos dust, a person shall not be permitted to remain in that room during the intervals allowed to him for meals or rest other than intervals allowed in the course of a spell of continuous employment.
- (3) Suitable provision shall be made for enabling the persons employed in any such room as is mentioned in the last sub-paragraph to take their meals elsewhere in the factory.

(4) Where it appears to the Commissioner that, by reason of the nature of any process, it is injurious to health or otherwise undesirable to take meals in rooms where that process is carried on, or to remain therein during the intervals allowed for meals or rest, he may, if he thinks fit, extend all or any of the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) and (2) of this regulation to rooms where that process is carried on.

17. In the case of any such process as may be specified by the Commissioner, being a process which involves a special risk of injury to the eyes from particles or fragments thrown off in the course of the process, suitable goggles or effective screens shall, in accordance with any directions given by the Commissioner, be provided to protect the eyes of the persons employed in the process. Protection of eyes in certain processes.

### PART III.—SAFETY OF WORKMEN.

18.—(1) Every flywheel directly connected to any prime mover and every moving part of any prime mover, except such prime movers as are mentioned in paragraph (3) of this regulation, shall be securely fenced, whether the flywheel or prime mover is situated in an engine-house or not. Prime movers.

(2) The head and tail race of every water wheel and of every water turbine shall be securely fenced.

(3) 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 person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced.

19.—(1) Every part of the transmission machinery shall be securely fenced, unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced. Transmission machinery.

(2) 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 machinery in that room or place.

(3) 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.

(4) When fast and loose pulleys are used to apply or cut off the power to a machine or machines, suitable striking gear or other efficient mechanical appliances shall be provided and maintained and used to move driving belts to and from fast and loose pulleys which form part of the transmission machinery, and any such gear or appliances shall be so constructed, placed and maintained as to prevent the driving belt from creeping back on to the fast pulley.

20.—(1) Every dangerous part of any machinery, other than prime movers and transmission machinery, shall be securely fenced, unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced. Other machinery.

Provided that, in so far as the safety of a dangerous part of any machinery cannot by reason of the nature of the operation be secured by means of a fixed guard, the requirements of this paragraph shall be deemed to have been complied with if a device is provided which automatically prevents the operator from coming into contact with that part.

(2) Any part of a stock-bar which projects beyond the head-stock of a lathe shall be securely fenced, unless it is in such a position as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced.

Provisions  
as to  
unfenced  
machinery.

21. In determining, for the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Part of these regulations, whether any part of machinery is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced—

- (a) no account shall be taken of any person carrying out, while the part of machinery is in motion, an examination thereof or any lubrication or adjustment shown by such examination to be immediately necessary, being an examination, lubrication or adjustment which it is necessary to carry out while the part of machinery is in motion; and
- (b) in the case of any part of transmission machinery used in any process to be specified by the Commissioner being a process where owing to the continuous nature thereof the stopping of that part would seriously interfere with the carrying on of the process, no account shall be taken of any person carrying out, by such methods and in such circumstances as the Commissioner may specify, any lubrication or any mounting or shifting of belts:

Provided that this regulation shall only apply where the examination, lubrication or other operation is carried out by such persons, being male persons who have attained the age of eighteen as may be specified by the Commissioner, and all such other conditions as may be so specified are complied with.

Construction  
and main-  
tenance of  
fencing.

22. All fencing or other safeguards provided in pursuance of the foregoing provisions 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 in use, except when any such parts are necessarily exposed for examination and for any lubrication or adjustment shown by such examination to be immediately necessary.

Construction  
of ma-  
chinery.

23. In the case of any machine in any premises being a machine intended to be driven by mechanical power—

- (a) every set-screw, bolt or key on any revolving shaft, spindle, wheel or pinion shall be so sunk, encased or otherwise effectively guarded as to prevent danger; and
- (b) all spur and other toothed or friction gearing, which does not require frequent adjustment while in motion, shall be completely encased, unless it is so situated as to be as safe as it would be if completely encased.

Vessels  
containing  
dangerous  
liquids.

24. 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 covering nor secure fencing 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.

Self-acting  
machines.

25. In any premises to which this regulation applies no traversing part of any self-acting machine and no material carried thereon shall, if the space over which it runs is a space over which any person is liable to pass, whether in the course of his employment or otherwise, be allowed on its outward or inward traverse to run within a distance of eighteen inches from any fixed structure not being part of the machine.

Moving  
machinery.

26. No person engaged in close proximity to moving machinery shall wear loose outer clothing and in the case of females they shall wear their hair in a cap or net.

27. No woman, unskilled person or young person shall clean any part of a prime mover or of any transmission machinery while the prime mover or transmission machinery is in motion, and no woman, unskilled person or young person shall clean or lubricate any part of any machine if the cleaning or lubrication thereof would expose any of them to risk of injury from any moving part either of that machine or of any adjacent machinery.

Cleaning of machinery.

28.—(1) No person shall work at any machine to which this regulation applies, unless he has been fully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with the machine and the precautions to be observed, and—

Training and supervision of persons working at dangerous machines.

- (a) has received a sufficient training in work at the machine; or
- (b) is under adequate supervision by a person who has a thorough knowledge and experience of the machine.

(2) This regulation applies to such machines as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, being machines which in his opinion are of such a dangerous character that persons ought not to work at them, unless the foregoing requirements are complied with.

29. The following provisions shall be complied with as respects every chain, rope or lifting tackle used for the purpose of raising or lowering persons, goods or materials :—

Chains, ropes and lifting tackle.

- (a) no chain, rope or lifting tackle shall be used unless it is of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect;
- (b) no chain, rope or lifting tackle shall be used for any load exceeding the load thereof as specified by the manufacturer or the Commissioner and marked thereon; and
- (c) 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 or at such greater intervals as the Commissioner may direct and a record of the dates of such examinations shall be kept by the owner or the person in charge of the premises.

30.—(1) There shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be provided and maintained safe means of access to every place at which any person has at any time to work.

Safe means of access and safe place of employment.

(2) Where any person is to work at a place from which he will be liable to fall a distance more than ten feet, then, unless the place is one which affords secure foothold and, where necessary, secure handhold, means shall be provided, so far as is reasonably practicable, by fencing or otherwise for ensuring his safety.

31.—(1) Where work has to be done inside any chamber, tank, vat, pit, pipe, flue or similar confined space, in which dangerous fumes are liable to be present to such an extent as to involve risk of persons being overcome thereby—

Precautions in places where dangerous fumes are liable to be present.

- (a) the confined space shall, unless there is other adequate means of egress, be provided with a manhole, which may be rectangular, oval, or circular in shape, and shall be not less than eighteen inches long and sixteen inches wide or (if circular) not less than eighteen inches in diameter, or in the case of tank wagons and other mobile plant not less than sixteen inches long and fourteen inches wide or (if circular) not less than sixteen inches in diameter; and

(b) no person shall enter the confined space for any purpose unless the following requirements are complied with :—

- (i) all practicable steps shall be taken to remove any fumes which may be present and to prevent any ingress of fumes and, unless it has been ascertained by a suitable test that the space is free from dangerous fumes, the person entering shall wear a belt to which there is securely attached a rope of which the free end is held by a person outside; or
- (ii) the person entering shall wear a suitable breathing apparatus;

- (c) suitable breathing apparatus and a suitable reviving apparatus and suitable belts and ropes shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible, and shall be periodically inspected as the Commissioner may direct; and
- (d) a sufficient number of the persons employed shall be trained and practised in the use of such apparatus and in the method of restoring respiration.

(2) No work shall be permitted in any boiler or heater furnace or flue until it has been sufficiently cooled by ventilation or otherwise to make work safe for the persons employed.

Precautions with respect to explosive or inflammable dust, gas, vapour or substance.

32.—(1) Where, in connection with any grinding, sieving, or other process giving rise to dust, there may escape into any workroom dust of such a character and to such an extent as to be liable to explode on ignition, all practicable steps shall be taken to prevent such an explosion by enclosure of the plant used in the process, and by removal or prevention of accumulation of the dust, and by exclusion or effective enclosure of possible sources of ignition.

(2) Where there is present in any plant used in any such process as aforesaid dust of such a character and to such an extent as to be liable to explode on ignition, then unless the plant is so constructed as to withstand the pressure likely to be produced by any such explosion, all practicable steps shall be taken to restrict the spread and effects of such an explosion by the provision, in connection with the plant, of chokes, baffles and bents, or other equally effective appliances.

(3) Where any part of a plant contains any explosive or inflammable gas or vapour under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, that part shall not be opened, except in accordance with the following provisions :—

- (a) before the fastening of any joint of any pipe connected with the part of the plant or the fastening of the cover of any opening into the part is loosened, any flow of the gas or vapour into the part or into any such pipe shall be effectively stopped by a stop-valve or otherwise;
- (b) before any such fastening as aforesaid is removed, all practicable steps shall be taken to reduce the pressure of the gas or vapour in the pipe or part of the plant to atmospheric pressure,

and if any such fastening has been loosened or removed as aforesaid, no explosive or inflammable gas or vapour shall be allowed to enter the pipe or part of the plant until the fastening has been secured, or, as the case may be, securely replaced :

Provided that this sub-paragraph shall not apply to plant installed in the open air.

(4) No plant, tank or vessel which contains or has contained any explosive or inflammable substance shall be subjected to any welding, brazing or soldering operation or to any cutting operation which involves the application of heat, until all practicable steps have been taken to remove the substance and any fumes arising therefrom, or to render them non-explosive or non-inflammable; and if any plant, tank or vessel has been subjected to any such operation as aforesaid, no explosive or inflammable substance shall be allowed to enter the plant, tank or vessel until the metal has cooled sufficiently to prevent any risk of igniting the substance.

(5) The Commissioner may by certificate grant, subject to any conditions specified in the certificate, exemption from compliance with any of the requirements of the last two foregoing sub-paragraphs in any case where he is satisfied that compliance with the requirement is unnecessary or impracticable.

33.—(1) The premises shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein and with such appliances for extinguishing such fire as may reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

Means of escape in case of fire.

(2) Particularly and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions in the last foregoing paragraph, all such provisions shall be in accordance with conditions to be specified by the Commissioner in each particular case and no certificate for registration of the premises or renewal of such registration shall be issued or made unless such conditions are complied with.

34.—(1) No work shall be carried on in any underground room (not being an underground room used only for storage purposes) which, in the opinion of the Commissioner is unsuitable for the purposes of the regulated trade as regards construction, height, light or ventilation or on any hygienic ground or on the ground that adequate means of escape in case of fire are not provided.

Underground rooms.

(2) The expression "underground room" means any room which, or any part of which, is so situate that half or more than half the whole height thereof measured from the floor to the ceiling is below the surface of the adjoining street or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

35. Any person, if dissatisfied with any order, decision or direction of the Commissioner, issued or given under these regulations, may appeal to the Governor in Council, within ten days from the day when such order, decision or direction was given or communicated to him.

Appeal to the Governor in Council.

36. The Commissioner may, by a certificate, subject to any conditions specified therein, grant an exemption from compliance with any requirements of these regulations in any case where he is satisfied that such compliance is unnecessary or impracticable.

Dispensation by the Commissioner of compliance with regulations.

37. Every application for the registration of premises shall be in the form and shall contain the particulars set out in the First Appendix hereto.

Prescription of form of application under section 7 of the Law. First Appendix.

38. The Register of Regulated Trade Premises to be kept by the Commissioner shall be in the form and shall contain the particulars set out in the Second Appendix hereto.

Prescription of Register of Regulated Premises. Second Appendix.

39. The certificate of registration to be issued by the Commissioner under section 9 of the Law shall be in the form set out in the Third Appendix hereto.

Prescription of certificate of registration. Third Appendix.

40. The fee to be charged in respect of every certificate of registration shall be two shillings and shall be payable in stamps to the Commissioner at the time of the issue of the certificate.

Fees.

41. The Commissioner may serve on the owners or the persons in charge of any premises in respect of which application for registration is made a notice in the form prescribed in the Fourth Appendix hereto calling on them to execute any work for any of the purposes under the foregoing regulations and failure to comply with such notice shall be an offence against these regulations.

Form of notice to be served by the Commissioner. Fourth Appendix.

42. Where any accident occurs in any premises, which disables any person for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, written notice of the accident shall forthwith be sent to the Inspector by the owner or the person in charge of the premises.

Notification of accidents.

FIRST APPENDIX.  
(Regulation 37.)

*The Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law, Cap. 173.*

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF REGULATED TRADE PREMISES.

To the Commissioner of Labour, Nicosia.

I hereby apply for registration of the premises situated at..... owned by..... of..... wherein/whereon I carry/intend to carry on the trade of.....

2. In respect thereof I subjoin the undermentioned particulars :—

- (1) Number of persons employed/to be employed.....
- (2) Description of power-driven machinery.....
- (3) Working hours.....
- (4) Minimum and maximum wages excluding apprentices :
  - (a) for men.....
  - (b) for women.....
- (5) Description of premises (number and size of rooms).....

*Applicant's name*.....

*Address* .....

*Date*.....

SECOND APPENDIX.  
(Regulation 38.)

1 Serial Number	2 Name of person carrying on regu- lated trade and address of premises	3 Nature of Regulated Trade	4 Whether any power- driven machinery is employed on premises	
5 Number of persons employed	6 Working hours	7 Minimum and Maximum wages	8 Number and date of certificate of registration	9 Remarks

THIRD APPENDIX.  
(Regulation 39.)

No.....

*The Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law, Cap. 173.*

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

This is to certify that the premises owned/occupied by.....  
..... of .....  
situated at..... and consisting  
of.....  
have been duly registered under the provisions of the Law and the  
Regulations made thereunder for the purposes of carrying on therein or  
thereon the regulated trade of.....  
on condition that the maximum number of persons to be employed or  
trained therein shall not exceed.....

This certificate expires on the 31st December next.

Dated this.... day of....., 19....

FEE PAID 2s. ....

*Commissioner of Labour.*

FOURTH APPENDIX.  
(Regulation 41.)

Labour Department,

Date.....

Sir,

With reference to your application of....., 19....  
applying for a Certificate of Registration under the Trades and Industries  
(Regulation) Law, Cap. 173, and the Regulations made thereunder, to carry  
on the regulated trade of..... on the  
premises situated in the regulated area of.....  
at..... street, you are hereby required  
to execute the following work :—

IMPROVEMENTS, ADDITIONS OR ALTERATIONS REQUIRED.

2. On completion of the above works which must be carried out  
within..... from to-day the....., 19....,  
you should inform this office for re-inspection and the issue of a certificate.

.....  
*Commissioner of Labour.*

Mr. ....  
.....  
.....

## THE TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (REGULATION) LAW.

(CAP. 173.)

### TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (REGULATED TRADES) ORDER.

47 Vol. II 149  
51 Vol. II 55

1. This Order may be cited as the Trades and Industries (Regulated Trades) Order.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 hereof—

Appendix,  
Part I.

(a) the trades and industries set out in Part I of the Appendix hereto are hereby declared to be regulated trades for the purposes of the Law, if carried out within the limits of the municipality of Nicosia, Morphou, Lefka, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos or Kyrenia ;

Part II.

(b) the trades and industries set out in Part II of the Appendix hereto are hereby declared to be regulated trades for the purposes of the Law whether carried out within the limits of the municipalities in paragraph 2 hereof mentioned or carried on in any district, sub-district, area, town, village, quarter or place in the Colony.

3. Nothing in this Order shall apply to any trade or industry carried on in connection with any mining operations by the holder of a mining lease or a prospecting permit.

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#### APPENDIX.

##### PART I.

(Paragraph 2 (a).)

1. Carpentry shops in which any person excluding the owner or the person in charge thereof and members of his family is employed.
2. Coppersmiths shops.
3. Cotton cloth factories.
4. Dye-works.
5. Flax mills, and linen and ropework manufactories.
6. Foundries and blacksmiths shops.
7. Garages, where motor cars are repaired or painted.
8. Goldsmiths shops.
9. Potteries and brick and tile factories.
10. Shirtmakers establishments in which any person excluding the owner or the person in charge thereof and members of his family is employed.
11. Shoemakers establishments in which any person other than the owner or the person in charge thereof and members of his family is employed.
12. Tailoring establishments in which any person excluding the owner or the person in charge thereof and members of his family is employed.
13. Tanneries.
14. Tinsmiths shops.

PART II.

*(Paragraph 2 (b).)*

1. Aerated water factories.
2. Artificial teeth factories.
3. Boot-cream factories.
4. Breweries.
5. Canning and jam-making factories.
6. Establishments employing power-driven machinery
7. Ice factories.
8. Gypsum factories.
9. Macaroni factories.
10. Oxy-acetylene welding establishments.
11. Paint factories.
12. Printing establishments.
13. Saw-mills.
14. Soap factories.
15. Ship-building and ship repairing yards.
16. Spinning mills.
17. Storage, cleaning and packing of agricultural produce.
18. Terra umbra factories.
19. Tobacco manufactories.
20. Weaving factories in which any person other than the owner and his family is employed.
21. Wine and Spirits factories in which any person other than the owner and his family is employed.
22. Cheese factories.
23. Flour and corn mills.
24. Oil works.

THE TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (REGULATION)  
LAW.

**(CAP. 173.)**

47 Vol. II 151 TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (REGULATED TRADE AREAS) ORDER.

1. This Order may be cited as the Trades and Industries (Regulated Trade Areas) Order.

2. Every district, sub-district, area, town, village, quarter or place in the Colony is hereby declared to be a regulated trade area for the purposes of the Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law, Cap. 173.

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