

(5) VENTILATION

1956 No. 1764

**The Coal and Other Mines (Ventilation) Order, 1956**

*Made* - - - - - 7th November, 1956  
*Laid before Parliament* 26th November, 1956  
*Coming into Operation* 1st January, 1957

Whereas by subsection (1) of section one hundred and ninety of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954(a) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), the Minister of Fuel and Power (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") is empowered to re-enact (to the extent to which they could by virtue of the Act be enacted in regulations made under section one hundred and forty-one thereof)—

- (a) provisions of any regulation having effect by virtue of section eighty-six of the Coal Mines Act, 1911(b), or of any order having effect by virtue of section sixty-one of that Act;
- (b) provisions of any enactment repealed by section one hundred and eighty-nine of the Act in so far as that enactment is not re-enacted in the Act;

subject to such modifications (if any) as appear to him to be consequential on the passing of the Act or requisite for the purpose either of bringing those provisions into conformity with the Act or of expressly limiting their operation to mines of the class to which their operation is limited immediately before the commencement of the Act:

And Whereas by subsection (2) of that section it is provided amongst other things that an order under subsection (1) shall set out in a schedule to the order the provisions thereby re-enacted and may direct that those provisions shall have effect as if they were regulations made under section one hundred and forty-one of the Act:

Now, therefore, the Minister in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by section one hundred and ninety of the Act hereby orders as follows:—

1.—(1) The provisions set out in the first schedule hereto, being provisions of regulations, the order and enactments specified in the second schedule hereto subject to such modifications as aforesaid, are hereby re-enacted and shall have effect as if they were regulations made under section one hundred and forty-one of the Act coming into operation at the commencement of the Act.

(2) The provisions set out in the first schedule hereto may be cited as the Coal and Other Mines (Ventilation) Regulations, 1956.

2. Any exemption, consent, approval, permission, direction or requirement granted or imposed by the Minister or any inspector for the purposes of a provision specified in the second schedule hereto shall, if in force at the commencement of the Act and so far as it could have been granted or imposed under the Coal and Other Mines (Ventilation) Regulations, 1956, have effect as if it had been so granted or imposed.

3. This order shall come into operation at the commencement of the Act and may be cited as the Coal and Other Mines (Ventilation) Order, 1956.

Dated this seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

*Aubrey Jones,*  
Minister of Fuel and Power.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

THE COAL AND OTHER MINES (VENTILATION) REGULATIONS, 1956, HAVING EFFECT AS IF MADE UNDER SECTION ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE OF THE MINES AND QUARRIES ACT, 1954.

### *Arrangement of Regulations*

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### PART I

#### *Application*

1. These regulations shall apply to every mine of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay, and in these regulations, unless otherwise expressly provided, "mine" means such a mine.

### PART II

#### *Provisions relating to firedamp content*

##### *Inflammable gas in intake airways*

2.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of section fifty-five of the Act the manager of every mine shall take such steps as are necessary for securing that every airway therein which as regards any working face is an intake airway and the air in which has not previously ventilated a working face shall normally be kept free from inflammable gas:

Provided that the requirements of this regulation shall not apply to any part of such an airway within three hundred feet of the first working place at that working face.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation an airway shall be deemed not to be normally kept free from inflammable gas if the average percentage by volume of inflammable gas found in six samples of air taken by an inspector in the general body of the air in that airway at intervals of not less than fourteen days exceeds one quarter.

##### *Determinations of firedamp content*

3.—(1) Where in any part of a mine in which the use of lamps or lights, other than permitted lights, is unlawful electric power is used at or within one hundred and fifty feet of a working face, the manager shall make and secure the efficient carrying out of arrangements whereby determinations of the percentage of inflammable gas present in the general body of the air (in these regulations referred to as "the firedamp content") are made in that part in accordance with the provisions of the four next following regulations.

(2) Where in any part of a mine of coal the use of lamps or lights, other than permitted lights, is unlawful and in any part of that mine which comprises a working face shots are fired in the ordinary course of working, the manager shall make and secure the efficient carrying out of arrangements whereby determinations of the firedamp content are made in accordance with the provisions of the four next following regulations in the part of the mine in which shots are so fired.

4.—(1) Determinations of the firedamp content shall be made—

(a) by means of apparatus of a type approved for the purpose by the Minister, by a competent person appointed for that purpose by the manager of the mine; or

(b) by means of samples of air taken by a competent person so appointed and analysed within four days of the taking thereof.

(2) In reckoning a period of four days for the purposes of this regulation no account shall be taken of any Saturday, Sunday or day of general holiday.

5.—(1) Where determinations of the firedamp content in any part of a mine which comprises a longwall face are required to be made by virtue of the use of electric power at or within one hundred and fifty feet of that face or the firing of shots in that part of the mine, those determinations shall be made at or as near as is practicable to the point in each airway serving that face thirty feet from the nearest working place at that face. If the air ventilating that longwall face has ventilated or will ventilate another longwall face determinations shall also be made at such a point in each airway serving each such other face.

(2) An inspector may serve on the manager of the mine a notice requiring determinations to be made also at such additional point at any such longwall face as may be specified in the notice.

6.—(1) Where determinations of the firedamp content in any part of a mine which comprises a working face other than a longwall face are required to be made by virtue of the use of electric power at or within one hundred and fifty feet of that face or the firing of shots in that part of the mine, those determinations shall be made at suitable points fixed by the manager in respect of each air current in that part of the mine.

(2) An inspector may, if he is of opinion that any point so fixed is unsuitable, serve on the manager a notice requiring him to fix some other point in substitution therefor and may serve on the manager a notice requiring determinations to be made at some other point specified in the notice in addition to those required by the preceding paragraph.

7.—(1) Determinations of the firedamp content shall be made at every point required by or under the two last preceding regulations once in every week:

Provided that—

(a) if any determination at any such point shows a firedamp content exceeding 0·8 per cent. by volume determinations shall be made at the corresponding point at intervals not exceeding twenty-four hours so long as the content is shown to exceed or to have exceeded that percentage and for the seven next following working days, unless an inspector by notice served on the manager otherwise consents;

(b) if every determination made during a period of thirty days at any such point showed a firedamp content not exceeding 0·6 per cent. by volume it shall be sufficient to make determinations at the corresponding point at intervals not exceeding thirty days for so long as the firedamp content shown thereby does not exceed that percentage.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding paragraph whenever any alteration is made in the arrangements for ventilating a mine which affects or may affect substantially any part of the mine in which determinations of the firedamp content have to be made, a determination of the firedamp content at each point in that part shall be made as soon as any substantial effect of the alteration would be apparent.

(3) Any determination of the firedamp content shall be made, if the relevant face is machine-cut, during the latter part of the cutting shift or, if the face is not machine-cut, during the latter part of the filling shift :

Provided that if it appears to the manager or an inspector, as the case may be, that the firedamp content is normally greatest at any point at any other stage of the operations, determinations at that point may be made at that stage if an inspector by notice served on the manager consents thereto and shall be made at that stage if an inspector by such notice so requires.

(4) The provisions of Part XV of the Act with respect to references upon notices served by inspectors shall apply to a notice of requirement under the last preceding paragraph and either of the following shall be a relevant ground of objection to such a notice, namely—

(a) that the firedamp content at the point in question is not normally greatest at the stage referred to in the notice ;

(b) that the greater firedamp content at that stage at that point is transitory.

(5) Where determinations of firedamp content are made once in every week or thirty days they shall as far as practicable be made at the appropriate stage of the operations on the last working day of the week, other than a Saturday, on which the operations comprise that stage.

8.—(1) Particulars of every determination of firedamp content made in accordance with these regulations shall be recorded forthwith in a book provided for that purpose by the owner of the mine.

(2) If any determination shows a firedamp content at any point exceeding one per cent. by volume the manager of the mine shall forthwith give notice thereof to the inspector for the district unless—

(a) the excess was caused by temporary derangement of the ventilation at the mine which has been remedied ; or

(b) the inspector by notice served on the manager has otherwise directed.

#### *Measurements of quantity of air*

9.—(1) The manager of every mine shall make and secure the efficient carrying out of arrangements whereby the quantity of air passing each of the points hereinafter mentioned is measured at intervals not exceeding thirty days.

(2) The points at which such measurements are to be taken are—

(a) in every intake airway starting at an entrance to a shaft or outlet, a point as near as is practicable to that entrance ;

(b) in every split by which air leaves an air current except a split at a longwall face, a point as near as is practicable to the junction ;

(c) in any part of the mine in which determinations of firedamp content are required to be made, the points at which those determinations are made, excluding any point at which determinations are made because it has been specified in a notice served on the manager by an inspector ; and

(d) in any part of the mine containing a working face, being a part in which determinations of firedamp content are not required to be made under these regulations, a point in each road, which as regards a working face is an intake airway and the air in which has not previously ventilated a working face, as nearly as practicable four hundred and fifty feet from the nearest part of the said working face with respect to which that road is an intake airway, unless that point would be within three hundred feet of a point at which measurements are taken under sub-paragraph (a) or (b).

(3) A measurement of the quantity of air at a point specified in sub-paragraph (c) of the last preceding paragraph shall be taken on an occasion when a determination of firedamp content is made thereat.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (1) of this regulation, whenever any alteration is made in the arrangements for ventilating a mine which affects or may affect substantially the quantity of air passing any point at which measurements thereof have to be taken, a measurement of the quantity at each such point shall be taken as soon as any substantial effect of the alteration would be apparent.

(5) Particulars of every measurement taken in accordance with this regulation shall be recorded forthwith in a book provided for the purpose by the owner of the mine together with any other information incidental thereto for which provision is made in that book.

### PART III

#### *Firedamp detectors*

10.—(1) At every mine in any part of which the use of lamps or lights, other than permitted lights, is unlawful, there shall be provided appliances for detecting the presence of inflammable gas being appliances of a type approved by the Minister for use in mines generally or in mines of a class to which that mine belongs or in that mine (hereinafter called "detectors") in such number as will enable the provisions of these regulations to be complied with.

(2) Those detectors shall be adjusted, maintained and tested in the manner (if any) specified in the relevant approval.

11.—(1) The manager of every mine at which detectors are required to be provided shall—

(a) make arrangements to secure that detectors are in use at the places and in the numbers specified in, and otherwise in compliance with, the three next following regulations;

(b) appoint competent persons and make arrangements to secure that each detector required to be in use is in the personal charge of such a person.

(2) In any prosecution for a contravention of this regulation it shall be a defence to prove that the manager has made the necessary arrangements for the training of a sufficient number of persons and made reasonable efforts to induce appropriate persons to be trained and that the failure to comply fully was due to an insufficiency of trained persons willing to take charge of detectors at that mine.

(3) In the case of any person appointed under this regulation who may be in charge of a detector which is a flame safety-lamp, his competence to recognise actual gas caps as they appear on the lowered flame of the lamp shall be certified by such person and in such form as the Minister may direct.

12.—(1) The places for and the number of detectors to be in use thereat, being places in a part of the mine in which the use of lamps or lights, other than permitted lights, is unlawful, are as follows—

(a) at each longwall face, one detector for each eight persons, and one detector for any person or persons not thus taken into account, in the total number of persons wholly or mainly employed at that face during the shift;

(b) at each other working face (including a cross measure drift or heading in stone), one detector;

(c) at each place in an airway which as regards any working face is a return airway being a place at which one or more men are engaged in repair work, one detector;

(d) at each place at which apparatus comprising an electric motor is in operation at or within three hundred feet of a working face, one detector.

(2) Any detector required by sub-paragraph (d) of the last preceding paragraph shall be in addition to any detector required by any other sub-paragraph thereof.

13.—(1) If electric power is being used at a working face and the average of the last six determinations of firedamp content made in pursuance of these regulations at the point on the return side of that face at which such determinations are required to be made exceeds 0.5 per cent. by volume—

(a) any detector required to be in use at that face by virtue of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph (1) of the last preceding regulation shall be an automatic detector ;

(b) in the case of a longwall face, at which by virtue of sub-paragraph (a) of that paragraph not less than eight detectors are required to be in use, one out of each complete eight of those detectors shall be an automatic detector.

(2) Nothing in the last preceding paragraph shall require the provision of more than two automatic detectors at any single-unit conveyor face nor more than four automatic detectors at any double-unit conveyor face.

(3) If broken working is being carried on immediately adjoining the waste in any part of a mine in the course of bord and pillar or a similar system of working and—

(a) the average of the last six determinations of firedamp content made in pursuance of these regulations on the return side of that part of the mine exceeds 0.5 per cent. by volume ; or

(b) if such determinations are not required to be made, the average of a series of at least six determinations of firedamp content made by an inspector at intervals of not less than fourteen days exceeds 0.5 per cent. by volume (being where more than one such series of determinations has been made the most recent series) ;

then, in a case in which not less than four detectors are required to be in use in those broken workings, one out of each complete four of those detectors, and, in any other case, one of those detectors, shall be an automatic detector.

14. The manager of every mine at which detectors are required to be in use shall give directions to the persons who are to have charge of detectors (other than detectors which operate automatically) as to the minimum number of tests for inflammable gas to be made by them.

15.—(1) A person in charge of a detector which is a flame safety-lamp shall not, except with the written permission of the manager of the mine, use any other lamp as his working light.

(2) No person in charge of a detector which is a flame safety-lamp shall when testing for inflammable gas raise the lamp higher than is necessary to allow the presence of gas to be detected.

16. If any person in charge of a detector which is a flame safety-lamp detects the presence of inflammable gas therewith he shall not throw away that detector or attempt to extinguish it by blowing or jerking it but shall take it out of the gas steadily, holding it near the floor and sheltering it. If the gas fires in the detector and he cannot immediately take it out of the gas he shall smother the light.

17. Nothing done in pursuance of the preceding regulations relating to detectors shall affect any obligation imposed on any deputy to make any inspection or any obligation to test for inflammable gas in connection with shot firing.

#### PART IV

##### *Ventilating machinery*

18.—(1) There shall be provided and maintained in connection with every ventilating fan driven by mechanical power (other than an auxiliary fan) a water gauge and either an automatic indicator registering the number of revolutions of the fan or an automatic indicator registering the ventilation pressure.

(2) The manager of every mine shall give directions as to the speed at which any machinery driving such a fan is to be run to the person in charge of that machinery.

19.—(1) The person in charge of the machinery driving such a fan shall examine the machinery and observe the water gauge and automatic indicator at intervals not exceeding—

- (a) in the case of a mine in any part of which the use of lamps or lights, other than permitted lights, is unlawful, a half hour or such longer time as an inspector may approve by notice served on the manager ;
- (b) in the case of any other mine, two hours.

(2) Where an automatic indicator registering the ventilation pressure is not in use the person in charge of the machinery driving such a fan shall at the end of each period of two hours enter in a book provided for the purpose by the owner of the mine the number of revolutions of the fan and the pressure shown by the water gauge at the end of that period.

(3) The person in charge of the machinery driving such a fan shall forthwith report to the official of the mine under whose direction he works—

- (a) any damage to or defect or derangement in or stoppage of that machinery ;  
and
- (b) any unusual variation in the pressure shown by the water gauge.

## PART V

### *Prevention of leakages of air*

#### *Air-locks*

20.—(1) In each shaft and outlet which is connected by a drift to a fan on the surface of the mine, which was so connected after the thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and which is ordinarily used for winding or haulage there shall be provided and maintained an efficient air-lock.

(2) An inspector may serve on the manager of a mine a notice requiring the provision and maintenance of such an air-lock at any shaft or outlet specified in the notice being a shaft or outlet which is connected and used as aforesaid but which was not so connected after the said date. The provisions of Part XV of the Act with respect to references upon notices served by inspectors shall apply to a notice served under this paragraph and any of the following shall be a relevant ground of objection to such a notice, namely—

- (a) that there is insufficient space for an efficient air-lock ;
- (b) that by reason of the shortness of the period during which the mine is expected to be worked the requirement is unreasonable ;
- (c) having regard to the provision made to ensure the proper ventilation of all parts of the mine, the requirement is unnecessary.

(3) If the Minister is satisfied that the requirements of this regulation are inappropriate to the circumstances of any mine, he may by notice served on the manager exempt that mine from those requirements.

(4) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to a mine at which not more than thirty persons are employed below ground.

21.—(1) Any road not required for the working of a mine and connecting airways which as regards any working face are intake and return airways shall forthwith be so stopped off as to minimise leakage of air through it.

(2) In a mine of coal any such stopping between a main intake airway and a main return airway shall be—

- (a) constructed of a tight packing at least fifteen feet thick of stone, dirt, sand or rubbish ; or
- (b) constructed of a tight packing at least nine feet thick of stone, dirt, sand or rubbish having the end of the packing nearest the intake airway faced with a wall not less than nine inches thick of masonry, brickwork or concrete the face of which is covered with a coating of mortar so as to prevent leakage of air.

In either case each space between the face of the stopping and the airway shall be kept clear.

(3) Nothing in paragraph (2) shall apply to any mine in South Staffordshire in which the unworked coal is liable to spontaneous combustion.

*Ventilation doors and sheets*

22.—(1) In every road which is required for the working of a mine and which is a connection between—

- (a) a main intake airway and a main return airway ; or
- (b) airways which as regards any working face are intake and return airways and in either of which the quantity of air passing any point is required to be measured under regulation nine ;

there shall be provided and properly maintained at least two suitable doors to minimise the leakage of air, or, if in any case it is impracticable to provide such doors, other suitable means of minimising such leakage.

(2) In any other road the ventilation in which is to be restricted by means of any door or sheet for the purpose of preventing short-circuiting of an air current, there shall be provided and properly maintained at least two doors or, if that is impracticable, at least one door and one sheet or two sheets.

(3) Doors and sheets provided in pursuance of this regulation shall be so spaced that whenever one door or sheet is opened at least one other door or sheet provided for restricting the passing of air can be kept shut, or, if in any case it is impracticable so to space such doors and sheets, other measures to minimise the leakage of air through them shall be taken.

(4) Doors provided in pursuance of this regulation shall be self-closing. No person shall prop or fix such a door open except where and for so long as it is necessary to allow a vehicle to pass through it. Any such door when not in use shall be taken off its hinges and placed in a position in which it will not obstruct the air current.

(5) Any person who opens any such door shall secure that it is closed as soon as possible.

PART VI

*Ventilating fans below ground*

23.—(1) No person other than the deputy in charge of a district affected or an official of the mine authorised by the manager or a person authorised by such a deputy or official shall start, stop, remove or alter any fan installed below ground at any mine.

(2) A deputy or official shall not start or authorise any person to start such a fan on any occasion unless the deputy or official is satisfied that it is safe for the fan to be so started.

24.—(1) No auxiliary fan shall be installed at any place in a mine unless the manager is satisfied—

- (a) that the quantity of air reaching it at all times will be sufficient to ensure that it does not re-circulate air ; and
- (b) that air circulated by it will not be contaminated by any substantial quantity of any noxious gas or dust ;

and no such fan shall be worked at any time at which either of those conditions is not satisfied.

(2) No auxiliary fan shall be installed at a point within, or less than fifteen feet from the nearer side of the entrance to, the place to be ventilated by it ; so however that in the case of two or more fans installed in series this requirement shall apply only to one of them.

(3) Any forcing auxiliary fan shall be installed on the intake side and any exhaust auxiliary fan on the return side of the place to be ventilated by it.

(4) There shall be installed and maintained with every auxiliary fan such an air duct for conducting air to or from the face of the place to be ventilated as ensures adequate delivery of air within fifteen feet of the face and minimises leakage.



(5) Every auxiliary fan, whether driven electrically or otherwise, shall be so connected with earth as to prevent the accumulation of an electro-static charge.

25.—(1) In respect of every auxiliary fan at a mine the manager shall fix the minimum quantity of air to be delivered or exhausted per minute at the end of the air duct.

(2) The manager shall make and secure the efficient carrying out of arrangements whereby at least once in every week a competent person appointed for that purpose by him measures the quantity of air being so delivered or exhausted and determines whether any air is being re-circulated by that fan.

(3) Particulars of the quantity fixed under paragraph (1) and of every measurement and determination made under paragraph (2) shall be recorded forthwith by the manager or the competent person, as the case may be, in a book provided for that purpose by the owner of the mine.

26.—(1) Two or more auxiliary fans shall not be installed in any section of narrow or panel workings so as to draw air from the same air current unless there is kept at the mine an accurate plan showing the general system of ventilation in that section and the quantity of air in each air current therein.

(2) Upon the preparation of such a plan the manager of the mine shall send a copy thereof to the inspector for the district, and, if any change in the system of ventilation or any substantial variation in the quantity of air in any air current thus shown is made, the manager shall send an amended plan or otherwise give notice of the change or variation to that inspector as soon as the effect thereof can be ascertained.

27. Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (5) of section fifty-five of the Act, where a place is provided with an auxiliary fan, no workman shall enter or remain in that place while the fan is not operating unless the deputy in charge of the district or some other official appointed for that purpose by the manager has inspected the place and found it safe.

28.—(1) No fan (not being an auxiliary fan) shall be installed at any place below ground in a mine, unless the manager is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient to install it at that place for the proper ventilation of the mine, having taken into account a survey of the ventilation of every part of the mine which would or might be substantially affected and a report upon the appropriate type, size and location of the proposed fan, being a survey and report made by persons experienced in those matters appointed for the purpose by the owner of the mine or the manager.

(2) If any such fan is installed at any place below ground the manager shall forthwith give notice thereof to the inspector for the district, attaching thereto particulars of the survey and a copy of the report made in relation to that installation.

## PART VII

### *General*

#### *Ventilating Sheets*

29. In any mine in which naked lights are in use, every ventilating sheet shall be of fire-resisting material and shall be properly maintained.

30. Any person who moves any ventilating sheet shall secure that it is replaced as soon as possible.

31. Wherever sheets or ducts are used to secure the ventilation of any working place not being a working place in a shaft in the course of being sunk, it shall be the duty of the deputy or other official in charge of that part of the mine to ensure that they are so placed and maintained that an adequate amount of air reaches that place.

### *Exemptions*

32. The Chief Inspector of Mines if he is satisfied that the application of any provision in Part II, V or VI of these regulations (other than a provision in relation to which an express power of exemption is contained in these regulations) is inappropriate in relation to any mine or part thereof, may by notice served on the manager of that mine exempt it or a part thereof from the application of that provision.

### *Interpretation*

33.—(1) In these regulations the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“the Act” means the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954;

“auxiliary fan” means a fan used or intended to be used below ground wholly or mainly for ventilating a heading, drift or blind end;

“deputy” has the meaning assigned thereto in the Coal and Other Mines (Managers and Officials) Regulations, 1956(a);

“detector” has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation ten;

“electric power” does not include electricity used in a portable safety-lamp or detector, shot-firing apparatus, a scientific instrument, signalling apparatus or a telephone;

“firedamp content” has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation three;

“main intake airway” means a length of intake airway which begins at a shaft or outlet or a length of airway the current of air in which is subsequently split and which as regards two or more working faces is an intake airway;

“main return airway” means a length of return airway which ends at a shaft or outlet or a length of airway the current of air in which has been split and which as regards two or more working faces is a return airway;

“mine” has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation one;

“working face” does not include a place in a road or roadhead at which ripping or work of repair is in progress.

(2) Where a determination of the firedamp content made for the purposes of any of these regulations is made by means of a sample of air it shall be deemed to be made at the time and place at which the sample is taken.

(3) Expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Act or by these regulations shall (unless the contrary intention appears) have the same meanings in any document issued under the provisions of these regulations.

(4) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS, ORDER AND ENACTMENTS CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF WHICH ARE RE-ENACTED WITH MODIFICATIONS IN THE COAL AND OTHER MINES (VENTILATION) REGULATIONS, 1956.

Coal Mines Act, 1911, section 29

General Regulations dated July 10, 1913(c), Regulations 15, 16, 69-73 and 91.

Coal Mines General Regulations (Firedamp Detectors), 1939(d), other than Regulation 7

Coal Mines (Ventilation) General Regulations, 1947(e)

Coal Mines (Officials and Inspections) General Regulations, 1951(f), Regulation 8

Coal Mines (Explosives) Order, 1951(g), Articles 34 and 54.

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(a) S.I. 1956/1758 (p. 1212 above).

(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(c) S.R. & O. 1913/748 (Rev. IV, p. 318: 1913, p. 680).

(d) S.R. & O. 1939/322 (Rev. IV, p. 357: 1939 I, p. 368).

(e) S.R. & O. 1947/974 (Rev. IV, p. 421: 1947 I, p. 337).

(f) S.I. 1951/848 (1951 I, p. 308).

(g) S.I. 1951/1675 (1951 I, p. 284).

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)*

This order is made under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, s. 190, which empowers the Minister of Fuel and Power to re-enact (to the extent to which they could be enacted in regulations made under the Act and subject to modifications of the kind specified in that section) the provisions of regulations, certain orders and enactments which will cease to have effect at the commencement of the Act.

The provisions set out as regulations in the first schedule to this order apply to mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay, and make provision with regard to ventilation below ground in such mines. Part II of the regulations requires the mine manager to secure that certain intake airways are normally kept free of inflammable gas, and specifies certain requirements as regards the making of determinations of the percentage of inflammable gas present in the general body of the air and the measurement of the quantity of air passing certain points. Part III deals with firedamp detectors, Part IV with ventilating machinery, Part V with the prevention of leakages of air between certain airways and Part VI with the installation and use of ventilating fans below ground. These regulations comprise, and will at the commencement of the Act replace, provisions of the regulations, order and enactments specified in the second schedule to the order.

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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(5) VENTILATION

1956 No. 1764

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