



**HEALTH &
SAFETY
AUTHORITY**

**ANNUAL REPORT
& ACCOUNTS
1989-1990**

200

***The aim of the law is to provide a framework to
make work safe.***

***Health should not be affected by work
immediately, or in the long term nor should a
workers offspring be affected.***

***At the end of a working day a person should be
able to enjoy a full, active social and family life.***



AN tÚDARAS Náisiúnta um Shábháilteacht agus Sláinte Ceirde

**Mr. Bertie Ahern, T.D.,
Minister for Labour,
Davitt House,
65A Adelaide Road,
Dublin 2.**

28th June, 1991.

Dear Minister,

I am pleased to submit to you, the first Annual Report of the Health and Safety Authority, in accordance with Section 26 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989.

This Act and the establishment of the Authority marked a radical new approach to occupational safety and health in this country. The immediate task of the Authority, in taking over responsibility for occupational safety and health from the Department of Labour, was to develop a programme of activities and proposals for the appropriate organisational and field operation structures to promote the new preventive approach envisaged in the Act.

We were also anxious to ensure that information was available to both workers and management to enable compliance with the principal tenets of the legislation.

Legislative protection was extended by the Act from approximately 20% of the workforce, in the "traditional sectors", such as manufacturing, industry, mines and quarries and construction, to include all places of work and employers, employees and self employed. Among these "new entrant sectors" are agriculture, health services, education, transport and the retail trade-enterprises with little or no previous experience of statutory health and safety requirements.

During this initial period, a major objective of the Authority was to raise public awareness of the new legislation and the role of the Authority. We devoted considerable effort to promoting awareness through media campaigns and other measures. This was in addition to maintaining the continued monitoring and enforcement of legislation in the traditional industrial sector through 13,518 workplace visits and inspections. The new entrant sectors could only be realistically tackled in a reactive manner. Demand from the public for information and assistance far outstrips the Authority's resources to respond, much less to adopt any worthwhile proactive role.

Throughout this initial phase, the Authority received much wholehearted support from employer and trade union bodies and from many other organisations. In many cases organisations themselves, as a response to the introduction of the new system, took initiatives to promote safety and health. The Authority was appreciative of these efforts as they confirm that responsibility for safety and health must be shouldered by those primarily affected - with the role of the Authority being to provide supervision and guidance. There continues, however, to be a significant lack of awareness, particularly in many small employments and it will require much effort over a number of years before the Authority can be satisfied that safety and health is receiving its due share of attention from all employers and employees.

While significant initial progress has been achieved in some directions in the period under report, staffing and resource constraints have seriously limited the Authority's ability to operate even at a reasonable level in others. On the positive side a new internal management system is in operation; the Authority published its three-year Action Programme in January 1990 and also published detailed agreed guidelines on Safety Statements and Safety Consultation. The new field enforcement approach has been put into

place which allows for provision of advice and information and broader based enforcement powers to enable prompt and effective action at the workplace.

Temporary accommodation was found for the Authority and new Headquarters commissioned.

The Board and I are convinced that significant improvements are necessary in the Authority's financial and personnel resources to enable it to fulfil its legislative remit and meet the public demand for improvements in the safety of workplaces. We anxiously await the outcome of submissions made in this respect. The objectives are clear in that the daily toll of accidents and ill-health at work, and the attendant personal suffering, must be reduced as well as the significant economic costs which accrue to the health services, the social services and in employers' liability insurance charges.

Substantial early progress is required in the new entrant sectors, particularly as 26 of the 57 work related fatalities in this period occurred in the new entrant sector of agriculture. Our inspections during this period also indicate that we cannot shift significant resources from the traditional sectors to the new areas, as vigilance is still required in industrial employments to at least maintain the current standards. Overall the number of inspection staff in the Authority is well below par in international terms even though responsibilities for national and EC matters in safety and health are onerous.

It is essential, Minister, that additional resources are made available to enable the Authority to undertake its task, that of enforcing safety and health legislation and providing advice and information relating to the prevention of accidents and ill health at work. There is a public demand for this and the Authority is confident that with adequate resources we can set about promoting, safer, healthier and productive workplaces for the greater good of the whole community.

We wish to convey to you our deep appreciation of your support and encouragement as Minister for Labour since our establishment. We also wish to express our gratitude to the Director General and to the staff of the Authority who coped well during a difficult period of change.

Yours Faithfully



P. J. Donnelly, Chairman

Contents



	Page
Chairman's Submission to the Minister for Labour	3
Chapter 1	
Background - The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989	6
Chapter 2	
Report of the Board of the Authority - Overall Assessment of Activities	10
Chapter 3	
Enforcement Activities	18
Chapter 4	
Activities of Local Offices	24
Chapter 5	
Occupational Medical Services Activities	26
Appendices	
I. Programme of Work for 1991	28
II. Accident Statistics in "Traditional" Sectors	30
III. Occupational Diseases	32
IV. List of Acts, Orders, Regulations and Codes of Practice in Force	33
V. E.C. Directives Adopted	42
VI. HSA Advisory Committee 1990	45
VII. HSA Publications	46
VIII. HSA Addresses	47

Note: This First Annual Report of the Authority covers the period 1st November, 1989 to 31st December, 1990 and, for Labour Inspection Report purposes, statistics for year 1989 as well as 1990.

Chapter 1

BACKGROUND

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989

The Act provides the legal framework for the new national approach to ensuring health and safety in our workplaces. It requires the provision of a safe place of work, safe plant and equipment, safe systems of work and adequately trained and informed personnel.

"The System will cover all workers" Barrington Report

Prior to the Act, only about 20% of the workforce (approximately 200,000 workers) were protected by health and safety at work legislation.

The new Act applies to all at work - be they employer, self-employed or employee - and to every place where work occurs. The workforce covered was 1,090,000 in 1989, rising to 1,120,000 in 1990. The new sectors coming under health and safety legislation for the first time include agriculture, forestry, health services, fishing, civil and public servants and education. The emphasis is on preventing accidents and ill-health from occurring by putting in place appropriate safeguards.

This preventative action is required at three levels:

1. Planning or "Pre-Production" Level

Safety considerations should be incorporated from the earliest stages of planning. Substances need to be tested prior to marketing, hazardous properties clearly identified and labelled and data sheets provided to inform users on safe handling methods. Machinery and equipment must be designed, installed and maintained not only to ensure operating efficiency but also using ergonomic principles to ensure safe working. Work systems and jobs must be planned, hazards identified and controlled and safety procedures built-in before the job commences.

2. Workplace Level

The employer has a general duty to provide a safe place of work and to have a written Safety Statement. This is essentially the employer's programme for managing safety and health at the workplace. Each employer (or his named responsible and competent person) must systematically examine their workplace to identify any potential sources of accidents or ill-health, assess their risk to the workforce and, where a risk exists, put in place the appropriate safeguards. Safety and health considerations must be an integral feature of all operational and production systems.

In addition the workforce has to be consulted on all matters relating to their health and safety and they may appoint Safety Representatives.



3. At National Level

The tripartite National Authority for Occupational Safety and Health (known as Health and Safety Authority) was established under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989 on November 1st, 1989.

The primary function of the Authority is:

- to ensure an effective system of enforcement of health and safety legislation
- to provide information and advice relating to the prevention of accidents and ill health at work through training and other measures.

THE BOARD OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY

The Authority has a Board of 11 members, representing the interests of the social partners and other bodies concerned with health and safety at work

Board Members 1989 - 1990



Chairman
Mr. P. J. Donnelly



Director General
Mr. T. Walsh



**Interim Secretary
to Board**
Mr. C. Body



**Trade Union
Nominees**

Mr. P. Keating



Mr. D. O'Sullivan



Mr. T. Wall
**(replaced Ms. P.
O'Donovan)**



**Employers'
Nominees**

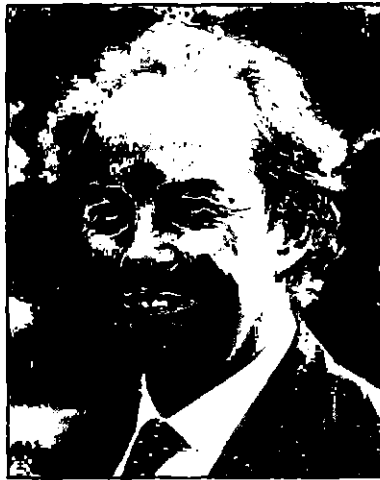
Mr. T. Briscoe



Mr. G. Osborne



Mr. P. Walsh



**Minister for
Labour's
Nominees**

Mr. M. Corcoran



Mr. M. Galvin



**Ms. M. Mulkerrin
Vice Chairman**



Mr. D. Richardson

Chapter 2

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF THE AUTHORITY Overall Assessment of Activities

In the period under review the Board met formally on 17 occasions. Individual members served on the first Advisory Committee appointed under the Act and also on various Sub-Committees and Working Groups and participated in various events, seminars and Awareness Campaigns throughout the country. In January 1990 the first Programme of Work (See summary in Appendix I) was approved and put in place. This allowed for the immediate adoption of the preventive strategy identified in the Act and in due course will facilitate the phased integration of the new entrant sectors into this system. The programme was constructed around policies in relation to education, training information and enforcement in safety and health.

The priorities for 1990 were:-

1. Bringing the new legislation to the attention of all the workforce - employers, employees and the self-employed.
2. Encouraging the inclusion of health and safety in every management agenda alongside production targets and finances.
3. Promoting compliance with the cornerstones of the preventive approach - Safety Statements and Safety Consultation
4. Maintaining an effective enforcement programme for the traditional industries and adopting, initially, a reactive approach in the new entrant sectors.
5. Restructuring the Authority's management to reflect the new preventive approach.
6. Finding permanent headquarter premises for the Authority.
7. Establishing the needs and making the case for adequate resources to allow the programme of action to be undertaken, including staffing to cope with the five-fold increase in the workforce now under health and safety legislation.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES IN 1990

1. Awareness and Information

An extensive T.V. and newspaper advertising and publicity campaign was undertaken as well as numerous press releases, radio and T.V. interviews covering a broad spectrum of safety and health issues. Particular emphasis was placed on establishing the identity of the Authority and its role in the public mind and on the concepts of managing health and safety through compliance with the Safety Statement/Safety Consultation requirements in the Act.

-
- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Awareness Campaigns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - which involve a concentrated programme of information, exhibitions, seminars and inspections, were held in the South-East and Mid-West regions. - A construction Site Safety Campaign was undertaken in Dublin. |
| Seminars etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 200 seminars were addressed by Authority personnel. The Authority is indebted to the many organisations, employer, worker, voluntary and others which organised or supported conferences, seminars and training programmes during 1990. Prominent among them were NISO (the National Irish Safety Organisation), the Federation of Irish Employers, the Construction Industry Federation, the Irish Congress of Trade Unions and constituent unions, the Institute of Public Administration, Teagasc and Coillte Teo. |
| Publications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 12 different publications were issued covering various topics including agreed guidelines on Safety Statements and Safety Consultation, Farmers Lung, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Construction Site Safety, Cancer Prevention and Dermatitis. (See Appendix VII). The Authority continued to publish regularly its newsletter during 1990. Two videos were commissioned on Safety Statements and Safety Consultation. |
| Training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training programmes were promoted in relation to Foundation Training in Safety and Health, Farmers Lung, Dermatitis and Safety Representatives. - In co-operation with the professional bodies in safety and health, curricular development for the Diploma Course for competency in Occupational Safety and Health was continued. - As part of this Diploma Course at UCD, a seminar was held on the health affect of lead and suitable surveillance of workers exposed to lead. |
-

2. Enforcement

As well as committing resources to the promotional aspects of the new system through advice, information and guidance activities, the primary function of enforcement of health and safety legislation was carried on by proactive inspection of high risk traditional sectors and a reactive investigation of accidents or complaints in the new sectors.

TABLE 1
INSPECTIONS/VISITS - TRADITIONAL SECTORS

	1989	1990
Total Workplace Visits	14,074	13,518
Formal Inspections		9,406
Advisory and Other Visits (including investigation of complaints, occupational hygiene assessments etc.)		4,112
Visits to Investigate Complaints		150
Occupational Hygiene Assessments		94
Transport of Dangerous Substances - Road Checks	198	86 (2,250 vehicles)
Fatalities Investigated	10	12

TABLE 2
INSPECTIONS/VISITS - NEW ENTRANT SECTORS

	1989	1990
Total Workplace Visits	-	128
Fatalities Investigated	-	45
Advisory and Other Visits	-	83

TABLE 3

ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES (All Sectors)	1990
Improvement Directions Issued	62
Improvement Notices Issued	45
Prohibition Notices Issued	14
Prosecutions Initiated	18

TABLE 4

Prosecutions Initiated (Traditional Sectors)	1989	1990
Safety in Industry Acts, 1955 & 1980	23	14
Mines and Quarries Act, 1965	-	1
Dangerous Substances Acts, 1972 & 1979	39	4

The Authority noted with satisfaction the early success achieved through the operation of the new notice procedures. In many cases the mere threat to serve a notice was sufficient to persuade employers to rectify matters. In the case of several of the prosecutions decided during 1990, the Authority noted a welcome tendency to reflect the level of increased fines made applicable to all existing safety and health legislation by the provisions of the 1989 Act.

Accidents and fatalities

Only in the traditional sectors are accidents and fatalities notifiable to the Authority (a) under the Safety in Industry Acts, 1955 and 1980 if they are fatal or result in absence from work for more than three days and (b) under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1965, if they are fatal or depending on the severity of injury sustained.

A total of 3123 accidents were notified on this basis to the Authority during 1990, covering manufacturing industry, construction, and mines and quarries.

There is at present no statutory notification requirement for the new entrant sectors but the Authority is developing proposals for the establishment of a comprehensive accident and illness reporting and recording system for all sectors. It can be inferred however from Social Insurance data that accidents resulting in absence from work for more than three days covering all employments (except for agriculture) are of the order of 12,000 per annum.

Fatalities 1990

The following are the figures for work fatalities in all sectors during 1990 where information was obtained from various sources including the Gardai, Coroners etc.

Agriculture and Forestry	26
Construction (employees)	7
Marine	4
Transport	4
Electrical	3
Factories	2
Docks	2
Mines/Quarries	1
Others (includes self-employed and non-employees)	8
TOTAL	57

(During 1989, 10 fatalities were notified under the Safety in Industry Acts (1955 and 1980.)

Agriculture

Young People (6)

Six of the fatal accidents were young people of 16 years or under. This is an area where the farming community is particularly careless and consequently there is a high level of needless accidents.

Safety Cabs (3)

Three fatal accidents occurred because farmers were trapped between hydraulic lift equipment and the tractor cab. Farmers when operating a hydraulic lift (e.g. a buckrake on the rear of the tractor) try to get the maximum load on at any one time. In doing so it is necessary to load the maximum weight as far forward as possible so that the tractor will not tip up. This results in loads being so high that they can form trapping areas between the load and the safety cab. The same applies to all agricultural equipment being operated at the rear of the tractor.

Unguarded Power Take Off Units (5)

Five people were killed last year because P.T.O. shafts were not guarded. Again farmers are remiss in this area and it is likely that more accidents will result from this source in 1991 as many P.T.O. shafts are still not guarded.



Crush Accidents (8)

Eight fatal accidents occurred when the victims were either crushed beneath the wheels of a tractor or trailer or were pinned by the tractor itself. In most cases the accidents happened because passengers were allowed to travel in a dangerous manner on the tractor or were so near the tractor that the driver could not see them.

Bulls (3)

Three people lost their lives when they were killed by bulls. Farmers are still leaving potentially dangerous animals in areas readily accessible to people.





Construction (7)

In four cases fatalities resulted from falls from heights including roofs and scaffolding.

Electrical (3)

Two of these fatalities were caused by contact with overhead power lines. In one case a raised tipper truck, was involved; in another the conveyor on the back of a truck made contact with the line.

Children at Workplaces (2)

In one case a 15 year old boy was playing with a friend inside a concrete pipe on a building site. The pipe fractured and a piece of the broken pipe struck the boy's neck. In the second case a child aged five fell through an open manhole into a septic tank.

Children and teenagers are drawn to workplaces out of natural curiosity and are oblivious to the potential danger.

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989 (section 7) places duties of care on employers in relation to non-employees who may be affected by their undertaking.

Occupational Diseases

54 cases of occupational diseases were reported from the Department of Social Welfare during 1990 (see Appendix III).

3. Safety and Health Consultation at National Level – Advisory Committees.

An important feature of the new Act is consultation at both national and workplace level. It allows for the appointment of statutory Advisory Committees and provides a basis for involving organisations which have a contribution to make to the issue under consideration.

The first Advisory Committee on Safety Statements and Safety Consultation at the Workplace drew up the guidelines on Safety Statements and Safety Consultation/Safety Representatives which were published by the Authority in May 1990.

Other Advisory Committees are being established on an on-going basis to cover areas and issues such as agriculture and forestry, health services, OSH training, dangerous substances, construction and mining and quarrying.

4. New Legislation

The Authority advised the Minister for Labour and assisted in the development of new Regulations relating to Noise at Work, Liquified Petroleum Gas and Offshore Exploration Safety.

The Authority for the first time exercised its powers under Section 30 of the 1989 Act to approve three Codes of Practice as regards Liquified Petroleum Gas.

The first half of 1990, when Ireland held the Presidency of the E.C., was particularly busy. Authority personnel continued to service 13 further E.C. Directives and Committees.

5. Special Initiatives

In November 1990 the Authority together with the Health and Safety Executive in the UK and emigrant welfare bodies participated in a joint Construction Safety Awareness initiative at home and in South East England aimed especially at young emigrant workers.

6. HSA Board Sub-Committees

(i) Finance and Accommodation

The Sub-Committee met on a considerable number of occasions during 1990 and, in addition to overseeing a move to temporary accommodation at 27 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin 4, commissioned the development of rented permanent headquarters at Hogan Place, Dublin 2, for occupation late in 1991.

(ii) Research

This Sub-Committee was established in 1990 to review occupational accident and ill health data and to develop proposals for an appropriate information system to assist the Authority in its programme of information, advice and enforcement.

In addition a survey on occupational disease reporting, partly funded by the EC, was initiated with the co-operation of the Irish College of General Practitioners.

(iii) Advertising/P.R.

The Sub-Committee advised on the Authority's Advertising/PR, T.V. and newspaper campaigns, on the selection of a consultancy company and the content of the advertising packages.

7. Structures and Resources

During 1990, approval was obtained for a six-person senior management group within the Authority and four resulting new appointments were made by the Board. The Board also made several submissions on and conducted discussions with the Department of Labour on its case for increased resources to enable it to carry out its legislative responsibilities. These discussions were continuing at the end of the year.

By the end of 1990, the approved staffing of the Authority was as follows:

Senior Management	6
Inspectorate	45
Medical	2
Administrative and Support Staff	25
TOTAL	78



(Several vacancies existed at end of year; three staff were on secondment to N.I.S.O.)

During the period under report several meetings took place with staff interests to discuss staff-related matters.

Following the establishment of the Authority on 1st of November 1989, an extra £50,000 was made available to it from the Department of Labour Vote savings to cover additional expenditure in November/December, 1989, over and above ongoing expenditure on safety and health administration.

The Authority's Exchequer Grant for 1990 payable from the Department of Labour Vote, was £2,626,000, of which £280,000 was unspent at the end of the year due to delay in obtaining approval for permanent accommodation and increased staffing.

Chapter 3

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

New legal enforcement procedures under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989, enable the Health and Safety Inspector to take effective direct action at the workplace, with court backing, in four major ways:-

(1) **Improvement Directions and Plans (Section 35)**

Where there is or is likely to be **risk to safety and health of persons** the Inspector may serve an Improvement Direction. This directs the employer to submit a plan setting out the proposed remedial action.

62 Improvement Directions were issued in 1990.

(2) **Improvement Notice (Section 36)**

Where there is **contravention of any statutory provisions** an Improvement Notice may be issued. This notice includes:
the specific provisions being contravened and a timescale in which to remedy matters.

45 Improvement Notices were issued in 1990.

(3) **Prohibition Notice (Section 37)**

Where there is or is likely to be a **risk of serious personal injury to persons at any place of work** a Prohibition Notice may be issued.

The Prohibition Notice includes: details of the matters which give rise to the risk and prohibits the carrying on of the activities covered in the notice.

A Prohibition Notice may take effect immediately if it so states.

14 Prohibition Notices were issued in 1990.

(4) **Court Order (Section 39)**

Finally where the risk to **the safety and health of persons is so serious** that the use of a place of work should be prohibited immediately the Authority may apply to the High Court for a prohibition order (instead of issuing a Prohibition Notice under section 37 of the 1989 Act).

No High Court Orders were sought in 1990.

FACTORIES

The Inspectorate continued to enforce the existing body of safety and health legislation (see Appendix - iv) in its programme of visits and inspections to the background also of the provisions of the new Act and its new enforcement provisions. A new Manual of Inspection Procedures was drawn up and, with the approval of the Board, was put



into effect from May, 1990. As between factories and "new entrant" employments visited during the year, Inspectors noted a greater readiness in factories towards acceptance of the new concepts in the 1989 Act building on the existing underlying awareness of safety and health in manufacturing industry.

CONSTRUCTION

Increased construction activity during the period, particularly in the Dublin area, was unfortunately accompanied by an increase in accidents and fatalities.

Construction safety featured in each of the two Awareness Campaigns and, in the Autumn, there was a specific campaign in the Dublin area. During this campaign, 175 sites were inspected, varying from those with a handful of workers to the very largest at over 350 workers.

The general level of compliance noted was as follows:-

•	Very Good	13%
•	Good	43%
•	Fair	31%
•	Poor	12%
•	Very Poor	1%

Critical elements such as ladders, scaffolding, roof protection, dangerous equipment and hazardous substances were satisfactory on over half the sites visited but attention had to be drawn to defects in such matters in over one third of the sites. Prohibition Notices were served in relation to ladders, scaffolding and roof work protection. Despite availability, the non-use of protective helmets was noted in many cases.

MINES AND QUARRIES

• Mines

Of the 19 mines registered, seven coal mines, one slate mine, one barite mine and one metalliferous mine were in production. Visits were made to eight of these mines at frequent intervals.

• Examination for Deputies' Certificate

Ten candidates were examined and granted a Deputy's Certificate. (193 miners have been granted such certificates since 1970.)

• Quarries

A total of 516 quarries were registered. 471 visits were made to these quarries at which

a total of 1,986 persons were employed. Legal proceedings were taken against one company.

- **Ancillary Factories**

158 such premises were visited at which 875 persons were employed.

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

- **Retail and Private Petroleum Stores**

704 stores were inspected mainly because they were reported by the licensing authorities as being unlicensed.

6 licences were issued to licensing authorities who had applied to the Health and Safety Authority for a licence.

7 Improvement Notices were issued, requiring persons to obtain a licence and in certain cases to render abandoned underground petroleum tanks immune from risk of fire or explosion.

- **Dangerous Substances (Oil Jetties)**

Loading and unloading operations were monitored both on the jetties and ships and a total of 14 inspections were carried out. Discussions were held with Harbour Authorities and the Fire Authorities on the need to upgrade oil jetties and provide adequate fire-fighting facilities and equipment.

- **Conveyance of Dangerous Substances by Road**

A total of 86 road checks were carried out in 1990 by inspectors of the Authority with the assistance of the Gardai. Of the 2,250 goods vehicles inspected and checked, 363 were found to be carrying dangerous substances.

22 carriers of dangerous substances were visited, in the main to advise them of the statutory requirements for packing and labelling of dangerous substances.

As from 1st May, 1990 all dangerous goods of Class 3 (Inflammable Liquids) Class 6.1 (Toxic Substances) and Class 8 (Corrosive Substances) must be transported in packaging which has passed the U.N. performances tests as set out in Appendix A.5 of the ADR and marked accordingly.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ASSESSMENT UNIT

The Hazardous Substances Assessment Unit (HSAU) of the Authority is the Irish Competent National Authority for the purpose of the EC Directives on Classification, Marketing and Labelling of chemical substances.

The HSAU must be notified of any new chemical which is to be imported into Ireland or to be manufactured in Ireland if it is to be placed on the market either in Ireland or elsewhere in the E.C.

From December 15th, 1990, any chemical not listed in EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances) is subject to notification unless otherwise exempt. Notification requires the dossier containing the tests carried out on the chemical to be submitted to the HSAU for assessment. A reduced dossier (Limited Announcement) is required for chemicals in quantities less than one tonne.

Notification Dossiers (11)

There has been a considerable increase in the number of notifications of new chemicals. 11 full notification dossiers and 36 limited announcements were assessed during the period. (The Unit had previously received 3 full notifications.)

Manufacturers are required to inform the competent authorities of imports into or exports from Ireland of any of the controlled dangerous chemicals listed in the relevant regulations. To date no such notifications have been made to the HSAU.

A related activity is the function of the HSAU as the reporting point for notification of certain dangerous chemicals from the US Environmental Protection Agency under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TOSCA) of 1976.

Advice and information was provided on numerous occasions to workers and members of the public concerning the hazards and correct labelling of chemical substances.

OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE UNIT

A considerable number of assessments were carried out as regards dust and other contaminants in the air.

A total of 33 inspections of workplaces were carried out under the EC Asbestos Regulations; of 20 samples taken, none had an asbestos fibre content above the prescribed limit value of one fibre per c.c.

Attention was given to the implementation of the new EC Noise Regulations. Noise measurements were carried out in 14 workplaces; half of which resulted from complaints. Advice was given to management and workers on the problems encountered and on the relevant safeguards.

6 premises involving rubber processes were inspected and 42 air samples taken. Almost half the samples show a rubber content in excess of the limit value. These will be subject to further investigation and monitoring.

Of 12 air samples in workplaces where exposure to lead could arise none exceeded the limit value.

In addition investigations and air sampling were carried out in 43 workplaces to quan-

tify exposure to a wide range of other harmful agents including silica, styrene, sulphuric acid and various dusts and fumes.

PROCESS INDUSTRIES UNIT

The Process Industries Unit (P.I.U.) of the Authority is concerned with the prevention and limitation of the effects of major accidents in the chemical and allied industries. Particular attention was given by P.I.U. inspectors to evaluating safety Notifications (essentially comprehensive safety reports) under Regulation 12 of the European Communities (Major Accident Hazards of Certain Industrial Activities Regulations, 1986.) Nineteen Notifications were received before the July 1989 deadline and two Notifications were received for two new installations in 1990. Meetings were held with the relevant manufacturers in 1990 on the format and content of these safety Notifications. The P.I.U. evaluations revealed that while the format of the Notifications complied with the requirements of the Regulations the content of the major accident hazard analyses carried out was not adequate. Manufacturers are endeavouring to amend their Notifications in order to comply. The safety Notifications are now being used as inspection tools by P.I.U. inspectors to check compliance at the installations. As well as evaluating Notifications under Regulation 12, P.I.U. inspectors continued to inspect the much larger number of premises subjected to Regulations 9 and 10. Under Regulation 19 three Notices for Information were served on 3 of these premises and subsequent compliance was found to be good.

Some manufacturers, who were not carrying out adequate chemical reaction hazard analysis on processes prior to their introduction on to full production scale, have been advised on the approach required. In addition electrostatic hazards were not being controlled adequately, and the need for measures such as the earthing of all chemical plant and the provision of nitrogen inerting in chemical reactors and centrifuges when using highly flammable liquids were stressed.

NEW ENTRANTS

The Authority is committed to a gradual phasing in of enforcement arrangements in the case of workplaces which came within the scope of health and safety legislation for the first time under the 1989 Act, including agriculture, educational establishments, healthcare, fishing industry, retail trade etc. Priority is to be given to agriculture and healthcare which are among the principal areas in terms of hazards involved and numbers of persons exposed.

In the period under review 45 fatalities were investigated and 83 other investigations were made in new entrant areas.

HEALTH CARE

During 1990 the Health and Safety Authority visited a total of thirteen hospitals:

- General 5
- Geriatric 3
- Maternity 1
- Psychiatric 3
- Orthopaedic 1

In addition there were numerous telephone enquiries and complaints from hospital staff throughout the country and there have been some visits to head office and regional offices of the Health and Safety Authority by hospital workers and trade union representatives, requesting information and guidance on the new 1989 Act.

There was general evidence of a lack of awareness, no Safety Statements were available and few consultations between employers and employees had taken place. However, the response from hospital management to the Health and Safety Authority has been very positive, and a greater level of compliance with the requirements of the 1989 Act is expected and will be sought in future. Much basic work was conducted in a series of seminars carried out in the sector with input from the Authority.

FARM SAFETY

During the period, awareness in farm safety increased among the agricultural community but fatalities and serious accidents continued.

Farm safety was highlighted during the two Awareness Campaigns in the South East and in the Mid West Regions and Authority personnel participated in:

- two agricultural events (Agriculture 90 organised by Teagasc and the National Ploughing Championships) and an open day on Dowling's Safety Farm in Kilkenny;
- the issuing of regular press releases;
- several radio programmes;
- co-operation with Teagasc in issuing guidelines on Farmer's Lung.

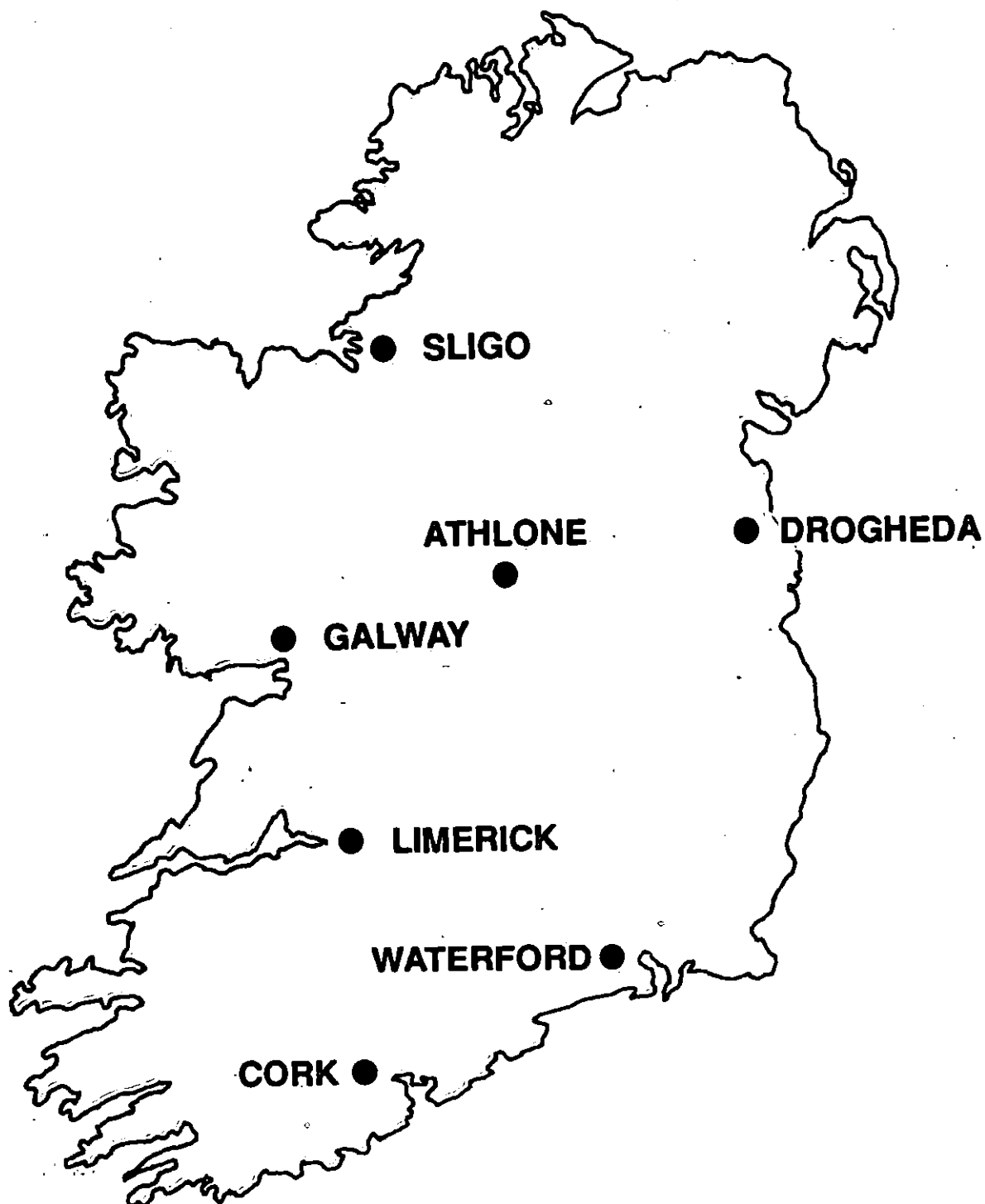
Agriculture is identified as a high risk sector, with particular problems in effectively disseminating information to such a scattered group of mainly self or family employers. Inspectors investigated many accidents on farms during the year. However, accident data is still haphazard and even all the fatal accidents may not be alerted to the H.S.A.

Although some farms were visited during the year, the visits were aimed at promoting discussions, advice and practical demonstrations, rather than inspection for primary enforcement purposes. These visits involved contact with groups of farmers in the relevant localities.

Chapter 4

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL OFFICES

The Authority has seven Local Offices:





Cork Office (Five Inspectors and one support staff)

A notable feature was the increased number of requests for information from school pupils and RTC students who were doing projects on health and safety.

Much time has been spent explaining to both employers and employees the additional duties of the 1989 Act. They had not heard of the Act or only had vague ideas of the requirements of it. For this reason Cork was identified as a target for an Awareness Week in 1991.

Waterford Office (One Inspector)

One of the innovative actions of the Authority is to have Regional Awareness Weeks. Waterford was chosen for the first campaign which took place in May 1990. 14 inspectors visited over 156 premises, including construction sites, supermarkets, factories, warehouses and fishing vessels etc.

Farm visits were organised in co-operation with the farming organisations and Teagasc and the three main hospitals (general, geriatric and mental) were inspected.

Promotional activities were launched by the Lord Mayor of Waterford and workplace visits supported by Mr. Gene Fitzgerald M.E.P. The week-long campaign also provided an opportunity to assess the new enforcement procedures. Though there was a general welcome for the Act, few employers actually understood the new system.

Limerick Office (Three Inspectors)

The second of the Safety Awareness Campaigns took place in Limerick and Clare from 5th - 9th November. The main objectives of this were:

- to increase public awareness of the Health and Safety Authority's role and specifically the need for Safety Statements and Consultations.
- concentrated inspections of both the traditional sectors and in particular the new entrant sectors.
- to work with local organisations to develop activities in health and safety.

The Inspectors were assigned to the week, visiting a total of 160 enterprises (119 in traditional sectors: 41 in new entrants). These employed 10,363 people.

Of these enterprises 8% have safety statements, whilst a further 49% were being drafted.

During the week 43 Advice letters, 3 Improvement Directions and 3 Prohibition Notices were issued.

A feature of the week was the success of the large attendance at the 10 seminars. Radio and press interviews were also conducted.

Athlone (One Inspector)

Galway (One Inspector)

Drogheda (One Inspector)

Sligo (One Inspector)

Chapter 5

OCCUPATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES ACTIVITIES

Background

The primary function of the OMS is to provide occupational health advice in support of the protection of workers' health. Such advice is given to Health and Safety Inspectors, employers, trade unions, individual employees and the various professions engaged in the health protection of workers. It arises in the case of workplace visits and investigations and in response to requests.

Workplace Visits

During the period under review 38 workplaces were visited by doctors of the OMS. Biological hazards, i.e. problems caused by bacteria, viruses, spores etc. were targeted. The premises visited included meat factories and mushroom production units where "mushroom growers' lung" - a disease similar to farmer's lung - can occur.

Preliminary work was undertaken to assist in setting up hearing checks for workers in various noisy industries in accordance with new Regulations introduced in 1990.

There was much liaison with management and workers in "new entrant sectors" particularly in the health services and agricultural sectors.

Other Activities

The OMS represented the Authority on several national and international bodies particularly in the development of proposals for EC Council Directives. It advised on the preparation of Regulations and Guidelines concerning Occupational Health. It also had a substantial input into various information, education and training activities as outlined earlier in this report.

Appendices



-
- I. - Programme of Work for 1991.
 - II - Accident Statistics in "Traditional" Sectors
 - III - Occupational Diseases
 - IV - List of Acts, Orders, Regulations and Codes of Practice in Force
 - V - E.C. Directives Adopted
 - VI - HSA Advisory Committee, 1990
 - VII - HSA Publications
 - VIII - HSA Addresses

Appendix I

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1991

Objective

The overall objective was to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for all Irish workers, the self-employed and persons at risk from work activities, particularly by influencing employers and workers as regards safety, health and welfare at work through policies in relation to education, training, information and enforcement.

Summary

The 1991 Programme committed the Authority to:

- continue to monitor manufacturing industry, construction, mines and quarries
- carry out safety campaigns and also "blitz" inspections in the construction sector
- set up Advisory Committees to produce programmes in the Health, Agriculture and Forestry sectors
- produce guidelines on Safety Statements and Safety Consultation with the help of an Advisory Committee
- promote safety and health through programmes on education and training
- establish itself as a national centre for information on safety and health
- react to complaints and requests for information from employers and workers in employments coming under safety and health laws for the first time under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989.

Resources

The Authority was allocated £2.626m in the Estimates for 1991 and had as its initial staffing a Director General, the Industrial Inspectorate, Occupational Medical Services, and safety and health administration and support staff.

The Programme

The new system of safety and health at work is based firmly on a preventive approach centred on hazard identification and the adoption of the necessary preventive measures as envisaged under the 1989 Act. To achieve this, a balanced approach is necessary as between measures to promote education and training in matters of safety and health and the provision of information and the enforcement of safety and health laws. The programme was therefore constructed around these four broad concepts.

Under the Programme, policies and activities were generated under these headings as follows:

Education: Guidelines on implementing safety and health through the various levels of the education process would be developed and the concept promulgated through the education authorities and other bodies. The Authority would also continue the links between third level institutions as regards qualifications in occupational safety and health.



Training: The Authority would draw up guidelines on safety and health training for the various levels in employment - management, safety representatives and workers - both as regards dedicated and modular safety and health training. The Authority would promote the concept with the national training bodies (FAS, CERT, TEAGASC, BIM, IPA, IMI, etc.) and with other organisations involved in training.

Information: In addition to promoting public awareness of safety and health through appropriate public relations programmes, the Authority would also establish itself as a national centre for information on safety and health, drawing on internationally available material and based also on guidelines, codes etc. drawn up by its staff or under its auspices. The preparation and publication of guidelines on safety statements and safety consultation was an immediate priority and an Advisory Committee was set up to advise the Authority on this point. The Authority would also develop a research programme from 1991 onwards.

Enforcement: The several elements of this part of the Programme are as follows:

- (a) Review of existing safety and health legislation and preparation of new legislation, to include implementation of EC directives,
- (b) Formulation and review of enforcement policy, including production of inspection guidelines on the provisions of the 1989 Act, monitoring inspection practices, targets, resources etc.,
- (c) Provision of specialist services eg Process Industries Unit, Hazardous Substances Assessment Unit, Occupational Hygiene, Dangerous Substances and Offshore Acts and Occupational Health,
- (d) A prioritised inspection/visitation programme in manufacturing industry, construction and mines and quarries. This programme would include safety campaigns in several parts of the country and "blitz" inspections covering the construction industry, again in particular locations.
- (e) During 1991, inspections, on a reactive basis, in all new entrant sectors as well as planned inspection visits to hospitals in the latter half of the year.

The provisions of the Act - general duties, safety statement, safety consultation - have immediate application to all employments hence the Authority would provide advice and a reactive investigation service when complaints were made.

The Barrington Commission affirmed strongly that more detailed application and enforcement of the Act to new entrant sectors would necessarily have to be phased in over time. The Authority chose as priorities for 1991 the health and agriculture and forestry sectors for attention. Advisory Committees would be established to identify the safety and health problems in these industries and to advise on the approach as between education, training, information and enforcement.

The full implementation of the Programme would be contingent on the preparation of the necessary staff instructions, procedures and organisational changes. The Authority aimed to have the Programme in operation at an early date.

Appendix II

ACCIDENT STATISTICS UNDER THE SAFETY IN INDUSTRY ACTS AND THE MINES AND QUARRIES ACT.

Reported Accidents (fatalities in brackets)

	1989	1990
Factories	2,817	2,759
Construction	213	147
Docks	16	26
Warehouse	29	21
Electricity	52	54
Mines	10	11
Quarries	8	5
Total	3,145 (10)	3,123 (12)

Causes		
Machinery	309	251
Molten Metal	204	192
Use of hand tool	186	170
Falling objects	369	327
Falling persons	490	504
Handling goods	839	873
Slips, trips	598	649
Electricity	8	6
Transport	61	62
Miscellaneous	49	54
Construction	32	35
Total	3,145	3,123

Type of Injuries		
Fractures	346	379
Dislocations	24	32
Sprains	957	998
Concussions	10	10
Amputations	24	23
Lacerations	754	689
Burns	177	173
Bruising	643	595
Asphyxia	4	5
Electric Shock	1	2
Superficial	106	98
Foreign body	99	119
Total	3,145	3,123

Dangerous Occurrences

No dangerous occurrences were reported in premises covered by the Safety in Industry Acts, 1955 and 1980.

Dangerous Occurrences in Mines and Quarries

25 dangerous occurrences in mines were reported in the following categories:-

Fire below ground	16
Fall of ground	1
Inrush of wet material	4
Haulage and transport	1
Secondary explosion	1
Stoppage of hoisting/ventilation	2

Appendix III

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES REPORTED VIA SOCIAL WELFARE AND OTHER SOURCES – NUMBER BY YEAR (I.C.D. IS W.H.O. "INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES – NINTH REVISION" CODE NUMBER)

Disease	1989	1990
Dermatitis ICD 692.9	64	37
Musculo-Skeletal Diseases	17	4
Tenosynovitis ICD 727.0	16	4
Neuropraxia ICD	1	0
Respiratory Diseases	77	6
Asthma ICD 493.0	2	6
Pneumoconiosis ICD 500	3	0
Asbestosis ICD 500	1	0
Allergic Alveolitis ICD 495	71	0
Infectious Diseases	11	3
Brucellosis ICD 023.1	4	0
Hepatitis ICD 070.3	2	1
Tuberculosis ICD 011	2	1
Leptospirosis ICD 100	3	1
Other Diseases	15	4
Deafness ICD 389.1	8	1
Otitic Barotrauma ICD 933.0	4	0
Miscellaneous	3	3
GRAND TOTALS	184	54

Appendix IV

LIST OF ACTS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS AND CODES OF PRACTICE IN FORCE ON 31st MAY, 1991

PART A - ACTS

Chapter, Number & Year	Short Title
1882 c. 22 1890 c. 35	Boiler Explosions Act, 1822 Boiler Explosions Act, 1890
No. 10 of 1955 & No. 9 of 1980	Safety in Industry Acts, 1955 and 1980
No. 3 of 1958	Office Premises Act, 1958
No. 7. of 1965	Mines and Quarries Act, 1965
No. 10 of 1972 & No. 21 of 1979	Dangerous Substances Acts, 1972 and 1979
No. 18 of 1987	Safety, Health and Welfare (Offshore Installations) Act, 1987
No. 7 of 1989	Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989

PART B - ORDERS AND REGULATIONS SAFETY IN INDUSTRY ACTS, 1955 AND 1980

Factories Act, 1955 - No. 10 of 1955

Statutory Instrument No.

General

Factories Act, 1955 (Commencement Order, 1956	No. 160
Factories (Adaption of Regulations) Regulations, 1961	No. 247
Factories (Miscellaneous Orders and Regulations) (Revocation) Order, 1975	No. 94

Health (General Provisions)

Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1956	No. 175
Factories (Sanitary Accommodation) Regulations, 1956	No. 171

Safety (General Provisions)

Factories Act, 1955 (Commencement of Section 22(2) and 33(4) and (7)) Order, 1956	No. 161
Factories (Operation at Unfenced Machinery) Regulations, 1956	No. 173
Dangerous Machines (Training and Supervision of Persons) Regulations, 1956	No. 336
Factories (Report of Examination of hoists and Lifts) Regulations, 1956	No. 182

Factories Act, 1955 (Commencement of Section 34 and 35) Order, 1956	No. 162
Factories Act, 1955 (Commencement of Section 34 and 35) Order, 1957	No. 260
Chains, Ropes and Lifting Tackle (Register) Regulations, 1956	No. 178
Factories (Preparation of Steam Boilers for Examination) Regulations, 1956	No. 174
Factories (Report of Examination of Steam Boilers) Regulations, 1956	No. 183
Factories (Report of Examination of Steam Receivers) Regulations, 1956	No. 184
Factories (Report of Examination of Air Receivers) Regulations, 1956	No. 185
Factories (Report of Examination of Gash Holder) Regulations, 1956	No. 186
Factories (Report of Examination of Air receivers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1978	No. 357
Factories (Report of Examination of Steam Receivers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1978	No. 358
Factories (Report of Examination of Steam Boilers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1978	No. 359
Welfare (General Provision)	
First-aid in Factories Regulations, 1975	No. 195
First-aid Leaflet	FI 1033
Health, Safety and welfare (Special Provisions and Regulations)	
Factories (Protection of eyes) Regulations, 1979	No. 280
Factories Act, 1955 (Hygrometers) Regulations, 1958	No. 160
Welfare	
Glass Bevelling Welfare Regulations, 1973	No. 103
Factories (Gut and Tripe Preparations) Regulations, 1974	No. 145
Laundries (Welfare) Regulations, 1973	No. 181
Manufacture of Glass Bottles and Presses Glass Articles (Welfare) Regulations, 1972	No. 243
Manufacture of Hollow-ware and Process Galvanising (Welfare) Regulations, 1973	No. 112
Factories (Oil Cake Mills) (Welfare) Regulations, 1973	No. 108
Factories (Preserving of Fruit) Regulations, 1973	No. 152
Factories (Welfare) (Use of Bichromates in Dyeing) Regulations, 1973	No. 252
Regulations for Safety	
Factories (Abrasive blasting of Surfaces) Regulations, 1974	No. 357
Factories (Aerated Water) Regulations, 19974	No. 267
Factories (Asbestos Processes) Regulations, 1975	No. 238
The Factories (Bronzing) Regulations, 1973	No. 198
Factories (carcinogenic Substances) (Processes) Regulations, 1972	No. 242
Factories (Celluloid) Regulations, 1973	No. 277
Cellulose Solutions Regulations, 1939 SRO	No. 385
Factories (Chemical Factories) Regulations, 1975	No. 109
Factories (Chromium Plating) Regulations, 1975	No. 80

The Construction (Safety, Health and Welfare) regulations, 1975	No. 282
Docks (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1960	No. 279
Docks (Safety, Health, and Welfare) (Forms) Regulations, 1965	No. 63
Factories (Electric Accumulators) Regulations, 1965	No. 33
Factories (Electricity) Regulations, 1972	No. 3
Factories (Electricity) (Amendment) Regulations, 1979	No. 124
Factories (Grinding of Cutlery and Edge Tools) Regulations, 1973	No. 314
Factories (Grinding of Metals) (Miscellaneous Industries) regulations, 1973	No. 313
Factories (Heading of Yarn) Regulations, 1976	No. 28
Factories (Hides and Skins) Regulations, 1973	No. 283
Factories (Indiarubber) Regulations, 1976	No. 29
Factories Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1972	No. 17
Factories Ionising Radiations (Unsealed Radioactive Substances) Regulations, 1972	No. 249
Factories (Lead Painting) Regulations, 1976	No. 2
Factories (Lead Process) (Employment of Women and Young Persons) Regulations, 1976	No. 39
Factories Lead Process (Medical Examinations) Regulations, 1976	No. 45
Factories (Lead painting of Vehicles) Regulations, 1976	No. 283
Factories (Lead Smelting) Regulations, 1976	No. 44
Factories (Refractory Materials) Regulations, 1973	No. 246
Locomotive Regulations, 1906	No. 679
Factories Act, 1955 (Manual Labour) (Maximum weights and Transport) Regulations, 1972	No. 283
Manufacture of Felt Hats Regulations, 1902	No. 623
Factories (Manufacture of Lead Compounds) Regulations, 1976	No. 32
Factories (Manufacture of Paints and Colours) Regulations, 1976	No. 43
Factories (Noise) Regulations, 1975	No. 235
Factories (Non-Ferrous Metals) (Metals and Founding) Regulations, 1975	No. 237
The Factories (Pottery) Regulations, 1976	No. 41
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1975	No. 322
Factories (Spinning and Self-Acting Mules) (Health) Regulations, 1973	No. 188
Factories (Tinning of Metal Hallow ware, Iron Drums and Harness Furniture) Regulations, 1976	No. 42
Factories (Vitreous Enamelling) Regulations, 1976	No. 40
Factories (Woodworking Machinery) Regulations, 1972	No. 203
Factories (Wool and Hair Processing) Regulations, 1975	No. 272
The Construction (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regulations, 1988	No. 270

Special Applications and Extensions

Factories Act, 1955 (Building Operations, Engineering Works, Docks etc.) (Modifications) Regulations, 1956	No. 163
--	---------

Home Work

Factories (Home Work – Certain Bead Ornaments) Regulations, 1956	No. 167
Home Work Order, 1911 (Variation) Order, 1956	No. 168

Notification of Accidents and Industrial Diseases

Factories Act, 1955 (Extension of Section 74 to Dangerous Occurrences) Regulations, 1956	No. 169
Factories (Notification of Accidents) Regulations, 1956	No. 180
Factories (Notification of Industrial Diseases) Regulations, 1956	No. 181
Factories Act, 1955 (Application of Section 76 to Certain Diseases) Regulations, 1972	No. 262

Certificates

Factories (Certificate of Fitness of young Persons) Regulations, 1956	No. 165
---	---------

Miscellaneous

Factories Act, 1955 (Abstracts) Regulations, 1956	No. 176
Factories Act, 1955 (Birth Certificate) Regulations, 1956	No. 248

Certificate Made Under the Factories Act, 1955

Certificate of Exception No. G1A – Steam Boilers Steam Tube Ovens and Steam Tube Hotplates	
Certificate of Exemption No. G2 – Steam Boilers – Low Pressure Cast Iron Sectional for Stem Heating	
Certificate of Exemption No. G3 – Steam boilers (Autoclaves and Vulcanisers)	
Certificate of Exemption No. G4 – Steam boilers of the Cylindrical Multitubular Type – Fired by Town Gas or Oil	
Certificate of Exemption No. G5 – Steam Boilers of the Calorifier Type	
Certificate of Exemption No. 6A – Annealing	
Certificate of Exemption No. G7A – Traps, separators or dryers, Strainers, De-Superheaters and Oil Separators	
Certificate of Exemption No. G8A – Steam Receivers – Miscellaneous Types	
Certificate of Exemption No G9 – Coil Type Steam Generators	
Certificate of Exemption No. G10 – (Electrode boilers and Electrical Immersion Heated Boilers)	
Certificate of Exemption No. G11A – Fusion welded and solid forged Steam Boilers	
Certificate of Exemption No. G12 – (Welding connections to pipelines and plant containing petroleum and liquids and vapours)	
Certificate of Exemption No. G13 – (Welded brackets on oil tanks)	
Factories Act, 1955 (Hoists and Lifts) Exemption Order, 1957	No. 80
Factories Act, 1955 (Lifts) (Exemption) Order, 1960	No. 129
Factories Act, 1955 (Hoistways) (Exemption) Order, 1962	No. 211
Factories Act, 1955 (Hoistways) (Exemption) Order, 1976	No. 236
Factories Act, 1955 (Hoists) (Exemption) Order, 1977	No. 13
Factories Act, 1955 (Hoists and Hoistways) (Exemption) Order, 1985	No. 100



Factories (Chromium Plating) Regulations, 1975

Certificate of Approval, CPR7(1)

Docks (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1960

certificate of Exemption No. 1

Certificate of Exemption No. 2

Factories (Electricity Regulations), 1972

Certificate of Exemption No. 1

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1975

Certificate of Exemption No. SB11

Certificate of Exemption No. SB12

Certificate of Exemption No. SB13

Safety in Industry Act, 1980, - No. 9 of 1980

Factories Act (Definition of "Work of Engineering Construction") Regulations 1981 No. 58

Safety in Industry Act, 1981 (Commencement) Order, 1981 No. 59

Safety in Industry Act, (Section 34) (Commencement) Order, 1981 No. 248

Safety in Industry Act, (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1991 No. 424

Safety in Industry Act, (Commencement) Order, 1982 No. 259

Safety in Industry (Abrasive Wheels) Regulations, 1982 No. 30

Factories (Notification of Accident) (Amendment) Regulations, 1981 No. 249

Safety in Industry (Driving Operations) Regulations, 1981 No. 422

Safety in Industry (Operations at Unfenced Machinery) Regulations, 1981 No. 423

Safety in Industry (General Register) Regulations, 1981 No. 425

Safety in Industry (Vehicle Lifting Tables and Other Lifting Machines)
(Register of Examinations) Regulations, 1981 No. 426

Safety in Industry (Fees of Certifying Doctors) Regulations, 1983 No. 256

Safety in Industry acts, 1955 and 1980 (Hoist and Hoistways) (Exemption)
Order, 1985 No. 100

Mines and Quarries Act, 1965 - No. 7 of 1965

Mines and Quarries Act, 1965 (Commencement) Order, 1970 No. 73

Management and Control of Mines and Quarries

Mines (Managers and Officials) Regulations, 1970 No. 74

Mines (Surveyors and Plans) Regulations, 1970 No. 78

Notification of Accidents and Diseases

Mines and Quarries (Notification of Dangerous Occurrences) Order, 1970 No. 76

Mines and Quarries (Notification of Accidents) Regulations, 1970 No. 77

Mines and Quarries (Notification of Diseases) Order, 1971 No. 61

Regulations

Mines (Locomotive) Regulations, 1971	No. 238
Mines (Electricity) Regulations, 1972	No. 51
Mines (Electricity) (Amendment) Regulations, 1979	No. 125
Mines (Explosives) Regulations, 1972	No. 123
Mines (Fire and Rescue) Regulations, 1972	No. 226
Mines (Mechanically Propelled Vehicles) Regulations, 1973	No. 153
Mines (General) Regulations, 1975	No. 331
Mines (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 1979	No. 279
Tara Mine (Winding) Regulations, 1977	No. 14
Mines and Quarries (General Register) Regulations, 1974	No. 97
Quarries (Explosives) Regulations, 1971	No. 237
Quarries (Electricity) Regulations, 1972	No. 50
Quarries (General) Regulations, 1972	No. 146
Quarries (Explosives) (Amendment) Regulations, 1976	No. 1
Quarries (Electricity) (Amendment) Regulations, 1979	No. 126
Mines (Safety Training) Regulations, 1987	No. 85

Miscellaneous

Mines and Quarries (Birth Certificates) Regulations, 1970	No. 110
Mines and Quarries (Reference) Rules, 1970	No. 75
Mines and Quarries Inquiries (Draft Regulations) Rules, 1971	No. 219
Mines (Employment of Women) (Exemption) Regulations, 1983	No. 369
Employment Equality Act, 1977. Employment of Females in Mines Order, 1985	No. 176

Dangerous Substances Acts, 1972 and 1979

Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 – No. 10 of 1972	
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Commencement) Order	No. 297
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Licencing Fees) Regulations, 1979	No. 301
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Retail and Private Petroleum Stores) Regulations, 1979	No. 311
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Oil Jetties) Regulations, 1979	No. 312
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Petroleum Bulk Stores) Regulations, 1979	No. 313
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Conveyance of Petroleum by Road) Regulations, 1979	No. 314
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Conveyance of Scheduled Substances by Road) (Trade or Business) Regulations, 1980 and approved Code of Practice (See Part C)	No. 235
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Part IV Declaration) Order, 1980	No. 236
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Part IV Declaration) Order, 1986	No. 267
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (Conveyance of Scheduled Substances by Road) (Trade or Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 1986 and approved Code of Practice (see Part C)	No. 268
Dangerous Substances Act, 1972 (European Agreement concerning the International	

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road [ADR] Regulations, 1986	No. 269
Dangerous Substances (Method and Apparatus for testing Petroleum Regulations, 1988	No. 128
Dangerous Substances (Retail and Private Petroleum Stores) (Amendment) Regulations, 1988	No. 303
Dangerous Substances (Storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas) Regulations, 1990 and Approved Code of Practice (see Part C)	No. 201
European Communities Act, 1972 - No. 27 of 1972	
European Communities (Wire Ropes, Chains and Hooks) Regulations, 1979	No. 207
European Communities (Dangerous Substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) Regulations 1979	No. 382
European Communities (Dangerous Substances) (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 1979	No. 383
European Communities (Dangerous Substances) (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1980	No. 34
European Communities (Paints etc.) (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 1980	No. 365
European Communities (Safety Signs at Places of Work) Regulations 1980	No. 402
European Communities (Electrical Equipment for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres) Regulations 1981	No. 61
European Communities (Dangerous Substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) Regulations, 1981	No. 149
European Communities (Dangerous Substances) (Classification, Packaging, Labelling and Notification) Regulations, 1982	No. 258
European Communities (Dangerous Substances) (Classification, Packaging, Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1983	No. 27
European Communities (Dangerous Preparations) (Solvents) (Classification and Labelling) Regulations, 1983	No. 189
European Communities (Paints etc.) (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1984	No. 170
European Communities (Dangerous Substances) (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1984	No. 335
European Communities (Dangerous Substances) (Classifications, Packaging, Labelling and Notification) (Amendment) Regulations, 1985	No. 89
European Communities (Dangerous Substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) Regulations, 1985	No. 244
European Communities (Dangerous Substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) Regulations, 1986	No. 47
European Communities (Dangerous Substances) (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1986	No. 224
European Communities (Electrical Equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres) (Amendment) Regulations, 1986	No. 244

European Communities (Major Accident Hazards of Certain Industrial Activities) Regulations, 1986	No. 292
European Communities (Dangerous Substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) Regulations, 1987	No. 204
European Communities (Paints etc.) (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1987	No. 205
European Communities (Dangerous Substances) (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1988	No. 47
European Communities (Protections of Workers) (Exposure to Lead) Regulations, 1988	No. 219
European Communities (Dangerous Substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) Regulations, 1988	No. 294
European Communities (Protection of Workers) (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations, 1989	No. 34
European Communities (Major Accident Hazards of Certain Industrial Activities) (Amendment) Regulations, 1989	No. 194
European Communities (Dangerous Substances) Classification, Packaging and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1989	No. 228
European Communities (Protection of Workers) (Exposure to Chemical, Physical and Biological Agents) Regulations, 1989	No. 251
European Communities (Protection of Workers) (Exposure to Noise) Regulations, 1990	No. 157
 Office Premises Act, 1958 – No. 3 of 1958	
Office Premises Act, 1958 (Commencement) Order, 1959	No. 29
Office Premises (Overcrowding) Regulations, 1959	No. 30
Office Premises (Overcrowding) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963	No. 175
Office Premises (Minimum Temperature in Workrooms and Cloakrooms) Regulations, 1959	No. 31
Office Premises (Standards of Lighting) Regulations, 1959	No. 196
Office Premises (Sanitary conveniences) Regulations, 1959	No. 32
Office Premises (Washing Facilities) Regulations, 1959	No. 33
Office Premises (Clothing Accommodation) Regulations, 1959	No. 34
 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989 – No. 7 of 1989	
Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989 (Commencement) Order, 1989	No. 236
Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989 (Repeals) Order, 1989	No. 237
District court (Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989) Regulations, 1989	No. 275
Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989 (Repeals) Order, 1990	No. 103
 Safety, Health and Welfare (Offshore Installations) Act, 1987 – NO. 18 of 1987	
Safety, Health and Welfare (Offshore Installations) Act, 1987 (Commencement) Order, 1990	No. 274

Safety, Health and Welfare (Offshore Installations) (Installation Managers) Regulations, 1991	No. 13
Safety, Health and Welfare (Offshore Installations) (Emergency Procedures) Regulations, 1991	No. 14
Safety, Health and Welfare (Offshore Installations) (Life-Saving Appliances) Regulations, 1991	No. 15
Safety, Health and Welfare (Offshore Installations) (Operations) Regulations, 1991	No. 16

PART C - APPROVED CODES OF PRACTICE, 1990

- (1) Re: Dangerous Substances (Conveyance of Scheduled Substances by Road) (Trade or Business) Regulations, 1980 and 1986 (S.I. No. 235 of 1980 and S.I. No. 268 of 1986)**

The Health and Safety Authority, in accordance with the provisions of the above Regulations, approved the following as a Code of Practice:

- Sections 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the UK Liquefied Petroleum of Gas Industry Technical Association Code of Practice 2 of January, 1974 in respect of tanks used for the conveyance by Road of propane, butane and mixtures of both, subject to certain specified conditions being met relating to the design, construction, testing, examination and marking of tanks.

- (2) Re: Dangerous Substances (Storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas) Regulations, 1990 (S.I. No. 210 of 1990)**

The Health and Safety Authority, in accordance with section 30 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989, for the purpose of the above Regulations, approved the following standards published by the National Standards Authority of Ireland.

- (i) Code of Practice for the storage of LPG Cylinders and Cartridges (I.S. 3213 : 1987)
- (ii) Code of Practice for the bulk Storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (I.S. 3216 : 1988)
- (iii) Code of Practice for the bulk storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (I.S. 3216 : Part 2 : 1989)

Appendix V

E.C. COUNCIL DIRECTIVES ON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH, DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AND RELATED MATTERS ADOPTED AND DUE FOR IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31st MAY, 1991)

Council Directive Number and Title	Date for Implementation
C.D. 88/364 EEC Concerning the protection of workers by the banning of certain specified agents and/or certain work activities (<u>Proscriptions Directive</u>)	1 January, 1990
C.D. 88/379/EEC relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of <u>dangerous preparations</u>	7 June, 1990
C.D. 88/571/EEC which adapts to technical progress (A.T.P.) C.D. 79/196/EEC relating to <u>electrical equipment in explosive atmospheres</u>	31 December, 1989
C.D. 88/610/EEC amending for the 2nd time Directive 82/501/EEC (the Seveso Directive relating to <u>major accident hazard installations</u> . (A fundamental revision of the Directive is currently being undertaken by the E.C. Commission.)	1 June, 1990
C.D. 89/391/EEC on introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (new Framework Directive)	31 December, 1992
C.D. 89/654/EEC concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the workplace (<u>first individual Directive</u>)	31 December 1992
C.D. 89/655/EEC concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment	31 December, 1992

by workers at work. (second individual Directive)

C.D. 89/656/EEC

31 December, 1992

concerning the minimum health and safety requirements for the use by workers of personal protective equipment at the workplace (third individual Directive)

C.D. 90/269/EEC

31 December, 1992

on the minimum health and safety requirements for the manual handling of loads where there is a risk particularly of back injury to workers (fourth individual Directive)

C.D. 90/270/EEC

31 December, 1992

on the minimum safety and health requirements for work with display screen equipment (fifth individual Directive)

C.D. 90/394/EEC

31 December, 1992

concerning protection of workers from the risks relating to carcinogens at work (sixth individual Directive)

C.D.'s amending for the eight and ninth times Directive 76/769 EEC relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations

(a) 30 June, 1991

(a) benzene and organotin

(b) 1 July, 1992

(b) PCPs

C.D.'s adapting to technical progress

7 June, 1991

(11th, 12th and 13th ATPs)

Council Directive 67/548 EEC

concerning the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances

C.D. 90/679/EEC

31 December, 1992

protection of workers from risks relating to

biological agents at work

C.D.'s (a) 88/379/EEC
(b) 90/35/EEC and
(c) 90/492/EEC

(a) 7 June, 1991
(b) 10 June, 1991
(c) 8 June, 1991

on the classification, packaging and labelling
of dangerous substances and preparations.

Appendix VI

HSA ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SAFETY STATEMENTS, SAFETY CONSULTATION AND SAFETY REPRESENTATIVES (1990)

(First Advisory Committee appointed under section 17 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989)



Inaugural Meeting:

Standing L to R: Mr. T. Wall, Mr. T. O'Keefe, Dr. S. Wood, Mr. G. Fogardy, Mr. E. Kearney, M. P. Cuniffe, Mr. S. Upton, Mr. B. Neville, Mr. G. Kearns and Mr. C. Harrington.

Seated L to R: Mr. T. Walsh, Mr. A. Allen, Mr. P. Walsh (*Chairman of Committee*) and Mr. C. Body

Appendix VII

H.S.A. PUBLICATIONS

1. Guidelines on Safety Statements (booklet)
2. Guidelines on Safety Consultation and Safety Representatives (booklet)
3. Guidelines on Use of Guards for Mechanical Power Presses (booklet)
4. Guidelines on the Safe Operation of Visual Display Units (booklet)
5. Guide to Conveyance of Dangerous Substances by Road (booklet)
6. Guidance Notes on Prevention of Dermatitis (booklet)
7. Guidance note on Prevention of Cancer arising from Exposure to Substances at Work (booklet)
8. Stay Safe on Site (booklet)
9. The Use of Chemicals (Safety and Health Legislation) (booklet)
10. Is your work making you deaf? (leaflet)
11. Guide to the Dangerous Substances (Storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas) Regulations, 1990 (leaflet)
12. Mouldy Feed is Dangerous – Prevent Farmer's Lung (leaflet)
13. Farm Safety (leaflet)
14. The Safe Installation of Propane Cylinders. (leaflet)

The publications listed above are available free of charge.

Two videos on (1) The Safety Statement and (2) The Safety Representative are available from the Authority as a package at a cost of £95 inclusive of packaging, postage and the Guidelines at 1 and 2 above.

Appendix VIII

HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY ADDRESSES

**Headquarters**

27 Upper Baggot Street,
Dublin 4.

Tel: 01-603388
Fax: 01-681435

Athlone Regional Office

Government Buildings,
Pearse Street,
Athlone,
Co. Westmeath.

Tel: 0902-92608
Fax: 0902-92914

Cork Regional Office

Government Buildings
4th Floor,
Sullivan's Quay,
Cork.

Tel: 021-964900
Fax: 021-961663

Drogheda Regional Office

Abbey Centre,
West Street,
Drogheda,
Co. Louth.

Tel & Fax: 041-38536

Galway Regional Office

Newtownsmythe,
Galway.

Tel: 091-63985
Fax: 09164091

Limerick Regional Office

11-16 O'Connell Street,
Limerick.

Tel: 061-49900
Fax: 061-49559

Sligo Regional Office

Government Buildings,
Cranmore Road,
Sligo.

Tel: 071-43942
Fax: 071-44078

Waterford Regional Office

Government Buildings,
The Glen,
Waterford.

Tel: 051-75892
Fax: 051-70610

NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1st NOVEMBER, 1989 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1990

NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES

1. General

The National Authority for Occupational Safety and Health was established on 1st November, 1989 under Section 15 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989. Its principal functions are to promote measures for ensuring the safety, health and welfare of persons at work.

2. Accounts

These accounts are prepared for the period 1st November, 1989 to 31st, December 1990. In the period immediately after the establishment day certain receipts and expenses relating to the newly established Authority were absorbed by the Department of Labour and are not reflected in the accounts of the Authority.

3. Accounting Convention

These financial statements are prepared under the historic cost convention.

4. Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at their historical cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis as follows:-

Office Furniture and Equipment	20% per annum
Scientific Equipment	10 to 20% per annum

5. Stocks

Stocks of publications on hand have no net realisable value and are not regarded as assets.

6. Capital Account

The capital account represents the unamortised value of Oireachtas grants used to purchase fixed assets.

NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1st NOVEMBER, 1989 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1990

INCOME	NOTES	£
Department of Labour	1	2,369,754
Grants – European Commission		13,585
Transfer to Capital Account	2	(112,134)
		<u>2,271,205</u>

EXPENDITURE	NOTES	£
Salaries and Related Costs		1,393,145
Members' Fees		2,800
Travel and Subsistence		296,355
Advertising, Publicity & Information costs		232,652
Training and Conference Expenses		35,363
Reference Books and Periodicals		11,335
Postage and Telephones		90,484
Stationery and Office Supplies		32,842
Consultancy and Accounting Services		34,536
Rent and Rates		44,605
Maintenance and Sundry Purchases		
Premises		4,588
Office Furniture and Equipment		28,353
Scientific Equipment		5,031
Depreciation		72,302
Other Operating Expenses	3	39,499
		<u>2,323,890</u>

Excess of Expenditure over Income	(52,685)
	<u>2,271,205</u>

Notes 1 to 10 form part of these Accounts

<u>P. J. Marshall</u>	Chairman	<u>George Kears</u>	Member
<u>24/1/92</u>	Date	<u>24/1/92</u>	Date

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1990

	£	NOTES	£	£
FIXED ASSETS		4		218,339

CURRENT ASSETS

Debtors and Prepayments	84,913	5		
Bank and Cash balances	<u>6,362</u>		91,275	

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Creditors falling due within one year		6	<u>143,960</u>	
Net Current Liabilities				<u>(52,685)</u>

NET ASSETS				<u>165,654</u>
-------------------	--	--	--	----------------

REPRESENTED BY

Capital Account		2		218,339
Excess of Expenditure over Income				<u>(52,685)</u>
				<u>165,654</u>

Notes 1 to 10 form part of these Accounts

<u>P. 1. [Signature]</u> <u>24/1/92</u>	Chairman Date	<u>[Signature]</u> <u>24/1/92</u>	Member Date
--	----------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------

STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

£

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Excess of Expenditure over Income for the Period	(52,685)
<u>Adjust for Items not involving Movement of Funds:</u>	
Add Depreciation	72,302
Transfer to Capital Account	<u>112,134</u>
Funds generated	131,751

APPLICATION OF FUNDS

Purchase of Fixed Assets	<u>184,436</u>
	<u>(52,685)</u>

MOVEMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL

Debtors and Prepayments	84,913	
Bank and Cash Balances	<u>6,362</u>	
	91,275	
Creditors	<u>(143,960)</u>	<u>(52,685)</u>

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. Income

Income from the Department of Labour represents payments by the Department from Subheads R of 1989 Vote and O of 1990 Vote.

	£	£
Subhead O	2,339,115	
Subhead R	<u>38,254</u>	2,377,369
Transfer to Grants – EC		<u>(7,615)</u>
		<u>2,369,754</u>

2. Capital Account

	£	£
Balance 1st November, 1989 (being the valuation placed on fixed assets taken over from the Department of Labour)		106,205
<u>Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account:</u>		
Total Grants applied towards purchase of fixed assets	184,436	
Grants amortised in line with Depreciation	<u>(72,302)</u>	<u>112,134</u>
Balance 31/12/1990		<u>218,339</u>

3. Other Operating Expenses

	£
Staff Recruitment	9,048
Removal Expenses	6,666
Catering	4,439
Entertainment	3,532
ICTU Grant	3,249
Research Services	2,470
Insurances	2,425
Membership Fees and Subscriptions	2,174
Carriage	1,685
Miscellaneous Accommodation/Room-Hire	1,023
Other Sundry Expenses	<u>2,788</u>
	<u>39,499</u>

4. Fixed Assets

	Office Furniture and Equipment	Scientific Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Balance 1st November, 1989	53,205	53,000	106,205
Additions	<u>147,420</u>	<u>37,016</u>	<u>184,436</u>
Balance at 31st December, 1990	<u>200,625</u>	<u>90,016</u>	<u>290,641</u>
<u>Accumulated Depreciation:</u>			
Balance at 1st November, 1989	nil	nil	nil
Charge for Period	<u>54,610</u>	<u>17,692</u>	<u>72,302</u>
Balance at 31st December, 1990	<u>54,610</u>	<u>17,692</u>	<u>72,302</u>
Net Book Value at 31st December, 1990	146,015	72,324	218,339
Net Book Value at 1st November, 1989	53,205	53,000	106,205

The balance at 1st November, 1989 represents the value of fixed assets taken over by the Authority from the Department of Labour.

5. Debtors and Prepayments

	£
Department of Labour	14,929
European Commission	36,978
Other Debtors	3,651
Prepayments	<u>29,355</u>
	<u>84,913</u>

6. Creditors

These include accrued expenditure for pay £38,593 and rent £39,775.

7. Capital Commitments

There were no material capital commitments as at 31st December, 1990.

8. Contingent Liabilities

No contingent Liabilities existed at 31st December, 1990.

9. Superannuation Scheme

Under Section 21 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989 the Authority is required to introduce a Superannuation Scheme for persons in whole time positions on the staff of the Authority. The Authority is presently formulating a scheme. In the meantime Sections 21(5) and 21(7) of the Act apply.

Nothing has been charged in these accounts in respect of superannuation costs.

10. Members' Fees

£

Chairman's Fees 2,100

Advisory Committee Fees 700

**NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL**

I have examined in accordance with auditing standards the accounts on pages 1 to 8 which are in the form approved under the provisions of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989. I have obtained all the information and explanations which I considered necessary for the purpose of my audit.

In my opinion proper books of account have been kept by the board and the accounts which are in agreement with them give a true and fair view of the state of its affairs at 31 December 1990 and of its transactions and source and application of funds for the period then ended.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. L. McDonnell', followed by a long horizontal line.

P. L. McDonnell
Comptroller and Auditor General

6 February, 1992